

OUTBREAK OF MEXICANS IS FEARED

BREATHING SPELL IN INTERNATIONAL ARGUMENT

Germany Has the Next Move and is Expected to Take a Couple of Weeks Before Making up Her Decision.

AUSTRIAN SITUATION SEEMS IMPROVED

Delay in Controversies With Teutonic Allies, Allows Time For Washington to Consider the Billion Dollar Loan Case.

By Chas. P. Stewart, United Press Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It is Germany's next move. This was government officials freely expressed today, regarding the submarine warfare controversy. A lapse of several days, probably a fortnight, as predicted before matters come to a head. In the meantime, informal discussions through German Ambassador Bernstorff and American Ambassador Gerard will continue. The administration is waiting and has some hopes of securing from Berlin approval of the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic. Until Germany agrees or refuses such a disavowal, officials said, no active steps could be taken by the white house. The new development, which developed this morning here, is that the administration has a satisfactory settlement of the delivery to Ambassador Gerard of the note disclaiming responsibility for the Allan liner Hesperian's destruction. While the Hesperian note, according to Berlin reports, which have reached the state department, merely says it is almost certain that a mine and not a torpedo sank the steamer, the administration is regarded as further assurance of Germany's pledge to cease packing passenger liners without warning. Officials believe the natural inference from the Hesperian disavowal is that Germany is loth to believe her submarine commanders are obeying orders. Regarding future developments in the Arabic case, a president awaits Germany's response with the new evidence of the Arabic's crew and passengers on land. Ambassador Bernstorff has submitted a summary of this evidence to his foreign office. The president thinks it utterly inconceivable that the U boat commander made a mistake. That Germany will be brought to its view, will discipline the submarine commander and then disavow his action, is the administration's earnest hope. If Germany refuses, stands by the Hesperian report and contends that he may have been justified in mistaking the Arabic's alleged hostile intentions, America's course must be determined. That there will be no break of relations with Germany until all honorable efforts are exhausted, can, on high authority, be given as the president's position. If Germany disavows the Arabic attack, officials foresee little difficulty

in settling the whole affair. The United States would then consent to arbitrate the mere question of the amount of damages from Germany for the two Americans killed on the liner. It was reported in official quarters that probably the Hesperian incident was closed with receipt of Germany's note denying the vessel was torpedoed. The state department is awaiting the result of Ambassador Page's investigation. Thus far this investigation has not established conclusively that the liner was torpedoed. The British admiralty has not contended that she was torpedoed. In view of the doubt surrounding the case, and Germany's disavowal, it is doubtful whether an issue will be made of the affair. Austrian-American relations were somewhat improved also. Ambassador Dumba's request for recall "on leave" and his plan for early departure, tended to decrease the tension. The state department was today arranging a safe conduct for Dumba to Holland. It was understood he would sail the latter part of next week on a Dutch steamer. Though he will be "on leave," it is believed Austria will not reopen a dispute by returning him. Pending arrival of copies of papers taken from Captain James F. J. Archibald, no action will be taken by the state department against Captain Von Popen, German military attaché. Regarding the Anglo-French billion dollar loan being negotiated by European financiers in New York, the administration's present disposition is not to interfere unless formal complaint is made by one of the teutonic allies. There is no intimation yet that such objection will be forthcoming.

Dumba Did His Duty. BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville), Sept. 15.—Vienna dispatches received here today state that Ambassador Dumba, in the opinion of political circles, only fulfilled his official duty if he informed Austro-Hungarian subjects in America that they were guilty of treason in working in American munition factories. The Austrian penal code, it was stated, provides ten years imprisonment and in some cases death, for assisting the enemy.

