

BULGARIAN COURAGE FEATURE OF WAR

Readiness to Suffer Slaughter
Accounts for Great Success in Battle.

INTREPIDITY FINDS LIMIT

Demetrieff Before Tchatalja at Last
Admits He Has Gone as Far as
He Can—Ox-Cart Transport
Is Fatal Handicap.

BY FREDERICK PALMER,
Special Correspondent of the New York
Times and The Oregonian, with the
Balkan Allies.

MUSTAPHA PASHA, Nov. 23.—There is stubborn and aggressive character about the Bulgarians to account for all their success in Bulgaria. Bulgaria made a 100-yard dash with ox-cart transportation, and made it around an obstacle—Adrianople. The main railroad line and the great Constantinople highway ran by Adrianople. It was on the direct line of communication from the center of the Bulgarian base to the center of its objective. In the center of Thrace, it was the only real fortress on the way to Constantinople. Kirk-Kilisseh (or Losengrad, as the Bulgarians call it), despite their willingness to allow an impression of its formidable to be spread abroad, was not in any sense well fortified.

Now, the first thing to surround Adrianople; that is, to strike at it from all sides; as the key to the position. A branch of the main Sofia-Constantinople railroad line runs to Yambol. With this as its base, Demetrieff, or the first army, swung around Kirk-Kilisseh, which was taken in the first splendid order of the campaign. With its fall any one can see from a staff map that any battle line of defense with Adrianople as a part of it was impossible for a force of the numbers of the Turkish main army. Two or three hundred thousand men who were homogeneous might have held on, but not half that number. Nizam Pasha had to fall back to a new line and leave Adrianople to care for itself.

Bulgarians Give No Rest.
The next step was the decisive battle on the line from Lule Burgas to Bunnarhisar. There, again, the superiority of numbers, as well as organization, counted; that superiority which makes a heavy turning movement possible while the enemy's front is engaged. In short, the Bulgarians had the Turks going. They gave the Turks no rest, and they had a sufficient numerical preponderance, in addition to the dependable courage of their infantry, to guarantee success.

So there was nothing wonderful about the strategy of the campaign, nothing new, nothing startling. The old principle of the swift turning movement had been applied to the situation in hand. By the flank the Bulgarians kept putting the Russians back from the Yalu to Mukden. By the flank Grant put Lee back to Richmond. There was just one, and only one, starting feature in the Bulgarian campaign. That enabled Demetrieff to gain at Kirk-Kilisseh and Lule Burgas in a hurry with most armies would have required more time. Demetrieff had willing flesh for a necessary sacrifice. He threw his infantry against frontal positions in a head, into sharpshooters, automatic fire, without waiting to silence the enemy's batteries.

Army Drunk on Success.
The cry of "fix bayonets" became that of a military fanaticism. It was an army intoxicated, an army of human limitations by an idea which fed on its successes.

"Nothing can stop us," thought every Bulgarian soldier.

"They come like a flood! Kismet!" thought the Turk.

For psychology is still a factor in war. Victory is easier for the heavier battalions when in the full cry of the pack on the quarry's heels.

Yet relatively few Bulgarian soldiers ever gave a Turk a bayonet thrust. The Turk was gone from most points of the position before the Bulgarian arrived, thanks to the fact that cold steel had been used at the critical points. Tactics, with thin lines of infantry, were proved a relic of a campaign against guerrilla sharpshooters. They have nothing to do with the use of great masses of troops. Where big armies are concerned, enough troops must be thrown into critical positions with a rush to hold the position, and then, if necessary, to suffer slaughter on the part of the soldiers, and readiness to order slaughter on the part of the Generals. Such willingness of the Bulgarian infantry, such readiness on the part of Demetrieff, account for the Bulgarian successes.

Turks Fortified and Defiant.

As the first Bulgarian army drew near the Tchatalja lines, the scene was complete; but Nizam Pasha, making use of the elapsed time to fortify the Tchatalja line, rather than submit to the humiliating terms offered, bade the Bulgarian hosts "come on." Success had turned the heads even of the Bulgarian staff. They had begun to think that the old fighting quality was out of the Turk, and so willing was the Bulgarian infantry to undergo slaughter that it was only a case of reordering another charge of flesh against the enemy's batteries, and the day was won.

