

BULGARS QUIT MONASTIR AND GREEK BORDER

German Troops and Guns Replace Ally, Called to New Front

RUMANIA BIDES TIME

SALONICA, Feb. 28.—Bulgarian troops have evacuated Monastir, according to word which reached Anglo-French headquarters today.

Clear Bulgarian soldiers are also reported to be withdrawing from Givrevi, where they had constructed important works. Their artillery has already been taken away, but German guns are arriving.

The impression at Allied headquarters is that the entire Gracovsk frontier is to be held by the Germans and that the Bulgarian troops are to be used in another quarter.

RICHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 19, by courier to Berlin, Feb. 28.—The chances of Rumania engaging in the European war on either side exist no longer, according to the leaders of the responsible Rumanian parties, though it is not wholly out of the question that at the last minute Rumania may take part in the struggle to secure for herself territorial advantages at the expense of the belligerent whose defeat appears to be certain.

It is the substance of statements made to various newspaper representatives in a number of interviews with leaders of public thought and affairs. Those Rumanians who in the past have advocated action against the central group now say that the military situation in Europe is uninviting to Rumania, while in other quarters it is still maintained that joining the Central Powers would be the best policy for this country.

The former blamed Premier Bratianu for having permitted opportune moments to pass unheeded. Among those ex-War Minister Filipescu, an ardent supporter of the Entente Allies, is Premier Bratianu's severest critic, though Take Jonescu, ex-Minister of the Interior, takes a similar stand, with the difference that in his opinion Rumania may still join the Entente group advantageously, while M. Filipescu takes the stand that now this is impossible.

Alexander Marghiloman, ex-Finance Minister, still adheres to the position that Russia is the arch enemy of Rumania, and that logically Rumania must, before the end of the war, join the Central Powers. If she is not, she will be left totally isolated and "without a friend on earth after the war."

Between these limits all opinion in Rumania now oscillates. Military gains made by either belligerent may influence somewhat the equilibrium so established, but in the main the general attitude now is one of almost utter indifference.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—The Austrian War Office announced today that in the occupation of Burzago Austro-Hungarian troops had captured many prisoners and large quantities of supplies and ammunition.

The city is celebrating the fall of the Albanian port, the capture of which gives the Austro-Hungarians complete control of all of northern Albania. Before the city was taken on Saturday evening several Italian steamships in the harbor were sunk, but some were found undamaged.

ROLLING MILL RESUMES Plant at Schuylkill Haven Has Orders for 18 Months in Hand

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 28.—The Schuylkill Haven Rolling Mill, which has been idle for several weeks, due to the bursting of a large flywheel, has resumed work. During the period of idleness orders have accumulated that will keep the mills busy for 18 months and several hundred hands, in addition to the regular force, will be employed. An addition to the mill will also be built.

The business men of Schuylkill Haven believe that this addition to the town's industries will more than compensate for the removal of 350 employees at the Heading Railway repair shops, who are to be transferred to St. Clair.

SHEA TO GET CHILIAN POST Indiana Judge, Democrat, Will Be Named Ambassador

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Joseph H. Shea, of Seymour, Ind., will be appointed Chilean Ambassador. This was announced today after he had visited Secretary Lansing, accompanied by Senator Kern.

Mr. Shea is a Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and before his selection to that place was an active Democratic politician, being associated with Tom Taggart.

GERMANS TO SINK ARMED SHIPS, SECRETARY LANSING IS TOLD

Continued from Page One

viously given by Ambassador Spring-Rice, in August, 1914, that British merchantmen would not use their guns, except in defense.

It was learned that Count Von Bernstorff did most of the talking at the interview. Secretary Lansing received his memorandum and listened to all that the German Ambassador had to say. But he did not imply that he had any desire to discuss the question further, neither did the Secretary of State make any suggestion that the proposed German campaign shall be delayed.

Instead the Secretary took the position that the German suggestions contained in the memorandum were matters for further consideration by the United States. That they were unsatisfactory in the extreme he did not say, although there was little doubt that this was the impression that the German Ambassador carried off.

AUSTRIAN VIEWS PRESENTED Baron Erich Ziedlitz, the Austrian chargé, followed the German Ambassador in the State Department and presented the position of his Government which was a duplication of the German position.

Secretary Lansing declined positively to say whether he would now address a direct communication to the Teutonic Powers, saying that the United States accepted the declaration of a new submarine war as a virtual repudiation of the promise in the Arabic and Lusitania cases on the part of Germany, and of the Avon promises on the part of Austria.

The German Ambassador explained to Secretary Lansing that the Imperial German Government believes that the advantages placed in the possession of Ambassador Gerard two weeks ago which contained the secret orders of the British Admiral to all merchant captains showed that every British vessel which carried guns must use them if approached by a submarine.

It also intimated that he had information which would show that the steamship carrying these appendices to the general German announcement of a new submarine war against armed ships had been detained in Falmouth for more than five days and every sock of mail sent out. This suggestion differed from the belief in the State Department that the delay in

the receipt of these most important documents was due to the fact that they were sent in a diplomatic pouch by Ambassador Gerard to London and that they were forwarded by an American liner.

