

THE WEATHER

Fair Friday and probably Saturday; not much change in temperature.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 172.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915

WHOLE NUMBER 39,318

DR. DUMBA NO LONGER ACCEPTABLE AS ENVOY TO THE UNITED STATES

Request for His Recall Forwarded to the Austro-Hungarian Government.

ADMITTED THE CHARGE.

Proposed Plans to Instigate Strikes and Cripple Legitimate American Plants.

"Flagrant Violation of Diplomatic Propriety" is Charge.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, has been instructed to inform the Austro-Hungarian government that Dr. Constantin Dumba no longer is acceptable as an envoy to the United States, and to ask for his recall.

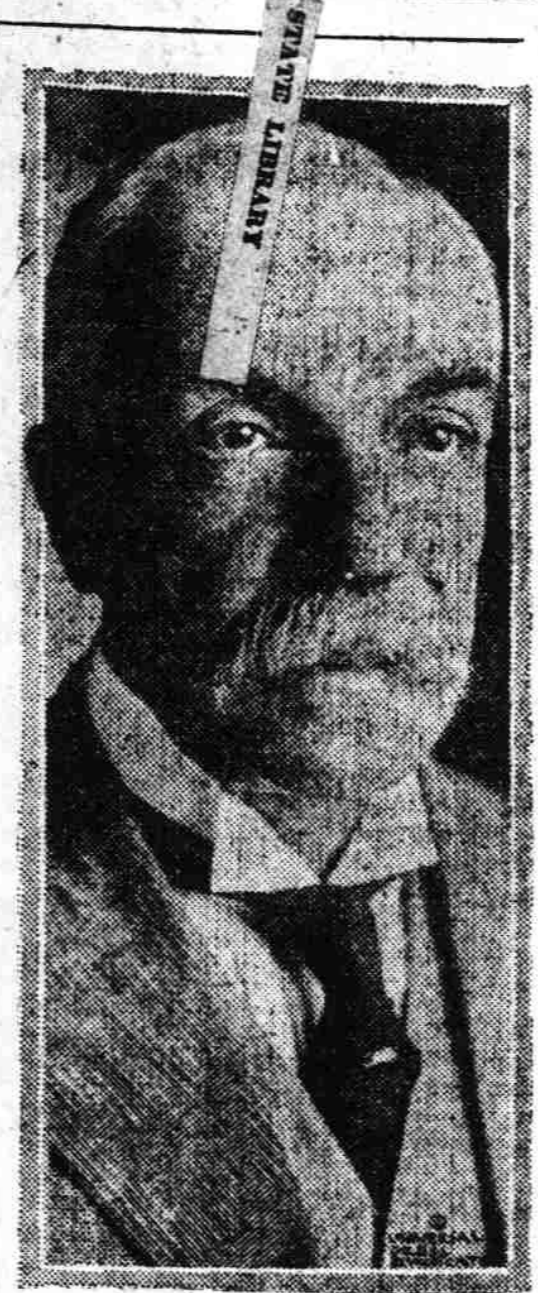
Secretary Lansing formally announced the action tonight. It was the answer of the American government to Dr. Dumba's explanation of his intercepted letter to Vienna, outlining plans for handicapping plants in this country making war supplies for the Allies.

Note to Foreign Office. Ambassador Penfield was instructed by cable yesterday to deliver the following note to the foreign office: "Mr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington, has admitted that he proposed to his government plans to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. The information reached this government through a copy of a letter to the ambassador to his government. The bearer was an American citizen named Archibald, who was traveling under an American passport. The ambassador has admitted that he employed Archibald to bear official dispatches from him to his government.

"By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the people of the United States and to interfere with their legal trade, and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, the President directs me to inform your excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the government of the United States as the ambassador of his imperial majesty at Washington.

"Believing that the imperial and royal government will realize that the government of the United States has no alternative but to request the recall of Mr. Dumba on account of his improper conduct, the government of the United States expresses its deep regret that this course has become necessary and that it is necessary to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary."

Request Created Sensation. Secretary Lansing's announcement was delayed that the note might reach Vienna before its publication in this country. News that Dr. Dumba's recall had been requested created a sensation in the capital. It had been known in official circles that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing regarded his conduct as a grave breach of propriety but there had been a well-defined impression that the immediate step would be the cancellation announced today of the passport of Archibald, the American who carried the intercepted dispatches. Dr. Dumba left yesterday for the summer embassy at Lenox, Mass., to await whether the government was satisfied with the explanation he made to Mr. Lansing Tuesday. He had come to Washington on his own initiative after news of Archibald's detention had been established.



