

FRENCH AND BRITISH ADVANCE IN WEST

TWENTY MILES OF TRENCHES AND 20,000 UNWOUNDED SOLDIERS TAKEN.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GUNS

French Have Most Credit For Gains.—German Positions Around Verdun Weaken.

London.—The German trenches along a front of 20 miles between the Belgian coast and Verdun, and more than 20,000 unwounded prisoners, besides 32 guns and many machine guns have been captured by the British and French armies in the first offensive movement on the Western front in months.

The offensive followed a several weeks' almost incessant bombardment of German positions with big guns, which late last week increased in intensity, particularly in the sections where the infantry attacks took place, simultaneously with the drive of the armies British warships and French and Belgian batteries heavily bombarded the German positions on the coast between Zeebrugge and Ieper.

The French, who have the most important gains to their credit, made their chief onset against the German lines around Perthes, Beauséjour and Suippes in Champagne, where in December they made a considerable gain of ground, and also north of Arras, where Souchez was stormed and captured.

The French communication says the Allied forces continue to gain ground in Champagne. With the advances thus recorded, this offensive has given the French possession of more territory than they had retaken from the Germans since the latter dug themselves in after the battle of the Marne.

According to the French account, the Germans were driven out of their trenches over a front of more than 15 miles, varying in depth from two-thirds of a mile to two and a half miles. The French in this engagement captured 12,000 prisoners. Apparently the advantage is being pressed still further, as the French communication makes only the briefest mention of the operation.

The importance of this gain lies in the fact that every yard of ground taken in this region weakens the German position around Verdun from which the Germans might be compelled to retire should the French succeed in making any further advance.

ANOTHER BROADWAY CAVE-IN.

Three Injured When Street Sank Into Subway.

New York.—One death and the injury of three other persons resulted from the caving in of the street over the new subway in Broadway near 28th street. An unidentified woman, who was caught in the falling debris, died later in a hospital. The others injured were men. The police and firemen continued their search for several workmen reported missing.

The accident occurred a few blocks from the heart of the theatre district shortly before 8 o'clock and Broadway was crowded with people.

The weakening of supports in the subway, due to weight of traffic, is believed to have caused the beams and planking to collapse, making a hole about 50 feet long, extending about half way across Broadway. The pit was about 30 feet deep.

Two of the injured, a man and a woman were in an automobile that was carried down into the hole. The other person injured was believed to be a workman.

Smuggled Bulgarians Across Border.

Toledo, O.—Charged with smuggling 800 or more Bulgarians from Windsor, Ont., to Detroit, then to Toledo, Mike Tonoff, a Bulgarian, was arrested here by Government officers. The arrest followed affidavits made by some of the men brought across.

Conditions of Big Loan.

New York.—The Anglo-French financial commission and Eastern bankers have reached a virtual agreement on the details of the proposed billion dollar credit loan to Great Britain and France. Following are the details of the loan agreed upon: The amount—approximately \$500,000,000; the securities—joint Anglo-French notes; the interest rate—5 per cent to yield the investor about 5.1-2 per cent by the notes being offered at slightly under par.

Carranza Troops Not Present.

Washington.—Major General Funston, commanding United States troops on the border, and General Nafarrate, the Carranza commander, both disclaim for their men responsibility for the fighting near Progreso, Texas, in which one American trooper was killed and an officer wounded. Reporting to the war department General Funston said his men had repelled the raiding party which fled across the border under the protection of soldiers "in uniforms" who were entrenched on the other side.

LAST OF BALKANS READY FOR FIGHT

GREECE HAS ORDERED MOBILIZATION OF NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES.

"ELEMENTARY PRUDENCE"

Greece Does Not Wait For Bulgaria to Make Decision.—Ready For Any Emergency.

London.—As "a measure of elementary prudence," Greece has ordered the mobilization of her naval and military forces. Thus the action on Bulgaria in making military preparations has brought the last remaining Balkan State under arms, for Rumania, while not fully mobilized, for sometime has had her troops ready for an emergency.

What plans Bulgaria really has in mind and what Greece and Rumania will do when these plans mature are still matters for speculation. One thing seems clear, however, Bulgaria and Turkey for so many years worn enemies, have composed their differences.