Alas, an old principle of war dealing with an impossibility in the same order as squaring the circle in mathematics, was now to bring generalship back from the clouds of old earth. You can take strong positions in front only with time by sapping and mining and all the weary operations of a siege, as the indomitable Grant learned by the failure of his first rush attack at Vicksburg and the indomitable Nogi learned by the failure of the first rush attack at Peking. In a week, any army that has spades and a few hundred resources of material which should be part of the storehouse at its base should make such a position as that of the series of rising hills back of Tchatalja fully tenable against any but a siege attack, unless there was room for a flank attack.

Muslims Turn Tables.

And the breadth of the position open to infantry approach in any attempt at storming was only 15 miles, while on either side of the narrow strip of peninsula the Turkish navy could bring into play more powerful guns than any Demetrieff had at his disposal. At the same time there is to be kept in view the generally accepted tenet that you must not send infantry against any well-entrenched position until its batteries are silenced or it is known that they can be kept under control during the infantry attack by a well concentrated fire of your own batteries.

Demetrieff used his guns for a day in trying to develop the strength and location of the enemy's batteries. But the Turks would not be drawn. At last

ENVOYS WHO ARE NEGOTIATING TURKO-BALKAN PEACE TERMS AT LONDON.



Above (Left to Right), Sahib Pasha, Rehid Pasha and Nizam Pasha, Turkish Envoys—Lower Group, M. Stray, Premier Venizelos, M. Paister, Second Row, M. Myunkovitch, General Boyovitch, M. Stevan—Bottom Row, M. Mikolitch, Ali Balkan States.

the tables were turned. With the Moslem was the satisfaction of a new confidence. "Yet—'Guards, up and at them!'" What the Bulgarians had failed to accomplish the sheer intrepidity of the private soldier would accomplish. So the Bulgarian infantry was sent forth against the batteries. It found them all right and the rapid fire guns, too, and concentrated fire generally. I talked with three soldiers wounded in one of these charges. Each illustrated by comparison with some object in the neighboring landscape how near he got to the first infantry trench before he fell. (Behind these were other supporting trenches, of course.)

"Many bullets," I asked. "Which, which, which, all about the 'ear'!" one of the soldiers answered. "You could not take the position!"

Bullets Fall Like Hail.
"No; too many bullets—just like hail! Lie as close as you could to the ground, you were bound to be hit."

"When you are well you will go back to fight again?"
"Yes! It is our duty when our country calls us." What infantry? Trust the fearless, stubborn, yet a very tired infantry as all three of these wounded men were free to confess.

It was at the three-quarters now of the Marathon which it had undertaken with the impetus of a 100-yard dash. The Turks had their base of supplies close at their backs; the Bulgarian base was well away over muddy roads. Absence of sanitary equipment, sheer human exhaustion, and the clumsiness of the ox-transport for rapid operations, were telling. If there had been machine guns and ample artillery, then a real 100-yard dash at the close of the Marathon could have broken through to Constantinople before the Turks had time to get their feet under them. A reconnaissance in force was the Sofia description of the attempt on Tchatalja; and, of course, if it were not threat enough to force the Turks to make a stand, the Bulgarian attack would be made. However, Demetrieff was franker. He said to the correspondents who were with him: "We thought that we could do it. We have gone far enough to know we can't. There is no use of sacrificing further lives in the attempt."

STIMULANTS DAILY TOPIC

Specialist Declares Alcohol Is Key to Energy's Storehouse.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—(Special.)—Discussion on the various ailments of the past and the present center around the use of alcohol. Authorities on physiology flatly contradict one another, so that writers of a real and plausible character, which protagonist they will follow.

Dr. Charles Merckel, a distinguished London specialist on mental diseases, holds a brief for the temperate use of alcohol. He stoutly maintains that the English are now a sober nation, but to his way of thinking this does not mean that the "dry" party is in the ascendant, but that people in general are more temperate. As to its specific advantages, Dr. Merckel says: "Alcohol has the power to unlock the store of energy that exists in the brain and to render available for immediate expenditure energy that without its use would remain in store, unavailable for our immediate needs. Alcohol generates a sense of capability, which is one of the main elements in happiness. That the effect is transient is no argument against the use of alcohol. It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all; that is to say, it is better to be happy even for a short time, than to be unhappy all the time. And I would draw attention to the fact that there has never been one distinguished originator in any branch of art who did not take alcohol at least in moderation, and many have taken it, alas! in excess."