The Billion Dollar Loan. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Assurance that the administration considers the proposed billion dollar loan or

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GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville), Sept. 15.—In reaching its conclusion that the Hesperian was mined and not torpedoed, the admiralty has disregarded the alleged statement of a survivor that he saw a submarine just before an explosion wrecked the liner. This statement appeared in London newspapers reaching here. But it was pointed out in a statement approved by the government today that the explosion occurred at 8:45 when it was quite dark and out of the question that a submarine could have been visible. Officials also remarked that in other cases definitely established as mine accidents, so-called eye witnesses have always appeared with statements that they saw a submarine or periscope. The admiralty today had not received the report from the only submarine commander still missing who was at sea on the date the Hesperian was wrecked, but expressed confidence that his report will confirm the statement that the liner was mined and not torpedoed. The fact that no German submarine was on duty in the waters where the Hesperian was sunk and that the explosion occurred near the bow, convinced the admiralty that the liner struck a mine.

STUPID AND DANGEROUS. BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville), Sept. 15.—The German government today formally disavowed the action of certain German citizens in attempting to investigate plots for the destruction of American war munitions factories. "Recently German newspapers have arrived in the United States containing a pamphlet advising readers to destroy American munition factories," said an official statement. "Such a practice is officially designated as stupid and dangerous. It is evident that hot headed private citizens, who have been misled, have tried to agitate in this manner by inserting the pamphlets. No newspaper office is responsible."

MAIL TAMPERED WITH. MUNICH, Sept. 15. (Via Berlin wireless).—Church authorities here charged today that the Italian censor is interfering with the delivery of letters addressed by Pope Benedict to the clergy in Germany. Two letters written by the pontiff to Cardinal Fruehwirth are known to have gone astray, according to churchmen here.

OFFICIAL REPORT. BERLIN, Sept. 15. (Via wireless to London).—The Russian line from east of Grodno to the Pripet marshes, is still hard pressed on every sector. This afternoon's official statement said Field Marshal Mackensen is drawing nearer to Pinsk in his pursuit of the enemy. Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, has driven the enemy across the Sazava at several points. East of Grodno and Orlita, the German pursuit continues.

BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, Sept. 15.—An Athens telegram to the Idea Nazionale today states that Roumania has ordered mobilization against Austria. The report is not confirmed from any other source.

—Read The Daily Gate City. 10 cents a week.

FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Sept. 15.—The French ministry of marine today informed steamship companies that the appearance of German submarines off the mouths of the Loire and Gironde, need cause alarm and declared that the measures used so effectively to block the English channel against submarines are now being employed. The announcement was made in view of the recent torpedoing of French steamers in the bay of Biscay. Shipping agents here feared that a new submarine squadron had been assigned by the German admiralty to raiding French shipping. "The necessary precautions were taken long ago," said the official statement. "The methods of defense are the same used in the channel and are just as efficacious. The successes of the submarines will continue to be few and far between."

BOMB FIGHTING. PARIS, Sept. 15.—The seventeenth day of the artillery battle around Arras, in the Champagne region and in the Argonne, was featured by sporadic bomb fighting, the war office reported this afternoon. Neither side made any important gains. Bomb and grenade combats were especially furious around Neuville, Brimencourt, Chauleux and Lihons. The heaviest artillery fighting yesterday was around Camp Chaulon.

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.—A German cavalry force that reached the Vilna-Petrograd railway has been driven back and the railway line from Dvinsk to Vilna is again in the hands of the czar, according to dispatches reaching here today.

Air scouts, however, report that the Germans under General Von Bulow have received reinforcements and that large bodies of infantry are again approaching the railway. The Russians are concentrated in the region west of Sventyazi and a big battle is believed imminent along the Dvinsk-Vilna line. The teuton's attacks against the Dvinsk river positions from Jacobstadt to Dvinsk are increasing in violence. General Ruzsky, however, is maintaining his positions and inflicting severe losses on the enemy. Encouraging progress is being made in Galicia, where the forces under General Ivanoff continue to press back the Austrians, taking many prisoners.

CABINET AND DUMA. PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.—Premier Goremykin conferred today with a number of cabinet members and leaders of the duma upon his return from the czar's headquarters, in an effort to reconcile differences still existing between the two groups. A formal cabinet session is to follow this conference.

