BRITISH STORM TURK LINES ON GALLIPOLI, CAPTURING TRENCHES

Artillery Breaks Down Ottoman Positions at Sari Bair—Infantry Then Take Them. Make 600 Prisoners

ADVANCE ON GABA TEPE

Attempt of Turkish Troops to Break Through French Lines Repulsed, Paris Reports

PARIS, Aug. 14.

After violent combats British troops have captured Turkish trenches on the slopes of Sari Bair and obtained a strong foothold in the Ari Burnu region, it was officially announced here today. The British took 600 prisoners in these operations. The battle was continuing when these dispatches were filed to the French War Office, with English artillery breaking down the Turkish trenches on a 200-yard front. The Turks are making gallant counter-attacks, but have been unable to withstand the English artillery fire and bayonet charges.

British reinforcements have landed successfully at Suvla Bay, north of Ari Burnu, despite the enemy's opposition, and now occupy positions along the cliffs.

From this region the British are advancing southward toward Gaba Tepe. French troops have advanced slightly, their artillery holding back several Turk attacks.

The official report follows:

"Since August 6 the British forces that disembarked upon the shores of Suvla Bay have made important progress in the direction of Gaba Tepe.

"After violent fighting the British succeeded in gaining a foothold upon the slopes of Sari Bair Heights, taking more than 630 prisoners.

"They captured nine rapid-fire guns. The operations continue to develop at that point.

"In the southern part of the peninsula Turkish attempts to penetrate our lines have all been checked. We made some slight progress on August 7. Since that date the action before the French front has consisted principally of an artillery battle, with our batteries having a marked advantage."

ESSINGTONIANS FIGHT BALDWIN'S PIER PLAN AS CHANNEL MENACE

Would Have State Navigation Commissioners Deny Permit for Plan They Say Would Ruin Them

WOULD HURT BOAT CLUBS

Baldwin Locomotive Works proposition to construct bulkheads and a pier in front of its Eddystone property is being strenuously opposed by residents of Essington and members of various yacht clubs. It is declared that the pier will prevent the channel back of Tinicum Island, in front of Essington, from getting the full benefits of the flood tide. This, it is contended, will cause the channel to shoal and fill, until there will not be sufficient water to float a canoe.

Arguments pro and con will be heard by the Commissioners of Navigation in the Bourse Building Wednesday. According to the laws of the State, permission for the construction of the pier and bulkheads must be obtained from the commissioners. Essingtonians will urge vigorously the refusal of the permit.

In discussing the protest of Essington today, Sydney Fisher, who lives there, a trustee of the Corinthian Yacht Club and a channel expert, said:

"We don't like to stand in the way of the wheels of progress and we are not opposed to Baldwin's constructing a pier, but we do oppose the line of the present bulkhead, which pushes the pier entirely too far into a navigable stream. It will be ruinous to the yacht clubs and the people of Essington. The closing up of the channel back of Tinicum Island, which will eventually occur if the pier is built along present lines, will be an outrage.

"There are a thousand persons living on that channel and harbor owning property assessed at $1,000,000. They have three ship and boat building yards, one large and two small ones. There are important recreation resorts on the harbor. There are two large yacht clubs, one of them spending $15,000 a year for supplies, wages and equipment, and there are innumerable small boathouses.

"Shipyards, yacht clubs and people have all established themselves and invested their money on a navigable channel and natural harbor of the United States. Is it right that a private corporation should be permitted to step in and by building a pier bring ruin upon these investments? Residents of Essington are now fighting for their means of livelihood, and I am sure they will be given some consideration by the Commissioners of Navigation."

Mr. Fisher always has been a stanch advocate of Essington and has opposed every plan suggested that would ultimately fill in the channel and bring into desuetude this famous pleasure and boating centre. The Philadelphia Yacht Club and Corinthian Yacht Club, on the banks of the channel, are supported by many prominent Philadelphians. Several years ago Mr. Fisher succeeded in securing the modifications of the United States engineers' plans in the construction of a dike at the upper end of Tinicum Island.

