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PLAN OF SAN DIEGO

TEXANS SEE PLOT TO RESTORE THEM TO MEXICO

MUCH UNREST ON BORDER

Citizens of Some Counties Sleep With Arms Nearby, Because of Fear That Mexican Uprising Will Cause Death of All Males Over Sixteen Years Old.

Although few depredations by bands of Mexican raiders were reported at Brownsville in the last twenty-four hours, authorities in the lower Rio Grande Valley continued Friday to take measures to suppress the lawlessness that almost had brought about a reign of terror in this section.

Developments in this matter were expected to follow the conference to be held at Rockport, Texas, where Gov. Ferguson is spending his vacation. Besides the governor, Adjt. Gen. Hutchings, Congressman John N. Garner and other prominent citizens of the state were to discuss the border situation. Further proof that the outbreaks are due to a conspiracy of Mexicans from both sides of the Rio Grande was to be laid before Gov. Ferguson.

That the raiders are acting under the "Plan of San Diego" was indicated in the reports of United States army officials reaching the headquarters of the southern department at San Antonio. The reports quoted from literature said to have been distributed in large quantities in the border counties of Texas.

The killing of a Mexican supposed to have been a member of one of the bands of marauders at Mercedes, Texas, Thursday night, was the latest death to be reported in connection with the outbreaks. Near Mercedes three Mexicans had been killed several hours previously and twenty-two horses belonging to the raiders captured. The numerous unconfirmed reports of killings and battles between the raiders and soldiers are reported.

Practically every American citizen in the three southermost counties of Texas, Cameron, Hidalgo and Starr, rested under arms Wednesday night in fear that the overwhelming Mexican population of this section may break out in a racial fight.

Reports indicated that the Mexican disturbance spread rapidly westward until rumors of trouble developed at Laredo, two hundred miles up the border from Brownsville. The arrival of troops in force from Laredo apparently had bearing on the shift of the bandits into the less populous sections between Brownsville and Laredo.

The belief increases that the movement is in reality an attempt to turn back part of Texas to Mexican control. Army and federal investigators have received information that the organizers of the trouble are working under the plan of San Diego, which calls for the death of every American male over sixteen years old in communities along the Rio Grande and also along the border of New Mexico, Arizona and California.

It has been reported to Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston that more than three thousand Mexicans are pledged to this organization already. Federal **officials last winter frustrated one attempt to put this revolution into effect** when they arrested a Mexican off charges of sedition, discovering in his possession details of the plan which were published at the time.

Rangers in Hidalgo county, pursuing some of the gang which killed an American trooper near Mercedes Tuesday night captured a flag Wednesday bearing the words, in Spanish:

"Army of Liberation for Mexicans in Texas."

Authorities Wednesday night watch d the river some miles below Brownsville at point where it was reported several hundred armed Mexicans had gathered on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, waiting to cross the river under darkness.

Officials have reports that seventeen hundred former Carranza soldiers have crossed the river along a zone one hundred and twenty miles wide, as the crow flies, from a point below Brownsville to Rio Grande city, up the river. There are said to have been at least thirty different crossings.

Washington reports: Raiding and guerilla fighting in Texas along the Mexican border will cause strengthening of American forces there if Maj. Gen. Funston requests it. Secretary Garrison of the war department and other officials insist, however, that any such troop movement had no connection with Mexican internal affairs and would be only for protection of Americans in Texas.

Secretary Garrison said he had no information that Carranza troops crossed the border and added that if they were found in Texas they would be disarmed and shot if they resisted. Carranza officials at San Antonia denied that any Carranza troops hd crossed the line.

Requests from afficials along the border for more troopers have been referred to Gen. Funston. Gen. Funston has on the border and at Texas City about seventeen thousand troops. Secretary Garrison telegraphed the general that the twelve thousand mobile troops remaining at other posts in continental United States would be sent to the border if he asked for them.

Gen. Funston reported that the best information he could gather indicated that the Texas raids were directed by Texans having headquarters in Brownsville, who, having a political feud, sent bandit gangs to rob and attack each other. Secretary Garrison expressed doubt that Mexicans from over the border were

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Allies Guard Serbia.

The general frontier of Serbia is now guarded by French aviators, the river boundary is protected by an English naval contingent, and there are two Russian batteries of artillery entrenched behind Belgrade, says a Belgrade dispa'ch.

New Orleans Lodges Protest.

A protest against interference by Great Britain and her allies with cotton shipments for neutral nations was forwarded to President Wilson Friday by the New Orleans board of trade.

FIFTY GERMAN SUBMARINES FALL VICTIMS TO THE ALLIES

Army and Navy Journal Makes Statement on Authority of British Admiralty Official.

