B.P. 12 3 4 5 7-13-14

A NEW TAGORE STORY
"Love's Labor Rewarded," the great Bengali poet, winner of the Nobel prize for literature, at his best. In THE SUN next Sunday.

The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and warmer to-day; fair to-morrow; moderate winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 60; lowest [illegible]
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page [illegible]

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 34. ++ NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1915.—*Copyright, 1915, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.* PRICE TWO CENTS.

PURDY REFUSES TO REVEAL HOW TAX LIST GREW

Board Said to Expect That Assessments Will Shrivel Greatly.

PLAN ATTACKED BY LOWER RENT SOCIETY

Lawson Purdy, head of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, declined yesterday to tell by what method of calculation the men of his department jacked up the tentative personal property assessments from $887,679,000, the actual assessment on the books for 1915, to the staggering sum of $3,704,305,965 for 1916.

"I don't want to give any interview at all," he said. "I gave out a statement on Friday, and I shall not add to it in any way."

There is much curiosity, however, among the many "millionaires" now appearing on the tax lists as to the sources of information on which the assessors based their conclusions of their wealth, and several guesses have been ventured as to the basis of the assessors' calculations.

THE SUN was informed yesterday that the tax board started out in its work to boost the tentative personal property assessment in the belief that people with personalty should no longer be allowed to escape bearing somewhere near a fair share of the tax burden, and in the hope that the public would cooperate with it in its gigantic task. Under the system as laid down by the law the only thing the Commissioners could do, it was explained, was to make an estimate or a guess based on the best information obtainable by them as to the amount of personal property a man might have.

Two Months to Complain.

Thus an entry appears on the tentative roll that William Blank is assessed at $100,000, and a notice is sent to him to this effect, although the department is not required to give him any such notice. The books are open, according to the law, and Blank is supposed to go and take a look for himself.

If Blank believes he has been overassessed he has until December 1, a period of two months, in which to go before the board and present whatever proof he pleases that he isn't worth more than $10,000 or unhappily doesn't have a cent. In the nature of things the Tax Department can't really know what a man is worth until it can examine him under oath.

On December 1 the hearings before the board are closed, and then the board has two months, December and January, in which to revise the lists. It has power under the law until that date either to add to or decrease the individual assessments. It will reach its conclusions in the case of William Blank and others after determining by its investigations whether the truth has been told. President Purdy has already said that "attempted frauds will be rigorously dealt with."

On February 1 the rolls are sent to the Board of Aldermen and the rate is ultimately struck by dividing the total amount of the assessed valuations on real and personal property into the total amount that must be raised by taxation. Thus the men who say they have suddenly discovered, much to their surprise, that they are millionaires will pay the same rate on the actual assessment standing against their personalty as the men who are assessed on realty only.

Excuse for Mistakes.

The fact that tentative personalty assessments have been placed opposite the names of men long dead or that an occasional bootblack may have been listed as a "millionaire" is something that is bound to happen under the system as provided by law, it is contended, and the public shouldn't get excited over it, as such mistakes are bound to happen.

The contention is made, however, that the members of the board are doing their very best to live up to their oaths of office by assessing all property, real and personal, and the public should cooperate with the taxing authorities to correct all these mistakes and aid in getting as near a true, actual assessment as possible by appearing in person and telling the truth about their holdings. In the past large amounts of taxes have not been collected, thus making it necessary to issue revenue bonds, and the present tax board, it is said, is anxious that the final personal tax lists as returned to the Board of Aldermen shall be "actual" assessments, indeed, on which taxes can be collected.

But to reach this desired end, the commissioners feel, it is said, that the individual taxpayers must do their part. The board expects that the tentative assessments will shrivel in the final analysis to a large degree, but it is confident, it is understood, that the total will be largely increased over the figures of preceding years and that the city will be the gainer.

The commissioners, it is known, have agreed not to discuss the tentative assessments, or any matters pertaining to them, as individuals. Whatever is to be said will be said as a board.

There have been many guesses, in lieu of official information, as to the methods adopted by the taxing department to arrive at the tentative figures on personalty, many of which, it is agreed, are astonishingly large. It has been suggested that possibly the assessors' information was based on Federal income tax returns (which are supposed to be one of Uncle Sam's most precious secrets), but one of the tax commissioners solemnly averred that the assessments were not based on the Federal data.

One Guess Not Denied.

