



TURKS AND BULGARS IN WILD FLIGHT ON 100 MILE FRONT; PRILEP TAKEN; STRUMITZA, ENEMY'S GIBRALTAR, MENACED; HERITLING ADMITS DEFEAT BUT HOLDS OUT HOPE OF VICTORY

McADOO DOUBLES N. Y. LOAN ALLOTMENT TO \$1,800,000,000 TOTAL

He Calls on This District to Raise 30 Per Cent. of \$6,000,000,000.

TELLS OF MONEY NEEDS

Carnegie Hall Audience Applauds Rebuke to Those Who Resell Securities.

MANY BANKERS PRESENT

Workers Who Will Insure Six Billions Held as Important as Soldiers.

Secretary McAdoo announced in an address before more than 3,000 Liberty Loan workers at Carnegie Hall last night that the fourth Liberty Loan will be \$6,000,000,000, the greatest yet offered, and will run for fifteen to twenty years, bearing interest at 4 1/2 per cent.

Of this total New York's allotment is \$1,800,000,000, or 30 per cent. of the loan. This compares with \$900,000,000, New York's quota in the third Liberty Loan.

Secretary McAdoo's address fired with enthusiasm and optimism the members of the many Liberty Loan organizations and workers of the Second Federal Reserve district, who will begin taking subscriptions Saturday morning. The walls of Carnegie Hall echoed many times with the din that frequently interrupted the Secretary as he drove home the necessity of keeping America going at high pressure now that "we have the Kaiser and his brutal hordes on the run."

The majority of New York's most prominent bankers listened to the address which was delivered following a dinner for Secretary McAdoo at the Plaza Hotel at which Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and chairman of the Liberty Loan committee, was host.

Mr. Strong in his speech referred to the fact that the new loan was offered at a time when the bonds of the last one were selling at a discount.

"The American people are not going to subvert their patriotism and their determination to support their boys in France because of a discount on Liberty bonds," said he. "The success of the loan will be a battle won, and failure will be a retreat and these are matters when American armies are retreating."

Mr. Strong emphasized the fact that subscribers to the present bonds would save the Government money by having the securities registered.

An Essential War Occupation.

Secretary McAdoo declared the services performed in connection with the Liberty Loans were no less an essential part of war operations than the actual fighting on the front, although it involves no similar measure of sacrifice and carries with it no comparable share of labor and suffering. He stated that a national army of Liberty Loan workers was basically one of the most important of all the armies in the field and that he was proud to be the commander of such an army, which in the last eighteen months had demonstrated its unflinching patriotism.

Just before Secretary McAdoo spoke the Four Minute Song Men sang a piece called "We Will Kick the Kaiser if It Takes Twenty Years."

"I was deeply interested in that song, but it won't take twenty years," Mr. McAdoo began. "As I sit listening I get a wireless from Pershing which said: 'It won't take two years, and not that if we keep on the job.'"

Mr. McAdoo started with a tribute to the work done in the first three Liberty Loan drives by Benjamin Strong, chairman of the Liberty Loan committee here, and by the New York bankers.

"When I saw the Stars and Stripes coming down the aisle here to-night," he said, "I knew a new name had been inscribed on that banner—St. Mihiel. [Cheers.] There are two other names we must inscribe on that flag, and they are Metz and Berlin." The applause was thunderous.

Continuing Secretary McAdoo said: "No great army can fight in the field under modern conditions of warfare unless it is supported by other great armies at home, equally strong for the various parts they must perform, and equally coordinated and synchronized in effort with the fighting forces. These home armies must be organized for every part of essential war work. We must have effective armies of transportation, of war industries, of food and fuel production, and we must maintain an effective army of Liberty Loans."

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N. Y. Must Double Last Loan Effort

Table with 2 columns: Quotas for Fourth Loan, Quotas for Third Loan. Lists cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., with their respective quotas.

EDGE NAMED TO RUN FOR SENATE

Governor of New Jersey Wins in Primary Probably by 15,000.

LA MONTE IS LEADING

Democratic Three Cornered Fight for Same Office Develops Local Surprises.