The current issue of The Army and Navy Journal asserts that about fifty German submarines have been destroyed since the beginning of the war. The largest estimate from England—which officially never announces her successes in the submarine warfare, except where the capture of survivors make it necessary—has been thirty-two.

Colonel William C. Church, editor of The Journal, told a New York Times reporter that he had written the paragraph quoted and that he had trustworthy information upon which he based his statement. It came from an official high in the British admiralty. Colonel Church felt constrained to keep his name a secret and believed that it would be unwise if more detailed information were made public.

The partial text of a secret report from Cuxhaven to the German admiralty on March 11 admitted that twelve submarines had been sunk or were missing, and it was added that many of these were of the latest type. It was said further that a meeting was to be held on the next day at which it was to be decided whether or not the submarine warfare should be continued. On March 5 it was announced in London that four submarines had been sunk, the sinking of the U-8 being announced on that day. The others were the U-15, U-18, and one rammed by the British cruiser Badger.

On March 24, in an air raid on Antwerp, a British aviator destroyed one submarine and badly damaged another, according to a special cable dispatch to the New York Times from Rotterdam. A dispatch from Paris, published on April 1, announced that the ministry of war had issued a statement telling of the destruction of a submarine by a cruiser. Five days later it was announced also from Paris, that a German submarine had been trapped in steel nets off the harbor of Dover. It was announced that these nets had been placed at the mouths of most of the important British and French harbors, and this was the first intimation of their use.

The loss of seventeen submarines was reported to have been the cost of the blockade to Germany up to May 20, and it was said that these had all been lost since February 18, the day the blockade became official.

There have been many reports of individual losses since, and an American arriving recently from Paris, told of the successes won by swift motor boats armed with small rapid fire guns against the undersea boats. Some of these pursuing boats, the American said, would travel fifty miles an hour.

RUSSIANS CHECK GERMANS, SAYS LONDON ON FRIDAY

Baltic Flank is Held in Check But Teutons Move Forward Directly East of Warsaw.

London, Friday: The Russians are holding in check the Baltic flank of the German armies which are struggling to cut the Warsaw-Petrograd railway and are battling toward the Dvina, beyond which lay the roads to the Russian capital. This has been accomplished with the aid of reinforcements and by virtue of one counter attack after another.

The fortress of Kovno still holds out, German attacks toward Riga have been repulsed and the railway junction at Dvinsk remains in Russian hands. From Ostrolenka, north of Warsaw, to Chelm in the south, the Teutons claim to have made further progress, but between Vieprz and the Bug they apparently have been thrown back with heavy loss. Perhaps Field Marshal von Hindenburg has not exerted his full power in the north, but is awaiting events in the south before hammering his hardest drive toward the Dvina, near the banks of which his cavalry has been for some time.

The fact that the Germans are able to advance with comparative rapidity due east from Warsaw while being checked on the right and left flanks, has given rise to the impression in England and in Russia that the stout resistance offered by the Russian wings will insure the safe withdrawal of the main body of troops from the Warsaw salient.

Contrary to many reports the main-line of communication between the Polish capital and Petrograd has not been cut through. It would be cut if the Germans were to take Dvinsk. The approaching meetings of both the Greek and Servian parliaments give promise of bringing the Balkan situation to a head, though for the moment Greece and Servia refuse to concede territory.

LOOKS FOR AMMUNITION

Government is Making Inquiries Among Private Manufacturers.

Announcement that the war department had asked American manufacturers of war munitions for data as to their facilities for furnishing an emergency, led to some speculation as to what will be the extent of supplies, particularly in the event of an emergency, has led to some speculation, although officials explained that the action was in accordance with the usual practice both in normal times as well as in war. The announcement declared emphatically that no purchases of war supplies was contemplated at present.

The step, it is explained, was made necessary because of the fact that practically every private plant in the country is taxed to its capacity filling big orders from the warring nations of Europe.

General inquiry has been instituted to ascertain whether expansion of facilities has gept pace with the demand and whether the government would be certain of a source of supply to supplement the output of its arsenals and armories which ordinarily produce only a part of the supplies needed.

British Hold Swedish Coal.

The British government has refused to permit two shiploads of coal purchased by a Swedish firm for the Swedish navy to leave England. The incident has brought forth much bitter comment from the Swedish press, says a Stockholm dispatch Friday.

BALKAN CRISIS ON

ENTENTE DEMAND GETS READY REPLY FROM BULGARIA

NEUTRALITY OR THE WAR

Efforts to Force Bulgarian Action Rest Entirely Upon Price to be Paid—If Allies Can Come Across Army Will Move Against the Turks in Twenty-Four Hours.