WOMAN LEAVES $15,920 IN PRIVATE BEQUESTS

Will of Emma L. Rutherford Admitted to Probate by the Register

Emma L. Rutherford, late of 4411 Pine street, left an estate of $15,920 in private bequests. Her will was admitted to probate today.

Other wills probated include those of Albert Shoemaker, who left $8650; David W. Lewis, $3673; William B. Byers, of North Wales, Pa., $500; Mary A. Neman, $1000; John Carter, $1000; Emma V. Mullin, $1980; Johannes Baetzs, $2700. Personal property of H. Blake Tyler has been appraised at $77,123.46; Susan M. E. Hays, $22,528.39; Jacob Gehring, $3,419.94.

BLACK HANDERS SENT TO JAIL

Convicted of Assault and Carrying Concealed Weapons

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 14.—In the City Court today Alexander Umbine and Cantele Michele, of Philadelphia, whom the police accuse of belonging to a Black Hand Society, were fined $50 and $100 respectively, and sentenced to two years each in jail for carrying concealed weapons.

The men were fined $25 and $1, respectively, for assault on John Leman, while in course of pointing a pistol and making threats of bodily harm, which had up.

THE WAR ONE YEAR AGO

Germans advancing steadily through Belgium. Their desire to capture the forts of Liege is seen in the fact that they are hurling troops in mass formation against the defenses.

British and French forces wait in the neighborhood of Namur. The French troops are proceeding from Charleroi to Gembloux, 10 miles northwest of Namur. French outposts defeat Germans at Chambrey, in German Lorraine, while near Lagarde, in the same province, the French are driven back over the border.

Russia has about completed mobilization of her first line troops.

Turkey, it is reported, has purchased the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, regarding which purchase Great Britain, France and Russia have sent a sharp note to Constantinople.

Servian invasion of Herzegovina is proceeding satisfactorily.

U. S. CAVALRY OFFICERS HONOR PHILADELPHIAN AT PLATTSBURGH CAMP

William J. Clothier Called Into Conference to Decide Best Course of Instruction for New Men

ANTI-TYPHOID SERUM

From a Staff Correspondent.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Philadelphia's part in the affairs of the military instruction camp for business and professional men at Plattsburgh assumed a larger proportion today when William J. Clothier was called into conference with the cavalry officers as to the best course of instruction for those men who have elected to specialize in that branch of the service. The cavalry troopers have been out two days already and their progress has been so rapid as to surprise even the officers.

Numbered among them are such men as Antelo Devereux, of Philadelphia, who is rated as one of the best riders in this country; Horace B. Hare, Victor Mather, both of Philadelphia, and many others who also call the City of Brotherly Love "home." Devereux Milburn, the international polo player; Freddie Prince and Mayor Mitchel are also in the cavalry. To all these men riding the horse is second nature. With them as a nucleus the squadron is presenting an appearance that is rivalled by few equestrian organizations in this country. They will go out tonight to camp and will return in the morning.

Military map making is another elective form of specializing that has attracted the attention of several Philadelphians. "Dal" Dixon and Walter Stokes walked in together, late yesterday afternoon, having spent the major part of the day sketching a section of the neighboring "terrain"—which is the military term for the general topography of the country. They were hot and tired, but enthusiastic. Map making in the army is distinctive, for it is necessary to indicate the height and character of the territory plotted. Although a mental activity, for the most part, it requires considerable physical labor as does, in fact, nearly everything in military science.

92 PHILADELPHIANS IN CAMP

The total Philadelphia delegation numbers 92, according to the official list in Adjutant Gordon Johnston's office. They are scattered more, perhaps, than any other delegation from a single city in the camp.

Richard Harding Davis arrived in camp yesterday, and was immediately quartered in Company H, where he began the life that is the lot of every one of the 1200 men in attendance now. Ordinarily, the arrival of the distinguished writer and war correspondent would have aroused extraordinary interest, but there are so many men of national prominence scattered throughout the camp that celebrities pass unnoticed.

ANTI-TYPHOID INOCULATION.

A majority of the Philadelphians, it is expected, will receive their first inoculation with the anti-typhoid serum tonight. The inoculation is administered in three doses on succeeding Saturday nights. Saturday is picked so that those men who are incapacitated by the injection may not lose time from work. Sunday is a holiday.

