

Teutons in East Progress Everywhere Save On The Galician Frontier

In the North Von Hindenburg is Directing a Violent Drive Towards Dvinsk and a Crossing of the Dvina—In the Center Crown Prince Leopold is Forging Ahead—In the South Mackensen is Pressing Towards Pinsk—On Other War Arenas Less Activity is Noted—Bulgaria Strikes a Bargain With Turkey.

New measures, the exact nature of which is not indicated, are to be employed by the entente allies in the future conduct of the war, according to reports in Rome, where it is said the next meeting of the Italian cabinet will deal with the subject.

There seems to have been little recent activity in the Dardanelles, the Turkish official statement mentioning only artillery action.

Reports from various quarters describe conditions in Constantinople as chaotic with much suffering among the population, while other reports coming through Athens, declare that the position of the Turkish forces on the Gallipoli peninsula is precarious.

Bulgarian neutrals in Italy have been called to the colors, according to Rome state.

England again has been visited by German Zeppelins, the latest raid over the east coast, occurring last night. The raid was harmless to both life and property, according to the British official account.

A German attack north of the Suez station was easily repulsed, today's French war department statement says. Artillery activity, some of it of a violent nature, was in evidence in many sectors.

Austro-Hungarian sentiment regarding the request of the United States for the recall of Ambassador Dumba is divided, according to indications supplied by Vienna newspapers. One section apparently is convinced that the ambassador acted without orders from his government, while the other upholds his course.

The British parliament, at its reassembling tomorrow, will take up the problem of increasing the national income. It is expected the scope of the income tax will be considerably broadened.

London, Sept. 12, 11:44 a. m.—The Austro-German armies on the eastern front, still striving for definite results, are making progress everywhere except along the Galician frontier.

where the Russians report a further success. In the north where the Russians

(Continued on Page 13.)

Department of Justice Officials To Meet James F. Archibald

Washington, Sept. 13.—Acting under instructions from the white house agents of the department of justice will meet James F. Archibald, the American correspondent involved in the case of Dr. Dumba, the Austrian ambassador, when he lands at New York on the steamer Rotterdam from Holland. Archibald carried Dr. Dumba's letter to the Vienna foreign office disclosing plans to cause strikes in American munitions plants.

All officials here are maintaining strictest silence regarding Archibald's case, but it became known today that New York has been instructed by the department of justice which takes the view that there is ground for considering whether Archibald violated a federal law. The question of whether he actually knew the contents of the paper he carried probably will be a deciding factor in what action the government ultimately takes toward him.

The statute on which the government is proceeding fixes a fine of not more than \$2,000 and imprisonment of not more than three years for its violation.

There was no indication today of any further move by the government in the case of Captain Franz von Papen, military attache of the German embassy, for whom Archibald also carried a letter and who was mentioned in Dr. Dumba's report as being connected with the strike plans.

At the German embassy it was said no intimation has been received from the state department that Captain von Papen was persona non grata but that the embassy, of course, would accede to any request the United States might make in his case. All that was asked was a safe conduct for the captain back to Germany. If the United States decided that Captain von Papen's connection with the Dumba case made his presence in this country undesirable, it would only be necessary, according to diplomatic procedure, to indicate that view to Ambassador Bernstorff, his chief, and communications between Washington and Berlin would be unnecessary.

There were no arms or ammunition aboard. The Italians, gathered from every part of the United States, and returning home to join the army, were in the steerage. Comparatively few passengers were carried in the first and second cabins. The crew numbered about 100.

"Several of our vessels have been set on fire recently," said Howard E. Jones of the firm of James E. Elwell, agents for the Fabre line. "We have had the vessels under the closest kind of watch while in port and no Germans or Austrians were permitted on the pier. We examined every piece of freight offered as cargo to guard against bombs and infernal machines."

It was said today that the sailing of the Sant'Anna from this port was delayed 24 hours to permit a thorough search because the suspicions of her

(Continued on Page 13.)

STEAMER SANT' ANNA WITH 1600 ITALIANS ABOARD IS REPORTED BURNING AT SEA

New York, Sept. 13.—The steamship Sant'Anna, bound from New York to Marseilles and Naples, with some 1,600 Italian reservists on board, was seen today in the Atlantic three or four days sail from the nearest port. A wireless message that reached the station at Cape Race late last night brought the first news of her plight. It gave her position latitude 40.23 north, longitude 47.30 west, or about 90 miles southeast of Halifax.

Efforts by the officials of the Fabre line to which the steamer belongs, to obtain further information had failed during the early morning and grave fears were entertained here for the safety of the vessel and her passengers.

When the Sant'Anna sailed from New York on September 8, she carried a cargo consisting largely of foodstuffs. According to her owners here

there were no arms or ammunition aboard. The Italians, gathered from every part of the United States, and returning home to join the army, were in the steerage. Comparatively few passengers were carried in the first and second cabins. The crew numbered about 100.

"Several of our vessels have been set on fire recently," said Howard E. Jones of the firm of James E. Elwell, agents for the Fabre line. "We have had the vessels under the closest kind of watch while in port and no Germans or Austrians were permitted on the pier. We examined every piece of freight offered as cargo to guard against bombs and infernal machines."

It was said today that the sailing of the Sant'Anna from this port was delayed 24 hours to permit a thorough search because the suspicions of her

(Continued on Page 13.)

"Dollar Day" Thursday, Sept. 23

DR. DUMBA PLANS TO LEAVE

Lennox, Mass., Sept. 13.—Dr. Constantin Dumba, whose recall was requested by President Wilson, was preparing today to leave his summer home here within a very short time. He has engaged a furniture packer to prepare his personal effects for shipment and has also notified his chauffeur that he would not require his services after the end of the week.

MR. B. N. DUKE ILL IN DURHAM

Special to The News. Durham, Sept. 13.—Reports this afternoon from physicians attending Benjamin N. Duke, who suffered a nervous collapse while attending the funeral of a relative yesterday, were that Mr. Duke's condition was not serious. Mr. Duke has not been in the best of health for some months past.

ONE U. S. TROOPER KILLED IN FIGHT WITH MEXICANS

Brownsville, Tex., Sept. 13.—One United States trooper was killed and two others wounded, one probably fatally, early today when a gang of Mexican bandits attacked the American patrol of seven men at an irrigation pumping plant several miles up the river from this point.

NO DECISION REACHED IN ARABIC CASE

Washington, Sept. 13.—Secretary Lansing announced today after a conference with President Wilson that no decision had yet been reached by the United States on Germany's proposal to arbitrate the Arabic case.

It was indicated in official quarters that both Germany and the United States agree that to arbitrate the question of indemnity involves arbitrating the facts and the facts.

Secretary Lansing, after his visit to the president, returned to the state department where at noon he met Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, who is trying to bring the situation to a point where this government will agree to submit the question to arbitration.

It was generally believed that before the United States will enter into formal negotiations on the Arabic case in particular or any phase of the general subject which might include the sinking of the Lusitania, it will be necessary first to confirm Germany's assurances of the cessation of attack by submarines on liners.

The declaration that the United States would not discuss the Lusitania case until it had been established whether the sinking of the Arabic was a justified act increases the importance of the decision on the Arabic note.

The German ambassador's conference with Secretary Lansing lasted just half an hour. At its conclusion, as he left the state department he told his inquirers:

"I really cannot say anything about what I said to the secretary nor about what he said to me. That rests with Secretary Lansing, I really cannot talk you know."

The ambassador made it clear, however, that the situation had not come to an impasse. From his manner some of his inquirers inferred that his conference with the secretary forecast a favorable outcome and that probably arbitration might be agreed upon.

Secretary Lansing, like the ambassador, refused to discuss his conference in any way. When Count von Bernstorff returned to the embassy he sent a report to his foreign office which was believed to outline the evidence Secretary Lansing had to show the Arabic was torpedoed without warning and to controvert the claim that she was understood that the conference developed no suggestion from either side that the principles of submarine warfare be included in a proposal for arbitration. The inference, which officials allowed to go out was that the negotiations were, so far, proceeding amicably and were awaiting further developments between Washington and Berlin.

A. D. NEAL TO ERECT BLDG. S. CHURCH U. S. TIRE CO. LESSEE

The commercial development of Third Ward, in the section under rich development by the Latta-Duke interests, is to be further augmented by the erection of a three-story brick building by Mr. A. D. Neal, the merchant tailor, 31 South Tryon.

Mr. Neal has bought a valuable lot from Patterson & Glascock on South Church street, part of the old Timmons property, immediately south of Colonel Charles Bradshaw's home place and will build thereon at once, the building to be occupied by the United States Tire Company for a period, at least, of five years, they having taken a lease on the building for that period of time.

The Timmons property—the big vacant lot southwest corner Church and Second streets—was divided into three lots and sold in lots.

Mr. Hamilton C. Jones bought the corner lot, and Patterson & Glascock the two other lots. They sold the north lot—next to Bradshaw's—to Mr. Neal, the consideration being \$500. The lot sold Mr. Neal has frontage on Church street of 25 feet, and extends back halfway of the block.

Mr. Neal will begin the construction of the building he is to erect and lease to the United States Tire Company at once.

ZEPPELIN RAID ON BRITISH COAST

London, Sept. 13, 2:55 p. m.—Another Zeppelin raid was made over the east coast of England last night. There were no casualties.

The attack is described in the following official statement: "The east coast has again visited by hostile aircraft last night (the 12th-13th.) Bombs were dropped but there were no casualties and the only damage reported is that some telegraph wires are down and some glass broken."

The demand is made by the Globe for effective measures of reprisal for the Zeppelin raids.

"It is useless to disguise the fact that nothing big or strong will be done unless the government is aroused to action by public opinion," the Globe says. It urges that a public meeting be held to force the government's hand and calls attention to the fact that property valued at millions of pounds, owned by Germans, is now in the hands of a public trustee.

"Let the Germans realize," the Globe continues, "that for every peaceful town in this country that is bombarded a dozen peaceful towns in Germany will be bombarded from the air. Let them also know that for every life lost or every humble dwelling destroyed we shall exact a liberal toll from the monies of wealthy Germans who fattened on our commerce and who draw their dividends from our people. The effect would be magical."

DR. HAWLEY'S CONDITION

The condition of Dr. F. O. Hawley is practically unchanged, yet he seemed a trifle better this afternoon. The change is not considered permanent, his condition precluding the possibility of permanent improvement.

PEOPLE FLEEING FROM GRODNO—NO PROVINCE

London, Sept. 13, noon—A wholesale exodus of the people of virtually all of the townships and villages of the Russian province of Grodno is reported by the correspondent at Minsk of Reuter's Telegram Company. The people are fleeing afoot toward Baranovich, the junction point of the railway leading to Vilna, Rovno, Brest-Litovsk and Minsk.

The refugees, numbering thousands, are sleeping in the woods at night, drenched by the cold rains. The authorities are doing their utmost to relieve distress.

POPE WOULD STIR PEACE SENTIMENT

Rome, Sept. 12, via Paris, Sept. 13, 5:05 a. m.—In discussing the recent visit of Cardinal Gibbons to President Wilson, the newspaper Roma which often is considered to be inspired by the Vatican, says there is no idea at present of offering mediation to the belligerents but that the pope's object is to influence public opinion in favor of peace so that mediation may have every chance of success when the circumstances seem favorable. The pontiff is said to realize that if he were to propose intervention now there is no possibility that his good offices would be accepted by the quadruple entente.

Wholesale Massacre Of Armenians By Turks Is Reported—Unrest in Turkey

London, Sept. 12, via Paris, Sept. 13, 11 a. m.—An American citizen of standing in Athens has received advices from Constantinople, which he says are trustworthy, that the situation of the Turkish army and government is unfavorable. According to this information, the position of the Turkish forces defending the Dardanelles is precarious.

It is said the Turkish front, thinned by the heavy losses which the fighting has entailed on both sides, is finding it increasingly difficult to hold the lines against the French and British.

Turkey's position at sea is described as disadvantageous. The former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, renamed the Sultan Selim and Medulla, are said to have been incapacitated while the Russian fleet preys upon Turkish shipping.

According to this information, Turkish affairs are under the control of a triumvirate with autocratic powers, consisting of Enver Pasha, Minister of War; Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior; and Bedri Bey, chief of police of Constantinople. Dissatisfaction among the Moslems is reported, and it is said Shiek Ul Islam was dismissed because he did not approve of measures taken against the Armenians. The committee of union and progress is reported to have been virtually superseded by a secret committee which is responsive to the wishes of the triumvirate.

The informant states that Armenians are being shipped to concentration camps at various points; being driven afoot or forwarded in box cars. He adds that the earlier massacres of Christians in Asia Minor are being duplicated in the present instance, and that in some cases only a comparatively small part of the expelled Armenians reach the concentration camps alive.

Henry Morgenthau, American ambassador at Constantinople has exerted every influence to protect the Armenians, but apparently his endeavors have been unavailing. It is stated that American women who attempted to go with the refugees to care for Armenian children were turned back, and a number of young Armenian girls, students at the American college at Constantinople, fell into the hands of the Turks.

Owing to the interruption of sea transportation it is almost impossible to purchase coal in Constantinople and wood is being used for locomotives. The crops were good, but it has been almost impossible to harvest them. Petroleum costs \$1 a gallon and the price of sugar has increased seven fold.

Conditions in Constantinople. London, Sept. 13, 1:26 p. m.—Conditions in Constantinople are described as chaotic by Reuter's correspondent at Athens, who bases his dispatch on statements made by persons arriving in Athens today from the Turkish capital. The correspondent telegraphs: "The inhabitants of Constantinople are suffering greater hardships than is necessary, because the committee of national defense, run by Enver Pasha, minister of war, and Talaat Bey, minister of interior, has cornered all commodities and is selling them at high prices."

"The resignation from the cabinet of the Shiek Ul Islam, representative of the Sultan in religious affairs, is confirmed. He disapproved of the extermination of the Christian elements against which he protested to the cabinet. The Greek-Armenian patriarch has been deprived of all powers."

"The Black Sea end of the Bosphorus has been closed by a chain of wire netting and by mines."

Foreign Bankers Come to Borrow a Half-Billion From Americans.

These British and French bankers have come to the United States to borrow a half-billion dollars, it reports that preceded them are correct. They were received by J. P. Morgan, of the big banking house which acts as agent for the British government in the United States. Baron Reading, who heads the British commission, was Sir Rufus Isaacs, H. S. was given the title of Baron when he was made lord chief justice of Great Britain. Mr. Blackett was here last year with Sir George Paish in connection with British loans and finances.

Left to right: J. P. Morgan, Baron Reading, Basil P. Blackett, Octave Homberg, Ernest Mallat.

SIR EDWARD H. HOLDEN.

SIR H. BABBINGTON SMITH.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for North Carolina.

For Charlotte: Fair tonight and Tuesday, not much change in temperature.