

following statement to-day: Southward of Ploville we repulsed the Montenegrins. In the frontier sector northward of Borane we attacked the main positions of the Montenegrins. Eastward of Ipak the enemy was everywhere repulsed. He lost six guns to-day. We forced our way into Ipak. The Bulgarians have occupied Djakovica. Yesterday we stormed intrenchments near Sushokol. Southward of Novitazar we captured 1,300 more prisoners.

CONFERENCE ARRANGED.

Greece and Allies to Discuss Demands of Letter.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Premier Skoufoulis of Greece made it known to-day that Greece and the Entente Powers have agreed on a conference to be held by representatives of the Greek Government and members of the allied military staffs for the discussion of the allied demands upon Greece. The necessities arising from the position of the allied troops in the Balkans will be acted upon at this conference. Premier Skoufoulis said in an interview with a newspaper correspondent: "The Government of Greece has only two aims—to safeguard the sovereignty of Greece and not to abandon unconditionally any matter for what reason she may be urged to do so, no matter what inducements or pressures are brought to bear," said the Premier.

Skoufoulis Planned Conference.

"Two points which caused the recent friction are now in the way of amicable settlement. As far back as November 19 I suggested the inappropriateness of non-military diplomatics seeking to arrange the details of a situation essentially military and of which they understood little. Therefore I proposed a conference between the military authorities on either side authorized to study the necessities of the situation and report on them, giving the Greek Government and Entente diplomatists the benefit of their conclusions, from which a settlement could then be reached. To-day this was finally accepted and Col. Fallis of the General Staff is leaving for Salonica to consult Gen. Sarrajl, the French commander, on this end. Respecting the railways, the Greek Government has never been aware that the personnel was inadequate for the handling of the immense increase in traffic due to the military uses to which the railways now are put, but Mr. Sarrajl was unwilling to surrender control of his own property. As Gen. Sarrajl offers to assist in the operation of the railways, leaving Greek control unquestioned, the Government is only too glad to accept."

"Greece Can Only Protest."

"What about hunting down Austro-German submarines in Greek territorial waters?" was asked. "That touches our sovereignty," replied the Premier. "We protest to the world, especially to America, also a neutral, that we cannot sanction violations of our territory. But what can we do? We have only a small navy and a vast coast line. We can only protest. "What we want to avoid, what we shall avoid, is associating Greece with the uncertain outcome of the war. If we joined the Allies last spring when we were urged to do so, to-day we would have to bear the bulk of the cost of the failure of the Gallipoli venture. If we joined at the inception of the recent Austro-German-Bulgarian attack on Serbia we would now be bearing a large part of the burden of the crushing of the Serbians. "By following the two principles we stand by as governing Greece's foreign policy, we have saved ourselves two disasters. We should continue to follow them, for in them is our only salvation."

"Greeks Playing for Time."

The Athens correspondent of the *Matin* in a despatch relative to the attitude of Greece toward the Entente Powers says: "The Government is simply playing for time, hoping that the Entente Allies will be forced to the sea by the Austro-Germans and Bulgars. "It will be found in a week or so that an agreement between the Greek and the allied staffs cannot be reached, and that the Government will declare that notwithstanding Greece's traditional good will toward the Entente Powers, it cannot accede to their demands."

BULGARIANS MUTINY.

300 Shot for Refusal to Fight With Turks, It Report.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 7.—A despatch from Amsterdam reports that a Bulgarian regiment which was ordered to proceed to the Gallipoli peninsula to fight with the Turks refused to obey the command and mutinied. Three hundred Bulgarians were shot, it is said.

LAST HOUR RUSH OF RECRUITS.

Agent of Lord Derby Says Situation May Be Saved.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 8.—The *Daily Mail* quotes a recruiting official connected with Lord Derby's campaign as saying to-day: "They are rushing in now. We may just save the situation." The *Daily Mail* says: "The indications are that the tide is rising on the level Lord Derby demanded." Saturday is the last day for recruiting under Lord Derby's voluntary enlistment scheme.

BIG WAR ORDER CANCELLED.

Ordinary Business Causes Company to Retire From Shell Making.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Dec. 7.—With domestic business and export demand growing beyond its capacity Col. W. H. Morgan, president of the Morgan Engineering Company, announced to-day that his company had cancelled orders calling for \$5,000,000 worth of shrapnel and high velocity shells and in the future would take no more orders for munitions. One of the large export orders which will recompense the company for the loss of the shrapnel was placed to-day with the Japanese Government for the erection in Tokyo of an iron and steel plant to cost approximately \$11,500,000.

ITALIANS IN ARTILLERY DUEL.