The situation in Poland and the Baltic provinces is changing little and public interest is turning to the near East where quadruple entente diplomats are endeavoring to revive the Balkan league and bring all the Balkan states over to their side.

Diplomats of all belligerents for the moment are concentrating their attention on Sofia, for Bulgaria holds the key to the situation. It is said she is being offered territorial concessions as an inducement for her to join one side or the other or to remain neutral.

Both the German and entente ministers are declared to be finding their endeavors hindered by their friends. Greece and Servia are unwilling to cede to Bulgaria that part of Macedonia which is her price for joining the allies, while Turkey is opposing concessions which Austria and Germany desire her to make to insure the continued neutrality of the Sofia government.

Bulgaria, too, it is asserted, is weighing the victory the Austro-Germans have gained in Poland against the allies' renewed efforts in the Dardanelles and the reported signal victory of the Russians over the Turks in the Caucasus, which the military experts in London believe will keep the Turks quiet on that frontier for some time.

The correspondent at Saloniki of the Havas Agency telegraphs that **diplomatic representatives of France, Russia, Great Britain and Italy have delivered a joint communication to the Bulgarian government with a view to procuring the collaboration of that nation with the allies, as part of a common understanding with the Balkan states.**

This action was taken in conjunction with the presentation of similar communications to Greece and Servia, as recently made known. It is in response to Bulgaria's request on June 14 for information from the quadruple entente powers concerning the advantages she might expect in exchange for her active co-operation with them.

In an exclusive interview with a correspondent of the United Press S. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian prime minister, made the following statements:

Bulgaria will send her armies marching against Constantinople in twenty-four hours if Servia will cede Servian Macedonia to her.

V. Radoslavoff, prime minister of Bulgaria and the man who more than any other holds the destinies of Europe in his hand, made this frank statement to Henry Wood, staff correspondent of the United Press, on Tuesday.

In an exclusive interview granted the United Press, **the Bulgarian premier for the first time revealed to the world exactly what Bulgaria demands for remaining neutral, and what she asks of the allies for driving the Turks from Europe, an operation that admittedly would prove the turning point of the war for the allies.**

Of equal importance was his reply to the report circulated in European capitals that Bulgaria, having won Constantinople, would demand the Ottoman capital as her prize.

"That fear is groundless," he said with emphasis. "The international, commercial and political responsibilities attached to a city occupying the geographical position of Constantinople are too great for a nation that must always remain small—like Bulgaria.

"We will fight but for one end. That is to extend our frontiers until they embrace the peoples of our own blood, but that end must be guaranteed to us beyond all doubt. If we are asked to fight alone, we are ready. If we are asked to fight with Greece, Servia and Roumania in a new Balkan alliance, on the side of the allies, our willingness remains the same. **To the allies we say: 'Give us back Servian Macedonia, and we will fight in the way we can serve you best."**

V. Radoslavoff is the storm centre of the greatest diplomatic swirl the world has ever seen. Because Bulgaria holds the key to the world war, the diplomatic agents of every great power involved swarm in Sofia, their pressure centering upon him.

"Bulgaria is fully prepared, and waiting to enter the war the moment she receives absolute guarantees that by so doing she will attain that for which other nations already engaged are striving—namely, the realization of her national ideals," said the premier.

"The bulk of these aspirations lie in Servian Macedonia, which, with its one million five hundred thousand of Bulgarian peoples, was pledged and assigned to us at the close of the first Balkan war. It is still ours by right and the principle of nationality.

"When the Triple Entente can assure us that the territory will be returned to Bulgaria and our minor claims in Grecian Macedonia and elsewhere realized, the allies will find us ready to fight with them. But these guarantees must be real and absolute. No mere paper ones can be accepted.

"Unfortunately our aspirations are not attainable by direct force of our arms. We can not go and take the territories which we feel are rightfully ours. Instead, they must be ceded to us by others in compensation for the participation of our arms in the general conflict. **We have, therefore, frankly and openly accepted the offers of both groups of powers in negotiations to that end.** Only by dealing with both sides do we feel we can secure the best guarantees that what we desire will be attained.

"On the part of the allies we are asked for the direct participation in the war of our entire army, whose valor the whole world knows. On the part of Germany, Austria and Turkey we are only asked for a continuation of our neutrality until the end of the war.

