FIERCE COUNTER ATTACK

still full of dead. Allies Hold Gains But Berlin Reports ing incident happened which reveals Contradict French-Teuton Line the highest form of courage and selfsacrifice not to be denied the Ger-Holds Despite Terrific Frontal Atmans. A colonel of a battalion which will be given high place in history tacks-British and French Offenfor this day's work came into Loos

sive Lose; Idpetuous Momentum. Furious counter attacks, in which asphyxiating gases, liquid fire, artillery and the bayonet are employed are being launched by the Germans against the Allies over the greater part of the 350mile battle front in the western theater, except at the eastern exwhere storms have

brought about a lull. Five million men are believed to be engaged in this mighty battle, in which the Germans are trying to check the great drive of the Anglo-French and Belgian forces. Not all these troops are actually on the firing line, a big proportion of them being held in reserve for quick transportation to points where the greatest danger threatens. More than six hundred aeroplanes are taking part.

Terrific fighting is reported from the Champagne and Argonne forest, where the Germans are desperately attacking in an effort to regain lost ground and remove the menace to the German lines of communication, which are being shelled by the heavy French guns.

Berlin: The Germans have not only stopped the general allied offensive but by counter attacks have gained considerable territory. The officia hulletin says:

"The enemy continued Tuesday his attempts to break through our lines without achieving any resu'. On the contrary, he suffered in manp places very considerable losses, besides bringing us an appreciable gain in territory.

"Our counter attack resulted in our capturing twenty officers and seven hundred and fifty men, increas ing the number of prisoners taken in this locality to 3.397 men, including a number of officers. Nine addition al machine guns were captured.

"At Souchez, Angres and Roclin court and also along the entire front from the Champagne to the Argonne attacks by the French were repulsed without a break.

"In the region of Souain the enemy actually brought forward masses o cavalry, showing a remarkable lack of appreciation of the situation Naturally many of them were shot down and the others forced to flee as quickly as possible. "During the repulse of these at

tacks the Saxon reserve regiment and the troops of the Frankfort-on-the-Main division especially distinguished

"In the Argonne a small advance was made on our part to improve ou: position at LaFille Morte. The move ment brought us the desired result besides securing for us as prisoner four officers and two hundred and

"On the hill at Combres the enemy positions were blown up by extensive mine explosions."

London: an official communication just made public dealing with the operations in France Tuesday says that in the heavy fighting around Loos the British have taker exceptionally strong German lines o trenches and bombproof shelters sev eral hundred yards in extent.

Having taken the German second line, the statement says, the British are now after the third line o trenches. In all more than three thousand prisoners have been taken and twenty-one guns and forty ma chine guns have been captured and others destroyed.

In Champagne the French are at tacking the German second line o trenches and are making further progress but seemingly the Allies' offen sive movement is not being carried on with the same impetuosity which characterized the first two days' op erations. The successes won are rec ognized as important but the mair object-to break through the German lines has not been accomplished.

Both the British and French have greatly improved their positions, and by gaining the hills and crests from which they can dominate the Ger man lines of communication, their next attempt to secure a decisive vic tory should be easier to carry out, it view of experts here.

While in Champagne and Artoi the French and British infantry, fol lowing up the brilliant successes o their great simultaneous onslaugh of Saturday and Sunday, already are hurling themselves at some points against the second German line o defense, up to which the first rush carried them, at other points they are being called upon to face desperate German counter attacks, bent on wip ing out the successes already won.

So far, judging from the officia reports, these counter attacks have proven unsuccessful, the Allies hold ing grimly to the hastily intrenched positions taken before the German second line, in the face of every gun the Germans can bring to bear upor them. At the same time a German counter offensive in the Argonne. few miles east of the scene of the great French victory, has been stopped short, the French official state ment says.

Meanwhile fuller and more accurate details of the results of the first two terrible days of the attack which broke through the German fortified lines are given in the official state ments. They alter the position of th lines gained in one or two minor particulars and add to the number of prisoners and booty taken.

Seventy cannon of all calibres, a vast number of machine guns and grenades, trench howitzers and other war material not yet counted fell into the hands of the Allies, according to the French statement from Paris

This is the number actually known to have been taken, and the total may exceed this. Paris: "Our troops Tuesday continued to gain ground foot by foot ir the direction of the ridges to the east of Souchez. We took about one

hundred prisoners, among whon were men of the guard corps brought back a few days ago from the Russian front. "In Champagne, likewise, new

progress has been realized, particularly to the north of Massiges, where we have taken an additional eight hundred prisoners.

"The enemy has directed against our trenches in the Argonne a violent bombardment, to which we have efficaciously replied, but he has attempted no infantry action.

"Engagements with grenades have enabled us to regain some parts of our first line where the enemy had maintained himself since Monday. "There has been intermittent can-

nonading in the forest of Le Pretre

and the region of Ban de Sapt."