Walter E. Edge, whose term as Governor of New Jersey expires in January, 1920, was nominated by the Republicans for United States Senator, full term, at yesterday's State wide primaries in that State. He was a big leader in a bitterly contested battle with ex-Congressman Edward W. Gray of Essex, and George L. Record of Jersey City, long known as the leader of the radical forces of the U. S. P. Edge's plurality was estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000.

There were four candidates for similar honors in the Democratic primaries. They were George W. La Monte, former State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance; Charles O'Connor, Hennessy of Bergen; assemblyman Alexander Simpson of Hudson and Frank M. McDermott of Essex. Early returns indicated that La Monte was leading his particular field by a narrow margin. He was backed by most of the Democratic county organizations. The most notable exception was in Hudson, where the "boys" were out for Simpson.

Some of the Winners.

- Partial returns indicated the nomination of the following candidates for Congress: First District—William J. Browning, Republican; Edwin S. Dickerson, Democrat. Second District—Isaac Bacharach, Republican; John T. French, Democrat. Third District—Robert Carson, Republican; Thomas F. Scully, Democrat. Fourth District—Elijah H. Hutchinson, Republican; Oliver C. Holcomb, Democrat. Fifth District—Ernest R. Ackerman, Republican; Otto Ross, Democrat (full term). Sixth District—John R. Ramsey, Republican; Robert A. Sibbald, Democrat. Seventh District—Amos H. Radcliffe, Republican; Joseph A. DeLany, Democrat. Eighth District—William B. Ross, Republican; Cornelius McGlennan, Democrat. Ninth District—Richard Wayne Parker, Republican; Daniel F. Minahan, Democrat. Tenth District—Frederick R. Lehbach, Republican; Dallas Flannagan, Democrat. Eleventh District—Edward C. Brennan, Republican; John J. Eagan, Democrat. Twelfth District—Theodore L. Bierck, Republican; James A. Hamill, Democrat.

Easy for Baird and Hennessy.

David Baird, for more than a quarter of a century the Republican leader of south Jersey, and Charles O'Connor, Hennessy, who also ran for the long term Democratic Senatorial nomination, had no opposition in their respective party primaries for nomination for United States Senator for the "short" term, running from November to March 4 next. When Senator William Hughes died last January Gov. Edge appointed Mr. Baird Senator to fill the vacancy until a successor to Mr. Hughes could be elected at the general election. The latter's term would have expired March 4, 1918, had he lived. Candidates for a full delegation of Congressmen, a brand new delegation to the Assembly, several State Senators and many county and municipal officers were nominated. Much interest was manifested in various counties in the effort of the anti-alcohol and local option folks to bring about the nomination of members of Assembly and State Senators who will vote to elect November 5 for the national prohibition amendment. The polls didn't close until late and

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PERSHING HAS AN 'INVISIBLE' HEADQUARTERS

American General and His Staff Work Behind Unmarked Doors.

PRESENCE UNSUSPECTED

Liaison Between Units Proved Perfect in Recent St. Mihiel Battle.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun and The Public Ledger.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 24.—Everybody has his chance in the American Army—even the millionaires. This cablegram concerns Private Lawrence Lewis of Greenbrier Springs, Va., who married a flagler heiress and to whom a child was born after his arrival in France. "I never knew he was wealthy," said Capt. Arthur L. Dasher of Macon, Ga., commander of a battery of "heavies" on the St. Mihiel front. "I made him a stable sergeant because he was possessed of a fine knowledge of horses. It's queer he didn't tell me he had previously owned a racing stable. Once he asked me if it would be permissible for him to use his army pay to buy fruit for the battery mess. I allowed it was. He told me he had worked for his father at \$125 a month.

"Weeks later, after I had recommended him for a Lieutenant's commission, I learned by accident that he was wealthy. I called him in and asked him why he had not told me. His reply was, 'I did not want the boys to think I was getting anything over on them. If I got ahead in the army it must be on my personal merit.'"

"On this last score Lewis need have no fear. He has the esteem and admiration of the entire battery."

Americans Fill French Towns.

This young millionaire attended the officers' training school in France and now he has the best wishes of every doughboy in his battery. These boys know nothing about his social position. Locked in the stern embrace of the First United States Army, somewhere in France, from which no information is allowed to filter via train, wire or highway, one feels the tremendous power and mystery of assembled numbers. We cannot see them, but in fact we cannot go anywhere, and wise is the order, for we have become a compact American unit—many who act as one toward a determined common purpose.