"Candidly, this latter request we are loath to grant. We can not foretell what the future holds for us. To discount it entirely and tie our hands by a solemn pledge of continued neutrality would be impolitic indeed. We might agree to remain neutral for a shorter period. **But whether we remain neutral or whether we fight our end and the motives governing our decision will be the same.**

"We have no disposition to play for time in these negotiations. We seek only to gain guarantees that will insure the absolute realization of our national ideals, and just what these are, it seems essential to me, the world now should know.

"There are now living outside the borders of Bulgaria nearly three million Bulgarians. The bulk of these inhabit districts contiguous to us and constitute the majority of the population of these districts. We aspire to have them united in one Fatherland. Of this total number five hundred thousand inhabit Russian Bessarabia. Another three hundred thousand are in Roumania. Others are in Thrace, but the greater number, about one million, five hundred thousand, inhabit Servian and Grecian Macedonia. It is there, we frankly admit, that the bulk of our national aspirations also lie.

"Already we have over six hundred thousand refugees, largely from Servian and Grecian Macedonia. Indeed, half the poplation of Sofia consists of refugees. They are our brothers—of our own blood. Simply caring for them can never be a real solution of the great problem. Only a united Bulgaria can solve that.

"While Bulgaria is quite ready to participate in the war she does not underestimate the cost. She knows that Turkey is strong—far stronger than Europe yet realizes.

"The fatigue which our army naturally felt at the close of two successive wars has passed away. Our troops are in better condition and better equipped than ever. They have been organized on the Russian military system. Their officers have studied in the leading military schools of Europe.

"The whole nation is provisioned—prepared as never before."

Prisoner Killed by a Mob.

Andy Crum, one of the criminals seized on island 37, when the sheriff of Mississippi county, Ark., was recently killed, was taken from the jail at Oceola, Ark., Thursday night by fifteen men and lynched.

Italian Consuls Leave Turkey.

The Paris Temps says the Italian consuls in Turkey are quitting the country leaving their affairs in American hands.

German Property Seized.

The Tribuna of the Seine in Paris has sequestered real estate to the value of $40,000,000 belonging to a German subject.

SHERIFF HAS FIST FIGHT WITH PIEDMONT POSTMASTER

Bitterness Develops Intensity—Newspapers Carry Sheriff's "Shoot-to-Kill" Pronouncement.

Postmaster Traxler and Sheriff Hendrix Rector of Greenville engaged in a personal encounter Tuesday morning as a result of hot words exchanged just after a recent political meeting. The sheriff cursed Mr. Traxler, it is alleged, using the vilest of language at the conclusion of the meeting.

Mr. Traxler claimed that he did not hear the cursing and later in the evening the sheriff is said to have apologized to him. However, the sheriff made a statement in the afternoon paper of the next day to the effect that he cursed the postmaster to his face and had no apologies to offer.

Tuesday morning the two met in a barber shop and Mr. Traxler told the sheriff that if he had been going about over the county bragging of having cursed him to his face, he was a "damned liar." The statement was repeated, but the sheriff said he did not desire to have any trouble. Finally the sheriff started to rise and Mr. Traxler struck him a blow in the face. The two men fought for some time before being separated. In the city court Mr. Traxler was fined fifty dollars and Sheriff Rector twenty-five dollars.

The fight was the outgrowth of bitter factionalism in the county. For some time men cognizant of affairs have looked for a fisticuff if nothing worse. Tuesday afternoon the sheriff asked the press to announce that he would "kill the next man who came at him, if it means my electrocution in ten minutes." The sheriff stated in court that he had three pistols on his person and that henceforth he would look out for himself. He says he will stand nothing more.

Ill feeling has recently been intensified by hot speeches which the sheriff has made over the county. He claims that detectives follow him continually, that the rural police are fighting him all the time and that the opposing faction gives him no peace whatever.

COMPLETING LAST APPEAL TO THE MEXICAN LEADERS

Washington Optimistic Friday Despite Carranza's Refusal to Talk Peace With Villa.

State daprtment officials Friday were busy completing arrangements for the dispatch of the Pan-American appeal to the Mexican factional leaders calling upon them to end Mexico's civil strife and assemble a peace conference. The communication, signed by Secretary Lansing and six Pan-American diplomats and approved by President Wilson, probably will go forward Saturday. It will be addressed to Mexican public officials and military leaders.

The delay in forwarding the appeal is due to the fact that officials want it to have the widest publicity throughout Mexico and to that end are determined, if possible, to see that no one to whom it should be sent is omitted from a list that is being prepared. Every effort is being made to reach the leaders of every movement in Mexico, no matter how small.

While Gen. Villa has notified the state department of his willingness to enter a peace conference, the Villa agency announces Gen. Carranza's flat refusal to permit negotiations between his Washington representatives and those of Villa. Official optimism still was apparent Friday despite Carranza's attitude.

