

SITUATION RAISED BY DUMBA MAY EXTEND TO OTHER TEUTON OFFICIALS

State Department Informed Archibald Carried Other Letters Besides Those of Dr. Dumba.

CONSIDERS IT ABUSE OF PASSPORT PRIVILEGE

Activities of German Ambassador Bernstorff and Austrian Consul General to Be Reviewed.

Washington, Sept. 10.—President Wilson's request to Austria to recall the Austrian ambassador, Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, has brought about a situation which contains possibilities that may extend to other diplomats of the Germanic allies.

Dr. Dumba used James F. J. Archibald, an American bearing an American passport, to carry a communication to the Vienna foreign office, and state department officials are officially advised that Archibald also carried a communication for Captain von Papen, military attaché of the German embassy.

Secretary Lansing said today that the American government considered the sending of any communication by the means which Dr. Dumba employed as an abuse of the American passport.

Officials refused to discuss the situation further but it is known that the activities of Consul von Nuber of Austria and Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador, are being reviewed by the state department.

Text of Note.

Ambassador Bernstorff was instructed by cable Wednesday 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 of 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 interrupt their legitimate 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 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 assumes the imperial and royal government that it sincerely desires to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary."

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 had requested the recall of Dr. Dumba, but there had been a well defined impression that the only immediate step would be the cancellation announced yesterday of the passport of Archibald, the American who carried the intercepted dispatches.

The choice of Archibald as a dis-

Austrian Ambassador Is Defended By Man Who Will Succeed Him

Baron Zweidenek, Present Counsel of Embassy Doesn't Think Dumba Meant to Foment Strikes—Regrets Haste of U. S. In Requesting Recall—Declares Small Sum of Money Dumba Requested Would Have Been Inadequate to Cause Strikes.

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 10.—Baron Erich Zweidenek, counsel of the Austro-Hungarian embassy, who will become charge d'affaires after the recall of Dr. Dumba, issued the following signed statement this morning:

"I know Dr. Dumba, personally very well and from conversations I have had with him I should not think that it was his intention to foment strikes in American munition plants. We certainly and naturally felt satisfaction when we read in the newspapers of difficulties and strikes in factories engaged in the manufacture of munitions for the allies but to foment such things ourselves

would have been such an absolutely impossible undertaking that it would be for me quite inconceivable that Dr. Dumba should suddenly have had such an idea.

"One only has to think of the enormous number of laborers employed in such factories—running into the hundreds of thousands—to realize how many millions of dollars would be necessary to produce any practical effect.

"Dr. Dumba, so far as I understand, asked for only a few thousands of dollars so it seems to me evident that he had only humanitarian ideas in his mind when he returned from New York.

FIRST VOTING PERIOD CLOSES TOMORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY SEPT. 11TH AT 10 O'CLOCK SHARP OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE THE LARGEST VOTE OF THE ENTIRE CAMPAIGN.

After tomorrow night, Saturday, September 11th, the regular vote schedule will decline five hundred votes on a three months subscription, 1000 on a six month subscription, 2000 on a twelve month subscription, and 4000 on a two year subscription. Candidates should realize the great importance of turning in every subscription possible by tomorrow night and secure the largest vote that may be had on the same amount of business turned in.

The regular vote on a twelve month subscription now is 25,000 starting Monday it will be only 23,000 and candidates will readily see on each and every subscription held over until Monday there will be a loss of 2000 votes. The business turned in up until Saturday night by 10 o'clock to take advantage of the closing of the

first vote period possibly will bring you the votes necessary in claiming the BIG STUDEBAKER, THE FORD TOURING CAR or some of the other valuable premiums to be awarded. Take time by the forelock and improve your opportunity by impressing upon your friends that a subscription now will mean more to you than at any other time.

The big extra vote of 200,000 on each and every \$20 worth of subscriptions turned in does not close until one week from Saturday night which is September 13th. At no other time during the campaign will as great an opportunity be furnished to secure so large a vote, and the ones that take advantage of this opportunity may expect to hear their names called by the judges October 15th, when the valuable awards will be made. "PERSEVERANCE WILL WIN."

President Wilson, succeeding Baron Hengelmueller, then dean of the diplomatic corps. It is significant that in an interview shortly after his arrival in America Dr. Dumba sounded the keynote of his whole activity in the country—improvement in the conditions among Austro-Hungarian laborers in America. He has been one of the most popular members of the diplomatic corps, and his personality and frank manner made him a welcome visitor at the state department. He has been in the diplomatic service thirty-four years, holding posts at London, St. Petersburg, the Quirinal, Bucharest and Paris.