MARCH OVER DEAD

(Continued from first page.)

heavy losses to the besiegers. They

were silenced by bombing parties

who flung hand grenades into the

subterranean cellars from the head

of stairways. In Loos the cellars are

"In one of these cellars an amaz-

after his men had already gone on to Hill 70. With signallers and other

men he established quarters, accord-

ing to previous arrangement, in a

house practically untouched by shell

fire. At this time there were very

ittle shelling, as the artillery officer

on either side were airaid of killing

heir own men, and the house seem-

"But the colonel noticed with sur

orise, shortly after his arrival, that

neavy shells began to fall very close

and the German guns were obviously

aiming directly for this particular

building. He ordered the cellars to

be searched, and three Germans were

found, but it was only after he had

'n a deeper cellar, which had not been

seen before, discovery was made of a

German officer, who was actually

elephoning to his own batteries and

"Suspecting the colonel and his

ompanions were important officers

lirecting the general operations, he

and caused shells to fall upon the

nouse, knowing ' lucky shot would

nean his own death as well as theirs.

n any case he was certain to die, and

supreme sacrifice of courage. The

elephone apparatus is now a trophy

"Meanwhile some of the battalion

who fought their way through Loos

vere now struggling ahead to gain

Hill 70. It is nearly a mile further

on eastward and southward, and the

oad was swept with shrapnel and

machine gun fire as it rose steadily

up to rising ground, which is reall;

British troops. From the windows of

he cottages on higher ground, and

from intrenchments in the vicinity

there was an incessant storm of fire

"Nethertheless, the British held on

and finding a kind of ridge or para-

pet, dug themselves deeper in, so they

"The first men to approach Hill 70

"But I must go back to dawn Sat-

progress further north toward Hul-

uch. It was another triumph for the

new army men, who formed a very

good proportion of the massed

"The struggle here was fierce and

ormidable, and the British had to

dvance under a terrible fire. That

three mile or more until they reach-

ed the outskirts of Hulluch, which

bristled with German machine guns

and the Germans yielded ground

wherever the British could come

within reach of them, but were swept

ack again and again by the tempest

of bullets. The struggle continued in

"Some of the men who were en-

s long as life lasts to me I shall re-

ines through which I passed to-day

hronged by those tall mud-caked

ads who had fought through one of

he hardest encounters which ever

had given victory to British arms.

They had seen many of their com-

ades fall. They tramped on through

shambles of battle fields, but they

ooked proud and exultant because

hey had led a great assault and

"During part of the day Sir John

French rode about these mining vil-

of these men he leaned over his horse

personal thanks for the gallant work

ARTILLERY PUT ON BORDER

Colonel Telegraphs That it May be

Necessary to Follow Independ-

ent Gangs Into Mexico.

Conditions along the Mexican bor

ier again have become acute, Maj.

Gen. Funston reported Tuesday, and

battery of mountain artillery have

een dispatched to Progresso, Texas.

to prevent a raid by five hundred

bandits who threaten to cross into

American territory.
Col. Blocksom reported through

len. Funston that the bandits seem-

ed to constitute an independent band.

'If Carranza does not stop these ban-

dits," he telegraphed, "I believe we

soon shall be compelled to follow them across."

Secretary Garrison said he inter-

preted the telegram to mean that if conditions did not improve Col.

Blocksom would find it necessary to

ecommend that American troops be

permitted to pursue attacking forces

Information placed in the hands of

he department of justice by T. B.

Beltran, Carranza consul at San An-

tonio, bears out to an extent Col.

Blocksom's report that the bandits

seem independent of Carranza con-

trol. Beltran contends that former

followers of Jesus Florez Magon,

leader of Socialist movements in

Lower California, have organized to

foment trouble between the United

There are intimations that outside

nfluences are supplying funds for

he alleged plot and department of

ustice officials have started an in-

restigation. Officials hope relief for

the situation will come through vig-

orous measures by Carranza com-

Italian Battleship Sinks.

A dispatch from London Wednes-

icross the line.

States and Mexico.

manders.

explosion.

BORDER SITUATION SERIOUS;

broken the German lines.

they had done."

his direction for two whole days.

"Hand to hand fighting took place

arrived about 10 o'clock and clung

which raked over the approach.

had useful protection.

around Hill 70.

ere carried swiftly.

t all points.

"On a further ridge is a village

slope rather than a hill.

ed fairly safe for the purpose of

temporary signal station.

lirecting their fire.

n the British hands.

ed to him after he had shot down MANNING SAYS HE HAS NO "Yet, as I have said, the resistance was prolonged in some parts of the PLACE IN OUR POLITICS village, and there were many cellars from which the rapid fire caused

KEEP NEGRO OUT

Governor Well Pleased With Reports the belfries. On the other hand, the Being Received From All Parts of

the State-Prosperous Times Seen to be at Hand-Youth Should be

"I believe in the rule of the white day, in response to a request from the newspaper for an expression on the situation reported to exist in "I do not feel that it is Beaufort. local politics as a rule, but in this particular case the situation presents tacking forces. a very grave and serious question. The Democratic party stands for white supremacy, and to use the negro in an election among the Democrats is setting a very dangerous precedent for all future time. I can not too strongly stress the importance of white rule in South Carolina. The precedent established by a bolt from been in the house forty minutes, that the primary for the purpose of using the negro voters in the general election is a most dangerous one.

