

# Bulgaria, Allies' Betrayer, Writhes Under German Heel

## Leon Savadjan, Ashamed of and Denouncing His Country in New "J'Accuse," Exposes Her Treachery to Entente and Outrages Against Loyal Serbia

The "J'Accuse" against Bulgaria, showing how the Bulgarian rulers cooperated with the Teuton autocrats in preparing for their premeditated role in the German campaign for the conquest of the world, has recently been published in Switzerland by Leon Savadjan, a prominent Bulgarian writer, director of the Balkan News Agency and member of the Foreign Press Syndicate of Paris.

His accusations against Bulgaria are: "That Bulgaria deliberately broke the Balkan Alliance in 1913, and that in doing so she was actuated by her ambitions to impose her domination on all the Balkan states."

"That in breaking the Balkan Alliance she obeyed the advice of Austria and Germany."

"That from the outbreak of the war Bulgaria planned to take the side of the German autocrats."

### Serbian Offer Rejected

"That Bulgaria rejected Serbia's offer of Macedonia and other parts of Bulgarian territory in exchange for Bulgarian neutrality, but preferred to fight for the Germans, who had promised to build up a great Bulgarian state on the ruins of Serbia and control of the entire Balkans."

"That Bulgaria has committed in the course of the war all possible violations of the rights of nations."

The pamphlet is preceded by the following preface by Georges Fazy, former president of the Great Council of Geneva and professor of public law in the University of Geneva:

"The first duty to one's fellow citizens is to tell them the truth, whatever the cost may be; but for that moral courage civic courage is necessary, that courage which is more rare than physical courage. Your pamphlet is an act of courage and will bring the esteem of all those that value courage and truth."

### Bulgaria Chose Crime

In the opening chapter Leon Savadjan says:

"In 1915 two ways were open to Bulgaria: one leading to honor, the other to crime and suicide."

"The Bulgarian government selected the second. The Bulgarian nation rallied around this. The deed was accomplished."

"I am ashamed of my country. The entire world accused Bulgaria, in 1915, of parricide. The act of accusation directed by the civilized world on that day has been strengthened by new testimonies against Bulgaria."

"I fear for my country. In face of new accusations, which are continually becoming more oppressive and precise; in face of the daily violations of the rights of peoples, in face of the contempt and in-

dignation of the civilized world, I cannot be silent any longer.

"I denounce my own country."

He continues: "Bulgarian propaganda does not cease to repeat that Bulgaria had been forced to enter the war on the side of the Central Powers, claiming that only the latter had the sincere desire to help her realize her national aspirations. By national aspirations Bulgaria understands, first of all, Macedonia."

### Macedonia Only Goal

"It is only for the conquest of Macedonia that Bulgaria has been fighting for two years; it is merely in order to conquer this coveted land that Bulgaria has been shedding the best blood of her sons, that she has been exhausting herself economically and that she is sinking deeper and deeper into misery."

"But in reality Macedonia is not the cause of the alliance between Bulgaria and the Central Powers. It is merely a pretext. Irrefutable documents prove that Serbia, in accord with the Entente Allies in 1915 had generously offered this same Macedonia in order to avoid new bloodshed in the hope that Bulgaria would be satisfied and would refuse her co-operations with the Teutons."

"Bulgaria entered the war with premeditation. Her entrance into the war had been foreseen in the plans of the imperial general staff before the outbreak of the European war. In the spring of 1914 a treaty on this subject had been signed in Schönbrunn by the sovereigns of Bulgaria and Austria. Bulgaria formally pledged herself to take the side of the Central Powers, and, as the vice-president of the Bulgarian Sobranje, M. Montchiloff, confessed, even the complete disappearance of Serbia would not have hindered the Bulgarian - German alliance, would not have prevented Bulgaria from sending armed assistance to the German race."