According to a talk on sanitation, given several nights ago by the camp surgeon, 50 per cent. of men taking the treatment suffer no ill effects, 43 per cent are but slightly affected, and but 1 per cent. are violently ill. A fear of being in the 1 per cent. class was a source of hesitation as to receiving the treatment on the part of some, but it was largely counteracted by a knowledge of the fact that in a camp the size of the one here, there are always one or two cases of typhoid. It was a case of being "between the devil and the deep sea" with the majority of the men deciding in favor of the inoculation. It renders the person to whom administered immune from the disease for five years.

Tomorrow is Sunday and there will be a relief from the hard work that has occupied every minute of the first five days. Without casting any aspersion on the enthusiasm that still obtains, unabating, it will be a welcome rest to the 1200 men who are spending in many cases the most strenuous days of their existence.

LIEUTENANT "BOSSES" WOODS.

The latest man of prominence to become a "Rookie" is Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, of New York city. He arrived today and was immediately put in Sergeant Simonstad's company. In New York Simonstad is a lieutenant on the police force and i sunder the authority of Commissioner Woods, but here he is the Commissioner's superior.

Squadron A of the 2d Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, arrived today. At the same time word was received from Fort Ontario that infantry, with machine gun detachments, were on a hike to the camp here.

The date on which President Wilson will inspect the camp here has been fixed, but Major General Wood said that the President had accepted his invitation. The New York "soldiers" are making such rapid progress that they probably will be in shape for regimental parade on Labor Day in New York.

CHARLES HEBER CLARK'S WILL

Estate Exceeding $50,000 Bequeathed to Wife and Children

The estate of Charles Heber Clark late of Conshohocken, valued at $50,000 and upwards, is to be divided among his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Kills Clark, and five children. The will was offered for probate today in Norristown. It was written by himself on October 6, 1913.

The estate is to be divided into halves, one of which goes to the widow for life; the other is to be divided between the five children, Mary Lukens Clark, Arthur Wayne Clark, Frederick Lewis Clark, Robert Parry Clark and Eleanor Clark Easlen. The mother's share is to be divided, at her death, among the children. Mrs. Clark and Frederick were appointed executors.

Wilmington Machinists Strike

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 14.—Six hundred machinists went on strike today for an increase of 20 per cent. in wages and an eight-hour day. The manufacturers say they cannot grant the demand. All of the large plants in the city, with the exception of the du Pont machine shops, the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation and the Pusey & Jones Company are involved.

PHILADELPHIAN AT PLATTSBURGH

W. J. Clothier, shown here in uniform, has been called into conference with cavalry officers as to best methods of instruction.

EIGHT KILLED IN TRAIN WRECKS IN ENGLAND

Irish Mail Express Smashed, Followed by Another Collision—60 Injured

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Eight persons were killed today in a double train wreck on the London and Northwestern Railroad between Rugby and Blisworth. More than 60 were injured.

Six bodies have been recovered.

There are others buried in the wreckage, but it will take several hours to extricate them.

The wreck was caused by the derailment of the Irish Mail express when a connecting rod broke. While the work of removing the wreck and injured was going on another train crashed into the wreckage, killing three of the rescuers.

The wreckage caught fire, but the flames were extinguished by firemen from Rugby and Blisworth. The hospitals in both these towns are filled with injured, and private houses are now being utilized.

BUSINESS BUBBLE BURSTS

Sheriff Sells Property Mortgaged for $1,000,000

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 14.—Sheriff Eby sold at public sale today 92 acres of land in West Earl township, seized as the property of the Conestoga Portland Cement Company to John A. Hipple, Lancaster, for $120, subject to a mortgage of $1,000,000.

The company was organized to develop supposed vast cement deposits and large sums were spent on improvements, even a railroad being built to connect the property with the Reading Railway, at Millway. It was designed, also, to build a railroad to Reading. The scheme collapsed before any returns were made on the investment.