"Personally, under no circumstances would I accept a nomination or election to any office at the hands f the negro." said the governor. The negro is all right in his place, but his place is certainly not the ballot box. This has been proven time and time again in the past. The white man is the negro's best friend when the negro is out of politics, and the he died bravely, having made this negro himself is happier and more prosperous without the ballot, for the reason that he is not then to be used for the purpose of defeating the will of the white citizens of South Caro-

Gov. Manning was gratified over the educational progress in the state, saying: "The reports of unusually large enrollment in our public schools and colleges are very gratifying to me. It is a healthy sign to note the wakening of our white citizens to the very great necessity for universal called Cite St. Auguste, held by the Germans, overlooking the advancing education, especially along practical ines-cooking, sewing, farming, me

chanics, etc. "It is also an evidence of the reurn of prosperity to our land. What a marked contrast to the conditions existing a short while ago, when, as an affect of the European war our financial system was in a turmoil, arge numbers of our people, though clamoring for the education of our poys and girls, were not in position to gather together enough money to to their positions at all costs and with heroic endurance until 11 that ay even the small expense items in cidental to the education which they night, when they were relieved by so much desired for their children.

other troops who carried on the struggle next day. This concludes "Many of them could not purchase the books necessary to be used in their schools. Now I learn, the most the chronicle of the battle in and beyond Loos until Sunday, when the poimportant question before us is how sition was organized and the advance are we to provide the teachers and continued with varying success room necessary to properly care for the large numbers applying for admission. irday, where another attack was in

"The cry 'hard times' has been forgotten in South Carolina, and our people are looking to the future with a degree of optimism heretofore un-There is no questioning the known. fact that if we are to continue to progress along business and moral lines, we must provide for the chilhowever, was after the first assault dren of South Carolina the education apon the German trenches, which to which they are entitled. "A grave responsibility rests upon

"The British machine guns, of the mothers and fathers of South which we had a considerable num- Carolina in this matter, and I have er, were brought forward rapidly such great confidence in the honesty and the Germans lost very heavily and integrity of our people that I the bayonet finishing the work of the know this responsibility will be met with the proper response and the bullets. Then the British stormed or necessary facilities for the training and education of our youth will be provided. If we can not provide as well as we would like, then let us by all means provide as well as possible.

"Well lighted, well ventilated and well heated school buildings with first class teachers are always desirable, if possible, but a log cabin, with a good teacher, makes a much better place to train a child than no school

gaged in the first part of the opera-"It is far better that the parents ions were enjoying a rest to-day and sary, rather than have the training of nember these villages in the fighting the mind of the child neglected.

"The people of South Carolina are aroused along educational lines as they have never been before. This is best evidenced by the fact that in apof a total of 2,000 in South Carolina the people have voted on themselves a special tax for the improvement of their educational system. In other words they have, by their ballots, spoken in no uncertain terms in favor of the progress of the state and the advancement of our civilization through the training of the minds of ages, and whenever he met a group our children. Especially is this true and spoke to them and gave them in the mill villages and rural com-

"Another commendable feature

munities.

about our education progress is the advanced ideas our people are putting into practice along the line of voca-tional training. I am especially interested in this particular branch of the work. We have come to the our whole system of civilization. point in our educational life where our children are now being taught to use not only their brains, but their self .- N. N. B. hands as well. Every year we note that the schools are turning out more skilled mechanics and farmers, and more mechanics' wives and farmers' wives than ever before. This is true. not only of the colleges and universities, but of the smaller public and high schools as well. My whole heart is in this work," said the governor. 'and I hope that we may soon see he day when our educational facilities, especially those in the mill villages and rural districts, are brought to the highest standard. The money we spend in the improvement of our common schools is an investment, the return from which can not be estimated in dollars and cents, but in the improvement of the minds of a rising generation, thereby assisting them in

making of themselves better citizens. "It is the duty, and I believe the pleasure, of every true South Carolinian, to offer to the younger generation every opportunity to properly prepare themselves for the struggle that awaits them in this life, and to my mind, the best method of performing this duty is to provide for them the education and training that is best suited to the needs of the in-

The governor has always been an enthusiastic advocate of education, especially in the common and high schools of South Carolina. He is devoting a great deal of his time to the study of this subject just now, and will likely have some important recommendations along this line at the proper time.

dividuai child."

Nine Prisoners Buried Alive:

After clearing away one hundred eet of fallen stone rescuers at the Lansford, Pa., mine which caved in Tuesday, rescued two miners who had crawled up a distance of seventy-fiv day announces that the Italian battle- feet through crevices. Nine others ship Benedetto Brin sank after the are still covered by seventy-five feet of stone.

ALLIED TROOPS TO OCCUPY

vading Serbia.