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### Serbia Plays Fair

"Already on August 29, 1914, the Entente Powers, after examining the situation in detail, proposed to Serbia the cession of certain Serbian territory to Bulgaria and promised Serbia some Serbian provinces of Austria-Hungary. M. Pasitch, the Serbian Premier, conferred immediately with the Prince Regent, and, on the following day, a council of ministers considered the proposals, which were accepted in principle."

"Since then there was no doubt whatever of the willingness of Serbia to sacrifice a great part of her territory in Macedonia. Having obtained Serbia's consent, the Entente Powers made definite offers to Bulgaria during the month of October. These offers gave Bulgaria all the territory she coveted in the south and west."

In exchange she was asked for military support against Turkey and close cooperation with Serbia in repelling the German invasion in the Balkans.

"The Bulgarian government, after conferring with the crown, replied that it preferred to remain neutral."

"Since that day the Allied countries began to distrust Bulgaria. Indeed, the Allied diplomats learned of one important fact—that the proposals of the Allies as well as the replies of Bulgaria had been communicated to Berlin and Vienna in advance."

"In the middle of December of the same year Bulgaria was told by the Entente Powers that they would guarantee Serbia and Greece against attacks on her part; at the same time she was informed that, as a price of her neutrality, she would receive at the end of hostilities territories in Macedonia and Thrace as far as the Enos-Midia line."

### Russia Makes Proposal

"In January, 1915, Russia, desiring to use all possible means for inducing Bulgaria to come over to her side, made to her allies the proposals:

"1. To guarantee to Bulgaria, as a price of her adhesion, the 'uncontested' region of Macedonia, according to the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of 1912.

"2. To promise Serbia as a compensation the Serbian provinces of Austria-Hungary."

"These proposals, however, were not communicated to Bulgaria because the latter had in the meantime addressed to the Allies a note in which she expressed her absolute determination to remain neutral."

"But Bulgarian neutrality was merely fictitious. For the policy of Bulgaria had been definitely formulated in advance—to remain 'neutral' for a certain time and to support the Turks. In reality, Bulgaria, while proclaiming her neutrality, permitted the passage through her territory of raw materials, arms and munitions. The official organ 'Kambana,' on May 3, 1915, in an article devoted to Turkey, wrote: 'We congratulate the Turks for the victories which they have won against the Anglo-Russo-French coalition in the Dardanelles, which victories are due to a large extent to Bulgaria.' Thus it is seen that six months before her entrance into the war Bulgaria had been helping Turkey to gain victories over the Allies."

"How can one treat with a government that has many times furnished proof of its disloyalty?"

"Neither toward Serbia did Bulgaria maintain any neutrality. Bulgarian neutrality consisted of continuous incursions of Bulgarian regular troops disguised as comitadjis (bands of robbers), but armed with machine guns and even with cannon, into Southern Serbia; of Bulgarian attempts to blow up the bridges of the Saloniki Railroad, by means of which Serbia had communicated with Europe."

### Proposals by Allies

"On May 29, after Italy's intervention, the four Allies made the following proposals to Bulgaria under the condition of securing the cooperation of all her forces:

"1. Immediate annexation to Bulgaria of Thrace as far as the line of Enos-Midia;

"2. Guarantee to Bulgaria after the war the part of Macedonia limited by the line of Egri-Palanka-Sopot-Ochrida and including the cities of Egri, Palanka, Veles, Ochrida and Monastir."

"3. Financial assistance."

"On June 15 Bulgaria asked for explanations in regard to a few points of the note; these were given on August 4. At the same time the Allies guaranteed Bulgaria the section of Macedonia called 'uncontested,' according to the treaty of 1912, and promised that Serbia would not receive any territory after the war except in case Bulgaria agreed to it."