Rumania Lifts Export Ban

BUCHAREST, Aug. 14.—The export prohibitions on grain, beans, lentils and peas and petroleum have been discontinued, and their export will be allowed against payment in Dutch gold. The export of gasoline, however, is still prohibited.

SERGEANT ROWE KILLED BY MEXICAN REBELS

U. S. Cavalryman Second Pittsburgher to Die in Trouble Across Border

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 14.—Word of the death of First Sergeant Harry W. Rowe, 35 years old, of the 3d Cavalry, United States Army, during a clash between United States soldiers and Mexican rebels, near Fort Ringgold, Rio Grande, Tex., was received today by a brother, John A. Rowe.

Sergeant Rowe is the second Pittsburgher sent to death by a Mexican bullet. Francis De Lowry, a marine, having sacrificed his life during the occupation of Vera Cruz, April 21, 1914.

ATTORNEY HELD IN BAIL

Steelton Lawyer Charged With Violating U. S. Pension Laws

William B. Boyd, an attorney, of Steelton, Pa., was held in $1000 bail by United States Commissioner Edmunds today for a further hearing on a charge of violating the United States pension laws. Boyd was arrested in the corridor of the Bailey Building.

The arrest was made on complaint of Mrs. Catherine Sanders, whose husband fought in the Civil War with the 9th Connecticut Infantry. Testimony was given at the hearing that Boyd received $100 from Mrs. Sanders. The pension law permits attorneys to receive only $10 for making an application for pension.

Sugar Takes Big Drop

Threats of refiners, wholesalers and retailers to call the attention of the United States Trade Commission to the attempt to corner the raw sugar market by a coterie of New York and Cuban speculators had its effect today, when the price of the product dropped to $3.65 from $3.90 a hundred pounds. In a week raw sugar leaped 50 cents per hundred pounds. Retailers declared that a further rise would necessitate an advance in the price of refined. The danger is now believed to be passed.

HINDENBURG SMASHES FIVE FORTS PROTECTING KOVNO

Continued from Page One

impression here today that this will ment of the Niemen-Bug line of defences to which the armies of the Grand Duke Nicholas are retreating in Poland.

The main Russian forces at Kovno have already been withdrawn, small forces being left to protect the fortress and hold back the Germans on the Niemen as long as possible. The inhabitants of Grodno, Bielestok, Bielsk and Brest Litovsk have been notified to leave these cities and withdraw into the interior.

It was estimated today that the refugees withdrawing into the interior of Russia from the cities and towns which the Germans have captured or are approaching, number more than 1,500,000. They are being assisted in every way possible by the Government.

The influx of the steadily increasing streams of refugees is causing no panic in the interior. The Russians accept the situation without alarm because of the fact that it is claimed the main Russian armies have escaped the German trap, and that time for reorganization and the manufacture of munitions is necessary to transform the troops into the greatest fighting machine in Europe.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS TRAPS SEVERAL TEUTON ARMY GROUPS

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Several German army groups in the Russian war theatre have fallen into the trap of Grand Duke Nicholas and are in the gravest danger, according to the Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent.

"At the moment," says the correspondent, "one of the most interesting points on the Russian front is between the Ovina and Niemen Rivers, where the Russians, by the capture of the village of Toviny, have cut through the German line, thus separating the German armies operating around Poniewsch and Vilkomir. The latter army is in a dangerous state and executing a frantic retreat in an effort to extricate itself and either reconnect with the Poniewsch group or join hands with the troops operating around Kovno.

"The German army operating in the vicinity of Poniewsch also is in a dangerous position, with its right flank exposed to a Russian attack, which could only have the most serious results."

RUSSIAN ARMIES CROWDED TOGETHER IN RETREAT ACROSS POLAND

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 14.—Despite the resistance which the Russians are offering to the pressure of the Austro-German armies on the northern and southern flanks, the Russian armies in Poland are steadily being jammed and crowded into a mass, the orderly retreat of which is becoming more and more difficult.

On the southern wing, where signs of breaking were observed in the battles around Lubartow, the encircling allied forces again have inflicted a number of blows and driven the Russian rear guards in upon their main body. The Prussian guard corps particularly distinguished itself in the fighting in the difficult swamp and scrub country westward of the Bug River. It has broken the most energetic Russian resistance in this region and accelerated Field Marshal von Mackensen's whole advance against Brest-Litovsk.

