

Bar, Ellen Taylor, age 4; W. Cowley, Canadian soldier, name unknown. Casualties among the crew are listed as follows: Deck department, P. J. Murphy, A. B. F. J. Wolf, A. B.; engine department, David Weiss and R. Bell (greasers), Michael Creagan (fireman) not killed (trimmer); victualling department, J. Simpson (assistant purser), J. Kerr (chief steward), J. Chysoen (head waiter), Mrs. Kennedy (stewardess), Miss Green (matron), E. Jones (ship's cook), R. D. Norman (second cabin cook), N. Graham and Thomas Maberly (assistant cooks), C. McQuinty (boots), P. Hughes (bath steward), R. Barlow, J. Winter, J. J. Whelan and W. Skarritt (waiters).

ASKS ABOUT HESPERIAN.

State Department Inquires Gerard to Make Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Whether or not subsequent inquiries from Ambassador Gerard at London confirm the reports that an American seaman named Wolf of Newark, N. J., was lost in the sinking of the liner Hesperian will not be known until the representations which the United States Government will make to Germany if it is established that the liner was sunk without warning by a German submarine.

This statement was made to-day by one of the highest officials of the State Department, who declared that the mere fact, already established, that passengers on board the vessel was sufficient to justify the United States in taking action.

In an effort to get at the facts Secretary of State Lansing to-day called Ambassador Gerard directing him to ask the German Government whether it had received any report on the Hesperian case.

Officials of the Department were without any information at a late hour to-night to confirm the press report from Berlin that Ambassador Gerard had received a note from the German Foreign Office on the Arabic case. In view of the time required to translate the communication into English and then into code and then relaying it by way of Copenhagen no surmise was expressed over the delay.

That Germany should attempt to justify the attack on the Arabic on the ground of military necessity has been conceded. German papers show that the submarine commander had reason to believe that the Arabic was trying to ram him, such explanation, it is thought, might be made.

In the same way it is thought that if Germany admits that one of her submarines attacked the Hesperian she might seek justification in the fact that the vessel was armed with six inch guns mounted aft.

Although Secretary Lansing admitted several days ago that the United States navy was not equipped to meet vessels leaving American ports, could carry mounted guns for purely defensive purposes he indicated that in view of the prominent part which submarines played in the war it might be necessary to modify this ruling.

SOCIALISTS MEET IN BERNE. International Congress Delegates Trying to Heal Wounds of War.

BERNE, Sept. 8.—The efforts of the Swiss and Italian socialists, notwithstanding the war, to reconstruct international socialism and start a new movement culminated in the congress which opened here yesterday. It is attended by socialist representatives from almost every nation in the world.

The first discussions proved that accord was difficult because of the tendency to suspend all decisions and permit the international bureau to discuss certain negotiations recently started. The international executive committee, wishing to protect the structure of the international bureau, adopted the fair-hearted measures of the Berne socialists, refused to convene an assembly of the bureau or authorize a neutral congress, on the contrary, it promised to confer directly with the mandataries of the different nations and to study the situation. These conferences continue.

Strictly speaking, the congress has order of the day, the present question being the establishment of close contact between the different factions separated by the war. Attending the congress are a number of Americans, including Meyer Londoner of Milwaukee. Much is expected from the actions of the Americans.

ANOTHER FRENCH LINE CARGO VESSEL SUNK. Steamer Guatemala, Bound for Philadelphia, Torpedoed—3 Other Ships Victims.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Despatches from Paris report the sinking by a German submarine of the French steamship Guatemala about five miles off Belle Isle. Her crew escaped in two boats. Later the steamer was taken into St. Nazaire, whence the Guatemala was bound to Philadelphia. She was a 5,913 ton vessel, 387 feet long and owned by the French Line. Her crew was taken to the Bordeaux, which was sunk yesterday not far from the scene of the Guatemala's destruction, was owned by the same company.

The British steamship Douro, of 1,603 tons gross, has been sunk by gunfire, presumably from a German submarine, in the Atlantic Ocean. The Douro was bound for the Azores. She was owned by the Elder-Beamline line of London.

The British steamship Carony of Liverpool was fired upon and sunk by a German submarine last night off Cape Balaire, near La Rochelle. One small boat from the vessel, with the captain and fourteen of the crew, is missing. The rest of the crew were picked up by fishing vessels.

The Russian steamship Rhea, of 1,145 tons gross, owned in Helmsingfors, also has been sunk. Her crew was landed.

The Carony, referred to in the above despatch, is believed to be the British liner which was captured by a German vessel owned by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. She was last reported at London on August 16.