"On September 1 the Serbian government, after receiving the authorization of the Serbian Parliament, expressed its agreement to the execution of the conditions of the agreements of 1912 and 1914, and the Quadruple Entente sent the following statement to M. Radoslavoff (former Bulgarian Premier):

"The four states are ready to guarantee to Bulgaria that Serbia would cede to her a part of Macedonia to the limits determined by the treaty of 1912, under the condition that Bulgaria promise to conclude a military agreement with the Allies in regard to action against Turkey. If a declaration in this connection is not soon received the proposals made will be considered as not having been made at all."

"The Bulgarian reply to this note was the order for general mobilization."

### Promised Large Areas

"Therefore the Macedonian question is not the reason of Bulgaria's action against the Allied Powers. She had simply decided to join the Central Powers after she had received from them the assurance that with the Allies defeated and Serbia defeated and crushed a great Bulgaria that would be all-powerful would be established and would extend from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, from the Danube to the

Aegean Sea. It was this thought that guided Bulgaria in making her choice; it was the megalomania of Czar Ferdinand and his government, these unbounded ambitions of a people deliriously fed on excessive chauvinism."

In the following chapter the author shows how Bulgaria is disregarding all international and human laws in administering the conquered lands:

"From the day when Radoslavoff had begun to direct the destinies of Meconia, a part of Old Serbia and Dobrudja, a monstrous regime governed the country—a regime of terror, prosecutions, pillage and confiscations. The reports coming from all directions are all in accord in showing that the policy of extermination of the non-Bulgarian elements is openly tolerated and encouraged by the official organs of the Bulgarian government."

"When the Bulgarians began, in 1915, the invasion of the land of their neighbors, administrative bodies were kept in the rear of the armies and were immediately established in the occupied cities. The various departments were entrusted to comitadjis, who had accounts to settle with the population that had formerly chased them from their land. The prefectures of the police were still more unfortunate."

### Convict Made Police Chief

"In Nish, St. Ivanoff, a liberated convict, was made chief of the police; he had been sentenced several times for swindling. The prefect of Monastir is the son of General Boyadjieff, a drunkard and swindler. The general himself had disowned his son and expelled him from his house because he was incorrigible."

"Shortly after the establishment of the Bulgarian authorities in the occupied territory, at the order of the Bulgarian government, the pillaging of Serbia and Dobrudja began. The public libraries have been looted. All books of value were carried to Bulgaria. A commission of Bulgarian literary men and scientists were sent to the occupied countries to investigate and take along with them all scientific treasures to Bulgaria. The Bulgarian press, since the occupation of Serbia, has been full of communications announcing the arrival in their country of captured 'trophies.' The ethnographic, geographic and historical museums in Sofia are full of objects carried out of Serbia and Rumania."

"But the climax of injustice was reached when Radoslavoff introduced a law authorizing the Bulgarian government to take possession of all Serbian property, real estate and chattels the owners of which were absent."

### Schools and Churches Invaded

"The Bulgarians invaded the schools, the churches and the convents. The instructors were driven out and the priests prosecuted. All the property of the public schools was confiscated. A ban was placed by the invader on Serbian national customs and traditions."

### Bulgaria Drafts Serbians

"Later came a new violation of international law, perhaps one of the most monstrous—the Bulgarian government decreed the forced drafting of Serbians into the Bulgarian armies."

"Against Rumania the Bulgarian government has been conducting a dishonest campaign of propaganda and spreading rumors of Rumanian atrocities. My information on this subject, based on authentic sources, is reliable."

"The stories of Rumanian atrocities had been concocted in accord with Berlin and Vienna in the hope of counteracting the deplorable effects of the atrocities committed in Northern France, Belgium, Serbia, Poland and in all places through which the imperial troops have passed."

### Controlled by Germans

After laying bare Bulgaria's guilt in planning her part as Germany's aid in the German war for the domination of the world and Bulgaria's barbarian acts in Serbia, he points out how completely Bulgaria has now been subjected to the German militarists. He says:

"When Bulgaria entered the war the Central Empires hurriedly placed their hands on all the agricultural resources of that country. Economically, Bulgaria is today completely under German domination. The system of provisioning is controlled by the Germans, in the German fashion, who leave in the country only the minimum quantity of food necessary and which is obtainable only by means of cards."