Behind the huge curtain of authority, guarded by the red brassard of the military police, within this vast military cocoon we lead the cowbylike life of war-time butterfies of French towns and villages the streets are filled with our troops. Occasionally when one ventures in the evening into the roiling countryside spaces it is possible to gaze on the vast panorama of American infantry spread over the hills of Lorraine, now turning to a golden brown. Up forward, the British, the French, the Scotch, St. Mihiel salient, one finds more khaki lads in their new dug positions, with ammunition and supplies chocking all the transverse roadways.

The roar of many cannon is heard, while above the murmur of birds pass and repress countless fighting aviators, competing in the picture. No longer are we fragile. We have evolved into a potent, powerful whole, equal in size to any one of the half dozen largest American cities. This estimate does not include the French civil population, who tolerantly make room for us upon their sidewalks, where they have placed tables for our convenience.

To one who has seen the American effort grow up on French soil from a single butternut colored division to proportions that stagger the wildest imagination it all has had an atmosphere of magic. The days' drone along like dreams and the nights are wakeful periods, when fancy drops away from realities of the present to memories of settled lives running placidly along under gentle social pressure in our distant, overseas homes. In the day time all the faces into the pavement of a huge military boulevard, down which our bronzed and muscled thousands are marching.

"Our Army" Is Chief Topic.

We are in a world apart from those who think and act as individuals. Before we had our own army the soldier's chief interest in what his or that division was doing. Now all is changed. Officers and men who get brief glimpses from the grind of war to visit the nearest recreation center stand massed in separate groups, discussing what "our army" has done, commenting upon its emotions, its bravery and its performance.

With replacements from newly arrived units seeping into the first come divisions, I have watched the transformation of divisions from State bodies into national organizations, in turn to be swallowed up by the men of the First American Army. I know of companies that have representatives from as many as twenty different States; regiments of Northern boys commanded by Southern officers and vice versa.

There was a time when those who in-

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British Airmen Aloft Take 65 of Foe Below

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Two British aviators flying low in one machine brought about the surrender of sixty-five Germans, and without leaving their plane shepherded the party across No Man's Land to the British lines, according to a tale from the battlefield made public to-day.

The pilot and his observer had been attacked from a trench and sunken road. The pilot dived and replied to the enemy fire with his machine guns, killing one and wounding three. The German in a panic ceased firing and hoisted a white handkerchief.

As there were no British infantry in that neighborhood, the pilot descended to within fifty feet of the ground and ordered the Germans out of the trenches, circling around them to insure that none escaped. All were safely brought in and handed over to the nearest British troops.

ALLIES ADVANCE ON ST. QUENTIN

British and French Make Gains in Assaults and Take 1,300 Prisoners.

CANALS MAIN OBJECTIVE

Underground Gap in Waterway Desperately Defended—Berlin Claims Success.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—In a new drive against St. Quentin, from the west, the British, cooperating with the French on their right, attacked on a front of four miles southward from the Omlenon River, which rises north of St. Quentin and flows in a westerly direction to the Somme, joining the larger stream about five miles south of Peronne. They have made good progress according to the report of Field Marshal Haig to-night.

Vigorous resistance was encountered in places, particularly in the vicinity of Selency. There was also stiff fighting northeast of Epehy, with the advantage altogether with the British. The German attack last night on the British positions southeast of Gavrelle, but were unable to make any impression. Southeast of Voormezeele, in Flanders, the British improved their position.

Paris reports marked artillery activity last night in the region about St. Quentin and between the Ailette and the Aisne. There were successes to the west of the threatened city, and the hamlet of Francilly-Selency, while to the north the French in this operation, according to the night report from Paris, with more than 500 prisoners and a large number of machine guns.

Germans Claim Success.

Berlin asserts that on the front between Cambrai and St. Quentin the Germans have retaken trench sectors at two points and captured some prisoners. The Associated Press correspondent with the British army in France, describing the operation west of St. Quentin, says that at 2 o'clock this afternoon the attack was meeting with great success.

On the right the French appeared to have possession of L'Epine de Dailion, southwest of St. Quentin, a strong position known as Red Hill to the west of the threatened city, and the hamlet of Francilly-Selency, while to the north the British had seized the high ground west of Fayet and cleared the woods east of Fresnoy of the enemy and had stormed their way through Pontout.