While everywhere it was admitted that the situation might prove a serious one in its effect upon relations with Vienna, it was pointed out that the language of the American note indicated clearly a desire to have Dr. Dumba recalled without making a diplomatic issue of his case. No mention was made of the order given the ambassador to proclaim his government's decree to Austro-Hungarian laborers working in this country.

An ambassador is the personal representative of his country, and a request for his recall does not necessarily mean more than that he is personally objectionable. If Vienna withdraws Dr. Dumba without raising the question of the propriety of his conduct, or its right to control the action of Austro-Hungarian labor in this country, it is declared that would end the situation, for the present at least.

On the other hand, persons versed in diplomacy may decide to uphold the ambassador would be followed by a severance of diplomatic relations between the two governments.

Diplomats in close touch with the Austro-Hungarian embassy declare, however, that there is little room for doubt that Dr. Dumba will be immediately recalled. Baron von Zweidenek, counselor, probably would be made charge d'affaires until the end of the war.

While ordinarily it was explained, the failure to send a successor to an ambassador would indicate the difficulties of his government, the difficulties which would attend the coming of a new ambassador make an exception of this case.

Dr. Dumba presented his credentials last night after the inauguration of

WILL NOT PAY IN ARABIC CASE

Germany Refuses to Grant Indemnity for Death of Americans Drowned In Sinking of Arabic.

EVEN IF THE LINER HAD NO HOSTILE INTENT But Submarine Commander Reports His Conviction That He Was About to Be Attacked.

Berlin (Via London), Sept. 10.—In its note to the United States on the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, the German government says that it "most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander; it particularly expresses its regret to 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 to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic."

Text of the note follows:

"On Aug. 19 a German submarine stopped the English steamer Dunsley about sixteen nautical miles south of Kinsale 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 fifteen boats."

"According to his instructions, the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine."

"This conclusion is all the more obvious as he had been fired upon at a greater distance in the Irish sea on Aug. 14—that is a few days before—by a large passenger steamer apparently belonging to the British Royal Mail Steam Packet company, which he had neither attacked nor stopped."

"The German government most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander. It particularly expresses its 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 28 of the Hague convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes."

"In so doing it assumes that, as a matter of course, the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility or the converse under international law of German submarine warfare."

CONFERENCE TO CLOSE SESSIONS

Surety and Casualty Men In Convention Here Discuss Principles and Methods of Organization Work.

BANQUET LAST NIGHT AT THE BATTERY PARK Officers Will Be Elected This Afternoon—Members Plan Outing to Pisgah For Saturday.

The second and final day's session of the Southern Surety and Casualty conference began this morning at 10 o'clock at the Battery Park hotel. The proceedings were started with a discussion of the rules that should govern members of the conference in regard to the non-employment of agents of other companies. President A. B. Lankley of Columbia led the discussion, C. P. Orr of Birmingham presiding. Most of those present gave their ideas and asked questions that led to further discussion.

H. D. Huffaker of Chattanooga, who was president of the organization during the first five years of its existence had been expected to deliver an address on the history of the conference but a message was received from him stating that it was impossible for him to attend. An interesting subject to be treated today is "What I Think of This Conference," by Charles E. Clarke, president of the Peninsular Casualty company of Jacksonville.

Other Discussions.

There will be other discussions of topics important to the members of the association. One of these will be five minute talks on the future progress of the conference as a constructive body.

Regular and special committee reports will be heard and at the afternoon session officers will be elected and the next place of meeting will be chosen. An automobile trip to Pisgah is planned by the members for tomorrow.

Evening Session.

The members of the conference last night enjoyed a banquet and heard two interesting addresses. Young E. Allison, editor of The Insurance Field of Louisville, Ky., speaking on "The Times," declared that there are fashions in business just as there are in dress and that the progressive business man keeps up with these changes and uses them for the promotion of his enterprises. The speaker criticized the federal government for undue interference in the conduct of private business and called attention to harmful state legislation against insurance companies.

Louis Phillips, president of The Insurance Indicator of New Orleans, spoke on the importance of all companies' taking part in the deliberations of the conference and availing themselves of the benefits of organization work.

Representing Mayor J. E. Rankin, Commissioner of Public Safety D. H. Hiden Ramsey, welcomed the visitors in the name of the city of Asheville. Mr. Ramsey told the insurance men that they represent the balance wheel in the vicissitudes of modern business life; that they afford security and protection to those who otherwise would be the helpless victims of accidents.

For Board of Trade.

