

FURIOUS FIGHTING

FIVE MILLION MEN OPERATE ON WESTERN BATTLE LINE

FIERCE COUNTER ATTACK

Alies Hold Gains But Berlin Reports Contradict French—Tenton Line Holds Despite Terrific Front Attacks—British and French Offensive Lose; Idiotous Moment.

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 great front 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 threatened.

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 their main 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 official bulletin says: "The enemy continued Tuesday his attempts to break through our lines without achieving any result." On the contrary, he suffered in many 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, increasing the number of prisoners taken in this locality to 3,397 men, including a number of officers. Nine additional machine guns were captured, the guns of Souchez, Angres and Rocourt 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 of 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 attacks the Saxon reserve regiment and the troops of the Frankfurt and Main division especially distinguished themselves.

"In the Argonne a small advance was made on our part to improve our position at LaFille Morte. The movement brought us the desired result besides securing for us as prisoners four officers and two hundred and twenty men.

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

London: An official communication has been made public dealing with the operations in France Tuesday says that in the heavy fighting around Loos the British have taken exceptionally strong German lines of trenches and bombproof shelters several hundred yards in extent.

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

In Champagne the French are attacking the German second line of trenches and are making further progress but seemingly are not being carried on with the same impetuosity which characterized the first two days' operations. The successes won are recognized as important but the main object—to break through the German lines—has not been accomplished.

Both the British and French have greatly improved their position and are now after the hills and crests from which they can dominate the German lines of communication, their next attempt to secure a decisive victory should be easier to carry out, it is view of experts here.

While in Champagne and Artois the French are up to the brilliant successes of their great simultaneous onslaught of Saturday and Sunday, already are hurling themselves at some point against the second German line of 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 wiping out the successes already won.

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

Mean-while fuller and more accurate details of the results of the first two days' fighting are being given in the official statement. They alter the position of the 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 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 in the direction of the ridges to the east of Souchez. We took about one hundred prisoners, among whom were men of the guard corps brought back a few days ago from the Russian front.

MARCH OVER DEAD

(Continued from first page.)
ed to him after he had shot down three who tried to kill him.

"Yet, as I have said, the resistance was prolonged in some parts of the village, and there were many cellars from which the rapid fire came heavy losses to the Germans. They were silenced by bombing parties, who flung hand grenades into the subterranean cellars from the head of stairways. In Loos the cellars are still full of dead.

"In one of these cellars an amazing incident happened which reveals the bravery of courage and self-sacrifice not to be denied the Germans. A colonel of a battalion which will be given high place in history for this day's work came into Loos after his men had already gone on to Hill 70. With signals and other men he reached quarters, according to previous arrangement, in a house practically untouched by shell fire. At this time there were very little shelling, as the artillery officer on either side were afraid of killing their own men, and the house seemed fairly safe for the purpose of a temporary station.

"But the colonel noticed with surprise, shortly after his arrival, that heavy shells began to fall very close, and the German guns were obviously aiming directly for this particular building. He and three Germans were found, but it was only after he had been in the house forty minutes, that a deeper cellar, which had not been seen before, discovery was made of a German officer, who was actually telephoning to his own batteries and directing their fire.

"The German colonel and his companions were important officers directing the general operations, he had caused shells to fall upon the house, knowing a lucky shot would mean his own death as well as theirs. He was having made this supreme sacrifice of courage. The telephone apparatus is now a trophy in the British hands.

"Meanwhile some of the battalion who fought their way through Loos were now struggling ahead to gain Hill 70. It is nearly a mile further southward and southward, and the road was swept with shrapnel and machine gun fire as it rose steadily up a rising ground, which is really a slope rather than a hill.

"On a further ridge is a village called Cite St. Auguste, held by the Germans, overlooking the advancing British troops. From the windows of the cottages on higher ground, and from trenches in the vicinity there was an incessant storm of fire which raked over the approach.

"Nevertheless, the British held on, and finding a kind of ridge or parapet dug themselves deeper in, so they had a better position.

"The first men to approach Hill 70 arrived about 10 o'clock and clung to their positions at all costs and with heroic endurance until 11 that night, when they were relieved by other troops who carried on the struggle next day. This concludes the conclusion of the battle in and beyond Loos until Sunday, when the position was organized and the advance continued with varying success around Hill 70.

"But I must go back to dawn Saturday, where another attack was in progress further north toward Hill 70. It was a heroic triumph for the new army men, who formed a very good proportion of the massed troops.