It has also been surmised that the inflated figures were based on reports of the Bradstreet and Dun agencies, and nobody has thus far denied the truth of this guess. It is well known that the mercantile agencies rate a man according to the credit that may be given to him, but such a rating could hardly be accepted as tangible personal property on which taxes could be levied. He might be rated at $200,000 and still be outstanding obligations of nearly that amount.

President Purdy was quoted yesterday in a Brooklyn paper as saying, "We have tapped new sources of information that have never been tapped before," but Mr. Purdy declared last evening that he never gave out any interview at all for publication. This

Continued on Fourth Page.

THIS IS REGISTRATION DAY FOR ELECTION; FIVE MORE COMING

This is the first day of registration for the November election under the new election law. This year there will be six registration days instead of four, as in previous years.

The registration booths will be open in New York city from 5:30 P. M. until 10:30 P. M. to-day and every day until Saturday. On Saturday the registration booths will be open from 7 A. M. until 10:30 P. M.

This new method of registration, which applies to cities having a population of more than 1,000,000, affords more time to the voters. The registration also will be ended at an earlier hour than in previous years and thus affords more opportunity for the investigation of every voter with the idea of weeding out all persons who may register unlawfully.

Though two more days than formerly are afforded for registration it is not expected that the total registration in the city will be greater than last year. The election this year will not be so important as in previous years. The vote on the Constitution will, of course, give more importance than usual to the election, but with Supreme Court Justices and a District Attorney as the highest candidates to be voted upon there is not likely to be the zest in the campaign as in last year's or that of two years ago.

U. OF P. TRUSTEES' WAR ON; DR. NEARING HITS BACK

Wharton Barker Will Offer a Resolution at Board Meeting That Huxley's Free Speech Policy Be Adopted as the University Motto.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Coincident with Dr. Scott Nearing's first public statement on his dismissal from the faculty, Wharton Barker, economist and trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, announced to-day that he will force the issue of free speech at a meeting of the university trustees one week from to-morrow. Mr. Barker's intention was made known in an open letter to George Wharton Pepper, another trustee of the university.

The letter was addressed to Mr. Pepper, Mr. Barker says, "because of the part he took in the action of the trustees when Dr. Scott Nearing was thrust from the faculty of the Wharton school." The ousting of Dr. Nearing is characterized by Mr. Barker as "most unjust and unwise."

At the meeting of the trustees to-morrow week Mr. Barker says he will present the following resolution:

That the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania adopt and declare as an adequate expression of their views and purpose the statement of Thomas H. Huxley, upon his installation as rector of Aberdeen University in 1874: "Universities should be places in which thought is free from all fetters and in which all sources of knowledge and all aids to learning should be accessible to all comers, without distinction of creed, country, riches or posterity."

Dr. Nearing Hits Back.

In his first public statement since his dismissal Dr. Nearing replied to Dr. J. William White's open letter to the alumni of the university, in which Dr. Nearing was accused of holding "extravagant" views on questions of sociology and economics.

In his reply Dr. Nearing takes up seven statements made by Dr. White and answers each as follows:

"1. Dr. White states that 'on numerous occasions' I presented certain views, which were construed as 'fanatic' and 'extravagant,' before 'lay audiences' that were 'quite unfit to appreciate or digest them.'

"2. Dr. White says that 'sober minded, sensible persons' believed that I 'advocated the ruthless redistribution of property.'

"3. Dr. White suggests that these same persons were convinced that I believe in 'the personal iniquity of those who live on incomes derived even from their own savings' and that I 'thought that the alternative of work or starvation should be presented even to the old, the feeble and the diseased.'

"4. Dr. White states that 'Dr. Nearing had been kindly and considerately asked if he could not lessen this growing feeling by a better adaptation of his arguments to the understanding of his audiences.'

"5. 'With the approval of the board, the provost offered to continue Dr. Nearing's salary until he decided on his future course; but Dr. Nearing with commendable independence declined to accept the offer.'

"6. Dr. White cites an article in the *Ladies Home Journal*, in which Dr. Nearing had declared himself or permitted himself to be described as 'a professor in the University of Pennsylvania when in fact, he was but an instructor.'

"7. Dr. White suggests that the university authorities, when approaching potential contributors, who are often not averse to being supplied with a good, ready made excuse, 'find it positively harmful to be handicapped by statements like the following put forth by Dr. Nearing: "Private wealth has not been able to control political parties and the church; let it not control the school. The schools must not take a dollar from any private donor. There must be no educational donation save the tax which all the people pay. So long as you have your college presidents and your college professors on the payroll of corporation foundations, you will have the policies of your higher institutions of learning dictated by these corporation interests."'