The report that the Teutonic position did not make any real concession to the United States caused official circles to regard the general situation as most grave. While not of itself meaning that a break is inevitable, it was realized that the German position was entirely at variance with that of President Wilson, as outlined to Senator Stone in his letter made public from the White House late on Thursday night.

The President is irrevocably committed to the doctrine that international law permits the arming of vessels for defensive purposes. This, Germany positively denies. Germany takes the position that guns that are mounted on a merchant vessel under existing circumstances can be used only against submarines. And in as much as a submarine cannot defend itself at a greater range than 2000 yards, while the range of the guns now mounted on the average armed merchantman is about 12,000 yards, the Teutonic position is that the submarines are entirely within their rights in torpedoing armed vessels without warning.

It was accepted that the entire situation will be considered at tomorrow's Cabinet meeting. It is the effect of this latest development upon Congress was a question of the utmost seriousness. It has been made positively plain to the President that the overwhelming sentiment in the House is against his contention that Americans have the right to travel on armed ships. And, so far as the Senate is concerned, the advocates of legislation starting Americans off such vessels claim that they have the votes to win through such a resolution if it shall be determined that the diplomatic efforts to reach an amicable agreement cannot succeed.

GERMANS DEFEND STAND ON U-BOAT WARFARE

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—An official statement defending Germany's determination to attack armed British merchant ships without warning after March 1, was published today by the North German Gazette. It is regarded as an answer to President Wilson's recent letter to Senator Stone, stating that the United States would stand firm

IN ITS DEMANDS UPON GERMANY IN THE SUBMARINE CONTROVERSY

The official statement follows a reproduction of the Wilson letter as cabled to Europe by the Reuters agency, and says: "The principles set forth in the German memorandum are by no means contrary to international law. The secret orders of the British navy printed in the memorandum expressly instruct armed English merchantmen not only to defend themselves, but to attack. Numerous incidents quoted in the memorandum give further proof that ships have followed this instruction. Such ships, however, according to international law, cease to be peaceful trading vessels. On the other hand, the attitude adopted by our enemies appear as gross a breach of the law of nations, since they commit acts of warfare with merchantmen to which only real men of war are qualified."

ORPET HELD IN GIRL'S DEATH

Must Answer for Mysterious End of Marian Lambert CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Will Orpet was today, formally bound over to await the action of the Lake County Grand jury in the matter of the mysterious death of Marian Lambert, in a preliminary hearing conducted by Magistrate Henry Vickersman Lake Forest.

Orpet was brought from Waukegan. He looked ruddier and staidier than at any time since he came from Madison to face his accusers.

ALLEGED ASSASSIN CAUGHT

Another Supposed Slayer of Barnett Baff Arrested After Week's Chase

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Gaetano Raina, alleged to be one of the gunmen who assassinated Barnett Baff, wealthy poultry dealer, in November, 1914, was arrested today, after he had successfully eluded the police for a week.

Raina was named last week in a confession of one of the other principals in the Baff case.

FRENCH ROLL BACK FOE NORTH OF VERDUN

Continued from Page One en-Woivre. The enemy yesterday evening and in the course of the night became more active in this region. The railway station at Elx was taken and retaken by the attack and the counter-attacks of the two adversaries. It now remains in our possession. All the attacks against Hill No. 255, southeast of Elx, were unable to dislodge us.

Further to the south a German attack against Manheulles was completely checked. Our artillery replied energetically to the enemy's bombardment on the entire front.

In the Vosges we have bombarded many enemy camps in the region of Baudesapt.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Repeating French attacks in the Verdun region, and also making fresh gains to the north of that great fortress, German troops have also launched a terrific and successful offensive in Champagne. Today's official report from the general staff announces the capture of Navarin farm, one of the strongest fortified points held by the French in Champagne. In the opening victory of their champagne assault the Germans captured 1035 prisoners and nine machine guns.

The text of the official report follows: "Artillery engagements of an exceedingly violent character occurred at several places. On the front north of Arras there was considerable mine activity. German troops destroyed by blasting about 40 yards of the enemy's position.

In Champagne, the Germans, after an effective artillery preparation, began an attack on both sides of the road from

Somme by to Souain. They conquered the Navarin farm and the French position on both sides of about 1500 yards, took prisoners 26 officers and 1000 men, and captured nine machine guns and one mine thrower.

In the Verdun district new masses of troops concentrated by the enemy were exhausted in unsuccessful attempts to attack German positions in and near Fort Douaumont and Harcourt.

The German troops cleared the Meuse peninsula of enemy forces. They also advanced their lines farther in the direction of Vacheraville and Bras.

In the Woëvre region, the foot of Core Lorraine (Lorraine heights) was reached from the east at several points.

Forty-two centimetre guns are being used by the Germans at Verdun to blast

their way to victory. The whole top of the hill where Fort Douaumont stood is hollowed out by four or five shafts from one of these monster mortars. It is reported that Fort du Romilly, immediately south of Douaumont, has been destroyed by the explosion of a magazine which was struck by a 15-inch shell.

Holes 200 feet across and 80 feet deep have been blasted out of the ground by the explosion of these giant projectiles.

More artillery is being used in the battle at Verdun than in any other engagement which has been fought on this western front and the bombardment which began more than a week ago has been continuous, day and night.

Not counting the 15,000 prisoners taken from the French, it is believed that their losses will exceed 50,000 men.

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