This place lies only three-quarters of a mile from the bend in the St. Quentin canal, which forms a vital part of the German bulwark. It was around Pontout that the British captured many hundreds of prisoners.

Fighting was proceeding this afternoon along the ridge between Pontout and Gricourt.

Press Vital Point on Canal.

Much interest attaches also to the Epehy-Ronssoy sector, where the British since Saturday have by determined fighting gained ground which is of the greatest importance and which captured documents showing that it was a vital part of the German defenses that was to be held at all costs.

The pressure which the British have established here is very heavy. The great St. Quentin Canal forms a strong natural defense for the enemy for a great distance in this section, but a jump of Ronssoy it runs underground for about three miles. In other words, there is a gap in the waterway defense here, and it is this which the Germans have been defending so desperately.

In front of the canal along this gap the line has been made especially strong to protect the possible gateway. The British divisions which have been doing such magnificent work here have in front of them as opponents not only the famous German Alpine Corps but four more fresh divisions which the enemy has thrown in.

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'SITUATION IS GRAVE,' SAYS CHANCELLOR

"But We Have No Cause to Be Faint Hearted," He Adds in Speech.

DISCONTENT REPROVED

It Is Unjustified by Military Status, Reichstag Committee Is Informed.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, addressing the Main Committee of the Reichstag to-day, declared, according to a despatch from Berlin, that the public discontent in Germany was not justified by the military situation on the western front.

The Chancellor opened with the promise to meet the desire of the Reichstag for information as far as possible. He proceeded to allude to the "deep discontent which has seized wide circles of the population," and said that the principal reason was the pressure of the terrible four years of war, with all the deprivations and sufferings brought in its wake and the sacrifices imposed on all classes, all families, and, more or less, on every individual.

Calls Discontent Unjustified.

"I have no intention of trying to diminish this pressure by words," he continued, "but, gentlemen, if this discontent is influenced by our present military situation, by the events on the western front, I must, without desiring to anticipate a statement which we may expect from a representative of the War Ministry, declare most emphatically that it far exceeds justifiable limits."

Count von Hertling admitted that the last German offensive was unsuccessful and that it had been necessary to withdraw to the Siegfried line.

"The situation is grave," he added, "but we have no cause to be faint hearted. We have already had to pass through harder times."

The Chancellor mentioned the failure of the Verdun offensive, the Somme battle, and Brusseloff's assaults, bringing in the French trainees, who were so favorable to the Austro-Italian front. Then came Rumania's entry into the war.

"We Never Lost Courage."

"We never lost courage," he said, "but, slow as our coming what a resolute will to victory could do."

"How do things stand now? We have peace with Russia and Rumania, and even though conditions in Russia are not yet clear and the future appears uncertain nevertheless the former menace from two sides has disappeared and a considerable part of our men of the eastern army can be employed in the west."

"The Austro-Hungarian army holds large tracts of Italian territory and bravely maintains its position. In France our troops repel attacks by the French, English and Americans, who are supported by every kind of modern instrument of war."

"The events of the last few days have proved the old spirit is alive in our troops. The fatherland's true sons are intrinsically preventing the enemy's pernicious attempt to get through."

"Should we then lose courage and forget what previously happened? Shall we refuse the old absolute confidence in the men who hitherto have led us to victory because of vicissitudes incident to all war? No, gentlemen, that would be unmanly timidity and base ingratitude."

The sitting of the main committee of the Reichstag was attended by the Imperial Chancellor, Admiral von Hintze, the Foreign Secretary and other secretaries of state.

Friedrich Eiserl, president of the committee, announced that the meeting had been called at an earlier date than expected owing to Austria's peace proposal.

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Germans Refuse Plea of Bulgars for Help

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PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Bulgarians are frantically demanding three German divisions to help them in Serbia, according to information which has reached THE SUN from Switzerland.

An appeal has been made for help to Field Marshal von Mackensen's army of occupation in Rumania, but it has been refused on the ground that unrest has been increasing recently among the Rumanian population. The Bulgarians in their flight are passing beyond the great natural fortifications upon which they depended for security.