The Rejoinder.

"A full knowledge of the facts necessitates the revision of each one of the statements," continues Dr. Nearing.

"1. 'The lay audiences' before which most of my public lectures have been given fall mainly into four groups—teachers, women's clubs, churches and labor unions. I do not know which of these audiences Dr. White believes to be 'unfit to appreciate or digest' my views.

"2. I have never advocated a 'redistribution of property,' ruthless or otherwise. I have talked only about the just distribution of income.

"3. I do not believe and have never insisted upon 'the personal iniquity of those who live on income derived even from their own savings,' nor that I 'thought that the alternative of work or starvation should be presented even to the old, the feeble and the diseased.'

"4. I was asked by the provost not to talk against child labor and poverty, as 'such agitation hurts the university.' I know of no other advice to which Dr. White can refer.

"5. Neither the board nor the provost nor any officer of the board has offered me a continuance of salary. Obviously, therefore, I never 'declined to accept the help proffered.'

"6. Inquiry would have shown Dr. White that the title 'professor' was added by the editors of the *Ladies Home Journal*, who, like most people outside of academic circles, refer to all university teachers as 'professors' and further that the moment the error appeared I had it corrected in the later articles of the series.

"7. Dr. White lays great stress on a statement of mine regarding private endowments to public educational institutions. He does not note that this statement was reported to have been made by me in July, 1915. My connection with the university ceased in June. It is presumably copied from the reprint of a news story based on a public lecture given in July, 1915. Such a news story does not pretend to be a verbatim report of my remarks. Prior to July, 1915, I never made any public utterance regarding private endowments."

T. R. KILLS A MOOSE TO SAVE HIS LIFE

Violation of Canadian Game Laws Causes the Incident to Be Known.

QUEBEC, Oct. 3.—How Col. Theodore Roosevelt had to break the game laws of Quebec on his recent hunting trip in Canada and kill an extra moose to save his own life is told in an affidavit sworn to by himself and his two guides before Notary Panet of St. Raymond and deposited with the fish and game branch in the local Parliament buildings.

According to the affidavit the Colonel, who was the guest of the Tourilli Club, had already killed the one moose allowed to him by law and was returning with his two guides, Bebe Lorette and Joe Lefebvre, in a canoe when they sighted another moose at some distance.

It was expected that as soon as the latter got its wind he would make away, but the moose showed no signs of fear and attempted to charge when the canoe came near, the Colonel and his guides being forced to put to deep water.

Col. Roosevelt, thinking to scare the animal, fired over the moose's head, but this only seemed to infuriate the animal. The way home lay through a small stream connecting two lakes, and just before they came to this stream the moose disappeared into the brush and the party thought they had seen the last of him.

As the canoe was half way down the stream the animal appeared in front. The water at this spot was only about a foot deep and the moose began his charge at about thirty feet distant. Col. Roosevelt fired over the animal's head despite the shout of the guides who were urging him to kill it at once. The moose kept on and then the ex-President, realizing, as he said afterward, that it was either his life or that of the angry animal, fired again and the bullet took effect in the breast. The animal was then only about eighteen feet away. The moose slowed up for a moment, but came on again, and this time the Colonel put him to rest with a shot through the head.

BEN LINDSEY MAKES A THREAT TO KILL

Will Shoot His Detractors if the Law Cannot Reach Them, He Says.

DENVER, Oct. 3.—Driven to desperation by the open and veiled attacks made upon him by his enemies, Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Juvenile Court declared to-night that he would take a shotgun and kill the next liar who circulated slanderous reports about him.

"If there is no law to protect my reputation against perjured affidavits and criminally libelous statements, I will revert to the methods of the primitive and kill the first man who assails it again," said the Judge. "I am going to get a shotgun and fill him full of lead. It's the only thing left for me to do."

The Judge had just been served with a subpoena summoning him to the trial of Frank L. Rose, an evangelist, indicted by the last Grand Jury on a charge of criminal libel, the charge being founded on the publication by Rose of an affidavit said to have been obtained by him from an inmate of the reform school at Golden involving Judge Lindsey.