Fire Intense on Both Sides, Says Rome—Austrian Stoppers Raided.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. ROME, Dec. 7.—The official statement issued by the Italian War Office to-day says: "There was intense artillery activity on both sides, especially in the Giudicaria and Concel valleys. In the Carnio some of our infantry captured war material, rifles, grenades and munitions."

Chancellor in Reichstag Talks on Peace To-morrow

Socialist Leader Also to Speak, and Bethmann-Hollweg May Reply—German Press Sneers at Efforts of Foreigners, Including "Herr Woodrow Wilson."

TO TREAT WITH BRITAIN ONLY BY ARMS

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Dec. 7.—The *Berliner Tageblatt* announces the order of the proceedings of the peace debate in the Reichstag on Thursday next. First, according to that newspaper, the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, will deliver a speech. Then Deputy Scheidemann, spokesman of the Socialist representation in the Reichstag, will explain the Socialist interpretation about the peace terms. Thereupon the Chancellor is expected to reply. According to various journals the selection of Herr Scheidemann as spokesman of the Socialist faction is in itself a victory for the moderate section of the Socialist party. Verucourt, the official Socialist organ, comments on the fact that the *Berliner Tageblatt* is the only journal which expressed approval of the Socialist interpellation. In view of the *Tageblatt's* close connection with Government circles this is regarded as significant. Verucourt quotes the following from the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*: "Herr Woodrow Wilson."

"We were always of the opinion that if silence is to be preserved as to the details of our war aims the Chancellor should do nothing more than announce his belief in a long duration of the war and in the necessity of obtaining, by a peace which will come at some later date, powerful and real guarantees for Germany. "As for the rest, he should permit no semi-official interludes and ambiguities or occasional peace sentimentalities which, to use his own words, we are supposed to have dropped. For this reason we felt regret when, after the splendid pronouncement of the Emperor at the end of the war and after the interpellation of the Chancellor, the powerful Reichstag speech in August of this year, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (the official German Government organ) came out with discussions of English speeches in which the word 'peace' occurred, and in which were discussed hints in the Socialist press at home and abroad and rumors of peace efforts on the part of the Pope or the newly married Herr Woodrow Wilson. "These discussions can only weaken or make less effective among our enemies the powerful pronouncements of the Emperor and the Chancellor. We would have wished, for example, that Under Secretary Zimmermann had not said to a Danish Socialist: 'We are ready for an honorable peace.' "With an enemy who do not even see that they are beaten, who continue to threaten that they want to destroy us, or Prussia, or Potsdam, or militarism and the House of Hohenzollern, the time for fine words has gone. "The German radical press approves of the forthcoming Reichstag debate on peace and denounces the argument that no mention of the subject of peace on Germany's part would be interpreted abroad as a sign of weakness. One paper representing this view says: "Germany's Strength. "We need not take the least notice of the appeals of our enemies that are at the end of the tether, and that we see with trepidation the approaching day of our collapse. That it is not said that the German people are in the future is best known by our enemies who see us in possession of almost the whole of Belgium, a great portion of France and large tracts of territory in Russia. "As to our reserve strength still available, our enemies have learned to appreciate it in the glorious triumphal march of our own troops and those of our allies through Serbia. They know then that we are strong, and it seems to us that the Reichstag, with the calmness which betrays the absence of any speak about Germany's aims for peace. "In the Reichstag serious

BLAME PRODUCERS.

Farmers Criticized for Demanding High Prices for Food. BERLIN, via London, Dec. 7.—The budget committee of the Reichstag continues to discuss vigorously the problem of food regulations, and although full accounts of these discussions are not appearing in the newspapers, it is apparent from the accounts which are printed that controversy revolves about the efforts to place the blame for various shortcomings upon producers, consumers, or the representatives of different ministries. One radical criticized the producers for desiring higher maximum prices, pointing out that the German tariff system in peace times is directed at strengthening agriculture, and for that reason the farmers should be contented with small profits now. Some of the members in discussing the existing regulations for the distribution of food products say that the Federal Council delayed its action too long. There is so much discussion of the butter problem that one critic says the people are more concerned with the question whether they should have butter on their bread than that they should have bread on which to spread the butter. Recent difficulties in getting butter, margarine, lard and other substitutes have stirred up more criticism among the poorer classes than almost any other Government measure. Minister Delbrueck said that the regulation of the supply of fats was the most difficult task in the field of food regulation of our own time, and that the Government has decided to permit the sale of imported butter at a higher price than that charged for the home article. This will make it possible, it is thought, to re-launch a supply of the home butter for the poorer classes.