"The struggle here was fierce and formidable, and the British had to advance under a terrible fire. That however, was made up for by the new German trenches, which were carried swiftly.

"The British machine guns, of which we had a considerable number, were brought forward rapidly and the Germans lost very heavily the bayonet finishing work of the three miles of trench to-day.

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"Hand to hand fighting took place and the Germans yielded ground wherever the British stormed with bayonets. They were swept back again and again by the tempest of bullets. The struggle continued in this direction for two whole days.

"Some of the men who were engaged in the first part of the operations were enjoying a rest to-day and as long as life lasts to me I shall remember these villages in the fighting lines. It is a great thing to-day to be brought those tall mud-caked walls who had fought through one of the hardest encounters which ever had given victory to British arms. They had seen many of their comrades fall. They tramped on through shambles of battle fields, but they were weary and exultant because they had led a great assault and broken the German lines.

"During part of the day Sir John French rode about these mining villages, and whenever he met a group of these men, he leaned over his horse and spoke to them and gave them personal thanks for the gallant work they had done."

BORDER SITUATION SERIOUS; ARTILLERY PUT ON BORDER

Colonel Telegraphs That It May Be Necessary to Follow Independent Gangs Into Mexico.

Conditions along the Mexican border again have become acute, Maj. Gen. Funston reported Tuesday, and a battery of mountain artillery have been dispatched to Progresso, Texas, to prevent a raid by five hundred bandits who threaten to cross into American territory.

Col. Blockson reported through Gen. Funston that the bandits seemed to constitute an independent band. "If Carranza does not stop these bandits," the telegrams believe we shall be compelled to follow them across."

Secretary Garrison said he interpreted the telegram to mean that if conditions did not improve Col. Blockson would find it necessary to permit to pursue attacking forces across the line.

KEEP MANNING OUT

MANNING SAYS HE HAS NO PLACE IN OUR POLITICS

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION

Governor Well Pleased With Reports Being Received From All Parts of the State—Prosperous Times Seem to be at Hand—Youth Should be Educated.

"I believe in the rule of the white people," said Governor Manning Monday, in response to a request from the newspaper for an expression on the situation reported to exist in Beaufort. "I do not feel that it is proper for the governor to meddle in local politics as a rule, but in this particular case the situation presents 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 an election among 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 of the negro," said the governor, "but the negro 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 negro himself is happier and more prosperous without the ballot, for the reason that he does not have to be used by the white citizens of South Carolina."

Gov. Manning was gratified over the educational progress in the state, saying: "The reports of our public schools are very gratifying to me. It is a healthy sign to note the awakening of our white citizens to the very great necessity for universal education, especially along practical lines—cooking, sewing, farming, mechanics, etc.

"It is also an evidence of the return of our 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, large numbers of our people, though clamoring for the education of our boys and girls, were in a position to pay even the small expenses incidental to the education which they so much desired for their children.

"Many of them could not purchase the books necessary to be used in their schools. Now I learn, the most important question before us is how are we to provide the necessary care for the large numbers applying for admission.

"The cry 'hard times' has been forgotten in South Carolina, and our people are looking to the future with a degree of optimism heretofore unknown. There is no questioning the fact that if we are to continue to progress along our moral and material lines, we must provide for the children of South Carolina the education to which they are entitled.

"A grave responsibility rests upon the mothers and fathers of South Carolina in this matter, and I have such great confidence in the honesty and integrity of our people that I know this responsibility will be met by the proper response and the 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, but a teacher, with a good teacher, makes a much better place to train a child than no school at all.

"It is far better that the parents make personal sacrifices, if necessary, rather than have the training of the mind of the child neglected.

"The people of South Carolina are aroused along educational lines, and this has been evidenced by the fact that in approximately 1,400 school districts out of 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 shown their interest in the uncertain terms in favor of the progress of the state and the advancement of our civilization through the training of the minds of our children. Especially is this true in the mill villages and rural communities.

"Another commendable feature about our educational progress is the advanced ideas our people are putting into practice along the line of vocational training. I am especially interested in this particular branch of the work. We have come to the point in our educational system where the children are not being taught to use not only their brains, but their hands as well. Every year we note that the schools are turning out more skilled mechanics 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 the day when our educational facilities, especially those in the mill villages and rural districts, are up 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 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 the life to come. 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 individual child."

The governor has always been an earnest 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.