(Continued from first page.) bravery shown on both sides. No on Sunday and Monday.

GERMAN LINE BENDS

In the Artois, where the country is Teutons Mass Near Serbia. thickly settled, the Germans fortified all the houses on their front, turning Paris, Friday, says the number of PROGRESS IN EDUCATION the ancient stone buildings of the Austro-German troops concentrated on the Serbian frontier is estimated guns bristling from every window. by the Nish correspondent of the Even the churches were turned into Temps at five hundred thousand. He blockhouses and guns were placed in says that three hundred and thirty thousand are Germans. fighting between the French and Ger-The correspondent at Petrograd of mans in Champagne and the Argonne the Temps says that approval is given s taking place in the country where in influential quarters at the Russian capital to the idea of joint occupation the soldiers embrace in their death

hills and the forests. Tremendous efforts are being made by the French in the Argonne eople," said Governor Manning Mon- to dislodge the Germans from their trenches at La Fille Morte, "the girdle of death." Never was a name more appropriate. The first line of German trenches there are level with proper for the governor to meddle in corpses and the fields before them are strewn with the dead of the at-

struggle in the field and amidst the

In the Argonne the fighting line lies north of the old Roman road, a monument to the handiwork of Caesar's legions, which has withstood the ravages of time for centuries. North of Auberive, Souain, Perthes, Les Mesnil, Beausejour, Massiges and Ville Sur Tourbe the French are attacking over a front about twenty miles wide to drive the Germans from the Tahure-Cernay highway and from their works defending the railroad that passes through Somme.

All the roads for miles behind the German lines are shelled constantly to prevent the shipment of ammuni tion and soldiers to the front.

Masses of fresh troops are held in eserve by the French and as soon as he first line is exhausted reinforcenents are rushed forward. Field Marshal Sir John French is reported to be in personal command of the operations from the Lens sphere to Ypres, while General Joffre is said to be in the Champagne.

AUSTRIA RECALLS DUMBA; INCIDENT CONSIDERED CLOSED

Ambassador Has Been Formally Recalled by His Government and Leaves on October . 5.

Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, Austrian ambassador to the United States, has been formally recalled by his government and the state department is arranging with the British and French ambassies for his safe conduct on the steamer Nieuw Amsterdam, sailing October 5.

This announcement was made Tuesday by Acting Secretary Polk, after receipt of a cablegram from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, telling of his conversation with Austrian officials and a message from Dr. Dumba himself asking safe conduct in accordance with instructions from dred cannon, including fifty siege his government. The incident now is guns and sixty aeroplanes but will considered closed.

State department officials explained that when the original note asking for recall was presented by Ambassador Penfield, the Austrian foreign of fice contemplated recalling Dr. Dumba "on leave of absence." Dr. Dumba himself received word to that effect and asked for safe conduct. Ambassador Penfield, however, was instructed to make clear to the Ausmust be severed and "leave of ab- the war. sence" would not be satisfactory.

The Austrian foreign office then instructed Ambassador Dumba to return to Vienna and at the same time told Mr. Penfield that the recall is as a matter of course final.

It has been thought that a forma answer to the note asking for the recall of Dr. Dumba might be awaited before safe conduct was obtained, but the informal assurance of the Aus trian foreign office was regarded as

Thinking.

Few men really think, although each would deny the accusation. Although man is supposed to be rational animal, thinking is actually make personal sacrifices, if neces- the hardest work and the rarest he does. We hear a thing, ordinarily and immediately form an opinion about it. Usually self-interest is at

the bottom of our conclusions. man suffrage is a good things and we ing their positions in the strip of ter- selected as governor general of the the hay; their catalogues went every proximately 1,400 school districts out ought to have a law allowing women to vote. Do we look into the matter? Do we study the arguments for and against woman's suffrage? It is the same with the tariff, prohibition, the unions, the Mexican situation, the European war, in fact, everything we

have anything to do with. How much more rational it would be to hold up our judgment on a question until we have had an oppor tunity to study it from every angle Then form an opinion and stand or fall by that opinion, until we learn something of which we have been in ignorance that might change our minds on the subject.

Not to be open to conviction is pigheaded. Narrowness is the bane of Let your mind be open to every argument, and think-think for your-

Why Not Smile?

Are you angry? Is your lip cracked? Are you afraid an ingrowing grouch? None of them? Then, why don't

you smile? History tells us of men who trained themselves not to smile, because they wanted a stern expression of

countenance. The savages also prided themselves on not showing any sort of emotion. Have you noticed in the photographs that the mothers of the war heroes of Europe are not smiling?

Veither are the generals, who are doing the killing. Only the heroes themselves are smiling. A hard and stern expression does

not indicate a good heart nor a clear conscience. A thief seldom smiles. The woman of the streets smiles with her lips, but her eyes are hard and cold. The poverty-stricken man on the street who begs for a dime, sends is plea direct to your heart if his appeal is accompanied by a smile. Only the failures of life never smile. A smile is the cry of the sentry of the rebellious Haitiens and American the soul.—"All's Well!"-N. N. B. officers, the Haitiens agreed to lay

Russians Command British.

marines. The British admiralty has announced that the reason no word is Germans Claim a Come-Back. given out in London as to the activity of British submarines in the Baltic is Berlin announces Wednesday that that those operating there are under part of the territory lost near the command of the Russian admirhas been retaken from the British to the north of the town.