The prime minister, it is understood, brought the conference today final word from Czar Nicholas to the duma's demands for more participation in the conduct of the war. The czar, it is understood, is disposed to make some further slight concessions, but believes the war office should not be hindered by the duma's members unfamiliar with military affairs.

ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, Sept. 15.—An Austrian aeroplane, flying the Italian colors, flew over Vicenza, forty miles west of Venice last night, dropping four bombs. No damage was done.

Reunion of Old Cub Machine. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Johnny Evers, Mordecai Brown and Joe Tinker, former world champion Cubs, and Charley Williams, secretary of the Cubs in their glory period, at a reunion here last night, planned a get-together of the old Cub machine and a game with the present White Sox or Cub team.

Winslow Succeeds Howard. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Navy Secretary Daniels announced today that Admiral Winslow has succeeded Rear Admiral Howard in command of the Pacific fleet, Howard being ordered here to head the naval examining board.

Girls in Panic. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15.—When fire today gutted the third floor of the American High Speed Chain Co., three story brick building, sixty girls made an exit in a panic. Thomas Gray, who went back for drawings was nearly suffocated. He was rescued by ladders. Loss \$50,000.

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Sept. 15.—England's expenditure for war purposes is exceeding the wildest dreams of financial experts. In moving a new war credit of \$1,250,000,000 today, Premier Asquith announced that the daily average expenditure from July 18 to September 11 was \$21,000,000. At the start of the war, financiers who estimated that England would have to spend \$20,000,000 daily, were scoffed at. The cost is mounting higher every day. For the first seventeen days of July the average daily expense was \$15,882,941 Premier Asquith told parliament. In a speech on May 4, David Lloyd George declared that the war up to that time had cost England about \$10,500,000 a day.

The war cost for the next few weeks will mount still higher, Premier Asquith told the house of commons, approaching \$25,000,000 a day. The appropriation asked today, he declared, will last only until the third week in November. The prime minister's statement caused a sensation because it announced the cost of war to England is doubling every four months. It was pointed out that with English munition factories only beginning to speed up their production and with the number of troops in the field only now approaching the maximum, the cost of war must soar to unheard of figures.

The main cause of the surprising increase in war expenditures, Premier Asquith said, was the fact that England was making great advances to the allies, at the same time she is buying provisions and munitions. These things, he said, were needed to complete the war program and the country still stood in need of more laborers, women, as well as men.

"Our positions in France and Flanders have been strengthened," said the prime minister. "We have dispatched reinforcements to the Dardanelles, where our connected front now extends for more than twelve miles. In the east, the Russians are being pressed back, but their retreat has been conducted in masterly fashion, their armies unbroken. Victory is likely to incline to the side able to arm best and stay longest in the conflict. The allies intend to do." Asquith declared that since the war began nearly three million men have enlisted in the British armies. But he said in recent weeks the enlistings have shown signs of falling off.

Victory in the world war, the English prime minister told commons, will come to the side which is able and continues to pursue the war regardless of cost. In this world's greatest test of endurance, he said, the allies with their combined resources, are bound to win.

TORPEDOED AND SUNK. COPENHAGEN, Sept. 15.—The Norwegian steamer Torton Norte has been torpedoed and sunk in the North sea. Her crew was saved.

The cost is mounting higher every day. LONDON, Sept. 15.—Brigadier General H. D. Casson has been wounded at the Dardanelles. His name was included in a list of seventeen officers killed or wounded on Gallipoli peninsula made public today.

700,000 AT FRONT. LONDON, Sept. 15.—Lord Kitchener announced in the house of lords this afternoon that eleven divisions (about 220,000 men) have been added to the British forces in France and Flanders. Lord Landsdowne announced on July 13 that the British forces in France and Flanders numbered between 440,000 and 460,000. Lord Kitchener's statement today, indicates that less than 700,000 British soldiers are now on the western front.