Nine Prisoners Buried Alive. After calling away one hundred feet, the German machine gunners in the Lansford, Pa., mine which was captured Tuesday, rescued two miners who had crawled up a distance of seventy-five feet through crevices. Nine others are still covered by seventy-five feet of stone.

GERMAN LINE BENDS

(Continued from first page.)
bravery shown on both sides. No quarter was given nor asked in the greater part of the infantry fighting on Sunday and Monday.

In the crests, where the country is thickly settled, the Germans fortified all the houses on their front, turning the ancient stone buildings of the French into fortresses with machine guns bristling from every window. Even the churches were turned into blockhouses and guns were placed in the bell-towers. On the other hand, the fighting between the French and Germans in Champagne and the Argonne is taking place in the country where the soldiers embrace in their death struggle in the field and amidst the hills and the forests.

Tremendous efforts are being made by the French in the Argonne to dislodge the Germans from their trenches at LaFille Morte, "the garden of death." Never was a name more appropriate. The first line of German trenches there are level with corpses and the fields before them are strewn with the dead of the attacking forces.

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 Auberville, Souain, Perthes, Les Mesnil, Beausjour, Massiges and Ville Sur Tourbe the French are attacking over a front of 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 ammunition and soldiers to the front.

Masses of fresh troops are held in readiness by the French and as soon as the first line is exhausted reinforcements 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 embassies 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 Dumba to the state department in his conversation with Austrian officials and a message from Dr. Dumba himself asking safe conduct in accordance with instructions from his government. The incident now is considered closed.

State department officials explained that when the original note asking for recall was presented by Ambassador Dumba to the state department, it 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 Austrian foreign office that the official relation with this government must be severed and "leave of absence" 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 formal answer to the note asking for the recall of Dr. Dumba would be given by the state department, but the informal assurance of the Austrian foreign office was regarded as sufficient.

Thinking. Few men really think, although each would deny the accusation. Although man is supposed to be a rational animal, thinking is actually the hardest work and the rarest he does. We hear a thing, ordinarily, and immediately form an opinion about it. Our self-interest is at the bottom of our conclusions.

We are told, for instance, that woman suffrage is a good thing and we 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 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 opportunity to study it from every angle. They say that the man who falls by that opinion, until we learn something of which we have been ignorant that might change our minds on the subject.

Not to be open to conviction is pig-headed. Narrowness is the bane of our whole system of civilization. Let your mind be open to every argument, and think—think for yourself.—N. X. B.

Why Not Smile? Are you angry? Is your lip cracked? Are you afraid of wrinkles? Are you suffering from an ingrowing growth? None of them? Then, why don't you smile?

History tells us of men who trained themselves not to smile, but 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 his plea direct to your heart if his appeal is accompanied by a smile. Only the failures of life never smile.

A sailor of the Russian navy of the soul. "All's Well!"—N. X. B.

Russians Command British. The British admiralty has announced that the reason for the withdrawal of British submarines in the Baltic is that those operating there are under the command of the Russian admiralty.

ALLIED TROOPS TO OCCUPY MACEDONIA 'TILL WAR'S END

Paris Newspapers Hint at Scheme Evolved by Allied Powers—Teutons Mass Near Serbia.

Paris, Friday, says the number of Austro-German troops concentrated on the Serbian frontier is estimated at 150,000. The Nish correspondent of the Temps at five hundred thousand. He says that three hundred and thirty thousand are Germans.

The correspondent at Petrograd of the Temps says that approval is given in influential quarters at the Russian capital to the idea of joint occupation of Macedonia by the Allies. It is believed this would be an effective means of keeping Bulgaria and Serbia apart, and of defeating German efforts to bring Bulgaria into the war while Austro-German forces are invading Serbia.

The Temps says that the French government has arrived at a certain decision as to what should be done to avert an attack on Serbia by Bulgaria. The indications are that Russia will assent, that Italy will not oppose the plan and that England probably will assent.

The Temps says that the situation in the Balkans requires that the prospective Bulgarian attack on Serbia shall be prevented by a demand on Bulgaria for immediate demobilization.

This newspaper asserts it has reason to believe that the reports from Saloniki that Bulgaria has definitely agreed to take the field on October fifteenth are correct, and that delivery of the territory recently ceded by Turkey is contingent on action by Bulgaria against Serbia at that time.

BULGARIA IS CENTER OF MANY CONFLICTING RUMORS

Italian Sources Say German Attack on Serbia is Coming—Allies to Land Troops at Kavala.