The successes which the Russian General Ivanoff has been having in Galicia and Volhynia, it is considered in military circles here, may still have an influence in more than one way in the Balkans.

General Ivanoff has been so successful that German Field Marshal von Mackensen, who is fighting north of the Pripiet marshes, eastward of Brest Litovsk, has, according to the German official report, been compelled to withdraw his line somewhat, as it was in danger of being encircled, while the Austrians have been driven back across the Styria, and, according to one account, have evacuated the fortress of Lutsk, in the Volhynia triangle of fortresses, which they captured during the great drive.

These successes, which extend to the Rumanian frontier, would, in the opinion of military observers serve to ease the situation on the Rumanian flank should Rumania join Russia and in addition might well prevent the Austro-Germans from sending an army, which it is estimated must consist of at least 500,000 men, to make an attack on Serbia.

In the center the Russians are still falling back, while in the north Field Marshal von Hindenburg continues to make progress with his offensive against Dvinsk, although at a much slower rate than formerly, as the Russians are stiffening their resistance. East of Vilna the Germans admit a temporary check, during which they lost guns to the Russians.

There has been a continuation of the furious artillery struggle in the west. According to the Berlin official report a British attack south of the LaBasse canal broke down under the German fire.

After a fortnight of comparative inactivity during which they sank only five British merchant ships German submarines again are on the move on the Irish coast.

CARRANZA PROTECTS BANDITS.

Mexicans Attack Progreso, Texas, and Are Aided in Escape.

Brownsville, Tex.—Several hundred Mexicans under shelter of a half mile of trenches covered the retreat of 70 to 80 Mexicans who attacked the village of Progreso, Tex., 35 miles above here on the Rio Grande River, according to the official report of Major Edward Anderson of the Twelfth Cavalry.

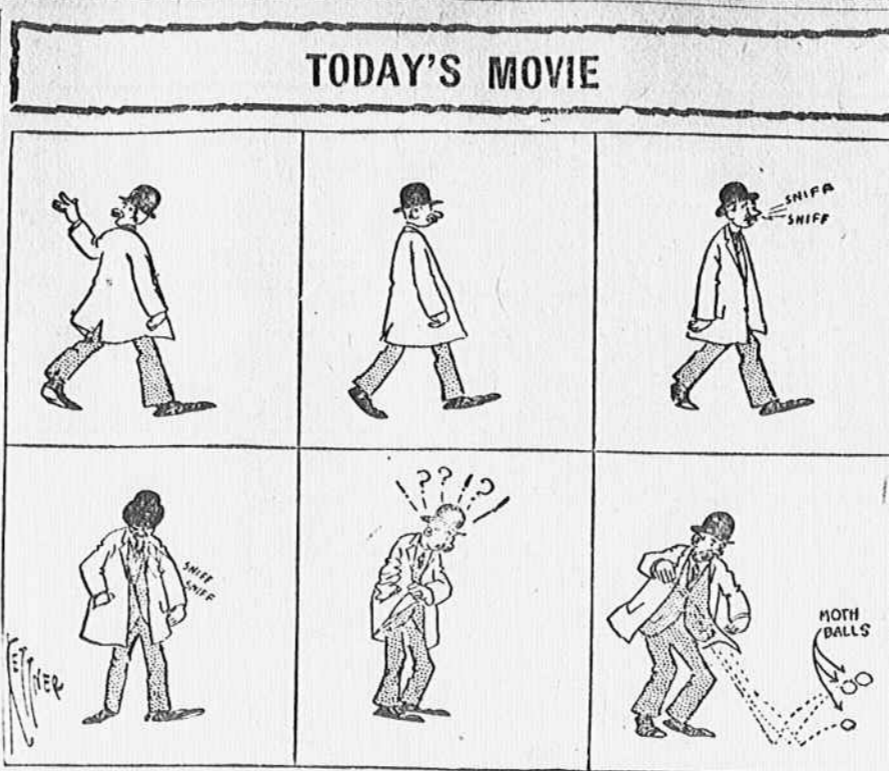
Reports said that at least four, and probably more Mexican bandits were killed. Two of the Mexicans were killed on the American side, two while crossing the river in boats and four others are believed to have lost their lives while scrambling up the banks of the Rio Grande on the Mexican side.