The inmate repudiated the affidavit and admitted that he had never seen Judge Lindsey when the latter proved that on the day when the offence was alleged to have been committed he was the guest of ex-President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

TEXAS MAYOR A DUEL VICTIM.

Wealthy Merchant Who Did Shooting Is Held Without Bonds.

NAPLES, Tex., Oct. 3.—A. S. Westbrook, Mayor of Naples, died to-day in a Texarkana sanitarium following a pistol duel yesterday with I. N. Pitts, a merchant. The enmity of the men was of long standing.

Pitts is a member of one of the wealthiest families in eastern Texas. He is held in jail without bonds.

WALL STREET TOILS SUNDAY IN BIG JAM

Brokers' Clerks Kept at Work After Busy Week of Buying.

PREPARING FOR TO-DAY

Commissions Paid in Swift Market Movement About $2,000,000.

When one turned off Broadway into Wall street yesterday—it was Sunday, remember—one almost ran into a sign reading:

"Street Closed."

That referred to a section of Wall street between New and Nassau, not to the Street. Everywhere brokerage offices were open and lights were burning in the great office buildings. Thousands of clerks were working their figure tired brains in an effort to clear away the enormous business that had been piled up by the record breaking week on the Stock Exchange.

To these clerks the sign was a great joke. Wall Street was anything but closed.

Never Such a Sunday in Past.

It was a Sunday in Wall Street such as clerks of thirty years experience in brokers' offices had never seen before. There may have been times in the great bear markets of ten or more years back when it was necessary for some of the clerks to go to the office on Sundays to clear away a bit of work that had accumulated. But there was never such a day as yesterday.

More than 8,000,000 shares had changed hands on the big board alone, to say nothing of the business in bonds, the dealings on the Consolidated and on the curb. Vainly had the clerks in the offices of the Stock Exchange members worked hours overtime throughout the week to clean up the business of each day. Million and a half share days, one after another, were more than they could cope with.

All Saturday, Saturday night and in many offices until 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday the clerks bent over their desks. Even at that hour the work was not done. At 9 o'clock they were back again at their posts and at 6 o'clock last evening there was work yet to be done.

Brokers were at work, too. That fact was demonstrated by the presence of innumerable automobiles in Wall, Broad and Pine streets and along lower Broadway.

While the brokerage houses that deal in hundreds and thousands of shares on the exchange had great difficulty in handling the rush of business, the odd lot houses were practically swamped on Saturday. They had the utmost difficulty in clearing their decks for further action this morning. One house, and it was not the biggest of the odd lot houses, was preparing to fill orders for something more than 2,500 shares that had come in from other brokers who needed odd lots to meet the demands of customers. These orders ranged from one to fifty shares.

Brokers Pocket $2,000,000.

What the past week has meant to the brokers may be figured out in a rough way on the basis of a business of 8,000,000 shares. Allowing the buying broker 12½ cents for every share bought and allowing the selling broker a similar commission, 25 cents in commissions was paid for every share that changed hands on the big board. This would make the total commissions about $2,000,000. Of course this is the high estimate.

Banks, like the brokerage houses, have had to toil through the rush of stock buying. Some of the banks have had to certify as many as 2,100 checks in a day. When a cashier has to sign his name that many times he is performing a physical task in that alone. It is said that some of the banks had to open special offices just for check certification.

Lines of messenger boys filled these offices and extended to the street in some instances. It was said yesterday that some of the great banks might have certified 3,000 or 4,000 checks in a day.

CANAL MAY BE CLOSED MONTH.

New Slides in Panama Waterway—Eighty Ships Held Up.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PANAMA, Oct. 3.—The Panama Canal will be closed until November, according to reports here which have not been officially confirmed. Further slides have taken place.

Forty vessels now await entrance into the canal, there being a total of eighty ships held up. Arrangements are being made by the Panama Railroad for reciprocal transferring of cargoes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Unofficial information has been received that further slides of earth have caused a suspension of Panama Canal traffic until November 1. The fifteen yard dipper dredge Paraiso was returned to service on Saturday, September 18, after Culebra slides. Excavation in the blocked section is now being pushed by means of five dredges working twenty-four hours a day.

BROADWAY IS OPEN TO-DAY.

Schmittberger Issued Traffic Regulations at 1:05 This Morning.