GIVE HIS SLAYER LIFE WITH SURE CHANCE TO KILL

Georgia Man Shot Through Lungs Wrestles for Pistol and Let His Slayer Go Away.

Stewart Floyd Foster, Madison, Ga., popular in social and business circles of Georgia, Thursday afternoon died from a pistol wound inflicted by Nick Johnson at the close of a card game near Swords, Ga., early Thursday morning.

No trace of Nick Johnson who Friday shot and fatally wounded Stewart F. Foster, former University of Georgia athlete, had been found early Friday. Officers said Johnson had not appeared at his home at Rutledge, Ga., and they had been unable to obtain any clue as to his whereabouts.

Floyd Foster, together with ten friends, had been camping on the Oconee river on the McCree place about five miles from Swords when the shooting occurred. According to witnesses, a card game broke up soon after midnight, when Nick Johnson, of Rutledge, a heavy loser, refused to sign a check for the amount owed. As the argument continued, Johnson retired to a dark room adjoining, refusing to pay his obligation and cursing.

In a dying statement made at the infirmary at two-thirty o'clock, Foster said:

"When Johnson applied a vile epithet to me I started to the door, saying that I would not stand for such language. Quickly, as he shot me, I approached him and wrenched his gun from him. As he kneeled before me pleading for his life, I ordered him to leave, as I did not want him in my presence. Furthermore, I told him I would not take advantage even of a coward in the dark as he had in my case.'

When Foster approached Johnson the latter from the table the pistol of a member of the party. Johnson shot Foster twice, one ball entering the body beneath the heart and passing through the lungs and liver and the other entering the left shoulder. Nevertheless, Foster, who was a giant in size, entered the room where Johnson was standing, took the gun from him and told him to leave, as he did not wish to be in the presence of such a coward.

RUSSIANS EXPECT BLOW IN REGION OF BALTIC

Attack on Riga Leads Authorities to Believe Germans Will Push Fresh Campaign.

Petrograd: The next serious blow of the German forces is expected to fall in the Baltic region. Apparently the invaders are not anxious to crowd the Russians out of Poland, but are expending their efforts in strengthening their extending wings.

The naval attempt to gain control of the Gulf of Riga simultaneously with the pressing eastward of the land forces toward Friedrichsstadt, forty-six miles southeast of Riga, and the only railroad outlet from that port, has convinced military authorities that the Germans contemplate early resumption of the campaign in this region.

The swampy nature of the country south of Riga renders control of the approaches from the east essential for success. The Russians are opposing stubbornly the advance of the Germans.

On the other hand, the advance of the Germans toward Vilkomir, on the roads leading in the direction of Vilna, in the government of Kovno, has given rise to the belief that the invaders may attempt to press on to Vila.

According to the military critic of the Bourse Gazette this theory is supported "by the aerial bombardment of Vila and by the beginning of the evacuation of that city" by the Russians. It is hardly expected that his movement will be forced, however, until the German positions at Ponevyezh and Kovno have been made more secure from the danger of being flanked from these directions.

PETROGRAD SAYS GERMAN ARMIES HAVE BEEN STOPPED

Russian Army is Safe and Offers Stubborn Resistance to the Teutonic Hordes.

Petrograd, Friday: The Russian armies having successfully extricated themselves from the German net are stubbornly opposing the German advance toward Bialystok on a line seventy miles to the east of Warsaw and on both sides of the railroad between the Polish capital and Bialystok.

The Baltic German campaign appears to be at a standstill with the Russians astride the highway between Vilkomir and Poniewesch, threatening the communications between these invading armies.

The Germans are approaching slightly nearer to Kovno. They are pounding that position with their heavy guns, to which Russian artillery is replying effectively. Peasants who escaped from the German labor gangs describe the deliberate preparations for the assault on Kovno which was begun three months ago.

The Germans imported an enormous mass of structural materials, built paved roads from the westward and dug foundations fifteen feet deep for mortars.

When the refugees escaped no forty-two centimeter guns had arrived, but those of smaller calibre, each requiring three large tractors, were being hauled into position.

Will be Raised at Once.

Wreckers were ready Wednesday to begin the task of raising the steamship Eastland, which has been lying on her side in the Chicago river since the disaster.

Want to Buy 1,000,000 Beeves.

C. O. Robinson of Helena, Mont., made public Friday a cablegram from Liverpool asking quotations on 1,000,000 head of cattle delivered at that place.

Germans Capture Siedlce.

The Polish city of Siedlce, fifty-five miles southwest of Warsaw, has been captured by the Germans. This announcement was made Friday at army headquarters.