TURKEY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ATHENS, Sept. 15.—British marines distinguished themselves in a hot action near the southern tip of Gallipoli peninsula while allied cruisers were bombarding the Turkish left from inside the Dardanelles Monday. A raking fire from the warships drove the Turks from a section of trenches. The marines rushed forward and occupied the works. Turkish shore batteries drove off the cruisers, leaving the marines without protection. The Turks swarmed in upon them, but they held their positions despite heavy attacks by numerically superior forces. French reinforcements came to the marines' aid just before daybreak.

Laughed and Died. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 15.—Dellah Wyant, 15, is dead today because she laughed. While eating peas in her garden, someone said something to make her laugh, a pea lodged in her bronchial tube, and she died before assistance could reach her.

MEXICAN SITUATION IS CAUSE OF MORE WORRY

Americans Have Been Warned to Leave the Country at Once as Serious Trouble is Expected Soon.

GUARDS ON THE BORDER ARE VIGILANT

Independence Day Tomorrow is Likely to Bring Attacks on United States by Bands of Armed Bandits

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Masses of documents and state department information are being gathered, it became known today for the Pan-American conference on Mexico to be held in New York Saturday. With this information before them, observers of Mexican affairs expressed the belief that the conference would be able to form some new policy regarding Mexican pacification.

Out and out recognition of Carranza, it was reported today contrary to earlier predictions, probably would not be recommended by the conference as a whole, the view being that the question is one for each nation to decide for itself, with the United States taking the lead. There was ground for belief, however, that the conferees would accept Carranza's invitation for a committee to meet him at the boundary to discuss Mexico's international affairs.

Hundreds of Americans are leaving northern Mexico, particularly Sonora and Chihuahua in response to a state department request for their return to the United States to remove a cause of continued friction and clashes with Mexicans.

LAREDO, Texas, Sept. 15.—The little town of Simon, twenty miles north of here, was depopulated by a fusillade of shots from the Mexican side of the river last night, according to advices reaching here today. About fifty shots were fired and the inhabitants fled in to the interior. Several houses were struck by bullets, but no one was injured.

Troop A, Fourteenth cavalry, responded to an alarm, and rushed to Simon from its station at Dolores, but nothing further developed. All cavalry forces stationed at Fort McIntosh were sent out today to patrol the border north and south of Laredo.

Heavy Guard All Night. SAN BENITO, Texas, Sept. 15.—Soldiers rushed from Brownsville on a special train last night, will remain here until further orders. They will be stationed on house tops tonight and a guard will be maintained along the outskirts of town, because of the fear of an outbreak by Mexicans tomorrow, their national independence day. Mexican residents of San Benito, warned Americans that an attack was

being planned last night. This belief was strengthened by the fact that two bands of armed Mexicans were seen in the vicinity yesterday afternoon. Americans living in the outlying districts moved to the center of town and armed citizens remained on guard all night. A call was sent to Fort Brown for additional troops and they arrived here shortly before day break.

Warning to Americans. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Its warning to Americans to keep out of Mexico has been renewed, the state department formally acknowledged today.

The warning was as follows: "Owing to disturbed conditions prevailing along the Mexican border, the department repeats the advice heretofore given for American citizens to remain on this side of the international line for the present."

Three Bad Days. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—General Punston notified the war department that he was taking extraordinary precautions to prevent trouble during Mexico's three day "Fourth of July" celebration, beginning at 11 o'clock tonight.

He had proclaimed what was practically martial law along the border, was deporting undesirable from the danger zone and had made many arrests and was taking arms and ammunition from all suspicious persons.

Consuls Ordered to Leave. NOGALIE, Ariz., Sept. 15.—All American consuls have been ordered to leave northern Mexico by October first, it was reliably reported here this afternoon. Consul Simpich has sent wagons, horses and automobiles to remove American camps in Sonora to expedite the exodus. Many American refugees are arriving here hourly by foot and every kind of vehicle.