It is hoped by the German commanders that the effect of this pressure soon will be seen in the capture of increased numbers of prisoners, guns and supplies.

ITALIANS REINFORCE LINE, HALT AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE IN CARNIA

Severe Fighting Along Mountain Heights Flanking di Lana Pass—Positions Shelled by Heavy Mortars

8085 FEET ABOVE SEA

Storms Prevent Big Operations Along Isonzo Front—Gorizia and Tolmino Still Hold Out

ROME, Aug. 14.

The strong offensive begun by the Austrians on the crests flanking Di Lana Pass, in the upper valley of Cordevole, has resulted in the transfer of large bodies of Italian troops to strengthen the front in that region. In consequence the zone of hard fighting has shifted to that sector from the vicinity of Gorizia on the Isonzo front.

The heights flanking Col di Lana are 8055 feet high. The Italian positions along the crest of the mountains were bombarded by the Austrians with heavy mortars.

On the lower Isonzo front, near the Adriatic littoral, hard storms have interfered with the operations. Several light attacks were delivered by Austrians at night amidst the crash of thunder and the glare of lightning.

The Austrian defenses at Gorizia and Tolmino have proved much stronger than was anticipated. Despite the long sustained bombardment and the strong attacks against the outer positions by infantry the two Austrian strongholds are still holding out.

The official statement issued by the War Office was as follows:

"In Cadore, owing to the nearness of the trenches, there were small sporadic attacks and counter-attacks on the night of August 12. The enemy advanced to our Col di Lana positions after a bombardment, but were repulsed. We then dislodged the enemy from the western intrenchments of Monte Chiana in the Rienz Valley.

"On the Isonzo there were attacks against our Sleme and Mrzli positions near Monte Nero and against our newly-conquered Plava position. They were repulsed.

"On the Carso Plateau on the night of August 12 during a violent hurricane the enemy attempted a surprise attack against our intrenchments on Monte Cosich. The attack was repulsed."

CARRANZA WILL FIGHT, IS WASHINGTON FEAR

Continued from Page One

plussed over advices they received saying that General Carranza had ousted the Mayor of Vera Cruz for permitting anti-American demonstrations. They said Carranza had never admitted anti-American demonstrations were held there.

Great Britain and the other Powers of Europe which have large property interests in Mexico have been sounded on the peace plan proposed by the United States and the Latin-American republics and have indicated that they will recognize any Government that may be set up south of the border as a result.

Europe will insist only that the new Government shall recognize such claims for damages incident to the five years' revolution as may be submitted in due season through an international court.

The weight of the big European Governments, as well as that of Latin America, has thus been thrown behind the United States in its present endeavor to restore peace in Mexico.

The Pan-American note to the Mexican leaders, adjuring them to enter into a peace convention with a view to the establishment of a constitutional government, went last night to Carranza, Villa, Zapata and other Mexicans concerned.

Within 60 days at the most it will be known whether Mexican sovereignty is to be righted by Mexico herself or whether the United States is to be confronted with the alternative of resorting again to "watchful waiting" or adopting extreme measures.

The note dispatched to the Mexican leaders is brief. It urges Carranza, Villa and other leaders to compose their differences and proceed to the establishment of a constitutional government. There is no suggestion of intervention in the communication.

It conveys the impression that the United States and Latin America have proceeded on the premise that the millions in Mexico who have suffered in the revolution have wearied of the strife and that they will be glad to accept the moral support proffered by all America in any endeavor by Mexicans to restore order.

Secretary Lansing said the appeal probably will be made public early next week. Delay in getting it to the great number of persons involved prevents earlier publication.

General Funston reported border clashes becoming fewer today. He said the outbreaks are largely of a local character.

The battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire are due Sunday at Guantanamo.

AFRAID OF INTERVENTION

There is no longer any doubt that Latin-America will stand by the United States in its dealings with Mexico just so long as pacification is sought without the use of arms. If at any time it becomes apparent that the United States has decided to intervene, or contemplates armed intervention, the Pan-American conference, organized to bring about peace in Mexico, will be dissolved. This is well understood by all parties to the conference.

