

FURTHER GERMAN GAINS IN RUSSIA

PEACE IN EUROPE LOOKING BRIGHTER

Washington Hope Increasing Since Germany and England Have Each Intimated That They Will Grant Concessions.

WILLING TO LISTEN TO REASON NOW

Arabic Note Will be Acceptable Excuse, it is Taken For Granted and End All Submarine Controversy.

(By Charles P. Stewart, United Press Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Hope of peace in Europe is increasing in Washington. The concessions the British announced in the way of small modifications in their trade restrictions, came as a great encouragement. There was no intimation that they were in recognition of Germany's changed submarine policy, but coming as a sequel to the Kaiser's not yet very formal pledge of more merciful methods than his U-boat commanders have hitherto followed in their undersea campaign, the news that Great Britain has yielded even slightly was deemed significant. The belligerents at least show they are willing to listen to representatives of the other side. A start having been made, said optimists, there is no reason why steady progress should not result, and should they be in the direction of peace, peace was the destination which might finally be reached.

The intimation that Ambassador Bernstorff would return from his long island summer residence to Washington Thursday, was interpreted as meaning that he looked for official advice from Berlin by that date. The British promise of a relaxation of the "hard rule" provided by the order in council proved to be an offer to permit the forwarding to the United States of German and Austrian goods which Americans contracted for, though they did not make payment prior to the date when the order in council became effective. Another point was that the American importers need not send their proofs to London, but might make them at the British embassy in Washington, obviating delay and unnecessary expense.

Hopes were expressed that Germany would avail herself of the British offer, made some time ago, according to the London foreign office, to permit the passage under certain conditions, of two ship loads of German dyestuffs, already paid for by American textile manufacturers and much needed in this country. Famines in various other lines of imports will be relieved, it was expected, by Russia's termination of her embargo on shipments to the United States, under guarantee that her products will not be re-exported to her enemies.

"The first of a series of concessions," was officialdom's expressed opinion today of the announcement of the first modification yet made by the British in the terms of their order in council.

The declaration from official sources in London, as given to the United Press, that there was no thought of peace with Germany, did not alter this verdict in Washington.

It was doubtless true, it was admitted, that the British were not consciously thinking of a cessation of hostilities. Nevertheless, it was argued that an important concession by Germany had bred a British concession.

The American note to England, dealing with British interference with America's commerce on the high seas, had not yet been finished, it was stated.

Developments had been so rapid recently, as to necessitate constant changes in the draft. What the note to London said, it was pointed out, would depend greatly on the contents of the German reply to the American communication relative to the Kaiser's submarine methods.

The reply was so long delayed that for a time it was thought there would be none. Owing to recent changes in the situation, it was now expected, however, it was believed it would be separate from the expected Arabic communication. The latter, it was taken for granted, would consist of a denial that a German submarine attacked the Arabic; an explanation that the Arabic tried to escape or to attack the submarine; a repudiation of the action of the submarine commander who sank the liner, or, possibly a statement that the submarine itself was lost and that a report of its doings was therefore impossible to obtain.

The answer to the latest American note to Berlin was expected to include the assertion that no German submarine commander had been ordered to attack a merchantman unwarned, an assurance that there would, in any event, be no more such attacks, that Americans' rights at sea would be respected and a request that the United States take up with Great Britain the matter of the latter's "starvation blockade."

Suicided in Hotel.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Rena Kemp, 37, of Denver, who has been visiting her sister here for the last two months, expected to return to her home this morning. Several of her friends volunteered to accompany her to the train. When they arrived at the Campbell hotel, they found her lifeless body in the room. In one of Mrs. Kemp's hands was clasped a .38 calibre revolver. In the other was a note. It read: "No one is to blame for what I am doing. I am sick and tired of life. A bullet had penetrated her brain and she had been dead about two hours.