BRITISH HARD DRIVEN, SAYS TURKS' REPORT

Pursuit of Defeated Army Still Vigorous, Constantinople Declares.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Marquis of Crewe, speaking for the Government in the House of Lords to-day, said that the British force under Gen. Townshend in Mesopotamia was constantly pressing a division (about 20,000 men). The statement was made in reply to criticism of the Government for sending a small force as a single division to attack Baghdad. The force sent, Lord Crewe said, was considered by competent military observers to be sufficient for the task. He added that the advance on Baghdad was contemplated months ago, and that the whole proceedings were ordered by the commander in chief, Gen. Townshend, Lord Crewe said, has retained the confidence of his superiors. It was also a misapprehension to say that this was a rash military adventure, said Lord Crewe, as it was clear to everybody that the early capture of Baghdad, if it could be effected, would have great results on the war. It was evident that the troops behaved splendidly, but the task proved bigger than was anticipated. Baron Sydenham thought the one bright spot in this "very dark picture" was the manner in which Gen. Townshend's forces fought at Ctesiphon. Their stand against greatly superior forces and the capture of 1,600 prisoners, he declared, was a very fine feat. Baron Sydenham emphasized the point that the force consisted largely of Indian troops, and suggested that Townshend, who was wise in referring when he found overwhelming forces against him and saved his own men from a very great disaster. LONDON, Dec. 7.—The following is the Turkish official report from Constantinople by way of Berlin: "On the Iraq (Mesopotamia) front the Turkish troops continue to press their offensive against the defeated British troops. On December 2 the Turkish troops covered twenty-five kilometers (about 15 1/2 miles) in one day. Baghdad, west of Kut-el-Amara, was occupied. During one week eight officers and 520 soldiers were made prisoners. The report that Field Marshal von der Goltz has taken command of the Turks in Mesopotamia convinces military observers that important battles are impending along the Tigris."

BRITISH IN PERIL.

Weather Prevents Landing of Provisions at the Dardanelles.

BERLIN, via London, Dec. 7.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Koelner Zeitung* telegraphs: "The Entente Allies have begun a grand offensive at the Dardanelles, perhaps in consequence of Earl Kitchener's remark that the assistance on Baghdad was inclined to believe that it is only a bluff. "Thirty Entente allied aeroplanes on Saturday attacked Usun Kueprue, an important military and railway centre on the line from Constantinople to Adrianople, throwing many bombs, but traffic on the line was maintained."

NEW DRIVE AT DARDANELLES.

German Paper Says Allies Have Started Another Offensive.

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GERMANS CAPTURE CHAMPAGNE TRENCH

Get 600 Prisoners Near St. Souplet—French Regain Some of Ground.

ARTOIS FIGHT FIERCE

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 7.—The violent bombardment in the sector extending from St. Souplet to Massignes, in Champagne, and including Tahure, which was reported in last night's official communiqué from the French War Office, was followed by a German attack on the advanced French positions south of St. Souplet. The attack resulted in the loss of 250 meters of an advanced French trench and the capture of 600 French troops, according to the official statement issued at Berlin to-day. The French official statement issued to-night, while admitting the loss of the trench, says that the greater part of the positions lost has been recovered through counter attacks. The fighting is still going on. The German official statement says: "Near Berry-au-Bac a large mine was successfully exploded. A French trench with its occupants was destroyed. An enemy mine position that had been almost completed also was destroyed. East of Auberville (northwest of St. Souplet) in Champagne, about 250 meters of an advanced French trench were taken. More than 600 men fell into our hands. St. Souplet is about twenty miles directly east of Rheims, on the more northern of the railroads running east from that city, which has been the goal of the French troops operating in this district. The French line runs a little south of the railroad. The French communiqué issued to-night follows: "In Belgium our artillery in concert with the Belgian artillery bombarded the enemy works in the region of Hel-Sas. The works were completely destroyed and two munition depots were demolished. In Artois the artillery fire in the course of the day took on a more lively pace. The bombardment was violent on both sides in the region of Givenchy, to the north of the Bois-en-Hache, where combats by the use of large bombs also took place. In the sector of the Lille road our artillery executed successful fire on the enemy connecting trenches. In the region of Craonne there was fighting between patrols, in which we had the advantage. In Champagne fighting continues for the possession of the advanced trench to the south of Saint Souplet. Our counter attacks have enabled us to regain a great part of the elements lost. Another local attack of trifling importance was projected to the east of the Hel-Sas position. The following official Belgian communiqué was issued to-night: "In the sector of Steenstraete our artillery collaborated with the French in the destruction of the enemy's important enemy earthworks. Certain signs permitted the conclusion that the inundation effected in the region of the Yser caused great difficulties to the opposing troops, who have abandoned, under the menace of the water, a great number of their advanced works."

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RUSSIANS REFUSE TEUTONS.