TO ATTACK TURKS

ALLIES TO TRY TO RETRIEVE RUSSIAN DISASTERS

FIERCE FIGHTS NENEWED

Allies Now See the Imminent Necessity of Taking the Dardanelles Before Germany Can Make Use of a Gateway to Turkey—German Commander Removed.

London, Wednesday: Recognition of the importance to the Allies of forcing the Dardanelles to retrieve Russian reverses, is demonstrated by the sudden landing of British forces in the vicinity of Karachali, on the north of the Gulf of Saros, and resumption of the offensive both at the southern end of Gallipoli peninsula and north of Gaba Tepe.

The Australians and New Zealanders recently have been strengthening their positions at Gaba Tepe. The new landing place on the Gulf of Saros, being on the flank and rear of the Bulair lines, if developed, would menace the strong Turkish defenses across the neck of the peninsula.

The grand duke of Mecklenburg, according to the Athens correspondent of the London Star, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Turish forces in the Dardanelles, succeeding Field Marshal Liman von Sanders.

With reference to the change in the head of the German alliance forces in the Dardanelles there is some obscurity.

Field Marshal von Sanders has been one of the leading figures in the reorganization of the Turkish military system under German tutelage. With Field Marshal von der Golz, also a German, he has been active in directing the Turkish army during the war, and for a time was in charge of the Ottoman forces at the Dardanelles.

It was reported last month that he had been seriously wounded in a battle on Gallipoli peninsula. Later it was said his injury was sustained at the hands of Turkish soldiers. Enver Pasha, Turkish minister of war, was said to have assumed command of the forces on the peninsula, and it was reported that Field Marshal von Sanders had been recalled to Berlin.

The Allies are making greater efforts to force the Dardanelles—and thus succor the Russians, hard pressed by the Austro-Germans, and at the same time influence the Balkans. For some time the Dardanelles news has been cheerful for the British. While no details of operations have been given out, the public has been told that the hope for a successful issue is brighter.

The British statement reads: "Sir Ian Hamilton reports that fighting at several points on Gallipoli peninsula has taken place during the last few days. Substantial progress has been made.

"In the southern zone two hundred yards on a front of three hundred yards has been gained east of the Krithia road and has been held in spite of determined counter-attacks which have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Repeated attacks by the Turks elsewhere in this zone were beaten off.

"Several attacks by French corps have been made, and their wholehearted co-operation has proved of the greatest assistance.

"In the Ansac zone a footing in the Chunuk Bahr portion of Sari Bair also has been gained and the crest occupied after fierce fighting and the successful storming of strongly held positions. Here, too, the enemy's losses have been considerable. The advance was commenced at night under cover of a searchlight from a destroyer.

"Elsewhere a fresh landing has been successfully effected and considerable progress made.

"Six hundred and thirty prisoners have been taken, together with one Nordenfeldt, two bomb mortars, nine machine guns and a large number of bombs. Scattered about are quantities of the enemies' rifles, ammunition and equipment."

Constantinople reports: "In the Dardanelles Saturday night, under the protection of the fleet, the enemy landed a part of his new forces in the environs of Karachali, on the north of the Gulf of Saros, and the remainder on two points north of Ari Burnu. We dispersed completely the enemy forces which landed near Karachali, which left behind some twenty dead.

"North of Ari Burnu the troops which landed made a slight advance under the protection of the fleet. We repelled attacks and took some soldiers and officers prisoner.

"We achieved considerable success near Seddul Bahr in beating back attacks."

MAY LEND FARMERS MONEY ON COTTON AT 4 PER CENT.

Federal Reserve Board May Issue $500,000,000 in Notes for Short Term.

After a talk Wednesday with Commissioner Harding at Washington, Representative Henry of Texas telegraphed Joseph Hurst of Corpus Christi that the federal reserve board is considering a cotton relief proposition he presented involving the issue of five hundred million dollars of federal reserve notes for deposit in the sub-treasury nearest the southern reserve banks.

He proposed that the reserve board advise member banks it will loan these notes to them at two per cent. annual interest if the banks will make reasonable loans to cotton producers at four per cent. interest for six months periods. Mr. Henry said the amount of interest was the real question at issue.

Mr. Henry said he was arranging for a talk with Secretary Lansing to urge every possible step to be taken to enforce this government's position that cotton shall not be declared contraband by Great Britain.

Italy to Send Out Huge Army.

According to Captain Del Franctis who arrived from Italy Monday the Italian government will dispatch an army of six hundred and fifty thousand to the Dardanelles to help the allied troops there.