The woman's jewelry and other effects had been collected in a pile on the dresser. Another note directed that they be sent to her niece, Miss Fay Satterfield, but the latter's address was not given. The sister with whom Mrs. Kemp had been visiting is Mrs. John Williamson.

The War in Mexico

Latest Developments Among Our Revolutionary Neighbors of the South.

(United Press Leased Wire Service.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—General Hugh L. Scott reported to Secretary Lansing today concerning the Villista strength in Mexico. The secretary already knew that Villa, and his followers are friendly to the Pan-American peace plan. What he sought to learn from Scott was the extent of their ability to maintain a government, as expected. General Carranza continues refractory.

It was expected Scott's report would largely guide the next meeting of the "conference republics" representatives, to be held in a few days.

Colonel is Dead. LAREDO, Texas, Aug. 31.—A telegram received here today from Mexico

City announces the death there from typhoid fever of Charles S. Pierron, army-five colonel in the Carranza army, and formerly general manager of the Monterey division of the constitutional railways of Mexico. Pierron was a resident of this city.

Ship Load of Munitions. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The state department will not stop the steamer Isadora, which was permitted to clear from Pensacola, Fla., with a cargo of munitions for a Mexican port today. The Isadora had been held for almost two weeks by the treasury department at the justice department's request. The treasury requested a ruling from the state department which decided not to interfere.

GERMANY

(United Press Leased Wire Service.) BERLIN (via London), Aug. 31.—Military supplies are being withdrawn from the fortress of Grodno. German aviators have reported, and the actual evacuation may be begun at any moment. The Russians are preparing to fall back to the Lida railway. One German army moving on Grodno from the southwest, is within a few miles of the outer forts. The troops that captured Lipka on Sunday are advancing on the western positions of the fortress. To the north, another German army that occupied the Russian stronghold of Oltza is now within striking distance of the railway running from Grodno, north to Vilna.

Vilna itself is now less than a day's march from the German lines. In the southeast, the situation continues to develop satisfactorily. The Austrians are pressing closer to the fortress of Lutz, battering at the right wing of the Russians under General Ivanoff. The center of the Austrian forces in this region is approaching Brody and Tarnopol.

VILNA COMES NEXT.

BERLIN, Aug. 31. (Via wireless to Sayville).—Vilna is being evacuated and the Russian government is making feverish preparations to defend Petrograd from attack, according to press dispatches received here today.

Petrograd regards the capture of the naval base at Riga by the German army as certain. The strength of the German armies in the Courland region is taken as an indication that operations on a gigantic scale are being planned, consequently Russian munitions manufacturers are being urged to speed production to the limit. Students of Russian technical schools in many instances have been installed as workmen. Thousands of refugees from the Kovno district are reported to be flocking into Petrograd.

The correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, who accompanied the Austro-German armies that entered Brest-Litovsk, described the scene as "ghastly." The Russians, he said, had applied the torch to hundreds of buildings.

"From the outer forts to the center of the city there was ruin after ruin," he reported. "The market place was a mass of iron ovens and blackened walls. The railroad tracks were covered with wreckage of cars and dead cattle. The church of Brest-Litovsk, with its blue dome and gold crosses, had fallen in. And here was a city that had sheltered 50,000 inhabitants."

The Berlin newspapers today printed an article written by Captain Ziljedahl, liberal member of the Swedish parliament, who said that no one wished the bloody fighting in the east to be halted and conditions restored as they were under Russian control.

"The first rays of the sun are now piercing the prison bars of Russia," wrote the Swedish member of parliament. "The civilized world dare not wish a cessation of Von Hindenburg's offensive until fifty million Finns, Poles and peoples of other nationalities are liberated."

3,700 MORE PRISONERS.

BERLIN, (via London), Aug. 31.—General Mackensen has inflicted another severe defeat on the rear guard of the Russian army that was driven from Brest-Litovsk. He took 3,700 prisoners.

The war office, however, admits that Russian counter-attacks have temporarily halted the Austro-Germans in Galicia.