Dr. Constantin T. Dumba.

MEETING TODAY TO DISCUSS BIG LOAN

First of Series of Negotiations for Foreign Credit.

MAY TOTAL \$500,000,000

Will be Held in Morgan's Library in New York—Anglo-French Commission Expected to Arrive on Steamer Lapland.

New York, Sept. 9.—The first of a series of negotiations to float here a foreign credit, popularly believed to total about \$500,000,000, will be held tomorrow in the private library of J. P. Morgan.

Prominent New York financiers, including the presidents of some of the city's strongest banks and trust companies, will be present, informally representing the American syndicate which probably will attempt to underwrite the loan; on the other hand, representing the British Empire, France and perhaps Russia, will be the six members of the specially appointed Anglo-French commission.

No announcement was forthcoming tonight as to the commission's plans. It was learned, however, that tomorrow's conference probably will be the first of a number to be held with representative men of the American financial world from every section of the United States.

May Invite Other Bankers. It was considered likely that bankers from Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Atlanta, Memphis, Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco and other large cities would be invited to visit the commissioners in New York and discuss the details of their undertaking.

It was said no attempt would be made by any one group of powerful bankers to monopolize the commission or to attempt to direct its energies. The conflicting interests of dominant financiers will be subordinated as far as possible, it was said, in a wholehearted attempt to meet the commission half way in its endeavors to adjust the present complicated situation.

The chairman of the commission, Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, is regarded as one of the foremost financiers of his country, and his associates represent both the government and financial centers of various sections of the United States is believed to be within the realm of possibilities. No more eminent delegation of financiers have ever crossed the Atlantic on a single ship, in the opinion of bankers here.

GERMANS CAPTURE TRENCHES IN WEST

Crown Prince Determined to Break Lines of French.

IN ARGONNE DISTRICT

Berlin Says 2,000 Prisoners and Number of Machine Guns and Mine-Throwers Were Captured—Movement Slow in the East.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 150 OFFICERS AND 7,000 MEN. Petrograd, (via London), Sept. 10.—An official communication announces another big Russian success in Eastern Galicia. Following their reported victory at Tarnopol, it is stated that southwest of Trembowla the Russians captured 150 officers and 7,000 men and that the Teutons retreated hastily toward the river Strypa.

London, Sept. 9.—The German crown prince is making another determined attempt to break through the French lines in the Argonne, and Berlin says he has captured trenches over a front of one and a quarter miles and to a depth of from 300 to 500 meters capturing 2,000 prisoners, 8 machine guns and 64 mine throwers. Paris admits the Germans have gained a partial success but declares that in most instances they were thrown back with heavy losses.

Fighting was in progress all yesterday and throughout the night and was still going on when the last report was issued. This doubtless is the German reply to the artillery bombardment which the Allies kept up for fifteen days, but which now seems to be dying down without any infantry attacks following it, as had been anticipated. The members of the artillery gun action south of Arras, bomb throwing seems to have taken its place.

Slow Fighting in East. Along the eastern front things are moving more slowly again after the Russian offensive in the southeast in which they claimed a substantial victory, had helped to live up matters. From the Gulf of Riga to Ohta, south of Kovno, the Germans state, the situation has not changed, while their center from that point to and beyond the Pripet marshes continue to advance. Thence to the Rumanian frontier the Russians still are the aggressors; they are endeavoring to prevent an invasion of Bessarabia.

ASK FOR ASSISTANCE ON THE DYE SITUATION. Committee of Master Dyers Calls on Secretary Lansing. Ask Him to Endeavor to Meet Germany's Conditions for the Release of Goods Now Detained in German Ports.

Washington, Sept. 9.—A committee representing the Master Dyers Association, of Philadelphia, headed by D. F. Waters, president, today asked Secretary Lansing for assistance to relieve the dye-stuff situation. They declared no new practical methods had been developed for the manufacture of dyes, that supplies were about exhausted, and that the situation could be relieved only by releasing dyes now detained in German ports.

New York, Sept. 9.—Three deaths and eight prostrations were the result of today's intense heat. It was the hottest September 9th in 31 years. More than 10,000 people are at Coney Island tonight sleeping on the beach.

COMMEND EFFORTS IN BEHALF COTTON

Bankers' Resolutions on President and State Department.