About 1,000 shots fired by the Americans at the Mexicans as they were crossing the Rio Grande killed two Mexicans in boats, while several more were reported hit as they made their way in the direction of safety on the Mexican side.

The Mexican band of 70 or 80 first attacked and looted the store of Florencio Saenz at Progreso at daybreak. While these operations were in progress a detachment of troop C, twelfth cavalry, numbering 12 men, came to Progreso from the bank of the river where they spent the night. Private Stubblefield stepped on the porch of the store, as he did so two shots were fired from the interior of the building, both striking Stubblefield in the body, killing him instantly. The soldiers were not aware of the presence of the Mexicans.

Germans Offer 16 Cents For Cotton.

Washington.—The group of German firms which recently offered to buy 1,000,000 bales of American cotton at 15 cents a pound if delivered in Bremen, cabled Senator Hoke Smith they now are willing to pay 16 cents. The firms have deposited securities with the American Consulate in Berlin to cover the purchase price and guarantee that the cotton will not be put to military or naval uses. Delivery at Bremen will be impossible, unless the British contraband orders are modified.



BULGARIAN MOBILIZATION DUMBA PAPERS PUBLIC

LEADERS SAY MOVEMENTS ARE ONLY FOR THE PROTECTION OF COUNTRY. SAYS LANSING'S ARGUMENTS ON QUESTIONS OF MUNITIONS ARE WEAK.

Military Authorities Take Possession of Railways.—Enthusiastic Demonstrations Reported. Captain Von Papan's Letter—Regards the Self-Will'd Temperament of the President.

Sofia, Bulgaria, via London.—Bulgaria apparently is on the brink of war. The people generally believe that hostilities are imminent. The military authorities have taken possession of the railways and ordinary traffic has been suspended. Diplomatic representatives here of the Entente Powers generally recognize that their cause is a lost one, and that Bulgaria is manifesting clearly a tendency toward the Central Powers. This is due to the dissatisfaction in the negotiations for territorial concessions in Macedonia and at the conduct of Greece in this connection.

In government circles the statement was made that all the military measures which have been taken are of a preventive nature, designed solely to guard against circumstances which might threaten Bulgaria's position in the present situation, which is developing with unforeseen and extraordinary rapidity. These measures consist in turning over the railroads to the military authorities and suspending ordinary traffic.

Reports from many parts of Bulgaria tell of enthusiastic demonstrations in favor of the government.

The formal cession by Turkey of the territory along the Dedeagatch Railroad has been delayed by the action of the Entente Powers in notifying Bulgaria that acceptance of this territory would be regarded as an unfriendly act which would invite counter-measures.

It was learned that King Ferdinand replying to the assertions of leaders of the opposition parties that the Allies would be victorious, said: "The Entente is not sure of winning. Nothing indicates at this moment that such will be the case. If Bulgaria's chances of obtaining Macedonia depend thereon they may never be realized. My government is following a policy which is positive in action and certain of good results."

EASTLAND CASE INDICTMENTS.

Several Persons, Including Officials Are Indicted.

Chicago.—Federal indictments in connection with the Eastland disaster July 24 when the excursion steamer capsized in the Chicago river, causing the death of 812 persons, were returned charging conspiracy and criminal carelessness in the operation of an unseaworthy boat.

Those named in the true bills were: George T. Arnold, president of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company, owners of the Eastland.

William H. Hull, vice-president and general manager same company.

Walter K. Greenbaum, manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, which chartered the Eastland for the excursion.

Harry Pedersen, captain of the vessel.

Joseph Erickson, chief engineer.

Robert Reed and Charles C. Eckliff, government steamship inspectors.

W. C. Steele, secretary treasurer of the Indiana Transportation Company as corporators.

Arnold, Hull, Pedersen, Erickson, Steele and Roy M. Davis, assistant secretary-treasurer of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company, were indicted several weeks ago by a state grand jury in connection with the disaster.

DUMBA PAPERS PUBLIC

SAYS LANSING'S ARGUMENTS ON QUESTIONS OF MUNITIONS ARE WEAK.

Cap'tain Von Papan's Letter—Regards the Self-Will'd Temperament of the President.

London.—Of the 34 Austrian and German papers found in the possession of James F. J. Archibald, the American newspaper correspondent, when he was apprehended August 30 at Falmouth while proceeding from New York on board the steamer Rotterdam for Rotterdam, 17 are described as having been made public and the other 17 as being "insufficient to warrant publication."