Move to Attack Serbia. Athens reports Wednesday that hree hundred thousand Germans and Austrians have started an advance old Confederate soldier visited their ed \$11,250,000. towards the Serbian frontier in the direction of Orsova.

MACEDONIA 'TILL WAR'S END

of Macedonia by the Allies. It is be-

in the Balkans requires that the pros

BULGARIA IS CENTER OF

on Serbia is Coming-Allies to

Land Troops at Kavala.

has been complicated by an appar .:

change of front by King Ferdinand

eight hundred thousand Austro-Ger

man troops will undertake a march

through the Balkans to Constanti-

nople. Three hundred thousand Ger-

It is said two ultimatums soon will

FRENCH AGAIN BEAR BRUNT

man Trenches-British Forces

Now Number One Million.

London, Friday: The French are

in progress in the western front.

direction of the Grand Pre railway,

the Germans from bringing up rein-

Absence of news from the Britsh

The British forces now in France

which will be increased by five hun-

dred thousand. Daily lengthening of

the obituary columns of the London

newspapers is beginning to measure

the price paid by the British for their

There is no notable change on the

ESTABLISH NEUTRAL ZONE

Berlin Reports Agreement Between

Bulgaria and Greece.

Berlin to America by wireless Wed-

nesday: The Overseas News Agency

The suggestion of a neutral zone,

Bulgaria agreed and there is no

doubt that she is ready to yield to

Greek wishes about the Serbian terri-

means that the attempts of the En-

tente allied powers have been frus-

German 'Sub' Fires Bark.

Copenhagen, via London, Friday:

gross, with a cargo of props from

Krageroe to Leith, was set on fire

Thursday night by a German sub-

marine twenty miles south of The

Naze, as the southern extremity of

Norway. The Actie's crew of eleven

men was towed in a small boat by

Haitiens Surrender.

ther resistance to the United States

Feds Welcome Old Confed.

campfire and was greeted with a

hearty rebel yell.

At a conference of the leaders of

tories of Dioran and Gevgeti.

says that according to reliable infor-

forcements.

ritory recently won.

recent offensive

tries.

adds:

trated.

Naze.

battle front of the east.

and Sofia.

creasing in the rural districts.

guarter was given nor asked in the greater part of the infantry fighting Paris Newspapers Hints at Scheme SCATTERED ITEMS GATHERED Evolved by Allied Powers-

ABOUT WORLD CONFLICT

BIG NEWS IN SHORT SPACE

Interesting Pointers About the Signican Things Which Oftentimes Escape Attention-War Goes on in

ieved this would be an effective. new method of blocking the German neans of keeping Bulgaria and Serair scouts. Ten French machines bia apart, and of defeating German efforts to bring Bulgaria into the war patrol a given section of the German line at a height of 2,000 meters and while Austro German forces are inten more at a height of 3,000 meters the latter flying in the opposite di-The Temps says that the French rection from the former. If a Ger-man scout tries to get through he is ficers, 21,908 men, three cannon government has arrived at a certain lecision as to what should be done to attacked simultaneously by the nearaveret an attack on Serbia by Bulest two Frenchmen, one above and garia. The indications are that Rusthe second below. If the two are insia will assent, that Italy will not opsufficient to stop him others join in inventory of this booty could not b pose the pln and that England probthe fight. pose the plan and that England prob-

The Temps says that the situation The total losses of Prussian troops alone now reach 1,740,836, accord- given here. South of Smorgon out pective Bulgarian attack on Serbia shall be prevented by a demand on ing to statistics compiled in Amster-Bulgaria for immediate demobilizadam.

Thirty thousand priests are stated occasion two officers and three thou This newspaper asserts it has reato be fighting in the French armies. son to believe that the reports from They are in the trenches fighting prisoners and nine machine guns cap Saloniki that Bulgaria has definitely agreed to take the field on October shoulder to shoulder with the other fifteenth are correct, and that demen. The casualty list among the livery of the territory recently ceded clerical soldiers is a long one. by Turkey is contingent on action by

Bulgaria against Serbia at that time. The Vorwarts, the central organ of the German Socialist party, published at Berlin, declared recently that after the war the imperial debt and pensions alone will demand an an-MANY CONFLICTING RUMORS nual expenditure of at least \$625,-000,000, which is a little less than the united ordinary and extraordinary imperial expenditure of 1912. Italian Sources Say German Attack

Japan has communicated officially tire front.' to Russia her decision to assist the Czar's domain by supplying munitions Rome, via Paris, Friday: Despite of war. Japan has told Russia that rigorous Bulgarian censorship the she is preparing to mobilize her en-Tribune claims to have dispatches tire industrial resources for this purfrom Sofia stating that the situation pose.