ITALY, TOO, MAY BAN COTTON. Washington Expects Kingdom to Join Allies' Contraband Combine.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The State Department to-day without confirmation of the report that the Italian Government has decided to place cotton on the contraband list. Such action, however, has been anticipated in view of Italy's manifest intention of following the lead of her allies in regard to contraband listings. England and France took such a step several weeks ago.

Alcohol to Go Into Powder. PARIS, Sept. 8.—All stocks of alcohol in France, amounting to 290 millions or more, will be requisitioned for the manufacture of powder, the War Ministry has announced. The alcohol will be converted into powder and other products will receive each month sufficient quantities of alcohol for their business.

DR. CONSTANTIN THEODOR DUMBA



Copyright American Press Association. Austro-Hungarian Ambassador photographed on the steps of the State Department building after his conference with Secretary Lansing.

acred that this government would be warranted in asking for the recall of Dr. Dumba upon the facts now before them. Dr. Dumba has admitted that he wrote the letter in controversy, but that he did so in obedience to orders issued by his government.

Unless President Wilson would go to the length of demanding a disavowal by Austria of any intention on its part to interfere in the internal affairs of this country, it is suggested in official quarters that by merely suggesting the Ambassador's recall he would be indirectly informing Austria that such interference was objectionable. Such a course, it was suggested, would enable the President to avoid the risk of a complete severance of all diplomatic relations with Vienna.

Dr. Dumba left Washington to-day for Lenox, Mass. DENIES STRIKE STORY. Manager of "Szabados" Says He Knows of No Dumba Plot.

Apparently nobody knows less about the munitions strike programme drafted by Dr. Dumba than the publisher of the "Szabados" than the publishers and staff of that paper.

At present it appears there is no acting editor-in-chief, or editor of any kind, of the "Szabados" newspaper in New York in which a scheme was outlined to bring about strikes in the Bethlehem steel and munition factories in a matter of days. Dr. Dumba is said to have written a letter to the Vienna Foreign office, discussing plans for the withdrawal of Austro-Hungarian labor from American plants making war supplies for the Allies.

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Envoy May Leave U. S. The impression is growing in Washington that Dr. Dumba will soon leave the United States. Whether this will be accomplished by dismissal at the hands of the President or withdrawal by the Vienna Government is a matter of lively interest. There is reason to believe that action will be deferred pending the arrival here of a copy of the "aide memoire" which is said to indicate a plan to disrupt industry in the United States that this Government cannot ignore.

In going to the State Department to-day President Wilson was evidently moved by a purpose to impress the public with his deep interest in the Dumba incident. The President spent an hour at 10 o'clock with Secretary Lansing in an earnest discussion of the case. It was admitted by Secretary Lansing that the interview was in regard to the Dumba case, but further that Mr. Lansing would shed no more light on the incident or its probable results.

In this connection it became known to-night that Secretary Lansing had cancelled the passport of J. F. Archibald, the American war correspondent who took the Dumba letter abroad. It is reported that Mr. Archibald started back to the United States. In explaining this action officials declared that Mr. Archibald was promoted by a determination to impress American traveling abroad that under no circumstances must they use such documents to protect them in acting as couriers for representatives in this country of belligerent Powers.

A good deal of comment was excited here to-day by a call made by Ambassador Dumba at the Department of State. The call was made by the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba sought an interview with John B. Densmore, the Solicitor of the Department. It is understood that the Ambassador called for the purpose of obtaining information as to what means the Department had at hand to secure employment for Austro-Hungarian workmen in case they returned from the service of munitions factories throughout the United States.

Dumba Continues Efforts. He was informed that the Labor Department could give him no assistance in circulating Austro-Hungarian workmen. It could not be learned whether Dr. Dumba called at the Department of Labor with the consent of the State Department or whether the Department officials were apprised of his mission. Inasmuch as officials already had given Dr. Dumba to understand that the contents of his famous letter had been given the Government offense some surprise was expressed that Dr. Dumba should give further evidence of a determination to proceed with the proposed plan to withdraw Austro-Hungarian workmen from American munition factories.

It is the understanding here that the President and Secretary Lansing are

GERMANS, USING GAS, DRIVE FRENCH BACK

Part of Trenches in Western Argonne Captured, but Attack Is Halted.

AVIATORS BOMBARD METZ. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The Germans to-day launched a new and vigorous offensive in the western part of the Argonne in an attempt to break through the French front. The night communiqué admits that the Teutons, who used asphyxiating gas bombs in their attack, gained a foothold in some parts of the French advanced trenches in the Argonne.

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An artillery battle continued around Arras, in the region of Roye, between the Oise and the Aisne and in the Champagne front.

In the western part of the Argonne the Germans this morning after a vigorous bombardment in which asphyxiating gas bombs were used freely undertook an attack against the French advanced trenches. The attack gained a foothold in some parts in our advanced trenches.

Violently counter attacked by us, they gave up their new attempt to break through our lines.