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, in one letter said that Mr. Archibald "is proceeding to Germany to collect material for lectures in the United States in the interest of the German cause."

In a letter addressed to Mr. Archibald, Count von Bernstorff says: "I have heard with pleasure that you wish once more to return to Germany and Austria after having promoted our interests out here in such a zealous and successful manner."

Captain von Papan, the military attaché at the German Embassy in Washington, in a letter to a Berlin friend, said: "Mr. Archibald is going to Germany and Austria to collect new impressions from the point of view of the strictly impartial journalist he always has been."

The documents included a letter from Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington to Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs which criticized Secretary of State Lansing's reply to Baron von Burian's protest against the large deliveries of weapons to the Allies. The letter declares the legal arguments of Mr. Lansing are "certainly very weak"

ENGLAND'S WAR BUDGET.

Drastic and Far-Reaching Taxation Faces All England.

London.—The greatest war budget in the world's history was introduced in the House of Commons by Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer as another step toward financing the war, which is costing Great Britain nearly \$25,000,000 daily.

New military requirements and changed methods of warfare have created over night additional expenditures which had not been reckoned with even in the comparatively recent estimates of David Lloyd-George, the Munitions Minister necessitating in this budget, the third since the outbreak of hostilities, the most drastic and far-reaching taxes in the history of the country, and involving even free trade.

Hereafter automobiles, bicycles, moving picture films, clocks, watches, musical instruments, plate glass and hats will pay a tax of 33 1-3 per cent ad valorem, though, as Mr. McKenna explained, the objects of such taxation are "purely temporary and without regard to a permanent effect on trade."

New Ambassador.

Berlin, by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following dispatch from Berlin: "Political circles expect that the foreign office, without awaiting Dr. Dumba's arrival from the United States will detail Kajetan Merye von Kapos Mere, former ambassador to Rome, as ambassador pro tempore at Washington."

Device to Control Torpedoes.

Washington.—John Hays Hammond, Jr., inventor of the wireless controlled torpedo, fired from shore and recommended by army officials for purchase by the government, discussed with Secretary Daniels a plan for a similar device for torpedoes fired from submarines. Many torpedoes fired by submarines or destroyers never reach their mark. Mr. Hammond told Secretary Daniels he believed he had found a means by which the deadly missiles would be guided to their mark unerringly.

A COMMISSION TO STUDY TARIFF LAW

NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL CONSIDERS ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.

HIGHEST INTEREST OF U. S.

Duty Shall Be to Investigate Report to the Council of the Present United States Tariff System.

New York.—Consideration of a resolution recommending the establishment of a commission to study the tariff law of the United States in its relation to foreign trade and the receipt of reports on various phases of export commerce, occupied the attention of the National Foreign Trade Council here. The council decided to hold its next meeting in New Orleans early next year.

Thirty-five members of the council prominent in transportation, manufacturing and banking attended the meeting over which James A. Ferrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation and chairman of the council, presided.

The resolution concerning the tariff declares it to be the sense of the council, that the "highest interests of the United States requires that the authority conferred upon the President to negotiate commercial treaties should be exercised so as to assure American exports reciprocal and equivalent foreign tariff treatment in return for the valuable market here given for foreign products and to obtain the removal of undue discrimination against the products of the United States."

The council is urged in the resolution to establish a tariff commission to include at least five active business men, and one tariff expert, who may or may not be members of the council, "whose duty it shall be to investigate the report to the council upon the efficacy of the present United States tariff system for the promotion of export trade and its protection from undue discriminations by foreign governments."

APPEALS TO AID ARMENIANS.

America Will Be Asked to Come to Relief of Victims of Turk.

Washington.—Information from Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions concerning the plight of Armenians in Turkey banished to isolated towns for alleged hostility to the Turkish government will be the basis of a nationwide appeal to the American people for assistance similar to that made for homeless Belgians.

The plan for sending to the Armenians will be carried out without any official participation by the United States government for it is understood that the Turkish foreign office has let it be known that it will brook no interference with the policy from any foreign power.

It was revealed at the state department that since Ambassador Morgenthau's protest to the foreign office in Constantinople against reported ill-treatment of Armenians nothing further had been done by this government.