TAFT MAKES ADDRESS

Says Practically All Radical Reforms Attempted Through Politics, Railroads and "Big Business" Have Failed of Purpose.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 9.—President Wilson and the State Department were commended in resolutions adopted today by the American Bankers' Association for their efforts to obtain a modification of the cotton contraband orders by belligerent powers. The resolutions state that the recent contraband declarations threaten to affect seriously the marketing of the cotton crop. They praise President Wilson for "commendable zeal and great efficiency in warding off impending calamities."

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Whereas, the cotton crop of 1914 was marketed at low prices with consequent losses and hardships to the planters of the cotton growing states and all those connected in any manner with the production and sale of cotton. Whereas, following the advice of recognized financial and agricultural authorities the planters greatly reduced the acreage planted in cotton this year, in their endeavors to promote as far as it lay within their power the general welfare; Whereas, the recent declaration by belligerent powers that cotton is contraband now threatens to seriously affect the marketing of this season's crop and work great hardships;

Resolved, That this convention commends the President of the United States and the State Department for the efforts which have been already made looking to a modification of the said contraband order and that it is a hope of this convention that these efforts will continue until the threatened peril to this great industry is averted.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS IN SEMI-ANNUAL MEET. Will Discuss Effect of War on Cotton Industry. President Duncan in an Address, Said He Believed Industrial Preparedness and Military Preparedness Should Go Together.

New London, Conn., Sept. 9.—The 99th semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers opened at Eastern Point tonight with an attendance of 300 members and guests. Sessions will continue through Saturday. The effect of the war in Europe on the American cotton industry will be one of the features of the discussions.

ASK FOR ASSISTANCE ON THE DYE SITUATION. Committee of Master Dyers Calls on Secretary Lansing. Ask Him to Endeavor to Meet Germany's Conditions for the Release of Goods Now Detained in German Ports.

LONDON IS RAIDED BY THE ZEPPELINS

Twenty Killed in Attack on the Heart of the City.

NEARLY ALL CIVILIANS

Berlin Reports Heavy Explosions and Numerous Fires Were Seen in Factory Districts—No Americans Were Injured.

London, Sept. 9.—The official statement given out here gives the following list of casualties in last night's air raid: Killed 12 men, 2 women, and six children. Injured seriously, 8 men, 4 women and children. Injured slightly, 38 men, 23 women and 11 children. One soldier was killed and 3 were injured. All the other victims were civilians. No Americans were killed or injured.

AGED LADY KILLED IN NEW YORK HOME. Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols Robbed of \$10,000 in Jewels.

New York, Sept. 9.—After re-enacting late today in the Nichols home the part he played last night in the crime resulting in the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols, an aged widow, at the hands of masked men who robbed her of gems worth \$10,000, Oweyee Talas, the hall boy formally charged with homicide, was taken around the city by the police in an effort to run down his accomplices.

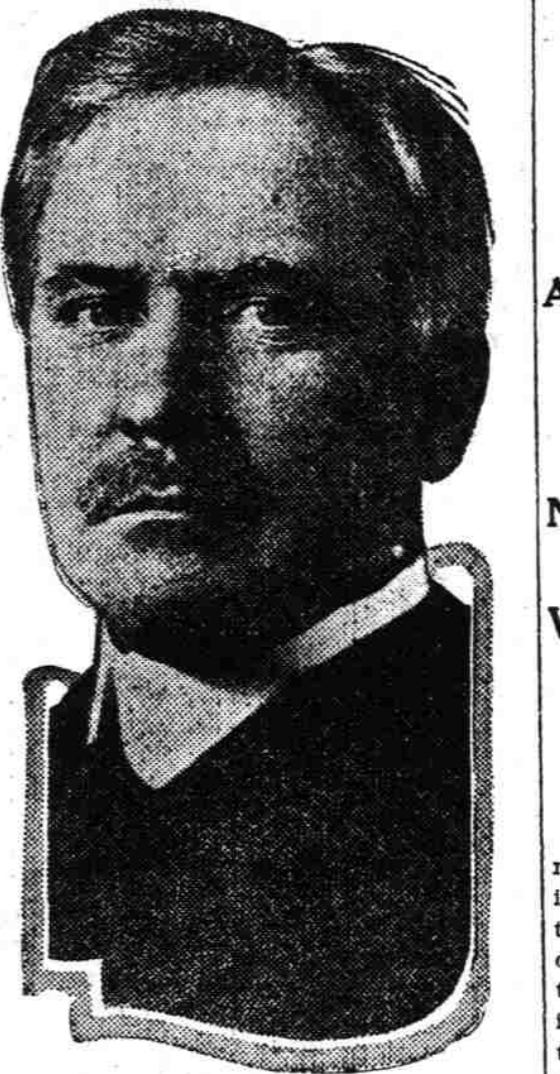
THIRTEEN CORPSES OF F-4 ON WAY TO AMERICA. Unidentified Bodies Will be Interred at Arlington. Four Identified Dead Will be Sent to Relatives—Nine Bodies of the Crew of the Fated Submarine Not Recovered.