Traffic will be partly resumed to-day on Broadway between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-ninth streets, according to an order issued at 1:05 this morning by Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger. There will be a resumption of through street car traffic, but no vehicles will be permitted between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth streets and only light vehicles will be allowed between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets. The complete order follows:

"Traffic will be resumed for Broadway cars on Broadway from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-ninth street and crosstown traffic at Broadway and Thirty-seventh street and light vehicular traffic on Broadway and Thirty-sixth to Thirty-seventh street, with the restriction that Broadway cars do not stop southbound at Broadway and Thirty-eighth street, that they will proceed 100 feet opposite and pay attention to flags."

Day's British Loss 3,735.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—To-day's official casualty list gives the number of officers at 115, of whom 30 were killed, and that of men at 3,620, of whom 562 were killed. This makes a total of 3,735, of whom 592 were killed.

ALL STEEL PORTABLE GARAGES, $85. Pruden Co., 30 Church St., N. Y.—Adv.

HEADQUARTERS OF KAISER UNDER FIRE

French Aviators Drop Bombs on Railroad Station of Luxemburg.

CLOSING IN ON LENS

Troops of Republic Destroy Blockhouse and Pierce Line of Trenches.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The headquarters of the Kaiser in the west, recently moved to Luxemburg, the capital of the Grand Duchy, was bombarded by French aviators this morning. The official communiqué in making this announcement does not speculate respecting the probable amount of damage done, but merely states that the station, railroad bridge and military buildings there were attacked.

It was learned some time ago that when the Kaiser moved from the eastern front to the west, on the occasion of the combined French and British offensive, he established his headquarters at Luxemburg. They had previously been at Charleville, near Mezieres, closer to the firing line.

The French attack in Artois and in Champagne continues without abatement. To-night's communiqué says a slight advance was made in Artois, south of the Givenchy wood. The fighting here is in support of the British a few miles to the north. Both forces are gradually drawing around the city of Lens, which, as the key to Lille, is the first objective in this region.

The German rail communications in all of the district north and south of Lens are seriously crippled already by the advances of the British and French forces, the new positions conquered in this vicinity affording the batteries of the Allies a pretty clean sweep at the surrounding territory. Because of this the bringing up of supplies and ammunition for the German forces is greatly hampered, and the defence of the positions affected is becoming more and more difficult.

Both in Artois and in Champagne the Germans last night and to-day sought to recover sections of their lost positions, but in every instance their attacks were completely repulsed. In the Vosges, where there has been but little activity since the battle in Champagne and Artois began, the Germans endeavored to-day to throw liquid fire into the French trenches. The attempt failed, however, and the trenches were held. As a measure of reprisal a German mine gallery was destroyed by a camouflet, a counter mine so exploded as to destroy the enemy's works.

The night communiqué says:

In Artois we made a further advance, destroying a blockhouse and intrenchments south of the Givenchy wood.

The bombardment was violent on both sides south of the Somme in the environs of Beaufort and Bouchoir, as well as on the front in Champagne and in the Argonne north of La Harazee.

In the Vosges the enemy attempted without result to direct streams of liquid fire against our trenches at Violu (between the peak of Sainte Marie and the Bonhomme peak). We replied by destroying his mine works by an effective camouflet.

A group of our aviators bombarded this morning the station, the railway bridge and the military quarters at Luxemburg.

The afternoon statement said:

Between Souchez and the woods of Givenchy the enemy attempted in four hand grenade assaults to retake some portions of the trenches he had lost. He was everywhere repulsed.

In the Champagne a German counter attack against the positions which we conquered on October 1 to the north of Mesnil was likewise thrown back.

The enemy bombarded the rear of our front, particularly in the valley of the Suippe, continuously with asphyxiating shells. Our artillery took the opposing batteries to task and reduced a number of them to silence.

On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

BRITISH FAIL AT LOOS.

Berlin Announces Repulse of Counter Attacks.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, via London, Oct. 3.—The British forces have failed to recapture territory north of Loos, according to to-day's official statement, while about Souchez and in Champagne the French, still on the offensive, have been held at all points. East of Souchez the French were able to gain a small section of a German trench, about 130 feet in length, but to make up for this loss the Germans drove the French from a section of their trenches in Champagne.

During a French aerial raid on Laon and Vouziers several civilians were killed. In the Rethel district the French airship Alsace was forced to land and the crew were made prisoners.

The Alsace was one of the largest and most powerful of French dirigibles and was of a type developed since the beginning of the war. On the night of September 30 it bombarded the junction of Amagne Lucquy and the stations of Attigny and Vouziers, and returned safely, although fired at all along its route.