who has recalled the appointment of nounced the establishment of a block-Crown Prince Boris as commanderade of the entire Turkish coast of in-chief of the army. Sentiment in Asia Minor, extending from the Is favor of Russia is reported to be inland of Samos to the Egyptian fron tier. The Island of Samos is oppo-The Tribune's dispatches assert site the port of Smyrna. Accordingthat mobilization is proceeding under ly, the blockade will operate against a German staff officer, but will not Smyrna, as well as against the ports of Alexandretta, Beirut, Tyre, Acre, tack on Serbia within fifteen days. be completed for another fortnight. King Ferdinand, it is reported, has Jaffa and Gaza. received a promise from Berlin that

Ambassador Morganthau, American representative at Constantinople, is now acting for eight nations. He recently added the diplomans have been concentrated at Tesmatic interests of Russia, Italy, and mesvar, Hunbary, seventy-two miles Montenegro to his list. northeast of Belgrade with three hun-A ministerial order has been issued

It is believed here that if the Allies wine from France to her allies and sent an expedition against Bulgaria it to the United States. will be landed at Kavala on the Aegean Sea, which would enable the Premier Venizelos of Greece, ac-Allies to threaten both Phillipopolis cording to reports from Rome, is urging the holding of a conference of

Balkan powers to discuss the Balkan be addressed to King Ferdinand, on situation and to decide on an agreeby the central empires and the other ment as to a policy in the interests by the Quadruple Entente making of all of them. He is reported to distrian foreign office that Dr. Dumba's imperative an immediate decision as like what he terms the excessive inofficial relation with this government to the part the country is to play in terference of the great powers in Balkan affairs. Six months in jail is the sentence admitted his own mistakes. which has been imposed by the Brit-

ish authorities upon Theodore Sing-IN ALLY'S FIERCE ATTACKS ton, a British journalist of German parentage, who was found guilty of writing for American newspapers matter "calculated to prejudice the slickers and sardines, too; dry good Hammering at Second Line of Gerrelations of the British government with neutral countries."

The functions of the city government at Warsaw are being discharg- wise-"Couldn't afford to advertise. bearing the brunt of the fighting now ed by a committee of citizens. The committee recently voted to raise a against his home town sheet; he was They are hammering at the second loan of \$2,500,000. Application has as any one might judge, a kindly man German line in Champagne, in the been made to the German civil gov- to meet; his customers he treate ernor for permission to obtain from fair, and yet he prospered not; hi and at the same time dropping bombs Cracow school books published in goods were honest, one would swea on the line and stations to prevent Polish, for use in the Warsaw —he simply was forgot; for Jud schools. civil authorities are now installed in afford to advertise." the Russian government buildings. sia.

are estimated at a round million men, The Imperial Institution of Great couldn't afford, they were so wise Britain has recommended peanuts as couldn't afford NOT t'advertise. cattle food, the recommendation coming as the result of a series of experiments held for the purpose of finding a substitutue for the higher priced foods. India, China, and Africa are the great producers of peanuts, which are known in London as "monkey nuts."

> One thousand eight hundred par cels, traveling from Germany by mail to addresses in Spain and Portugal via the Scandinavian countries and England, have been seized by the French authorities at Dieppe.

hereafter be permitted to take out of is the result of brain fag. No traveler leaving France will mation Bulgaria and Greece have agreed upon the establishment of a the country more than 50 francs neutral zone between these two counof the finance minister. The action age tended inevitably to the reasser (\$10) in coin, under a recent decree the news agency says, was made by is due to the scarcity of silver coin, of wrinkles? Are you suffering from members of the Greek general staff, particularly in the frontier regions. People have been collecting coins and who acted in concert with King Constantine. The Overseas News Agency exporting them.

> The German army and navy departments recently announced that they have provided sufficient woolen This gloves, fur coats, and ear protectors for another winter campaign

The Russian government has issued orders to its diplomatic representatives to vise passports of citi- the visiting team and throws pop zens of neutral countries only if their The Norwegian bark Actie, 563 tons papers show that they owed allegiance to such countries before dancing, or motoring, or strenuous August 1, 1914, when the war began. The action is taken at Washington to mean that it is not the intention of the Russian government to recognize for passport purposes the action of those citizens of the United the submarine to a point near The States or other neutral countries who changed their allegiance after hostilities began.

The Turks have massacred a large number of Armenians in the town of Ismid, which place they then burned, down their arms and offer no fur- according to reports from Athens, brought to the Greek capital by travelers from Constantinople. Ismid is fifty-six miles southeast of Constantinople, lying at the head of the stops the war people will forgive his Gulf of Ismid, in Asia Minor.

The Krupp company, so a recent cable states, has subscribed \$10,000 - war has cost the life insurance of-000 to the German war loan. The record subscription to the loan is de-clared to have been made by the Co-of the British regular line life of-While the G. A. R. veterans were logne Savings Bank, which subscribencamped at Washington Tuesday an

London experts estimate that the ! month ago.