Rome, via Paris, Friday: Despite rigorous Bulgarian censorship the Tribune claims to have dispatches from Sofia stating that the situation has been complicated by an apparent change of front by King Ferdinand, who has recalled the appointment of Crown Prince Boris as commander-in-chief of the army. Sensation is increasing in the rural districts.

The Tribune's dispatches assert that mobilization is proceeding under a German staff officer, but will not be completed for another fortnight. King Ferdinand, it is reported, has received a promise from Berlin that eight hundred thousand Austro-German troops will be sent to Constantinople. Three hundred thousand Germans have been concentrated at Tesmesvar, Hungary, seventy-two miles northeast of Belgrade with three hundred cannon, including fifty siege guns and sixty aeroplanes but they are not ready to attack for two weeks.

It is believed here that if the Allies sent an expedition against Bulgaria it will be landed at Kavala on the Aegean Sea, which would enable the Allies to threaten both Philippopolis and Sofia.

It is said two ultimatums soon will be addressed to King Ferdinand, one by the central empires and the other by the Quadruple Entente making imperative an immediate decision as to whether the country is to play in the war.

FRENCH AGAIN BEAR BRUNT IN ALLY'S FIERCE ATTACKS

Hammering at Second Line of German Trenches—British Forces Now Number One Million.

London, Friday: The French are bearing the brunt of the fighting now in progress in the western front. They are hammering at the second German line in Champagne, in the direction of the Grand Pre railway, and at the same time dropping bombs from the air and undertaking a march on the Germans from bringing up reinforcements.

Absence of news from the British front apparently indicates that these forces are occupied with consolidating their positions in the strip of territory recently won.

The British forces now in France are estimated at a round million men, which will be increased by five hundred thousand. Daily lengthening of the obituary columns of the London newspapers is beginning to measure the price paid by the British for their recent offensive.

There is no notable change on the battle front of the east.

ESTABLISH NEUTRAL ZONE

Berlin Reports Agreement Between Bulgaria and Greece.

Berlin to America by wireless Wednesday: The Overseas News Agency says that according to reliable information Bulgaria and Greece have agreed upon the establishment of a neutral zone between these two countries.

The suggestion of a neutral zone, the news agency says, was made by members of the Greek general staff, who acted in concert with King Constantine. The Overseas News Agency adds: Bulgaria agreed and there is no doubt that she is ready to yield to Greek wishes about the Serbian territories of Dioran and Geveti. This means that the attempts of the Entente allied powers have been frustrated.

German 'Sub' Fires Bark. Copenhagen, via London, Friday: The Norwegian bark Actie, 563 tons gross, with a cargo of soap from Kragero to Leith, was set on fire Thursday night by a German submarine twenty miles south of the Naaze, as the southern extremity of Norway. The Actie's crew of eleven men were towed in a small boat by the submarine to a point near The Naaze.

NEWS OF THE WAR

SCATTERED ITEMS GATHERED ABOUT WORLD CONFLICT

BIG NEWS IN SHORT SPACE

Interesting Pointers About the Significance of Things Which Oftentimes Escape Many Fields of Activity—What the French have inaugurated a new method of blocking the German air scouts.

The French have inaugurated a new method of blocking the German air scouts. Ten French machines patrol a given section of the German line at a height of 2,000 meters and more at a height of 3,000 meters the latter flying in the opposite direction from the former. If a German scout tries to get through he is attacked simultaneously by the near and the second below. If the two are insufficient to stop him others join in the fight.

The total losses of Russian troops alone now reach 1,740,337 according to statistics compiled in Amsterdam.

Thirty thousand priests are stated to be fighting in the French armies. They are in the trenches fighting shoulder to shoulder with the other men. The casualty list among the clerical soldiers is a long one.

The Vorwärts, the central organ of the German Socialist party, published in Berlin a report recently that after the war the imperial debt and pensions alone will demand an annual expenditure of at least \$250,000,000, which is a little less than the united ordinary and extraordinary imperial expenditure of 1912.

Japan has communicated officially to Russia her decision to assist the Czar's domain by supplying munitions of war. Japan has told Russia that she is preparing to mobilize her entire industrial resources for this purpose.

The French government has announced the establishment of a blockade of the entire Turkish coast of Asia Minor, extending from the island of Samos to the Egyptian frontier. The blockade will operate against Smyrna, as well as against the ports of Alexandretta, Beirut, Tyre, Acre, Jaffa and Gaza.