AIR BOMBS HALT ESCAPING TURKS

British Aviators, Flying Low, Smash Heads of Columns of Retreating Armies.

VICTORY GROWS BIGGER

Miles of Roads Filled With Debris and Many Acres of Supplies Are Taken.

By W. T. MASSEY.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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NABATA, Palestine, Sept. 23 (delayed).—The Turkish Seventh and Eighth armies are practically wiped out. The very small number who succeeded in getting across the Jordan in isolated batches are mere fragments of the force which opposed us on the morning of last Thursday and are almost entirely without war material. It is extremely doubtful if one gun or lorry or anything on wheels got away. A few Turks in the hills are holding out because they are inaccessible to our guns, and it may be a day or two before they are rounded up.

There are indications that the enemy are leaving their strong positions east of the Jordan, particularly in the vicinity of Es-Salt, which we captured, and Amman. It is clear that the Turks are willing to sacrifice their troops in the Hedjaz and leave the Turkish army of Yemen to its own devices.

In my movements over this wide battlefield I have always heard larger estimates of prisoners than the official figures. The reason is that there are numerous groups of Turks sitting under white flags awaiting acceptance of their surrender.

Areas of Munitions Seized.

More than 200 of their guns are located on our lines and artillery ammunition in vast quantities is everywhere, some depots being in a state where the Turks manufacture only small arm ammunition, if they try to raise new arms they must call on Germany for every gun, transport and instrument of war required.

One of the most remarkable sights a soldier ever gazed upon I saw to-day. From Balata, about the road to Nabata, falls through the craggy hills and narrow passes, there stretches six miles of road covered with the debris of the retreating army. No section of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow could have made a more terrible picture of hopeless, irrevocable defeat. In this area alone there were 87 guns of various calibres, fully 1,000 horse or oxen drawn vehicles, nearly 100 lorries, cars, field kitchens, water carts and a mass of other implements.

The roads were blocked with the carcasses of thousands of animals and the bodies of dead Turks and Germans. It was the work of the Irish, Welsh and Indian infantry, with the artillery pressure behind.

Airmen Bomb Retreating Foe.

The British and Australian airmen at the front and the infantry had forced the enemy into the road just as the guns began to shell the retreating transport. The airmen swept down to an altitude of 200 feet and bombed the head of the column. Once that was accomplished at the front, only time was required to finish the job. It was done with surprising thoroughness, one flight following another until the whole column was a vast broken mass.

PERSHING'S RAIDERS BUSY.

Americans Take 20 Prisoners and Two Machine Guns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Gen. Pershing's report for yesterday reads: Section A—in the Weaver our raiding parties were again active, bringing in twenty-nine prisoners and two machine guns. Three hostile raids in the Weavers and in the Voges were repulsed.

ALLENBY'S TURK PRISONERS NOW NUMBER 50,000

British Cavalry Take Haifa and Acre, While Arabs Capture Ma'an.

NOT PURSUIT CONTINUES

Col. Lawrence Wins Glory by Marvellous Dash With Bedouins and Druses.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The British forces in Palestine apparently have succeeded in pocketing the Turkish armies, which at the beginning of the battle last week numbered more than 100,000 men, under the command of the noted German General, Field Marshal von Sanders. Gen. Allenby reports that the number of prisoners will exceed greatly the previous figure of 25,000 and unofficial estimates place it at more than 50,000.

British cavalry have occupied Haifa and Acre, the seacoast end of the railroad running to Beisan and thence to Damascus, while east of the Jordan Arab forces of King Hussein have occupied Ma'an, on the Hedjaz Railroad, and are harassing the Turks who are fleeing toward Amman. Australian, New Zealand, Jewish and other troops in pursuit have reached Es-Salt, fifteen miles northwest of Amman.

Allenby's Latest Report.

The latest official statement from Gen. Allenby follows: East of the Jordan the enemy is withdrawing toward Amman, on the Hedjaz railway, pursued by Australian, New Zealand, West Indian and Jewish troops, which have reached Es-Salt, capturing guns and prisoners.

In the north cavalry have occupied Haifa and Acre after a sharp opposition. The number of prisoners is increasing, and the total will exceed largely the 25,000 already mentioned. Arab forces of King Hussein have occupied Ma'an and are harassing the bodies of the enemy retreating northward toward Amman along the Hedjaz railway.