NICHOLLS AGAINST MORGAN IN CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY

Voters of Fourth District Select Successor to Judge Joseph T. Johnson.

Sam J. Nicholls of Spartanburg and B. A. Morgan of Greenville will make the second race for the Democratic nomination for congress from the Fourth district, according to nearly complete unofficial returns received in the special election to fill seat vacated by Federal Judge Johnson. A. H. Miller of Greer ran third in the race, his total vote being nearly 1,000 below that of B. A. Morgan, the second man.

The total vote accounted for is 14,625, which is probably within 2,000 of the entire vote polled in the district at the first primary Tuesday. Of this number Nicholls received a total of 4,802, Morgan 3,612, Miller 2,532, W. W. Johnson of Union 1,785; Ira C. Blackwood of Spartanburg, 1,744, and R. J. Gantt of Spartanburg 150. The second primary will be held Tuesday, the 24th. The county Democratic executive committee will hold a meeting at noon Thursday in the county court house to tabulate the returns and declare the result of the election.

The vote in the several counties is as follows: Greenville, 45 out of 59 boxes: Nicholls, 1056; Morgan, 2,275; Miller, 967; Johnson, 70; Blackwood, 37; Gantt, 23.

Spartanburg, 74 out of 86 boxes: Nicholls, 2,467; Morgan, 627; Miller, 905; Johnson, 193; Blackwood, 1,325; Gantt, 108.

Union, complete returns: Nicholls, 389; Morgan, 69; Miller, 82; Johnson, 1,418; Blackwood, 41; Gantt, 5.

Laurens, 29 out of 33 boxes: Nicholls, 890; Morgan, 641; Miller, 578; Johnson, 104; Blackwood, 41; Gantt, 14.

2,000,000 BU. WHEAT ORDER CANCELLED BY THE ALLIES

Either a Sign of Fall of Dardanelles and Entry to Russia or Lack of Funds.

Cancellation Thursday by representatives of the Allies of contracts aggregating nearly two million bushels of wheat bought for September shipment to Europe was puzzling to the grain trade Friday. Some seaboard exporters claimed to have closed out open contracts and Canadian exporters also reported some cancellations.

James A. Patten, discussing the cancellation, said: "If peace were in sight Europe would still need wheat and she would have the credit to get it. **The cancellation of orders therefore would seem to indicate one of two things: Either Europe has found a source of new supply, which means Russian; or Europe finds that she can not pay."**

It was said that two of the largest firms which cancelled contracts were the Armour Grain company and the J. Rosenbaum Grain company. Geo. C. Marcy, president of the Armour company, said: "I am un ble to understand what has happened abroad. **It must be something important or they would not have cancelled purchases that show such profits and give them away. Possibly it is that the Dardanelles are to be opened.** But we have no information. England wants to hold her gold and by buying wheat in Canada and Australia she can use her credits and keep her gold with which to buy munitions. If Europe does not buy our wheat freely it will mean much to us and make a great deal of difference in prices."

GIVE ENTIRE ATTENTION TO PUSH FIGHT ON RUSSIA

Germans Under von Hindenberg Attain Banks of Dvina and Threaten Russian Second Line.

The Baltic flank of the German armies under Field Marshal von Hindenburg has virtually attained the banks of the River Dvina between Riga and Dvinsk, with Petrograd less than three hundred miles away.

Thence southward the line sweeps west with the Russian fortress of Kovno still holding out but next week may see a great battle on the road toward the capital.

The second line of defense upon which the Russians proposed to fall back after abandoning Warsaw, has ass the appearances of having been rendered untenable and the British and Russian press is beginning to see in the Austro-German plan an ambitious plunge with Petrograd as the goal.

In the meantime the Russian rear guards are fighting desperately, especially in the critical Dvina region and at Kovno, to capture which the Germans are making a terrific sacrifice of men.

It seems plain the Germans purpose no great demonstration in the west but intend rather to press to the utmost their Russian campaign on the theory that conditions in the west are such that neither the French nor the British immediately will attempt a general offensive.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID

Six Persons Killed on British Eastern Coast.

Official announcement was made in London Friday of an airship raid Thursday night on the east coast of England. Six persons were killed. One Zeppelin, the announcement says, probably was damaged, but escaped.

The official announcement says that six persons were killed, twenty-three injured and fourteen houses were damaged seriously by bombs. Thursday night's raid of Zeppelins was the second this week. On Monday night Zeppelins flew over the English coast and killed fourteen persons and wounded fourteen others.

Army Aviators Meet Their Deaths.

Capt. Knox and Lieut. Sutton, of the army aeroplane squadron, were in a serious accident Thursday when their machine fell a distance of 500 feet. The captain was killed, but the lieutenant may recover.