Publication of the Mexican note may be withheld for several days. It is the present desire of Secretary Lansing to communicate the note to all the Governors of States in Mexico, to a number of military leaders and lesser lights, as well as to Carranza, Villa and Zapata before publication is authorized from Washington.

The appeal, as it has been termed, is politely phrased in Spanish as written by Ambassador da Gama, of Brazil, designed to arouse the patriotism of all Mexicans, to quicken their pride to the necessity of redeeming their prestige in the eyes of the world and to determine whether the so-called leaders are operating for their own aggrandizement or the welfare of their country.

General Carranza's reply to General Villa's proposal of an armistice for discussion of a compromise by the Mexican factions was an order for an assault on Torreon. Reports received at Juarez today state that the Carranzistas have already begun their attack on Villa's defenses at Torreon.

CARRIED $20,000 IN HANDBAG

Fortune Brought East by Aged Woman Who Comes to Funeral

A worn old handbag carried by a woman 70 years old, who was found wandering aimlessly about City Hall by agents of the Travelers' Aid Society, was found to contain $20,000 in judgment notes, checks and currency when it was opened. The woman is Mrs. Martha Johnson, of Tacoma Lake, Wis.

Mrs. Johnson came east to attend the funeral of her sister, who was the wife of Charles Kehr, of Ambler. The woman was apparently confused, and the police obtained this information by telephone from Mr. Kehr. He met Mrs. Johnson at Ambler, agents of the society putting her on the next train.

TODAY'S WAR MOVES BRIEFLY INTERPRETED

Hindenburg, Teuton military hero of the hour, victor in East Prussia and Central Poland, master strategist of the Moltke-Bernhardi school, is striking a personal blow at Kovno. Assault on this great fortified city and railway centre of the North Poland sector has relegated to a supplementary status the drive on Riga. Both operations are complementary in the general movement to secure the Warsaw-Petrograd Railway to the Teutons, thus cutting off the Russian line of retreat and opening a practical avenue for a potential Petrograd dash.

The Russians are making desperate efforts to save this stronghold, a basic position at the northern terminus of the second line of defense running through Kovno-Grodno-Brest Litovsk.

GERMANS HAMMER AT ARGONNE FRONT BUT FAIL TO GAIN

Heavy Bombardments Followed by Repeated Infantry Attacks in Marie Therese Section

GRENADES AT SOUCHEZ

PARIS, Aug. 14.

Crown Prince Frederick William is continuing his attacks against the French front in the Argonne. This afternoon's French communique reports an assault last night on all the fronts of the Marie Therese section.

Like previous attacks, this was also repulsed. Another attack on the same front was made early today, but this was less violent than the night assault.

The trench to trench fighting in the Arras region continues, both sides using grenades and petards.

The text of the communique follows:

"In Artois, to the north of the Chateau de Carleul and around the Souchez station, there was a battle with grenades and petards during part of the night.

"In the Argonne the enemy launched in the evening an attack on all the front sectors of the Marie Therese. He was repulsed everywhere by our fire and suffered appreciable losses. A new German attack was made at the end of the night, but this was less violent and was quickly checked.

"The night was calm on the rest of the front."

FRENCH MUST HAVE SHELLS TO UNDERTAKE OFFENSIVE

Generals Assert Lines Can Be Held, but Munitions Needed

PARIS, Aug. 14.

Henry Berenger, member of the Senate Army Commission, in a statement giving the results of a visit to four of the great fortresses on the eastern frontier, gives the following as the unanimous testimony of the French generals:

"Our front will not give way because we have enough good soldiers, enough cannon and, henceforth, we will have enough munitions.

"Our most serious check would not amount to a retrogression of more than a few miles. But our front will not coincide again with our frontier unless industrial France gives to fighting France the surplus of projectiles, big cannon and enormous bombs necessary to the continuous operation of artillery, and without which the most magnificent courage can end only in spectacular heroism.