NEWS OF THE WAR GERMAN ARMIES CAPTURE 25,000 RUSSIAN SOLDIERS

Four Great Battles are in Progress Between the Gulf of Riga and

in progress. Berlin reports: "Army

group of Field Marshal von Hinden-

the Galician Frontier. heavy fighting on the Russian front. From Riga to Galicia the armies are contesting every inch of the ground and at least four separate battles are

and Destroys Battleships Costing burg-Opposing forces which were pushed back on the southwestern front of Dvinsk attempted to make a Many Fields of Activity-What the stand in a position situated more to They were attacked and The French have inaugurated a repulsed. South of Lake Drisitiata About His Idea. a cavalry engagement is taking place. "The operations by the army of Gen. von Eichhorn in the battle of Vilna, which led to the enemy's being repulsed across the Lake Marcoz Smorgan-Wischnew line, resulted in thirty-seven machine guns and large quantities of baggage which the ene my was forced to leave behind. Ar taken until now because of our quick advance. The figures previously re

> sand three hundred men were taker tured. "Army group of Prince Leopold Bavaria-The bridgeheads east o Baronovichi are now in our posses sion after a battle for them. Prison ers to the number of three hundred and fifty were captured.

ported are not included in those

attack is making progress. North

east of Wischnew we have broken

through enemy positions. On this

"Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen-The situation is un

"The army group of Gen. von Lin singen has forced its way across the Styr below Lutsk. Under pressure o this success the Russians are in ful retreat north of Dubno along the en

EXPECT BULGARS TO WAR ON SEROIA IN A FORTNIGHT

The French government has an German Officers Assist Bulgarian General Staff in Drawing Up Its Plan of Attack.

The Athens correspondent of the Havas News Agency in a dispatch to Paris Wednesday says it is now ex pected that Bulgaria will begin an at Plans for the campaign are now be

ing drawn up by the Bulgarian gen eral staff, the correspondent says with the assistance of numerous Ger man officers who have arrived in Sofia. Bulgarian officers say no at tack will be made on Greece.

KUROPATKIN MADE CHIEF

not be ready to attack for two weeks. in Paris permitting the export of Russians Appoint Veteran of Jap Wa Chief of Grenadier Corps. London Friday: Gnerela Alexe

Curopatkin has been appointed chie of the Russian genadier corps, ac cording to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. If the report from Petrograd

rue it means somewhat remarkabl eversal of public opinion in Russi regarding a military leader who was disgraced because of the failure o Russian arms in the war with Japan his history of the war he frank

Couldn't Afford to Advertise. Jud Shaw sold shoes and sealing wax, and lamps, fishpoles and glue tobacco, candles, gum, and tacks and hams were in his line; he deal in peas and beans; he kept the gen

eral store, in fine,-sold overalls an jeans; but Jud, somehow, he wasn' Not that he harbored any grudge The German military and somehow, he wasn't wise-"Couldn' Mail order firms from out of town

front apparently indicates that these Gen. von Beseler, conquerer of Ant- much wiser in their day, paid liberal forces are occupied with consolidat- werp and Novo Georgievsk, has been ly for their renown, and gathered in occupied portions of Poland and Rus- where; they advertised for trade their name went forth with trumpet blare, and, ah! the coin they made

Now, Jud's stuff it was just a good; his prices were the same; th loss was ours; he simply WOULI NOT spread abroad his name! thoug townsfolks might have much pre ferred in their home mart to buy, o Jud Shaw they had never heardyou know the reason why, for Jud somehow, wasn't wisc-"Couldn't af ford to advertise!"-N. N. B.

Brain Fag and War. "Modern man is a top heavy being

whose brain is disproportionately su perior to his other organs," says the New York Medical Journal, and ther goes to prove that the war in Europe

The Journal believes that the stress and hard mental work of this thing had to snap, and when it did the result was the war. Other na tions accuse Americans of living too fast. But they do not see that we combine pleasure with work to sucl a degree that, if we don't let down or the play, we are apt to remain nor mal human beings.

For instance, the tired business man takes a couple of hours from the office and goes to the ball grounds where he yells like a Comanche Indian, howls like a steam siren, cusses bottles at the umpire. The women relieve the tension of modern life by physical exercise on the golf course or tennis courts .-- N. N. B.

Fight on Serbian Border. Turin, Italy, declares that border fights between Bulgarians and Serbians have begun.

The Georgia farmer who said i was better to have fifty bushels of corn to sell at \$1.50 per than it was \$5, it is transferred to a regular bank to buy fifty at 31.50 per has a head and an account with the pupil is on his backbone.