On the other hand, a writer in the British Medical Journal says alcohol should be absolutely banned as a stimulant. According to this authority everything that in the least degree upsets the liver should be avoided by writers of a real and plausible character, which protagonist they will follow.

Eleven million watches were shipped from Switzerland last year.

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION WIDELY ENDORSED

Chief of Bureau Urges Development Along Many Lines in Islands.

FINANCIAL AID IS FEARED

McIntyre Says Dependence Would Result—Improved Sanitary and Transportation Conditions Now Greatest Need.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Approval of the extension of vocational education in the Philippines and the immediate grant of American citizenship to those Porto Ricans desiring it, constitute the principal features in the annual report of Brigadier-General Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, in his annual report, made public today. General McIntyre renews the recommendation for Congressional action looking to the biennial inspection of the insular possessions by a board of visitors made up of representatives of the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

Discussing education in the Philippines and the refusal of Congress to extend an appropriation to help in his work, General McIntyre makes no criticism of this attitude of the National Legislature, but points out that such financial assistance might "lead to dependence upon this source of revenue and result in complications of a more or less serious character if later this assistance were denied."

Educational Opportunities Advanced.

"It is estimated," General McIntyre continues, "that probably one-third of the children of school age now have an elementary education, and while this leaves a vast number still to be reached, many of whom must pass their whole lives without the benefits of education, it is of importance that progress along other lines contributes simultaneously with the advance in learning to raising the standards of living in the Philippines. Improved sanitary conditions, new means of communication, that will open up regions impracticable to reach now, and other public works are not only essential on their own account, but will permit educational facilities to be supplied where it is impossible to furnish now except at unwarranted expense."

"Philippine standards of living are only to be raised and Philippine progress generally to be accelerated by industrial development of the Filipino people. The Philippine government has well recognized this and a notable feature of its educational policy is that it affords for vocational instruction. There is now an enrollment of about 45,000 Filipino students in industrial schools, and the government is generally for this important instruction compare favorably with opportunities for such education in the United States."

English Official Court Language.
English, which is spoken and written by more natives than speak and write any other language, will, according to the report, become the official court language as it is the only language which has been the official language of the other branches of the government.

As to Porto Rican citizenship, General McIntyre says it is practically a foregone conclusion that the Porto Ricans on the island territory that the desire for it is its underlying cause of whatever political and social unrest there is on the language. He points out that citizenship has been recommended by the bureau, by successive Presidents and Secretaries of War, and is being urged by the Porto Rican people. "It is very much to be hoped," he concludes, "that this grant may be legislatively authorized during the current session of Congress."

MONGREL IS SOCIETY DOG

European Smart Set Finding Cross-Bred Canine More Intelligent.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—(Special.)—At the moment clever mongrel dogs are the vogue and some of the smartest society women may be seen accompanied by a cross-bred canine. They are anything but thoroughbred. They declare that the cross-bred animal has more intelligence in its little too than many a blooded dog. It is reported that there is a large and powerful Albatross, while the powers of the entente urge a greatly restricted Albania.

Rehad Pasha, the head of the Turkish delegation, is in constant touch with Constantinople with respect to the declarations which he will make tomorrow afternoon at the next meeting of the conference. It is reported that he is personally opposed to extreme proposals, but has been forced to accept from the Porte instructions which were dictated partly by fear of the Young Turks and the military party and partly in hope of favorable European intervention.

The Turks hold the view that they have nothing more to lose and to secure better terms after the resumption of hostilities. Rehad Pasha himself still is sanguine of a successful issue of the conference. The allies are determined to keep what they have bought at the price of bloodshed. Their armies are rested and strengthened; their troops are said to be in perfect condition, as all infectious diseases are now under control, and they await the "Turks" attack against their lines at Tchatalja.

PEACE BELIEVED MENACED

Rome Regards Attitude of Austria as Ominous.