On behalf of the board of trade and the business organizations of the city, President Robert S. Jones of the board of trade assured the members of the conference of a cordial welcome to this city. Mr. Jones characterized the work of the conference as one of the great influences of modern life. In addition to the insurance afforded, the speaker declared that the effect that its business transaction have on the public is to teach them the lessons of thrift and the habit of saving. The president of the local trade body gave the audience a brief account of some of the principal points of interest and expressed the hope that they would visit them during their sojourn here.

Judge Stevens.

Speaking for Governor Craig and the state of North Carolina, Judge Henry B. Stevens delivered an address of welcome which was eloquent and filled with facts. Judge Stevens gave his audience some account of North Carolina's achievements in war and statecraft and sketched briefly the growth of the state in commercial development. The speaker told of the state's 300 cotton mills, its 160 furniture factories, and stated that from 1880 to 1912 the property values in its borders had increased from 500 million dollars to more than one billion. Judge Stevens concluded with a fine description of the beauty of the mountain section of the state and the wholesomeness of its water and climate.

The Response.

Responding for the conference, Cornelius A. Craig, president of the National Life and Accident Insurance company of Nashville, conveyed to the speakers and to those whom they represented the appreciation of the members for the hearty welcome accorded the convention. Mr. Craig

LANSING RECEIVES ARABIC AFFIDAVITS

Not Established That Hesperian Victim, Wolff, Was Legal American Citizen.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Affidavits bearing on the sinking of the British liner Arabic, taken by American embassy officials, have been received by the state department. Secretary Lansing declined to discuss them on the ground that he had not yet read them.

The state department so far has received no information concerning the Berlin dispatch, saying a German submarine commander had reported to his government that he had torpedoed the Arabic because he believed he was about to be attacked.

Official confirmation of the death of Wolff, said to have been born at Newark, N. J., in the sinking of the Hesperian, has reached the state department, but officials indicated that they were still without official information that he was a legal American citizen.

CESSATION OF TEUTON DRIVES BELIEVED NEAR

Second Russian Victory on the Galician Front Encourages the Capitals of Entente Nations.

ONLY SLOW PROGRESS BY INVADERS' CENTER

Germans Are Also Fortifying Themselves Strongly In Vicinity of Vilna, Reports Say.

Sofia, Sept. 7.—(By way of Berlin and wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.), Sept. 9.—According to information received from reliable sources the allies are concentrating forces, including heavy artillery for a general attack on the Dardanelles.

Paris, Sept. 9.—There was very violent fighting last night in the Argonne district, according to a statement of the French war office. The Germans attacked the French line with great ferocity but with one exception the line everywhere held fast. The French took some prisoners, the statement adds.

London, Sept. 10.—The Russian victory at Tarnopol, Eastern Galicia, has been followed by another effective blow at the Austro-Germans at Trembowla, about 20 miles farther south. In the combined actions more than 15,000 prisoners were taken, according to Petrograd reports. The Russians were unable to follow up their advantage against the Teutons, owing to inferiority of their artillery and the Austrians were not pushed beyond the River Sereth.

Basing their judgment on the reports that the Germans are fortifying strongly in the vicinity in Vilna together with the events on the southern wing of the eastern front and the slow progress of the Teuton center, British military critics' feelings is that the cessation of the Austro-German offensive is at hand. Such a development would spell victory for the faction of the German general staff which argued that such lengthy communications involved too much risk to warrant further advance.

Fortify New Territory.

Paris, Sept. 10.—According to a dispatch to the Temps from Bucharest the Bulgarians are actively fortifying that port and its environs, heavy guns being placed in all strategic positions. The dispatch adds that 18 large pieces were taken through the city last night.

HENDERSON COUNTY MAN'S SENTENCE IS COMMUTED

Charles Underwood of Henderson county, who was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, has been granted a commutation by Governor Craig. The term was placed at four years from the date of imprisonment, which was December, 1912.

REPLY OF CARRANZA MAY COME TOMORROW

Washington, Sept. 9.—Secretary Lansing announced today that General Carranza's reply to the Pan-American peace appeal was expected tomorrow or Saturday. Mr. Lansing said he had received no advice concerning the nature of the reply. It is unofficially reported, however, that Carranza in his reply, has declined to enter a joint conference of the Mexican factions.

HEAVY TOLL IN ZEPPELIN RAID

London, Sept. 10.—Twenty people were killed in Wednesday night's Zeppelin raid.

These figures were given out officially today.

The German airships flew over the eastern counties and the London district. The following official statement of the casualties was given:

Killed—Twelve men, two women and six children.

Injured Seriously—Eight men, four women and two children.

Injured Slightly—Thirty-eight men, twenty-three women and eleven children.

One soldier was killed and three injured. All the other victims were civilians.

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