The Slavs have taken up strong positions along the Strypa river, east of the Zlota Lipa and have delivered several strong counter attacks.

ONLY TWO GUESSES.

BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville), Aug. 31.—The Vossische Zeitung, in a long editorial today, declared that while the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Arabic are still unknown, "only one of two probabilities are possible." Either the captain of the submarine was to be rammed or some other form of attack, whereupon he fired a torpedo at the Arabic, said the Vossische Zeitung. "Or the Arabic was not torpedoed at all, but struck a mine."

FURTHER PROGRESS.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The German army approaching Grodno from the south and southwest has reached the line of Novoye and Kuznitsa, from ten to twelve miles from the city itself, the war office announced this afternoon. It was officially confirmed that the Germans are approaching the Vilna-Grodno railway. The Russians have surrendered their positions on the eastern border of Bielostok forest.

North of Brest-Litovsk, the Bavarians under Prince Leopold have crossed the upper Narew river and are advancing on Grodno.

ARE EXPECTING BRYAN.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Berlin press here that former Secretary of State Bryan is coming to Berlin and promises a reception worthy of the

RUSSIA

(United Press Leased Wire Service.) PETROGRAD, Aug. 31.—Russian Cossack troops have taken prisoner eighty-four Turkish officers and 5,123 men and killed 2,000 of the enemy's troops in recent operations, the war office stated today. In the loot taken by the czar's troops were 100 camels, twelve cannons, six maxims, ninety caissons, two convoys, and supplies, a number of mules, a thousand cattle and much ammunition and other equipment.

NEW MANAGEMENT.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 31.—Russia has taken the first important step toward reorganization of the government departments to meet the menace of the Austro-German armies. The council of the empire, appointed by the czar, today approved the bill passed by the duma providing for an advisory commission with powers in the administration of army affairs. Meanwhile rumors that a coalition cabinet is to be formed, continued to circulate in political circles. The new advisory board will be formed of members from the duma and from the imperial council. Increased production of war munitions will be its biggest and most important task, but it will exercise general supervision over the assembling of all army supplies. Among the duma members on the commission will be laborers, engineers and technical workers. It was officially stated. The same committee is authorized to take steps for relief of refugees and arrange transport service. "The government hopes the naming of the committee will meet the criticism that army affairs rested solely in the hands of a small group."

SIG BLOW COMING.

(By Wilbur S. Forrest, United Press Staff Correspondent.) LONDON, Aug. 31.—The war office just now is as silent as the desert sphinx, but London hears that something is about to happen on the western front. The question most asked here is this:

"When is the big blow coming off?" The average Londoner is waiting in highly interested expectancy. He believes he will not have to wait long.

All the reasons behind his deductions cannot be stated here. But it is sufficient to note that soldiers are becoming more scarce in London. The killed Scots, bearded British islanders and Canadian, bearded Australians and New Zealanders and turbaned Indians are fast disappearing from the gaze of civilized London—hundreds of thousands of them. Daily for the past several weeks they have been "going off to the front."

And it is known here that the British front in France has been lengthened, exactly how much the public does not know. The Times today directed attention to the military situation in France and possible developments after the end of the Austro-German drive in the east. In an article severely criticizing the government, it was charged that instead of adopting a strategic policy, England was merely drifting.

"What will the situation in England be?" asks the Times, "if Russia is seriously defeated and the enemy's legions stream back to the west which is the center of gravity of the enemy's power?" The Times added that England should be ready to meet the expected blow in France.

MYSTERIOUS MEETING.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The greatest importance was attached by political circles this afternoon to a hurriedly called conference at Premier Asquith's office. The meeting was both unexpected and mysterious. Minister of Munitions Lloyd George was in conference with representatives of the Welsh coal miners when he was summoned to Downing street at noon, a few minutes after Premier Asquith had arrived by automobile from the country. At intervals of less than ten minutes, Lord Kitchener, Sir Edward Grey, First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Sir Edward Carson and other cabinet members, arrived.