The Greenville News says that if a certain automobile manufacturer leaking radiators and hand-cranked three or three and one-half per cent. cars.

fices in the British empire \$27,000 .-

INVENTOR TALKS OF PLANS TO BUILD MYRIAD OF CRAFT

CHEAP AND EASY WORKED

Can be Operated by Crew of Two Men

Many Times its Value-Professor Parker Writes to Henry Ford

The diminutive submarine, conceived by Professor Herschel C. Parker of New York City, and recommended by Henry Ford for adoption by the United States navy, is in reality a submersible that acts in the water the same as an aeroplane acts in the air, according to its inventor, who said that he also had invented and patented a searchlight to be used under water which, with the so-called "fishboat," would make the present type of submarine obsolete.

The climber of Mount McKinley, to whom Mr. Ford has given credit for the small submersible idea, described in detail his invention, which ie calls a "motor torpedo" in his aplication for a patent, which is pendng. Since he submitted the original plans of the undersea boat to Mr. Ford last July, Prof. Parker explained that he had made many improvenents on the submersible.

It is the desire of Prof. Parker to give his invention to the United States. It is his wish to make this contribution to his country's defenses He would also have the government est his undersea searchlight, which ie calls a "belloscope," because it vill make possible the detection of urking submarines and obstacles to navigation at a distance of perhaps nore than a mile. Professor Parker has worked out

have a cruising radius of fifty miles. and a speed of perhaps forty miles an iour. In defensive operations a small 'leet of these vessels could be carried on the decks of a mother ship and ent out to meet the invaders. Beause of their speed they should the nore easily elude destroyers and othr submarines, run close up to vessels of the invading fleet and discharge heir torpedoes with great accuracy. On the other hand, the submarines f an invading fleet may be detected by the beams of the helioscope sweepng undersea areas. This detector, Prof. Parker suggests, is more readily idaptable to torpedo boat destroyers. Equipped with it they could locate urking submarines, and destroy them, because the latter can not safely be submerged to a greater depth han 300 feet, or escape swift pur-

nitted the idea of the small submersble to Mr. Ford because he believed he latter as an automobile manufacurer was in a better position than nybody else to equip such a boat vith the propelling power. Asked what changes he had made in his original plans, Prof. Parker said the nain improvement was in changing he position of the torpedo tube from the forward centre part of the subnersible to a position directly under he keel and beneath the centre of rravity of the boat. This had to be one to prevent the boat from changng its position when the torpedo hould be fired and the distribution f its load affected accordingly. Anther improvement is a gyroscopic

tabilizer. In a letter to Secretary Daniels rof. Parker says he will be only too ;lad to co-operate with Mr. Ford.in very way in developing the diminuive submersible. He asks for the oportunity to build the first boat of and says he also would like o have the government consider the ise of underwater searchlights,

A thousand submersibles of the erring aim.

The small submersible, according o Prof. Parker, should be able to ubmerge and rise to the surface ractically with the ease of a fish. This is made possible by fins which an be warped the same as the planes of an aircraft.

The use of a gasoline engine is simplified by having an exhaust and an intake just above the surface of the water behind the periscope. When submerged water is prevented from coming in through the exhaust

by check valves of the ball type. The diminutive submersible, or 'motor torpedo," would require a erew of two to operate, one a pilot and the other a gunner. Each craft would carry an auxiliary periscope for use in case the regular periscope should be shot away. A heavy spring delicately adjusted to the top of the conning tower makes possible a very ruick exit in case of an accident. When the top of the tower is opened he two men operating the boat, according to Prof. Parker, will be literally blown out of the submersible

having effect not only among the older people, but among school children, as seen by the report of sixty-one savings banks formed in as many Chicago public schools last year.

ferred to regular banks. Six pupils of the seventh and eighth grades conduct the banks. Any sum from five cents up may be deposited, and as soon as a pupil's account amounts to opened.

rural schools will adopt the teaching of thrift as a subsidiary course. The money could be deposited in the local banks in savings departments to pay interest. When the account amounts to \$25, it could be withdrawn and a \$100 bond paying four and a half or five per cent could be bought.

sell a hundred dollar bond on the inbond is paid in full .- N. N. B.

the idea of the small submersible

propelled by a gasoline engine, prinarily as a defensive craft. It will

His helioscope, according to Proessor Parker, will be the eyes of a hip the same as the Fessenden osillator is the ear to detect vibrations inder water. Thus equipped with eyes and ears for submarines he prelicts the ascendency of the smaller and swifter fighting craft. Prof. Parker explained that he sub-

which he asserts could be tested at a ost of not more than \$500.

mall type, which, he says, can be built for the cost of a single modern readnought, Prof. Parker thinks. vill make this country invulnerable o attack by sea. Each submersible arries but one torpedo but the high speed these boats will be capable of eveloping will make it possible for hem to elude flotillas and approach o close to the line of battleships as o discharge their torpedoes with un-

by the air pressure.

School Pupil's Savings. The constant drive for "thrift" is

The report shows that 13,638 children saved \$27,115.94, and of this amount \$11,200.90 has been trans-

It is reasonable to suppose that

Many reputable bond houses will

fices are not available, but the claims stallment plan, paying the full of the industrial offices now number amount of interest on the amount de-46,000, which is 4,000 more than a posited until the face value of the

JITNEY SUBMARINES