"From the military point of view, Bulgaria does not exist as an independent state. The Bulgarian commander in chief has entrusted everything to the Germans, and to-day neither the Bulgarian high command nor the Bulgarian government is in reality in existence. A German military commissioner is an official member of the Bulgarian Ministry of War; his staff is higher in authority than the Bulgarian General Staff. On the other hand, Mackensen is operating in Bulgaria as the absolute master. I can say with certainty that the Bulgarian generals Bozadjieff, Tcheff and Draganoff

have been dismissed on the order of Mackensen, without any consultation with the Bulgarian high command. Every day German troops are being received in Bulgarian cities."

### New Greek Weekly

"The Liberal," a weekly newspaper published in New York for Greeks in the United States, made its appearance yesterday. It is a four-page paper, disseminate news of interest to Greeks two pages of which are printed in English and two in Greek. Its object is to inform Americans and to promote American ideals among them. It is hoped eventually to make a daily paper of it. There are two Greek dailies published now in New York.

State Senator Robert R. Lawson, of Brooklyn, is president of the Philanthropic Printing and Publishing Association, Inc., which publishes the 1358 American-Hellenic newspaper at 1358 Broadway. Other officers are Harrison C. Glone, vice-president and counsel; John Panagouloupoulos, treasurer; Nicholas Theodoropoulos, secretary; Nicholas G. Sakellarios, editor, and Z. Ch. Zafirides, business manager."

### Woman Accused of Bribery

Isabelle Feder, of 557 West 140th Street, a fashionably dressed young woman, who had a contract with the government to supply 100,000 barrack bags at eight cents each, pleaded not guilty yesterday in the United States District Court in Brooklyn to an indictment charging conspiracy to bribe a Federal officer to pass 5,000 defective bags. Max D. Steuer appeared as her counsel. She furnished \$5,000 bail.

"I know nothing about it and have nothing to say," was the young woman's response to all inquiries. It is alleged that she arranged with Michael Pelsky, of the Acme Equipment Company, who is indicted with her, to make the bags for six cents each. An inspector rejected the first 5,000 because the strings were misplaced, and Miss Feder is accused of having offered Albert Corday, an inspector, \$25 to pass the bags, to have given \$10 to an agent of the Department of Justice, who posed as an inspector, and to have bought meals, drinks and cigars for other inspectors."

## K. of C. Secretaries Ready to Embark For Work in France

### "First Contingent" Parades in Military Formation Along Fifth Avenue

### \$50,000,000 Available

### Organization Can Spend \$1,000,000 a Week to Cheer "Our Boys"

The first forty of the two thousand new Knights of Columbus secretaries who will try to make life a bit more comfortable and homelike for the boys in the trenches paraded on Fifth Avenue yesterday as a preliminary to their later hikes across the shell-torn fields of France.

The secretaries appeared in military order for the first time, wearing their new khaki uniforms, with the insignia "K. C." on the left sleeve. They will start for France soon, and will be followed overseas by dozens of other contingents.

In the party were several famous athletes and a number of business and professional men who expect to become athletes before they return to New York. John Evers was the leader and unofficial captain of the detachment. "Bix" Mackay, a former trainer of prizefighters, and Harry A. Tone, referee and baseball umpire, were also in line. Victor T. Kelly, general manager of the Sikes Consolidated Chair Company, was representative of the business section. He walked in the procession, with his chauffeur following in a limousine, to prove that he has already

learned to depend on his feet for transportation.

**\$50,000,000 to Spend**  
The "privates' secretaries" were received in front of the Public Library building by William F. Larkin, American director of the Knights of Columbus Overseas Work, and William J. Mulligan, chairman of the War Activities Committee.