STRIKE DANGER PASSED.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The danger point in the Welsh coal strike situation is believed to have been passed. One thousand more miners in the Monmouthshire district quit work today, but miners' officials expressed the opinion that a satisfactory agreement will be reached before night, all the strikers resuming work on Wednesday.

What occurred in yesterday's conference was kept secret, but the miners' officials were in a more optimistic mood when they came from their meeting with Minister of Munitions Lloyd George. It was reported today that Lloyd George agreed with the miners that some of the pledges made them when they recently returned to work, had not been fully kept in the miners' arbitration award and government's insistence forces new concessions from the operators.

The miners' representatives met with both Lloyd George and President Runciman of the board of trade today, to consider some of the minor details of a tentative agreement. Miners were to return to Cardiff to lay the agreement before delegates representing practically all Welsh and English coal districts.

STRIKE IS SETTLED.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The south Wales coal miners' dispute ended this afternoon in complete victory for the men. Following two days of conferences here, the government announced this afternoon that the coal operators have conceded the demands of the work in some districts will be back to the mines tomorrow. The terms of the settlement agreed upon today by a

The Millionaire's Son. NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 31.—Claiming to be Albert K. Hayes, son of a Cleveland millionaire auto manufacturer, a young man held by the local police charged with passing worthless checks, today is trying through his eighteen year old wife to reach the Hayes family yacht off the Florida coast by wireless, and obtain bail.

The prisoner said he was employed in his father's automobile factory in Cleveland until he incurred parental displeasure by disregarding his father's objections to his marriage. The young woman formerly was a waitress, he said.

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ENGLAND

(United Press Leased Wire Service.) LONDON, Aug. 31.—The most bloodless battle of the war preceded the capture by French and British troops of the German fortress of Garua, in Kamerun, western Africa. For three hours the allies sent shells crashing against the German position, according to official reports just received here. The Germans replied with an equally violent cannonade.

The German garrison of seventeen officers, and 270 men finally surrendered. Not a man had been killed or wounded and the most serious damage was done by a French shell which struck a dentist's chair. The allies had not a single casualty to report.

BRITISH SUBMARINE.

ATHENS, Aug. 31.—A British submarine has shelled and partly destroyed the bridge at Galata, suburb of Constantinople. Advice received here today said the submarine's appearance caused a panic near the water front.

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NO CORPSES FOUND INSIDE SUBMARINE

Ill Fated F 4 Has Been Brought to the Surface With Great Jagged Hole Discovered in Bow of the Ship.

THE INTERIOR IS FILLED WITH DEBRIS

First Inspection of Compartments Failed to Reveal the Bodies of the Crew, Lost When the Ship Went Down.

(United Press Leased Wire Service.) HONOLULU, Aug. 31.—The submarine F-4, which sank in Pearl harbor, March 25, and was brought into the dry dock here last night, was fully exposed early today. Through a large hole in the bow, all compartments were examined, but no trace was found of the bodies of the submarine's crew. They are believed to be buried under piles of sand and other debris in the submarine's interior.

The work of dry docking was completed at 10:45 p. m. and squads of marines were stationed about the exposed hull to keep away curious sight-seers. A string of electric lights was erected over the submarine and laborers began scooping off masses of sand and mud that had adhered to the sides. Shortly after midnight, a great jagged hole was discovered in the bow. Powerful lights were played through this aperture, disclosing thick layers of muck, dead fish and all sorts of wreckage and debris.

Four naval officers were let down through the hole. With pocket searchlights they made their way carefully through the hole. With pocket searchlights they were within the hull for but a short time and when dragged out said they saw nothing that looked like a human body. One officer hazarded the guess that the corpses of the submarine's sailors were washed out the aperture while the vessel was being brought to the surface and

sank to the bottom of Pearl harbor. It was thought possible, however, that several would be found beneath the thick coating of sand and mud inside the hull. Examination of the hull was suspended at 2 a. m. and resumed shortly after daybreak today. A hoist was erected above the submarine and the work of cleaning out the debris will begin at once. It is expected that this will consume at least two or three days.