Honolulu, Sept. 9.—The dead of the submarine F-4, in eight caskets, draped with the American flag, were placed today aboard the United States steamship Supply, to be sent home. Shortly afterwards the steamer sailed for San Francisco.

MAIL BEING HELD UP. Pope's Letters Said to Have Failed to Reach Destination. Cologne, via London, Sept. 9.—The Koelnische Volkszeitung, the leading Catholic organ in Germany, says official correspondence of Pope Benedict, with the papal nuncio of Munich, post-dated at Rome, has not arrived at its destination in several instances. Letters containing the appointment of Bishop of Gnesen and Posen are among those alleged to be missing.

Indiana, Sept. 9.—Only eleven jurors had been accepted at adjournment of today's session of the trial of Mayor Joseph E. Bell, indicted for conspiracy in connection with the election of 1914. Many challenges were made today by both sides.

Rhode Island Judge Killed for Revenge



With a few hundred feet of his summer home at Lake Moswanicut, at Scituate, Judge Willis S. Knowles, who for seven years presided over the Eighth district court at Providence, R. I., was shot to death. Rigorous in his punishment of offenders, the judge had many enemies. His life had been threatened repeatedly; on more than one occasion shots had been fired at him; several warning letters had been sent to him; he had confided to his friends that he believed he was in danger, and, on his suggestion, he always armed himself with a revolver when driving or walking about the country.

EIGHT UNDER ARREST

Hall Boy, Charged With the Homicide, Helps to Run Down His Accomplices—Hope to Make Still Other Arrests.

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NOTE IS RECEIVED. President and Secretary Lansing Prepared to Consider German's Conditions Regarding the Sinking of the Arabic.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Germany's note regarding the sinking of the Arabic reached the State Department by cable today soon after the arrival of a mail report from Ambassador Breda in London enclosing affidavits of the Arabic's survivors. Its text was not given out here, but officials indicated that it had been discussed accurately in a general way by Berlin press dispatches.

New Question Sprung. Outside of a narrow official circle it was not known in Washington until the Associated Press tonight received the text of the memorandum from Berlin that Germany had refused to admit any obligation to pay indemnity for the loss of Americans on the Arabic, even if it should prove that the submarine commander was mistaken in believing the liner intended to attack him. Secretary Lansing during the day (Continued on Page Eight.)

GERMANY REGRETS LIVES WERE LOST ON LINER ARABIC

And "Particularly Expresses This Regret on Account of the Death of Americans."

NOTE ON THE INCIDENT

Would Submit Question of Granting Indemnity for Arbitration in Hague.

Berlin, (via London), Sept. 9.—In its note to the United States on the sinking of the White Star Liner Arabic, the German government says it "most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander; it particularly expresses this regret of the government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens," and adds: "The German government, is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter even if the commander should have been mistaken as the aggressive intention of the Arabic."

Details of the Sinking. On August 19 a German submarine stopped the English steamer Dunley about 15 nautical miles south of Kinross and was on the point of sinking the prize by gunfire after the crew had left the vessel. At this moment the commander saw a large steamer making directly toward him. This steamer, as developed later, was the Arabic. She was recognized as an enemy vessel, as she did not fly any flag and bore no neutral markings.

"When she approached she altered her original course but then again pointed directly toward the submarine. From this the commander became convinced that the steamer had the intention of attacking and ramming him. In order to anticipate this attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive and fired a torpedo at the steamer. After firing he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in 15 boats.

"Most Deeply Regrets." The German government most deeply regrets the action of the commander. It particularly expresses this regret to the government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens.

"The German government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic. If it should prove to be the case that it is impossible for the German and American governments to reach a harmonious opinion on this point, the German government would be prepared to submit the difference of opinion, as being a question of international law, to the Hague tribunal for arbitration, pursuant to Article 38 of the Hague convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

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