ROME, Dec. 28.—The attitude of Austria is being freely discussed in political circles, and the opinion is gaining that the situation cannot continue without endangering the peace of Europe.

Leonida Bisolati-Bergamaschi, the Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, who opposed the annexation of Tripolitana and Cyrenaica to Italy, writing to the Messaggero, says that a rupture of the negotiations, if it takes place, will multiply the probabilities of a European war, since it is Austria upon whom all depends, and it is to Austria that a request for an explanation should be addressed. He urged that it is Italy's duty, as the ally of Austria, to ask for that explanation.

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him on leaving the service through old age or ill health, and that where a reduced pension or benevolent allowance is approved by the Authority it shall be granted at their absolute pleasure.

The effect is that no pension will be paid to such officers as are entitled to an allowance that can be withdrawn at will cannot be called a pension. Mr. Harry Gosling, L. C. C., one of the Labor members of the Authority, explained the position yesterday. "I feel compelled," he said, "to let the men know that at least their case has been put forward in the best way possible, and that the only support I had was from Mr. Orbell and Sir Edwin Cornwall."

"They were the only members who supported an amendment, while I moved, to strike out everything from the resolution except the decision to consider each case on its merits. 'Take this young man, who, by his agitation, helped to bring about the trouble. By the ordinary rules of warfare, if he is beaten, he suffers. But, take the old man, who is nearing his pension, but having enjoyed the good fellowship of his chums all his life, doesn't want to finish his existence as a black.' Sure he is worthy of consideration different from that given to the young man. Yet the old man is to be a loser, without any consideration of the special circumstances. It shows that the Port of London Authority is vindictive."

3-CENT MEALS SERVED

LONDON FEEDS CHILDREN AT 2.88 TO 3.6 CENTS EACH.

Menu Shows Substantial Food Is Fed to 30,000 Daily—Thomas J. Lipton Aids Worthy Cause.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—(Special.)—Even in London few people associate the name of Sir Thomas Lipton with one of the greatest boons to the poor children of the metropolis. Yet it was due to his initiative and to his contribution of \$500,000 that the Alexandra Trust was founded. One of the chief functions of this institution is to supply to the East End poor good meals at prices which they can afford.

The Alexandra Trust has just concluded a new contract with the London County Council to supply meals to the school children who cannot get enough to eat at home. The details of this contract will astonish those who do not know what it means to live in an over-populated country, where raw material is cheap and where competition for livelihood is bitter.

Sir Thomas Lipton's philanthropic, yet self-supporting, Alexandra Trust has now agreed to furnish a minimum of 10,000 and a maximum of 30,000 meals a day to the necessitous school children of London at the following rates: \$2.88 for every hundred dinners, \$3.50 for every hundred dinners. To the average mind 100 dinners that only cost three and a half cents a piece would scarcely keep body and soul together, let alone enable a child to work at school. Yet there are the menus I take them from the paid official documents published by the London County Council in connection with the contract:

Dinner Menus.

Monday—Haricot bean soup, bread and treacle pudding.

Tuesday—Fish and potato pie, baked raisin pudding.

Wednesday—Pea soup, bread baked in dripping, fig pudding.

Thursday—Stewed beef or mutton with dumplings, steamed potatoes, bread.

Friday—Beef stewed with peas, dumplings, potatoes, bread.

Saturday—Mutton with haricot beans, steamed potatoes, bread.

Sunday—Beef stewed with peas, dumplings, potatoes, bread.

Columns could be written as to how the poor children in London live, but they would be uninformative and tame compared with the story that is told in the prosaic menu of the Alexandra Trust. I could recount the magnificent philanthropy of one of the great men who educate the poor by free libraries and other devices, but it would seem futile when compared with the fact that the city of London, thanks to the generosity of Sir Thomas Lipton, is able to give its starving children a satisfying dinner at a cost of only three and a half cents a little head.

ROBBERS USE AUTOMOBILE

Four Men Hold Up Two Establishments in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Shortly after dark tonight robbers appeared on the North Side and committed two hold-up robberies. Four men drove a motorcar to the curb in front of the Miller-Schlosser Baking Company's office and three of them entered and committed the robbery, while the fourth guarded the machine. Four women in the office were covered with revolvers.