The official German statement regarding operations in the west to-day says:

In the afternoon enemy monitors directed a fruitless bombardment against the neighborhood of Westende Bains.

Repeated attempts of the English during the night to recapture territory north of Loos failed with heavy losses. After hand to hand fighting the enemy abandoned his attacks.

East of Souchez the French attacks failed notwithstanding the employment of gas grenades. Enemy attempts to attack from Neuville against the hill positions to the east were repulsed with heavy losses. In a nocturnal hand grenade engagement following we lost a section of trench forty meters in length.

Yesterday the French repeated their infantry attack in Champagne. Enemy artillery fire continued with varying intensity. North of Le Mesnil the enemy was driven out of a trench section and we made a considerable number of prisoners. During a hand grenade attack for possession of a position northwest of Ville-sur-Tourbe we maintained the upper hand.

The enemy repeated his aerial attacks on Laon and Vouziers. At both places there were several civilian victims. In the Rethel district a French airship, the Alsace, was forced to land. The crew were made prisoners. At 8:30 A. M. to-day bombs were dropped by French aviators on the city of Luxemburg. Two Luxemburg soldiers, one workman and one shopgirl were wounded.

A secret army order issued by Gen. Joffre, dated September 15 and known to the German western headquarters for some time, instructed the French officers to inform their subordinates respecting the very favorable conditions under which the next French attack would be delivered.

"In order to drive the Germans out of France," says the order, "it will be necessary for us to commence the attack in the French theatre. Not only will we liberate those of our countrymen who have been suppressed for the past year, but we will wrest from the enemy territory occupied by him."

The following army order of Gen. Joffre has been known to the German administration for some time:

"Main headquarters of the western army. General Staff to the General in command: The spirit of the troops and their willingness to sacrifice themselves represent the highest conditions in an attack. The better he understands the importance of the movements of an attack in which he participates the more bravely a French soldier fights and the more trust he puts in measures taken by his leaders. It therefore is necessary that officers of all grades from to-day onward explain to their subordinates the favorable conditions under which the next attack of the French fighting forces will be conducted. The following points must be made known to all:

"In order to drive the Germans out of France it is necessary that we commence the attack in the French theatre. Not only will we liberate those of our countrymen who have been oppressed for the last twelve months, but we also will snatch away from the enemy possession of valuable occupied territory."

SHELL OUTPUT GROWS.

Lloyd George Says Government Controls 979 Factories.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—David Lloyd George announced to-day that 979 munitions plants are now controlled by the Government under the munitions act.

The *Daily Mail* says that owing to the patriotic action of the workers the difficulties which previously restricted the output of shells have now largely disappeared. During the last fortnight a special investigation into the output of shells was made and great improvement found in all departments.

The production of shells, says the *Daily Mail*, considered in the light of the offensive fighting last week, was altogether satisfactory. The maximum output required, however, has not yet been reached. High explosive shells, says this paper, are now being literally poured into France.

RUSSIA GIVES BULGARIA 24 HOURS TO OUST ALL GERMANS FROM HER ARMY

TEXT OF CZAR'S ULTIMATUM

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.—The text of the ultimatum sent to Minister Savinsky at Sofia for presentation to Premier Radoslavoff is as follows:

The events which are taking place in Bulgaria at this moment give evidence of a definite decision of King Ferdinand's Government to place the fate of his country in the hands of Germany.

The presence of German and Austrian officers at the War Ministry and on the staff of the army, concentration of troops on the Serbian border and the extensive financial support accepted from our enemies by the Sofia Cabinet no longer leave any doubt as to the object of the military preparations of Bulgaria.

The Powers of the Entente, who have at heart the realization of the aspirations of the Bulgarian people, have on many occasions warned M. Radoslavoff that any hostile act against Serbia would be considered as directed against themselves. The assurances given by the head of the Bulgarian Cabinet in reply to these warnings are contradicted by the facts.

The representative of Russia, which is bound to Bulgaria by the imperishable memory of her liberation from the Turkish yoke, cannot sanction by his presence preparations for fratricidal aggression against a Slav and allied people. The Russian Minister, therefore, has received orders to leave Bulgaria with all the staffs of the legation and consulates if the Bulgarian Government does not within twenty-four hours openly break with the enemies of the Slav cause and if Bulgaria does not at once proceed to send away officers belonging to the armies of the States which are at war with the Powers of the Entente.