"I have the privilege of spending \$1,000,000 a week for the boys in the service," said Mr. Mulligan, "and from the looks of you men we're going to be able to buy a lot of happiness with that money. I've got \$50,000,000 to use for the present, and if my appropriation gives out I'm ready to beg, borrow and steal to keep up the work."

Johnny Evers was recognized by the splendor of the crowd and was given a private ovation of his own as he passed along the avenue. "We're not going to do any of the heavy slugging ourselves," he said. "They're just sending us in to hunt. But maybe we'll help advance some of them a base or two at that."

**France Appreciates Efforts**  
In bidding goodbye to the men, Marcel Knecht said: "The Knights of Columbus are destined to do a great work in my country, and I am glad that the order is sending over only men with the same splendid spirit that is hastening the American soldiers to a wonderful victory."

The Knights of Columbus will launch a campaign to enlist 2,000 additional secretaries for overseas service at the convention to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on August 6 and 7. Applicants must be between thirty-five and fifty years of age, and will be chosen from the highest types of American citizens. New York City is expected to contribute 500 of the number. An average of one hundred men throughout the country are offering themselves daily.

### International Paper Co. Men Will Resume Work

ALBANY, July 27.—Representatives of employees of the International Paper Company of several New York and New England cities, who have been idle for several days because of differences with the corporation over an interpretation of an award of the Federal War Labor Board and whose idleness has curtailed the output of the plants by about 75 per cent, voted tonight to instruct the workmen to resume work Monday morning.

### Machinists to Aid U. S.

The International Association of Machinists has placed its organization at the disposal of the government for war work, it was announced yesterday, and is gathering information to enable the government to meet the shortage of skilled workmen.

Circulars have been sent to every local, with blanks on which to enumerate the number of skilled machinists in the military service, the number engaged in non-essential industries, the estimated number of non-union men in each locality engaged in such work and the number in non-essential industries.

The War Department is said to be considering giving furloughs to machinists in the army and navy to fill the depleted civilian ranks and granting deferred classification to those within the draft ages.



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## For Hungry Motorists

Many's the time you have motored around Greater New York looking for a really good dining place to entertain your friends—and you were disappointed.

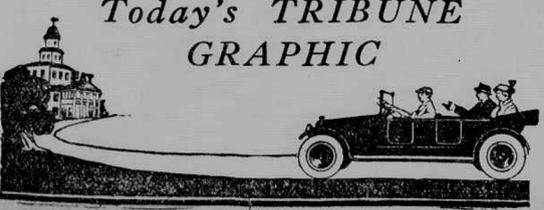
Everything seemed inviting when you drove up, but it turned out to be—well, something else. And you went away wondering if there really were any high-class eating places along the Metropolitan motor routes.

Let us assure you there are—and representatives of The Tribune have personally tried them.

Over on page 9 of today's Tribune Graphic are listed a baker's dozen hotels and restaurants The Tribune is glad to recommend. And there's a road map, too, that clearly shows their location. It would be a good idea to clip this out and carry it in your car.

When you call mention The Tribune.

Turn now to  
**Page 9**  
**Today's TRIBUNE GRAPHIC**



## BEST IN THE LONG RUN

# The Submarine is Centuries Old

CONTRARY to common belief, seacraft traveled under water at least 300 years, and probably 3000, before John Holland's submarine.

James I., in 1621, took a submarine trip several miles long, in a submarine invented by Cornelius Van Drebbel.

Van Drebbel's craft was a true navigating submersible, made water-tight by greased leather, and propelled by twelve oarsmen, who rowed with oars fitted through water-tight holes in the hull.

To go back further, Bohaddin, an Arabian historian, living 1150 B. C., tells of a submarine apparatus used to destroy shipping at the siege of Ptolemais.

Though the submarine in its development has appeared in a hundred fantastic forms, the automobile tire has matched it in freakish inventions.

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