Force Passage Through Serbia.

Nish, Serbia, via Paris.—The best information obtainable here is that there are 800,000 German troops available for an attempt to force a passage through Serbia. It is felt in Nish that this movement will be undertaken, although when is not known.

Palace Damaged.

Geneva, via Paris.—News has reached Romanshorn, Switzerland, that the right wing of the Royal Palace at Stuttgart was badly damaged in the air raid by Allied aviators. One bomb exploded in the saloon. It is known that several members of the Royal family were in the residence.

Early Release of Goods.

Washington.—State department officials expressed confidence of an early and satisfactory completion of informal negotiations for the release of American owned goods of German and Austrian origin held at Rotterdam because of the British restrictions. Further conferences with British Embassy officials were held and Foreign Trade Adviser Fleming later announced a belief "that the matter will be brought to a head at an early moment and adjusted to the satisfaction of the great body of American importers."

Electric Light Meeting.

Ashville.—The convention of the southeastern section of the National Electric Light Association has just been held at this city devoted much of the sessions to the transaction of regular business and the discussion of several papers. A. A. Wilbur, of the Columbus Power Company, Columbus, Ga., discussed "an accounting subject," and he was followed by H. H. Dewey of the General Electric Company of Birmingham, Ala., who delivered an address on "High Tension Systems and Their Operation."

PERMANENT PEACE BRYAN'S SUBJECT

HUMANITARIAN ENVOY UNFOLDS LESSONS FROM WORLD-WIDE CONFLICT.

"MIGHT MAKES RIGHT"—FALSE

Great Commoner Outlines Objections to United States Entering War, in Speech at Columbia.

Columbia.—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 American can learn from the European war, according to the speech made 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 had come to the point where he favored extending suffrage to women on all questions, but in any case on the question of going to war.

Mr. Bryan referred with evident feeling to the joy and happiness he experienced September 15 last when he signed arbitration treaties with four nations, which represented a combined population of 900,000,000 people. He pointed out the arbitration feature, the indefinite date of the termination of these treaties and the 12 months allowed for investigation of the dispute, claiming that the ardor for war would decrease in a year's time. He spoke fervently of the hope he entertained that all nations of the world would sign such treaties with the United States, thereby minimizing the probability of war; he called attention to the fact that here were now 30 such treaties in force, among the nations being England, France, Russia and Italy, while the principle of the treaty has been accepted by three other of the belligerents—Germany, Austria and Belgium.

"The Great Commoner" outlined three objections to the United States entering into war: The financial loss, the waste of human life and the surrendering of neutrality. He maintained that the rights of citizens to be protected in life and property throughout the world imposed upon all citizens a duty to regard the position of the American 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 at least 100,000 men, to their death in order to retaliate for the loss of 100 American lives on the Lusitania.

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

A bottle of grape juice was placed on the speaker's table, which circumstance was humorously disposed of by Mr. Bryan. "There is not a headache in a barrel of it," he commented.

Plan North Carolina Day. Spartanburg.—The Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce contemplates having a "North Carolina day" in Spartanburg early in October, perhaps, upon which occasion the people of the North Carolina towns just over the border will be invited to be the city's guests. Recently 100 citizens of Spartanburg made an automobile trip into North Carolina, visiting Rutherfordton, Ellenboro, Mooresboro, Shelby and King's Mountain, inspecting the roads of that section, and were so impressed with the hospitality of the folk of that country they want to invite them down to see them.

Fairfield Case to York. York.—Information was received to the effect that the request made by counsel for the defense in the Isenhour case for a change of venue has been granted and that York has been chosen as the county where the trial will take place. The Fairfield grand jury has indicted Ernest Isenhour, Jesse Morrison and James Rawls for the murder of Sheriff A. D. Hood, Raleigh Boulevard and Jules Smith. The cases will be heard here when the court of general sessions convenes on November 15.

Warehouse Commission Named. Spartanburg.—John L. McLaurin, state warehouse commissioner, while in Spartanburg en route from Atlanta, announced that he would immediately commission Col. T. B. Thackston of Cedar Springs, this county, as marketing agent for the state cotton warehouse system. Mr. Thackston will have charge of a feature of the warehouse system by which cotton may be sold for farming direct from the warehouses as soon as the staple reaches a fair one.