An official statement from the Turkish War Office under date of Monday says: On the Palestine front rear guard fights are being conducted with great skill. They are facilitating and permitting the accomplishment of our measures on both sides of the Jordan.

Col. Lawrence Wins Prize.

"Side by side with Gen. Allenby and the French Col. de Pezay," writes the Echo de Paris, "we must mention Col. Lawrence as having played a part of the greatest importance in the Palestine victory."

The name of Col. Lawrence, who placed at the disposal of the British leader his experience in the country and his talent for organization, will be known in Great Britain. At the head of the available force, which he formed with Bedouins and Druses, he severed the railway at Dara, thus cutting the enemy communications between Damascus and Haifa and the eastern side of the Jordan.

The Turkish forces held positions of exceptional strength, with three lines of well dug trenches and abundant artillery and machine gun protection. They were completely surprised, according to Reuters' correspondent in Palestine. The mobility of the allied forces and the boldness of Gen. Allenby's plan, and the fighting at the strongest point in the Turkish defenses added to the success. The rush of the British cavalry completed the enemy's discomfiture.

The Turkish reserves consisted of troops which recently arrived from the Caucasus. Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, commander of the Turkish forces, and his staff, escaped capture by only six hours.

HIS LOAD SEEMED 3 TONS.

A Soldier Trudging Through Mud Quoted Transport Order.

By HERBERT HALEY.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 24.—A few days ago an American soldier was struggling along a road thick with mud and with his full kit, tripod and heavy machine gun on his shoulder. As he trudged past he was heard to exclaim: "Load not to exceed three tons."

COLD TO TURKS AND BULGARS.

No Peace Without Military Victory, Says Paris "Matin."

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Turkey and Bulgaria, says the Matin in discussing the political importance of the reverses now being imposed on their armies, might be detached from Germany, but it will be through the victory of the allied armies and not by means of intrigues and concessions.

Allies' Drive in Macedonia Now One of Major Operations of the War.

SERBS SINK IN WEDGE

Effort to Separate North and South Armies Goes On Successfully.

HEADED TOWARD SOFIA

Allenby's Feat in Palestine Is in Fair Way to Be Duplicated.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Allies' drive in Macedonia is fast developing into a major operation of the first class; already it gives promise of results most disastrous to the enemy and of far reaching consequence for the Allies. Along the whole front of about 100 miles from north of Monastir to Doiran the Bulgarians and Turks, with their German officers, are in a flight which is almost panic, while the Allies are pressing steadily and rapidly forward.

The Greco-British and Franco-Greek forces have effected a junction, the important town of Prilep has been occupied and the Greco-British troops have reached Smokvitsa, a total advance of ten miles up the Vardar River, and are at Bazarli, three miles north of Lake Doiran, on the Bulgarian border. Strumitza, which has been called the Gibraltar of Bulgaria, is seriously menaced.

About Prilep the Serbians have reached the Drenska Mountains, to the southeast, and are on the Gradsko-Prilep road to the northeast. Prilep was taken by French cavalry. Its capture opens up Serbia to the Allies' operation, removing permanently the conditions which debarred the armies on this front for some years, and places Veles and Uskub, to the north, in immediate peril. Uskub is the natural point of departure for the invasion of Bulgaria, and particularly for operations against Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

May Duplicate Allenby's Feat.

Of even greater importance are the Serbian operations in the center, where they are driving a wedge between the eastern and western Bulgarian armies and forcing it deeper and deeper. Unless the Bulgarians move faster than they have been doing there is a strong probability that the Allies' commanders will be able to duplicate here the fine operation now being completed in Palestine by Gen. Allenby, to cut off and envelop a whole army. The Serbian operations in the center and those of the British on the east indicate that such a movement is in progress.

The retreat of the Bulgarians is becoming disorderly and many of their troops are deserting. A report received here states that 250 men from one regiment have been executed on the orders of their German officers; this naturally does not improve the morale of those who survive. The Bulgars are burning the villages as they flee in the most approved German way, and also huge quantities of stores, but the Serbians have captured great quantities of the latter. So far 12,000 prisoners and 140 guns have been counted, but it is believed the actual number taken is much larger.

British Push Beyond Doiran.</