"Our army, with its actual armament, will not give ground, but in order that it shall break through the obstacle before it, the artillery must be given supplies commenturate with the gigantic character of the war."

U. S. TO ANSWER LONDON'S SHIPPING NOTE NEXT WEEK

Hopes to Send Protest Before Cotton Is Made Contraband

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

The State Department hopes that the note to Great Britain protesting against continued interference with the foreign trade of the United States will be started for London next Wednesday.

Officials are anxious that this protest be in the hands of the British Foreign Office before England makes cotton contraband of war. Unofficial information coming to the State Department indicates that the placing of cotton on the contraband list cannot long be delayed.

President Wilson has before him all of the memoranda compiled by the State Department on the subject, and expects to have completely studied it before the Cabinet meets next Tuesday. It also is expected that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Sir Richard Crawford, the British trade adviser, will come here from Beverly, Mass., before the first of the week to confer with Secretary Lansing on the subject of the note.

CARRANZISTAS HELP U. S. TROOPS TRAP MARAUDERS

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Aug. 14.—Carranza troops from the Matamoras garrison are aiding American troops and Texas Rangers in their campaign of extermination against Mexican bandits. Caught between forces on both sides of the border, it is believed that the bandits will be annihilated.

Word reached here from Santa Maria early today that the Carranza soldiers had killed several bandits fleeing from the American forces as they tried to cross the frontier into Mexico. The surviving bandits abandoned their efforts to escape into Mexico and scattered in the brush on the American side. There they are being hunted down.

Private William F. Hall, a trooper of the 3d United States Cavalry, has been brought to Brownsville to be treated for a wound accidentally inflicted by a citizen of Lyford.

Carranza plans to reconquer from the United States all that territory lost by Mexico in '47, if a written statement given to officers by a Mexican made prisoner in a border raid may be believed.

Manuel Rincones, the man who made this statement to Sheriff Vann, of Cameron County, and Captain Anderson, of the 12th infantry, said that about half the gang of 50 bandits who attacked Norias last Sunday came from Mexico. His statements hardly were taken seriously.

The citizens here are still apprehensive of an attack by the American garrison at Matamoras, and it is feared that a general uprising will take place in this section if United States marines land in Vera Cruz.

Governor Ferguson stated, at Rockport today, that the border situation had improved to such an extent that he would not call out the State troops. His decision followed a conference with State officials last night.

Fish Hatchery Men to Meet

Superintendents of State fish hatcheries were notified today, by the office of the Fisheries Commission, at Harrisburg, that a conference will be held at the Torresdale Hatchery August 28. Officials from all parts of the state are expected to attend. The wardens are meeting today with Commissioner Buller at Pleasant Mount, where a new freezer of hatchery is in the course of construction.

SERVIA TO REFUSE BULGARIA'S TERMS, ALLIES ARE TOLD

Price for Sofia's Entrance Into War Deemed Too High—Bitter Balkan Feuds Renewed

ENTENTE STILL HOPEFUL

Rumania Removes Restrictions on Exports of Grain to Germany. Duty Still High

LONDON, Aug. 14.

There are strong indications that Servia will give a flat refusal to the demands announced by the Bulgarian Premier, Vassil Radeslavoff, three weeks ago, and that the hopes of the Entente allies of bringing Bulgaria into the alliance will come to naught, according to some diplomats here. Servia's formal reply has not yet been given, but those best posted in diplomatic quarters say that Bulgaria's demands far exceed anything that Servia could possibly yield.

The outcome is being watched with the keenest interest by the chancelleries throughout Europe, as Bulgaria is the chief obstacle to united action by the Balkan States in joining the Entente Allies and thus throwing the Balkan barrier between the central Powers and Turkey.

Bulgaria contends that by a treaty with Servia the latter ceded to Bulgaria about 7000 square kilometers (3000 square miles), of Macedonia, which Bulgaria was compelled by the great Powers to relinquish during her enfeebled condition after the second Balkan war. Bulgaria now insists that the original treaty be carried out, and that unless she secures the return of Macedonia she will refuse to join the other Balkan States in assisting the Allies.