Artillery Attacks Fall—German Aeroplanes Captured. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Austro-German attacks on several parts of the eastern front were repulsed by the Russians, according to an official statement issued at Petrograd to-day. A German aeroplane was brought down by the Russians south of the Villia River and the occupants captured. The German War Office announced this afternoon that "the situation on the eastern front is unchanged." The Russian official statement follows: "On the western front in the district of Krevo, southward of the Villia, an enemy aeroplane was brought down and the airmen were captured. In the Jasnovka district, northeast of Bouchak, the enemy launched artillery attacks and tried to progress eastward, but was repulsed toward the Palava. The enemy unsuccessfully attacked our troops in the districts of Jasiovets, Pryshkovits and Bouchak. At the other parts of the front nothing of importance occurred. There are terrific snowstorms in the Caucasus."

U. S. CRUISER LANDS REFUGEES.

Des Moines Takes 240 From Syria to Crete. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The *Daily News* received the following despatch to-night from its Athens correspondent, filed yesterday: "The American cruiser Des Moines landed at Crete 240 refugees who are subjects of the Entente Governments." The Des Moines was sent to Syrian ports to take off Armenians and Europeans in danger of death during a Turkish uprising against Christians.

ASKS SHIP ORDERS INQUIRY.

Wants Smith, With Hittchcock, to Flight British Interference.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Hoke Smith introduced to-day his resolution directing an inquiry by the Foreign Relations Committee into the action of Great Britain in interfering with American export trade and gave notice that he would address the Senate on it on Friday. Senator Hittchcock of Nebraska offered a resolution for an embargo on munitions exports unless the British restrictions are lessened.

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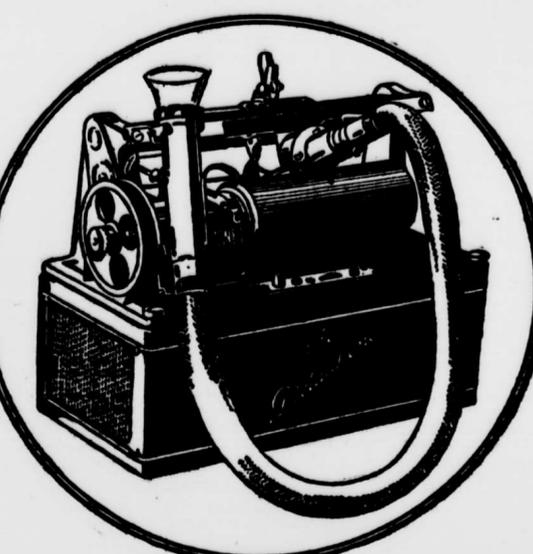
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# They needed the Dictaphone —and found it out You need it—we can prove it

And they are only a few of the hundreds of concerns who have made an initial installation of the Dictaphone system, or, what is even more significant, made additions to their existing Dictaphone equipment—within the past 80 days. Here's the list—every one a New York concern. And if emphasis as to the value of the Dictaphone in every business were needed—these names furnish the emphasis:

- H. B. Clafin Co.
- Aeolian Co.
- American Express Co.
- Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Co.
- Bureau of Fire Prevention
- Crowell Publishing Co.
- Du Pont Chemical Works
- John D. Rockefeller
- N. Y. Times
- Endicott-Johnson Co.
- Dept. of Highways, N. Y. City
- Travelers Insurance Co.
- N. Y. Central & Hudson R. R. Co.
- Ward Baking Co.
- The Charles William Stores, Inc.
- Ocean Accident & Guarantee Co.
- Scott Stamp & Coin Co.
- Y. M. C. A.
- Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
- Knox Hat Co.
- Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
- S. K. F. Ball Bearing Co.
- Century Music Pub. Co.
- International Paper Co.
- Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Clyde Steamship Co.
- Prentiss Tool & Supply Co.
- Standard Underground Cable Co.
- R. H. Macy & Co.
- Robert Gair Co.
- Vacuum Oil Co.
- U. S. War Dept., Governor's Island
- American Drugists Syndicate
- John Muir & Co.
- Morse & Rogers
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- Francis H. Leggett & Co.
- Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.
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They all stand for what is best in business practice—highest efficiency and solid, far-sighted economy in the operation of their offices. Without exception, every one of them and every one of the other thousands who use the Dictaphone do so because of some or all of these reasons:

The Dictaphone enables their typists to produce twice as much finished typewriting (they do not have to write their letters twice, once in shorthand and once on the typewriter); they get better looking and more accurate letters; their typists are able to give all their attention to their typewriting; they have reduced their correspondence cost from a third to a half. And in addition the Dictaphone enables the dictators to dictate when and how they want—for the Dictaphone has no speed limit and they never have to wait for a stenographer.

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The only "Dictaphone" is THE Dictaphone.

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This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone