

WILSON CALLS ON SEC'TY LANSING

Caused Surprise by Going Unattended to the State Department to Discuss Dumba Case

ACT OF AUSTRIAN GOVT. IS CONSIDERED GRAVE

President's Action Caused a Mild Sensation and Great Speculation — "Nothing New" in the Case He Asserts.

Washington, Sept. 8.—President Wilson went to the State Department today and conferred with Secretary Lansing. It was generally understood that they discussed the case of Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador.

The President's action was so unexpected that White House and State Department attaches were slow to realize what had happened. So far as officials could recall the only precedent for a President to go calling on a Secretary of State was when McKinley went calling on Secretary Day.

The President's call was not arranged in advance. He left his study and passed out of the executive office through a little used entrance, crossed the avenue which separates the White House grounds from the State, War and Navy buildings and walked up the main stairway unattended, while dozens of surprised tourists and employes stopped to look. The President continued on up the inner stairway and into one of the long corridors leading around to Secretary Lansing's private office, passed by the messenger on the door and entered unannounced.

Mrs. Lansing was calling on her husband and the Secretary was at his desk with his coat removed, as is his custom, ready to begin the day's work. The men of the Secret Service guard piled out of the White House into the State Department through all entrances. Some finally caught up with the President as he was about to enter Mr. Lansing's office.

It has been the custom for the President to summon the Secretary to the White House when he wishes to confer with him. President Wilson, however, has departed from custom a great deal by using the telephone. He has shown it to be his habit, however, to visit other officials when he had nothing important to talk about and does it without announcement.

Late yesterday Ambassador Dumba conferred with Secretary Lansing about the correspondence taken from an American correspondent by British Secret Service men that disclosed that the Austrian minister was concerned in a project to interfere with the operation of an American munition plant. The Ambassador explained that his government instructed him to give the widest publicity to the decree making it criminal for any Austro-Hungarian to be concerned in the manufacture of munitions of war for his country's enemies.

So far as known the Ambassador did not disclaim his action, nor did he deny having reported on the project to his home government in the documents found on the American correspondent. The State Department takes the view that there is no precedent to cover his case, but regards use of an American passport for a messenger to one of the belligerent governments as serious.

Secretary Lansing heard all Dr. Dumba had to say and let it be known he would present the Ambassador's explanation to the President. It is known that officials regard Dr. Dumba's statement that he acted on instructions of his government as making the situation more grave, as previously it had been assumed he was acting for himself.

After spending 15 minutes with Secretary Lansing, the President started back for the White House. The State Department corridors were thronged with clerks, eager to get a glimpse of the President on such an unusual occasion.

was anything new concerning Ambassador Dumba's case. "Nothing at all," he said. "The Secretary is attending to that."

Accompanied by Secret Service men, Mr. Wilson walked down the stairs and across the street to his offices by the same route as he came. Later it was learned that the papers President Wilson took to Secretary Lansing included a copy of the letter Dr. Dumba sent to the foreign office and found by British Secret Service men. Photograph copies also have been sent to the State Department by Ambassador Page in London.

After the President returned to the executive offices White House officials said the visit to the State Department would not be discussed further.

Ambassador Dumba in the meantime had been to call on Secretary of Labor Wilson in connection with a plan to aid in securing employment for any Austrian subject leaving the service in a munition plant. He was not in his office and the Ambassador returned to his chancery, intending to return to the summer embassy at Lenox, Mass., later today.

News of the President's call on Secretary Lansing with undisguised surprise. It was plain that officials here were at a loss to conceive what the next move would be.

HESPERIAN MUST STRUCK A MINE

Either That Or Destroyed From Within, Is Opinion of Berlin

HAS NO EVIDENCE OF A TORPEDO

All Submarines Have Reported on The Arabic Case Save One—Each Commander Denies Torpedoing That Liner.

Berlin, Sept. 8. (Via London)—Person in a position to speak with authority assert positively the conclusion that the steamer, Hesperian, was not torpedoed by a German submarine; at least under the conditions thus far described.

The assumption that the Hesperian was sunk by a German submarine is met with ever increasing doubt in official circles. Although authoritative quoted comment is withheld the positive opinion by individuals who may be assumed to have authoritative information is noteworthy. In these quarters it is believed the Hesperian must have struck a mine or possibly been destroyed by some agency from within.

SHOT WOMEN ON STREET CAR TODAY, DID MAN

Irate Husband Fired On Crowded Car and Caused a Panic

NASHVILLE SCENE

His Wife and Her Sister the Victims of the Tragedy—Man Afterwards Committed Suicide at Home.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 8.—Passengers on an inbound Fairfield line street car were panic stricken early this morning when a fellow passenger opened fire with a pistol on two women. The man doing the shooting was George Smith, about 35 years old, a mechanic in the Tennessee Central Railway shops. The women were his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, and her sister, Mrs. Maud Sloan Hunter. Mrs. Hunter died while being taken from the car. Mrs. Smith died 20 minutes after entering the city hospital.

The police were rushed to the scene. One followed Smith to his home and as he entered the gate he heard a shot. The man had shot himself in the head. He died later.

The Smiths were recently separated and the wife was suing for a divorce. After the shooting Smith left the street car and went in the direction of his home.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 8.—A joint wage conference of pottery workers and members of the U. S. Potters' Association will be held here tomorrow, to consider the demands of the workers.

UNITED STATES ARMY TAKES VITAL STEP

Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 8.—The United States army today took its most important step yet made in the border complication of the lower Rio Grande valley, when an order was issued here giving army officers command over the action of civilians on the river bank in case shooting across the international border is resumed.

Heretofore local peace officers have participated in returning fire of Mexicans from the other side of the river. In some cases the peace officers have pursued the bandits, fleeing from the Texas side, to the river bank and then held a battle across the international line. Hereafter the army will attempt to handle all situations of whatever sort that arise. There is said to be a double purpose in it. The Carranza authorities have announced they can co-operate with the Americans.

ONE AMERICAN LOST HIS LIFE

Queenstown, Ireland, Sept. 8.—It has been established that an American named Wolff, was lost on the Hesperian. Wolff signed as an able seaman of the Hesperian crew. He came from Newark, N. J., and was of Dutch parentage.

BALKAN STATES BEFORE AND AFTER TREATY OF BUCHAREST



The dotted section on this map represents the area added to old Serbia under the treaty signed by Bucharest on August 10th, 1913, which ended the conflict among the Balkan powers that followed their war with Turkey. The shaded portions show the territory added to Montenegro, Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania, all being carved out of old Turkey, except the slice added to Rumania, which was ceded to her by Bulgaria.

The crux of the whole Balkan problem, so far as it concerns the possible participation of the new neutral powers as Allies of the Quadruple Entente, is whether Bulgaria shall receive back all, or virtually all, of the fragments of Macedonia that were given to Serbia and Greece as a result of the inter-Balkan war.

The boundaries of Macedonia can be only loosely defined, but to the westward it stretches nearly to the old Serbian border, while to the southward it touches the Aegean Sea. Thus Serbia, if she insists on having part of her frontier, after the recession to Bulgaria, touch that of Greece, must be content with a narrow strip of land between Albania and the enlarged Bulgaria, or there will be a new deal involving possibly a partial division of Albania between Serbia and Greece.

WEATHER MAY STEP IN TO SAVE RUSSIANS

Swollen Streams Commence to Interfere With Advance of Invaders

ALLIES' ATTACK

London, Sept. 8.—Emperor Nicholas is now in supreme command of Russian military and naval forces in the fighting zone and Grand Duke Nicholas has been transferred to the Caucasus. London is speculating as to what section along the eastern front will be selected by the Emperor as his headquarters.

Courland appears to be the critical section of the line. General Ruzsky is in command there and Field Marshal von Hindenburg apparently is not making any progress against him.

The Galician line is in command of General Ivanoff, who is making a stubborn stand against the Austrians and Germans engaged in a tremendous effort to drive the last Russians from Austrian soil.

Weather conditions which in past wars have provided an efficient ally of the Russians again are intervening. A dispatch published in a Copenhagen newspaper says that rivers are swollen by the autumn floods and to such extent that they promise to form an impassable barrier to a further advance of the invaders. This dispatch reports the immediate objective of the Austrian campaign to be the seizure of the entire railway system from Riga to Lemberg, thus assuring control of the line of communication for a further penetration of White Russia.

On other fronts events point to a concerted move by the Allies. The French commander-in-chief, General Joffre, has returned from a visit to the Italian commander, General Cadorna.

TAR HEEL HEARD BY CONVENTION

Dr. W. S. Rankin Addresses American Public Health Association Today

Illinois Physician Tells of Important Part Newspapers Are Playing—Another Asserts Printer's Ink is Saving Many Lives.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The need for improving rural sanitation was strongly urged by Dr. W. S. Rankin, secretary of the North Carolina State Board of Health, in a paper read before the American Public Health Association today, when he pointed out that the field of rural sanitation embraces more than 99 per cent. of the area of the United States and more than half of the country's population.

Dr. Rankin declared that the work of improving rural standards of sanitation should be initiated by the State governments and conducted by the local or county governments. He pointed out that there are 2,953 counties in the United States, an average of 66 to a State, and that this multiplicity of governments affords a multiplicity of opportunity to the State governments in the development of rural sanitation. At the same time he pointed out that rural public health work must be conducted on a lower per capita cost than urban or municipal health work.

As one method of dealing with the problem of rural sanitation, he advocated that the State propose a definite plan to deal with some particular health problem and agree to execute the proposed plan for a definite county appropriation. This plan might be some particular disease problem as, for example, the free vaccination of a large proportion of the county population; or it might be a more general

The German forces that have been engaged in a battle with the Russians in the district north of Bielovizh forest have captured the city of Wolokowskin, it was announced by the German army headquarters today.

GRAND DUKE TO THE BACK GROUND

Russian Commander Sent By The Czar to Minor Field of Action

Petrograd, Russia, Sept. 8.—Grand Duke Nicholas has been transferred to Caucasus by Emperor Nicholas. The emperor took this action on assuming command of the military and naval forces of Russia. In transferring Grand Duke Nicholas he appointed him viceroy of the Caucasus and commander-in-chief of the army on the southern front.

The action of Emperor Nicholas in transferring his cousin, the Grand Duke, to the Caucasus front is perhaps the most important change of this nature which has been made by any of the belligerent nations. The only comparable incident was the retirement by Emperor William last October of Lieutenant General Count von Moltke as chief of the German general staff.

ZEPPELINS RAID ENGLISH COAST.

London, Sept. 8.—Ten persons were killed and forty-six others wounded in the German air raid on the east coast of England last night.

STRESSES NEED OF RURAL SANITATION

Illinois Physician Tells of Important Part Newspapers Are Playing—Another Asserts Printer's Ink is Saving Many Lives.

GRAND DUKE TO THE BACK GROUND

Russian Commander Sent By The Czar to Minor Field of Action

Subscribe to The Evening Dispatch.

COTTON GINNED SO FAR.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Cotton of the growth of 1915 ginned prior to September 1st amounted to 461,537 bales, counting round as half bales, the census bureau announced today.

Airman and Artillery Busy.

Paris, Sept. 8.—Artillery fighting along the battle line through France continues, according to the statement given out this afternoon by the war office. There has been cannonading from Belgium, on the north, as far south as the Woivre district. German aviators have bombarded towns in France and aviators of the Allies have thrown bombs on Ostend.

TRYING TO GET HARDY OUT OF THE MESHES

Echo of a Hot Political Fight That Stirred Old Wake

PARDON WANTED

Man in the Case is Now Serving Time on the Roads—First Term of Federal Court to Be Held in Laurinburg Later Part of This Month—The Butlers Get Politically Busy.

Dispatch News Bureau, Raleigh, Sept. 8th, 1915.

The family and the friends of Ben B. Hardy, registrar in one of the pivotal points in former factional elections, now serving time on the roads, are making an energetic fight for Hardy's pardon.

The fact that Hardy is a fallen angel instead of risen vermin affords a slight excuse for swinging a story about him, but he made history last year. Hardy was registrar in Caraleigh precinct whose vote determined the primary nomination of a registrar of deeds. W. H. Sawyer and Arch J. Wood were contending desperately for the county. Sawyer the incarnation of the Armistead and Buck Jones faction, and Wood the corporal expression of the Josiah Bailey-Josephus Daniels denomination.

Hardy let it out that he was a great Wood partisan. But when the time came for a final count of the votes, Hardy's pro-wood vote had shown a vote of some impressiveness for Wood, suddenly shrank until Sawyer had a clear majority. The figures were changed and Hardy was accused but the election board accepted his statement that carelessness with ink caused erasures and Sawyer, one of the brightest of men was seated.

A colossal revolt came. Wood's friends nominated him independently, issued tickets with all the regular nominees except Sawyer and inserted Wood. That removed the odium of "scratching" and Wood was elected. Hardy's act which sent Wake divided against the enemy and caused an independent election, was followed by charges of retelling and later of receiving stolen goods. His enemies were implacable and his friends impotent. And Hardy is on the roads, but Governor Craig must determine how long he will stay there. Application for pardon has been filed and all opponents asked to make their objections. It is not believed that much of a fight will be made against it now.

Deputy Marshal John B. Sturdyant and Chief Field Deputy Collector Bud Stell led old man Sol Manning, captive yesterday and before United States Commissioner, John Nichols bound him over, in a strong bond to be tried before Judge H. G. Connor in November.

The officers nabbed Manning four miles from Garner after he had made a noble effort to outrun them and had fixed his precarious belongings up for a protracted stay. He carried no papers of identification with him but a neighbor's wife, Mrs. Sam Neal, had slipped his grip into the weeds to remove all liquid suspicion against him. Stell found the grip and in it was a glass jar with a quart of the smelliest blockade stuff now held in Federal quarters in Raleigh.

To nerve him to the trip to Raleigh the officers allowed Mr. Manning to take a swig. He was mellow when he got here and an omnivorous lover. He walked by Marshal W. T. Dortch and waved him all the compliments of the season. The gentleman's liquor is certified to with all the circumsppection of a Kentucky thoroughbred. Mr. Manning is known pretty nearly wherever good blockade booze is known and many will regret that he cannot make any more soon.

Federal Court Dates.

The first term of Federal court to be held in Laurinburg has been set for September 27th when Judge Connor tries a docket of one week.

The formal opening of that court house has taken place but no court has been held. Marshal Dortch and Judge Connor then have a succession of courts which will keep them busy every day until they get to Raleigh November 22nd.

Monday, October 4th, the special term for New Bern will be held, one appointed for that date, because the