FRENCH TELLS STORY OF BRITISH ARTOIS VICTORY

Commander in Chief in Army Order Describes Operations Resulting in the Capture of Hill 70 and Bending of German Line.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at British field headquarters telegraphs that Sir John French issued an army order on September 30 in which he said:

"We have now reached a definite stage in the great battle which commenced on September 25. Our allies in the south have pierced the enemy's last line of intrenchments and have effected large captures of prisoners and guns.

"The tenth French army on our immediate right has been heavily opposed, but it brilliantly succeeded in securing an important position known as the Vimy ridge. The British forces have been most successful and have had great and important results.

"On the morning of the 25th, the First and Fourth Corps attacked and carried the enemy's first and most powerful line and his entrenchments extending on the Allies' extreme right at Grenay to a point north of the Hohenzollern redoubt, a distance of 6,500 yards.

"This position was exceptionally strong and consisted of a double line which included some large redoubts and a network of the trenches with bombproof shelters. Dugouts were constructed at short intervals all along the line, some of them being large caves thirty feet below the ground.

Capture of Hill 70.

"The eleventh corps of the general reserve and the third cavalry division subsequently were thrown into the fight, and finally the twenty-eighth division. After the vicissitudes attendant to every great fight, the enemy's second line posts were taken and the commanding position known as Hill 70 in the advance toward Loos was finally captured, and a strong line established and consolidated in close proximity to the German third and last line.

"The main operations south of La Bassee Canal were much facilitated and assisted by the subsidiary attacks of the Third and Indian corps and the troops of the second army. Great help also was rendered by the operations of the Fifth Corps east of Ypres during which some important captures were made. We also are much indebted to Vice-Admiral Bacon and our naval comrades for the valuable cooperation of the fleet.

"Our captures amounted to more than 3,000 prisoners and some twenty-five guns, besides many machine guns and a quantity of war material. The enemy suffered heavy losses, particularly in many counter attacks by which he vainly endeavored to wrest back the captured positions, which were all gallantly repulsed by our troops.

Praises Gen. Haig's Work.

"I desire to express to the army my deep appreciation for the splendid work it accomplished and my heartfelt thanks for the brilliant leadership displayed by Gen. Sir Douglas Haig as well as by the corps and divisional commanders who acted under his orders in the main attack.

"In the same spirit of admiration and gratitude I wish to comment particularly upon the spirit of indomitable courage and the dogged tenacity displayed by the troops of the old army and the new territorials, who vied with one another in heroic conduct displayed throughout the battle by officers and non-commissioned officers and men.

"I feel the utmost confidence and assurance that the same glorious spirit which has been so marked a feature throughout the first phase of this great battle will continue until our efforts are crowned with final and complete victory."

KING THANKS ARMY.

Tells Commander Victory Is Only First of Series.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The following additional special orders of the day have been issued by Field Marshal Sir John French:

"The field marshal, commander in chief, has received the following message from the King dated the 30th of September, 1915:

"'I heartily congratulate you and all ranks of my army under your command upon the success which has attended their gallant efforts since the commencement of the combined attack. I recognize that this strenuous, determined fighting is but the prelude to greater deeds and further victories. I trust the sick and wounded are doing well.

"'GEORGE, R. AND I.'

"The following reply has been sent to his Majesty:

"'*To His Majesty the King, Buckingham Palace:*

"'Your Majesty's forces in France are deeply grateful for your Majesty's most gracious message. There is no sacrifice the troops are not prepared to make to uphold the honor and traditions of your Majesty's army and to secure a final and complete victory.

"'J. D. P. FRENCH,
"'Field Marshal.'"

CHAMPAGNE CHARGE LED BY AMERICANS

Two Wounded in the Attack—Foreign Legion Wins German Trenches.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—D. W. Thorin of Canton, S. D., received a letter to-day from Kiffin Rockwell, an American in the French Foreign Legion, dated "Red Cross Train, Oct. 1."

"Am wounded in the attack [in Champagne] we made on September 29," writes Rockwell. "I got hit in the back and head, not seriously though. I don't know how the rest of the bunch fared except Trinkard, whom I met with a couple of bullets in the left shoulder. But he seemed quite cheerful.

"We got all shot to hell. Battalions A1 and A2 suffered most from the flank fire of the German machine guns. It was a fine death trap for the Legion.