"Don't scream or there will be a body for you, undrinkable!" one of the robbers said. The trio then rifled the cash registers, obtaining a small amount of money.

Half an hour later the same men robbed a cleaning and drying establishment within a few blocks of the downtown district in the same manner.

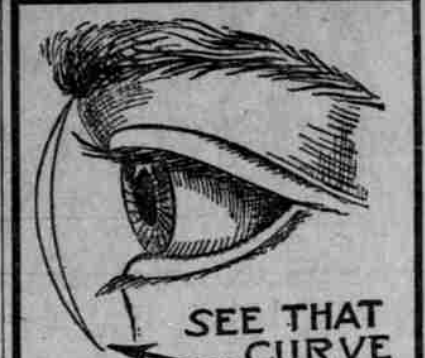
A woman who entered the place and screamed was knocked down by one of the robbers. The robbers drove their car away and disappeared.

DORY UPSETS; ONE DROWNS

Two Sailors of Steamer Helen P. Drew Are Saved.

GREENWOOD, Cal., Dec. 28.—Ole Oleson, second mate of the steamer Helen P. Drew, was drowned and two sailors were saved only after a hard fight in an angry sea when they put out in a small boat late today, to free the lumber steamer from its moorings. Oleson was 45 years old, and was well known along the Pacific Coast waterfront.

The Helen P. Drew was taking on lumber preparatory to sailing for San Francisco tonight, when she was caught by a heavy gale. The three seamen had rowed back but a few strokes when the dory was capsized. The sailors clung to the overturned boat, but the body of the mate was never seen again.



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If Oleson's body is found, the steamer would be delayed until tomorrow.

FATHER-IN-LAW REVENGED

Deserter's Relative Gives Him Up to Oakland Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—(Special.)—The vindictiveness of his father-in-law has resulted in landing W. J. Emmons, Navy deserter, in the Federal prison at Alcatraz, after nearly five years of liberty.

Emmons, while on the cruiser Philadelphia at Bremerton in 1908, deserted, after a voyage of 10,000 miles, for the 1000 feet of the accommodation of wireless equipment.

No trace was ever obtained of him by the Government and he would still be at large had he not come to Oakland secretly to join his wife.

Emmons has been living at Scotia, Or., and wanted to take his wife there. George Lawrence, his father-in-law, living at Pasadena, did not want his daughter to return with Emmons. Lawrence notified the Oakland police that Emmons was in Oakland at the Hotel Crellin, and police officers arrested him there.

15 DROWNED, TWO SAVED

Danish Steamer Volmer Wrecked in English Channel.

PENANCE, England, Dec. 28.—Fifteen of the crew of the Danish steamer Volmer were drowned when the ship was wrecked on Thursday in the great gale which has been raging in the English Channel.

The captain of the Volmer and another survivor were picked up in a state of collapse in an open boat to-day 50 miles to the southwest of the Lizard and landed at Newlyn by a trawler.

The crew abandoned the sinking steamer on Thursday. One of the boats with nine occupants was swamped by the heavy seas and six more men were washed out of the second boat commanded by the captain. All of them were drowned.

The two survivors were dashed about for two days before being sighted by the trawler that rescued them.

PUBLISHING FIRM IS SUED

Man Objects to Being Listed With Strike-Breakers.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 28.—For publishing his name among the list of strikebreakers, Austin Gibbons, a furnace man at the Garfield smelter, today filed suit in the District Court against the Inter-Mountain Worker Publishing Company for \$10,000 damages.

The case is unique in Utah courts and the decision is expected to be important in the fight between labor unions and nonunion employers. Gibbons alleges that by the publication of his name he has been held up to public hate and ridicule.

Snow Turns to Slush.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Dec. 28.—(Special.)—The snowfall in the lower Hood River Valley was short-lived. At noon yesterday the tinkle of sleigh bells was heard, and with big, heavy flakes falling fast the residents began to fear a

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repetition of last year's storm. However, within an hour the snowfall had turned to rain and the roads were again filled with slush.

The State Commission on New York Harbor has recommended the building of a new pier between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets in New York City, these piers to be 1000 feet long, the accommodation of the huge steamers of the future.

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