The Daily Telegraph has received from Bucharest, Rumania, the following dispatch:

"Rumania has replied to the German threatened prohibition of Rumanian imports by removing all Rumanian restrictions on the export of grain and reducing export duties to the following rates per hundred kilograms (220 pounds).

"Wheat, 6 francs ($1.17); barley and oats, 5 francs; maize, 4 francs; peas, beans and similar products, 10 francs.

"Prompt action to stimulate exports was made necessary by the fact that it was impossible to find storage for the new crops on account of the unexported balance of last year's harvest. Unless Germany's threatened boycott is carried out, it is hoped that exports will proceed henceforth at the rate of 600 cargoes a day.

"There is no indication of Rumania yielding to the German demands for the transit of munitions."

The export prohibitions against grain, beans, lentils and peas and petroleum have been discontinued and their export will be allowed against payment in Dutch gold. The export of gasoline, however, is still prohibited.

ROME, Aug. 14.

It was learned here today on good authority that representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia are exerting further pressure on Servia in the hope of inducing her to make the desired territorial concessions to Bulgaria. Servia has been reminded of the support which she has received since the beginning of her difficulties with Austria last year.

Assurances have been given to Servia that the Allies will assist her at the time of peace negotiations provided she now yields to their desires.

The Bulgarian Minister to Italy, D. Rizow, discussing in the Tribuna the negotiations between the Balkan States and the Quadruple Entente, characterizes as unjust statements that Bulgaria considers herself indispensable to the Allies and is bargaining on that basis.

Bulgaria, the Minister asserts, has not changed her program. She was deceived in signing the Treaty of Bucharest of 1913, under the terms of which she ceded to Rumania nearly 3000 square miles of territory. What Bulgaria now wished, he continued, was reparation based upon the principle of nationality for which the Quadruple Entente is contending.

KAISER'S FORTUNE DIMINISHED $20,000,000 SINCE WAR BEGAN

Emperor's Personal Income Hard Hit, Paris Hears

PARIS, Aug. 14.

A report that the Kaiser's private fortune has been diminished by $20,000,000 since the war began has led to discussion as to his wealth.

When the war contribution was levied in Germany a few years ago the Kaiser was placed first in his empire as having the greatest income, $5,625,000 a year, but third as regards the amount of fortune, ranking after Mme. Bertha Krupp von Bohlen with $56,600,000 and an income of $3,200,000, and Prince Henckel von Donnersmarck, $50,800,000 and an income of $2,600,000.

According to this official return, the Kaiser's visible income was composed of his civil list, $4,375,000; rents and products of crown forests, $875,000, and interest on the crown treasure, $375,000. His visible assets were entered as real estate, crown forests, etc., $17,500,000; building property, $10,000,000; property and land in Berlin, $4,500,000, totaling $32,000,000. In money the Kaiser possesses.

(1) The crown treasure formed after Jena by Frederick William III, of $3,750,000 (half of which was not to be touched except under stress of a severe crisis) and increased by William I by $1,250,000, taken from the war indemnity paid by France in 1871.

(2) His share of the personal wealth left by William I, the total of which was $20,000,000.

(3) An unknown sum representing investments made since he came to the throne.

The amount these investments represent is not exactly known, but he is a heavy holder in the Hamburg-American Line, the Reichsbank, and above all in Krupps. His name does not figure on the official lists of shareholders in these companies, but the shares there given as belonging first to M. Muller and afterward to M. Grimm, administrator of the Emperor's privy purse, are generally credited to being the Kaiser's property.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY CONFER ON U. S. NOTE

Baron Burian Visits Berlin—May See Kaiser at Front

BERLIN, Aug. 14.

Baron Stephen Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, conferred with Foreign Minister von Jagow today and later called upon Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. From semi-official sources it is learned that the matters to be thoroughly discussed during the stay of Baron Burian here include:

1—The Balkan situation.

2—The American reply to Austria's protest against the shipment of arms from the United States to the Allies.

3—The latest American note with reference to submarine warfare.

4—Plans for the continuation of the war.

It is expected that before Burian returns he will confer with Emperor William either in Berlin or at the German headquarters in the east.