"You should have seen the attack! All the boys stuck to it and carried the boche trenches and the forest where the Germans had a strong position. I tell you those boches got away quick and lively."

If Ultimatum Is Not Complied With Czar's Minister Will Be Recalled.

TIME LIMIT WILL END AT 4 P. M. TO-DAY

Germany and Austria Said to Have Made Formal Demands on Rumania.

PASSAGE OF TROOPS TO TURKEY SOUGHT

Hostilities Are Expected at Once as the Result of Russia's Stand.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.—Russia has delivered a formal ultimatum to Bulgaria demanding that Bulgaria immediately cease negotiations with Germany and dismiss all German and Austrian officers in the Bulgarian army within twenty-four hours.

If these demands are not complied with the Russian Minister to Sofia will be recalled.

The ultimatum sets forth that the financial negotiations which Bulgaria has been carrying on with Germany and the presence of Bulgarian troops on the Serbian frontier no longer leave any room for doubt respecting the aggressive intentions which that country entertains. Russia, continues the document, cannot brook any exhibition of hostility toward a Slav nation or toward the common enemies of the Entente Powers. Therefore if all intention of hostilities is not straightway disavowed by the dismissal of German officers from the Bulgarian Ministry of War and from the staff of the army diplomatic relations between the two Governments can no longer be continued.

In a sense the ultimatum is an appeal. "The representative of Russia," it says, "which is bound to Bulgaria by the imperishable memory of her liberation from the Turkish yoke, cannot sanction by his presence preparations for fratricidal aggression against a Slav and allied people."

Little doubt is felt respecting the consequence of the Russian ultimatum, for it is held to be highly improbable that Bulgaria, having gone so far toward support of Germany, will recede. It is pointed out, in fact, that the Bulgarian Government must have realized that just such an ultimatum would be forthcoming and that therefore its significance was already weighed by King Ferdinand and his advisers.

TIME UP AT 4 P. M.

Ultimatum Expires To-day—Allies Acted in Concert.

LONDON, Oct. 4 (Monday).—The *Morning Post* prints the following despatch from Petrograd:

"The ultimatum to Bulgaria expires at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The decision to send an ultimatum was arrived at during a conference of Ministers at imperial headquarters in the field, but the delivery had been delayed in deference to the British Government's desire to exhaust all possible efforts at settlement before proceeding to extremities.

"As expected, these were fruitless, and the ultimatum delivered in Sofia represents the joint decision of England, Russia, France and Italy, who in every respect are absolutely solid in agreement regarding future action."

A Bucharest despatch says that it is unofficially announced there that Germany and Austria-Hungary have united in sending an ultimatum to the Rumanian Government demanding immediate transit for troops and ammunition through Rumania to Turkey, where the forces at the Dardanelles are seriously in need of supplies of all kind.

The Balkan situation to-night is generally held to be of a more menacing aspect than at any time since the beginning of the war. Only the most remote hope is held out that anything the Entente Powers may do will prevent Bulgaria from attacking Serbia. At the same time great significance is attached to the reported ultimatum forwarded by the Teutonic Powers to Rumania. This action is held to be the grounds for an Austro-German declaration of war against Rumania, for it is certain that Rumania will refuse the demand for transit of German troops. Such a refusal will be the grounds for a declaration of war.

On the other hand there seems little doubt that Germany and Austria are only waiting for the completion of Bulgarian mobilization to begin an invasion of Serbia. Knowing well that Rumania will refuse the demands made upon her, the Teutonic Powers are apparently planning to strike south across the Danube into Serbia while the Bulgarian forces, acting in concert, strike north. A passageway thus cut out of Serbian territory would afford the Germans opportunity to send supplies to Turkey, the end toward which they have been striving for the last six months.

Despatches from various points in the Balkan peninsula to-day confirm yesterday's news that Bulgarian troops are being drawn up on three frontiers, those of Rumania, Serbia and Greece. The principal concentration of men seems to be on the Serbian and Greek borders. Other advices, however, have intimated that the German forces concentrated on the Danube in Austria across from Serbia are considerably smaller than had been previously reported. Early messages estimated this force at from 200,000 to 600,000 men. Today's news places the probable strength of the Austro-Germans on this front at not in excess of 60,000.

An Athens despatch says that Bulgarian mobilization, which in many sections was effected by force, has been completed. It is estimated that 350,000 men have been brought to the colors. The artillery regiments are said to have gone to the Serbian frontier, while two divisions of troops are concentrating in