The naval officers who examined the F-4 early today refused to say whether they had seen anything to indicate what caused the accident to the submarine. It was believed, however, that the wreckage of the interior of the hull will hinder the inspection officers in their work. When the F-4 was brought into the dry dock last night, it first appeared that her hull was intact. Some naval men then expressed the belief that the bodies of her sailors would be found in one of the compartments in a perfect state of preservation from chlorine gas.

Further examination of the hull of the F-4 today, revealed another hole near the stern. The apertures were sufficiently large to permit the passage of very large fish. It is feared that the bodies of the sailors, if they are discovered under the mud, will be found to have been so badly mangled by big fish, as to make identification impossible.

Not for Henry Ford.

(United Press Leased Wire Service.) DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—It is a deliberate malice, says Henry Ford, to report to the public that he is a member of the business men's military training camp at Fort Sheridan. "Going to that place is the last thing in my mind. If such a statement was given out by any one connected with the camp or with the military crowd, I can easily guess what the object was."

Ford was angry. The man who had only recently spoken against war, was in fighting mood over the widespread report, which he declared "was aimed maliciously and under-handedly." "I have neither applied nor will I apply," he added, "for admission to a school for instruction in professional murder."

Much Wanted Man.

(United Press Leased Wire Service.) ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 31.—The police of St. Louis today are trying to dispose of J. W. Barnhardt, sixty-four, confessed swindler, held originally for the police of Waukesha, Wis., where he escaped from jail while being held in connection with an alleged real estate swindle. Oscar Hicks, of Marion, Mo., and a detective from Kansas City are rushing here to determine if Barnhardt was responsible for frauds in those cities and at the same time Alfred Brockschmidt, of Quincy, Ill., an attorney representing a land deal victim, said he had evidence that Barnhardt was wanted in Schenectady, N. Y., in connection with the fatal shooting of a bank clerk in 1906.

What the War Moves Mean

By J. W. T. Mason, Former European Manager of the United Press.

(United Press Leased Wire Service.) NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Germany is beginning to suspect the results of her submarine activity against British shipping do not justify the large claims made for the new style of warfare when it began last February.

One of the most curious psychological effects of the war has been the belief in Germany that the submarine campaign was serving, of course, the purposes of a blockade. The submarine have been referred to by the Germans as operating against England in the same way that the British fleet in the North sea operated against Germany. This interpretation of actual conditions, of course, is wide of the mark. British trade is hampered very little because of the submarine advance in marine insurance rates to cover submarine risks.

The Berlin Tageblatt, Germany's leading liberal organ, is the first German newspaper to look these facts in the face. It estimates that one and one-half merchant vessels have been sunk a day since the submarine blockade began, and it points out this is a "very modest" result. The Tageblatt blames the newspapers generally for arousing an extravagant be-

lief in the effectiveness of submarines as a blocking force. In other words, the constant cry of patience to those who keep demanding greater deeds from the submarines, cannot be longer maintained, suggests the Tageblatt. It is revealing itself as a mascot to the German people. It is but a pin prick compared to what might be accomplished by a fleet capable of maintaining a real blockade around the British Isles.

A full realization of the actual conditions must have a depressing effect on the Germans. The desire to harm England at any cost as Germany's chief enemy has so magnified the victories of the submarines that it will be a difficult matter to readjust the common vision to a clear view of the facts.

The Tageblatt's initial move in this direction, if persisted in, however, will be beneficial to ultimate peace. It will produce an understanding in Germany that England's economic position cannot be seriously affected by the undersea boats, no matter how long the war lasts. To continue the conflict, therefore, for the purpose of damaging England's commerce, must now be ruled out of serious war debates in Germany.