Garrison Reinforced. BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 15.—The garrisons at San Benito and Lyford were reinforced early today by two companies of the Fourth infantry, sent from Fort Brown by special train. Both places reported that bandits were in the vicinity. Scores of Mexican residents have left Brownsville in the

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Red Roses On Grave Of Girl Saved From The Wrong Road

By a United Press Staff Correspondent.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 15.—They brought Ida Brown, until yesterday happy, dancing Broadway favorite, back to the little town of her birth in a walnut box today. New York's great white way was just ending a hilarious night, as a train crept into the Cortland station at daybreak. In a coffin in the baggage car was the body of the twenty-year-old girl, who left Cortland to become a "great star." She had been dragged, crushed and mangled beneath a wrecked car on a New York speedway in the early hours of yesterday morning as the climax to a gay auto ride to a fashionable road house. "God took Ida home to save her from the wrong road," sobbed Mrs. William Brown, her mother, as she stepped from the railway station here. "She was a good girl—but, oh!—I was so afraid she was setting into bad company. I asked Mr. Shubert last night to call all his girls in the Winter Garden

chorus together and cite Ida's case as an example. It may save some other girl who is too anxious for a good time after the show." Mrs. Brown leaned forward into her husband's arms and supported by her twenty year old son, Rufus, who had accompanied her from New York, was carried into a carriage. Half hysterical, she was driven to her old home, where funeral services for the little girl were held this afternoon. Her body was buried in a rural grave yard. Her last request, "when I die, I want red roses on my grave," was complied with. Ida Brown's case was the old, old story. She was bred in this little town of less than 10,000, where her beauty was admired and where church choir directors assured her she had a "grand voice." Before she reached high school she was ambitious for the stage. Mrs. Brown at first tried to discourage her. Ida was popular among her school mates and had plenty of "fellows." Her mother tried in vain to steer her into a course of fatirmony,

but failing, consented to accompany her to New York, where she was to become a "star." "It was to protect her that I went to New York," the mother sobbed. "I believed in my girl, but I knew of the temptations that faced her." The beauty of the little Cortland girl attracted theatrical managers in New York. Her figure was marvelous; her eyes soft and appealing. Within a few weeks she had an engagement. Other managers saw her and only a few days ago she realized the New York chorus girl's ambition. She became a member of the famous "beauty chorus" that nightly danced its way into the hearts of New York theatre crowds at the Winter Garden. It was only a little while, Cortland felt sure, Ida Brown's name would be flashed upon Broadway in big letters. "I don't know just what happened after the show that night," said Mrs. Brown. "They told me that Ida and Dorothy Hunt met two men at the stage door. They asked them to take

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What the War Moves Mean

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

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The fight to liberalize Russia has begun. Premier Goremykin apparently has decided the reforms urged by the duma shall not be granted and the Slav progressives cannot now hope to obtain their demands through the voluntary retirement of the reactionaries.

M. Goremykin has just returned to Petrograd from field headquarters, where he went to explain the duma's reform program to the czar. Simultaneously with his return, it is announced at Petrograd, that the government considers the duma's broad demand for reform as untimely. The "government" in Russia always means the bureaucracy. Sometimes it means the czar as well, and sometimes it does not. The presumption is that in the present case the "government" includes the czar. M. Goremykin seems to have won the czar away from the progressive movement, temporarily at least. But the next man to get the czar's ear may undo M. Goremykin's work. Especially may this happen if the teutonic armies continue to press forward against the Slavs. There can

be no doubt but that the czar has begun at least partly to realize how far the bureaucracy is responsible for Russia's present plight. But, it does not follow that the czar must turn to the new democracy as the only alternative to bureaucratic government. He may try to reassert his own autocratic powers which have been largely undermined by the bureaucrats. It is probable, in fact, he is doing this very thing and is counting on the support of the peasants, who hitherto have been almost fanatically loyal to the "little father." Such an attitude on the part of the czar would be acceptable for the moment to the bureaucracy, as tending to hold the liberal in check. But the czar cannot continue to play the absolutist if his armies are unable to withstand the teutonic offensives. The undoubted fact that there has been a stiffening of the Slav resistance since the czar succeeded the Grand Duke Nicholas, has favored his makeshift probable pretensions. The liberals would be vastly assisted in their fight if Petrograd were to be seriously threatened by Von Hindenburg.