THE GERMAN PLANS

WOULD CUT RUSSIAN ARMIES FROM SUPPLY DEPOTS

MEANS A LONGER BATTLE

Czar's Armies Depend Upon Four Great Supply Stations—Teutons Intend to Deprive Them of Railroad Communication, Breaking Them Up Through Lack of Food.

Many people are wondering when the German fight on Russia will let up, and her armies be sent to the west or the south to operate against other foes. That the plan of the Central Empires is more stupendous than was at first recognized is gradually becoming apparent.

Walter E. Ives, formerly a lieutenant in the Prussian Dragoons, writes an interesting explanation of the aims of the general staff of the Teutons. His article appeared in the New York Times, and if his expressions are correct the mass of the German armies will continue their struggle against Russia for a considerable length of time. He says:

Since the fall of Warsaw interest in the military situation has largely assumed the character of a speculation as to what will be the next aim and, accordingly, the next move of the German general staff.

The assumption is generally predominant that the near future will bring a renewed vigorous offensive of the Teutons on the west front, or an invasion of Italy or Serbia, made possible by their going on the defensive along the Narew-Vistula, Wieprz-Bug and Dniester line in the east.

This view betrays a misconception of the military situation in general, and of the magnitude of the German operations in the east in particular. The military situation is mostly likened to that of the days of Napoleon's invasion of Russia, and numerous critics indulge in a comparison of the two campaigns against Russia, deriving from it the prediction that the Czar's country is unconquerable, and that, consequently, the Germanic allies are doomed to failure.

The maximum strength of the entire Russian forces at Barclay de Tolly's and later Kutusow's command exceeded at no time four hundred thousand men. Divided into three, mostly not co-operating armies, the individual, comparatively small units could be easily provisioned from various small bases of supplies.

When the enemy's advance would threaten one, another would be at the Russian army's disposal. Thus, never severely beaten in battles, which they always avoided, the Slavs never ceased to be a constant menace to the French armies. To-day it is not a question of provisioning from three hundred thousand to four hundred thousand men, but one of supplying from five million to six million soldiers.

For this purpose, and in particular regard of Russia's comparative scarcity of big cities and inadequate roads of communication, four great central provisioning depots, Petrograd, Moscow, Kiev and Kharkov, were for years prepared, and are now established in the Russian empire.

All operations of the armies north of the province of Volhynia are ultimately based on Petrograd and Moscow; those from Volhynia and south of this province are based on Kiev and Kharhov. **If the Russian armies in the field can be cut off from all or any part of these four central bases of supplies, the remaining subordinate provisioning depots will in short time prove inadequate to provide for the enormous numbers of troops.**

Once the sources of all supplies have been dammed the Russian armies may be considered as eliminated from the conflict, for a withdrawal behind these centres into a country topographically, economically and technically wholly unfit and unprepared for the maintenance would mean their dissolution into numerous units unable of co-operation.

The German advance, on the other hand, while it gradually draws further from its great supply centres, Koenigsburg, Thorn, Posen, Breslau, Cracow and Lemberg, will find plenty of subordinate centres strategically, economically and technically well fit for adequate provisioning of the vast armies, such as, for instance, Lublin, Warsaw, Vilna, Riga, etc., and modern means of communication in western Russia, though not equal to West European means of travel and transportation, are altogether different from the few miserable post roads in the times of Napoleon the I., and have now cut distance between War-

(Continued on last page.)

NEW UPRISING IN HAITI

Admiral Caperton Sends Marines Ashore to Keep Order.

New uprisings by the Bobo and Zamor factions have broken out at Cape Haitien and have forced Rear Admiral Caperton to establish military rule in the city. This statement was issued at the navy department at Washington Friday:

"Admiral Caperton reports that on account of disturbed conditions in and around Cape Haitien, due to the Bobo and Zamor factions, it has become necessary to take military control of the town and conduct affairs in the same morning as at Port au Prince. Civil officials are employed where it is possible and suitable men can be obtained.

"Commander Olmsted, commanding officer of the Nashville, has been placed in charge and has a battalion of bluejackets from the Connecticut ashore to assist in maintaining order."

Does Not Mean Intervention.

The foreign minister in Gen. Villa's cabinet stated Wednesday that he did not believe the sending of warships to Vera Cruz meant American intervention.

Now Eleven Cent Stamp.

Postmaster General Burleson has authorized an eleven-cent postage stamp to meet the needs of the parcel post service.

Favor Submarines and Aircraft.

Secretary Daniels declared Friday there was an overwhelming sentiment for large increases in submarines and aircraft.