Ambassador Morgenthau, the American representative at Constantinople, is now acting for eight nations. He recently added the diplomatic interests of Russia, Italy, and Montenegro to his list.

A ministerial order has been issued in Paris permitting the export of wine from France to her allies and to the United States.

Premier Venizelos of Greece, according to reports from Rome, is urging the holding of a conference of Balkan powers to discuss the Balkan situation and to decide on an agreement as to a policy in the interests of all of them. He is reported to dislike what he terms the excessive interference of the great powers in Balkan affairs.

Six months in jail is the sentence which has been imposed by the British authorities upon Theodore Sington, a British journalist of German parentage, who was found guilty of writing for American newspapers matter "calculated to prejudice the relations of the British government with neutral countries."

The functions of the city government at Warsaw are being discharged by a committee of citizens. The committee recently voted to raise a loan of \$2,500,000. Application has been made to the German civil governor for permission to obtain from the school books published in the city for use in the Warsaw schools. The German military and civil authorities are now installed in the Russian government buildings.

Gen. von Beseler, conqueror of Antwerp and Novo Georgievsk, has been selected as governor general of the occupied portions of Poland and Russia.

The Imperial Institution of Great Britain has recommended peanuts as cattle food, the recommendation coming as the result of a series of experiments held for the purpose of finding a substitute for the higher priced foods. India, China, and Africa are the chief sources of peanuts, which are known in London as "monkey nuts."

One thousand eight hundred parcels, 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.

No traveler leaving France will hereafter be permitted to take out of the country more than 50 francs (\$10) in coin, under a recent decree of the finance minister. The action is due to the scarcity of silver coin, particularly in the frontier regions. People have been collecting coins and exporting them.

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

The Russian government has issued orders to its diplomatic representatives to visa passports of citizens of neutral countries only if their papers show that they owed allegiance to such countries before 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 States or other neutral countries who changed their allegiance after hostilities began.

The Krupp company, so a recent cable states, has subscribed \$10,000,000 to the German war loan. The record subscription to the loan is declared to be the Russian government with the Colono Savings Bank, which subscribed \$11,250,000.

GERMAN ARMIES CAPTURE 25,000 RUSSIAN SOLDIERS

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

There has been no cessation of the 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 in progress. Berlin reports: "Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg opposing forces which were pushed to the southwest front of Drinsk attempted to make a stand in a position situated more to the rear. They were attacked and repulsed. South of Lake Drisistata 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 Maroz Smorgan-Wischniew line, resulted in the capture of a total of seventy officers, 21,908 men, three cannon thirty-seven machine guns and large quantities of war material, which the enemy was forced to leave behind. An inventory of this booty could not be taken until now because of our quick advance. The figures previously reported are not included in those given here. South of Smorgan the army of Gen. Mackensen, North east of Wischniew we have broken through enemy positions. On this occasion two officers and three thousand three hundred men were taken prisoners and nine machine guns captured.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—the bridgeheads east of Baronovichi are now in our possession after a battle for them. Prisoners and booty were captured.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—the situation is unchanged.

The army group of Gen. von Lin Singen has forced its way across the Styrlow Lutsik. Under pressure of this success the Russians are in full retreat north of Dubno along the entire front.

EXPECT BULGARS TO WAR ON SEROIA IN FORTNIGHT

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 expected that Bulgaria will begin an attack on Serbia within fifteen days.

Plans for the campaign are now being drawn up by the Bulgarian general staff. The general staff says with the assistance of numerous German officers who have arrived in Sofia. Bulgarian officers say no attack will be made on Greece.

KUROPATKIN MADE CHIEF

Russians Appoint Veteran of Jap War Chief of Grenadier Corps.

London, Friday: General Alex Kuropatkin has been appointed chief of the Russian grenadier corps, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

If the report from Petrograd is true it means somewhat remarkable reversal of public opinion in Russia regarding a military leader who was disgraced because of the failure of a Russian army in the war with Japan. In his history of the war he frankly admitted his own mistakes.

Couldn't Afford to Advertise. Jud Shaw sold shoes and sealing wax, and lamps, fishpoles and glue tobacco, candles, gum, and tacks slickers and sardines, too; dry goods and hams were in his line; he dealt in peas and beans; he kept the general store, in fine, sold overalls and jeans; but Jud, somehow, he wasn't wise—"Couldn't afford to advertise."