Following the bombardment of Nancy by German aviators a French squadron threw shells on the military establishments in the Argonne, the Sablonville railroad station at Metz.

The afternoon statement said: Last night was marked by artillery fighting in Belgium, to the north of Ypres, in the Ardennes district, around Arras, in the region of Roye, and in the Aisne district, between the Oise and the Aisne.

At several points along the front in the Champagne district, between Arras and the Argonne, there has been fighting with bombs, and rifle firing, together with intervention on the part of the artillery, but without the infantry taking part.

In the Argonne there was yesterday a violent bombardment in the Harzeux sector, together with fairly active fighting in the northern part of the Woivre. The night passed without incident on the remainder of the front.

German aviators this morning threw down bombs on the plateau of Malzeville, where no damage was done, and also on Nancy, where there were some victims.

Acting in cooperation with British naval aviators, French aeroplanes have bombarded the German aviation camp at Ostend. One of our aeroplanes threw down six shells on the aviation field at St. Medard and on the railroad station at Deuze.

Berlin Tells of British Bombardment of the Belgian Coast. BRUSSELS, via Amsterdam, Sept. 8.—Army Headquarters issued the following statement to-day regarding operations in the west.

A number of enemy ships appeared early yesterday morning before Middelkerke. They bombarded Westende during the morning and Ostend during the afternoon. The enemy ships withdrew again before the fire of our coastal batteries. No military damage was caused. In Ostend two aeroplanes were killed and one was injured.

On this front the day passed otherwise without special incident. The last editor of any kind that Szabados had was discharged on August 14. It was said yesterday at the office, 126 Second avenue, his name was William Warm and he had been editor for only a few weeks, so that perhaps he might be called "acting editor." Mr. Warm's home is at 613 West 166th street. He was in Cleveland yesterday, but is expected back to-day.

Warm's predecessor in office was John B. Dumba, who left his office in Cleveland to establish a Hungarian illustrated paper, "Képes Világ Lap," the first issue of which appears next Wednesday.

Mr. Horvath and others in the office of the "Szabados" certainly never knew of Biro doing any work in munitions factories or working for the Austro-Hungarian Consulate or Embassy. They said also that the editor of the paper, who is not known to them, never saw any of the letters which have been in favor of the German allies of course, but they have advocated no anti-American measures here.

DUPED, SAYS ARCHIBALD. Writer Caught With Official Papers Denounces Teutonic Deceit.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 8.—A "simple, uneducated" letter, handed to him quite casually by the Secretary of the Austrian Embassy in Washington, who came to him to say farewell, that says "James F. Archibald, was all he thought of in his interview with the German authorities, who took the letter from him, showed him that it was in fact a detailed account by the Austrian Ambassador to the United States of a plan to up American arms and ammunition plants.

Archibald gave out an interview here just before he sailed for New York. He asserted he was unaware of any secrecy or mystery attached to the letters he was carrying, and declares that if he had known of their importance he would have destroyed them before his arrest.

In concluding his interview Archibald described himself as "a victim of their [German and Austrian Embassy officials] cunning methods in making me a bearer of an incriminating document." He said in part: "Shortly before the Rotterdam left New York the secretary of the Austrian Embassy came to me to say farewell. During our conversation he remarked casually, 'Will you oblige me by handing over this note to the Vienna bureau.'"

"I had no reason to suspect that serious or base secrets were hidden in the simple, uneducated letter, and I put it in a box among other papers. I learned the contents only when the British authorities intervened."

"Nothing was said to me in New York by the secretary of the Austrian Embassy to indicate that I should observe any mystery in regard to it. To you and to my American compatriots I do not wish to say anything which would harm the German or Austrian plans."

Lightning Kills 4 Swiss Soldiers. GENÈVE, Sept. 8.—Four Swiss soldiers were hurled 8,000 feet to their death by a storm on Monte Generoso, on the borders of Lake Lugano, when lightning struck a group to which they belonged stationed on the peak.

GRAND DUKE SHIFTED; CZAR NOW IN COMMAND

RUSSIA'S ARMY REVERSES CAUSED MANY CHANGES. The demotion of Grand Duke Nicholas as generalissimo of the Russian forces has no meaning, the first important change the czar has ordered. There have been many reports of general disquietude in the administration of the Russian Government and army. Few, however, will indicate the changes since May.

June 27.—Gen. Sukhomiloff resigned as Minister of War. June 29.—Promoted to war was appointed Minister of War.

July 1.—A Russian Ministry of Munitions was created. The czar, on August 2.—The Duma was assembled by the czar to find measures for the acceleration of munition production.

September 1.—Advisory committee, made up of representatives in the Duma and leading financial and commercial figures, was appointed for the administration of the army.

September 3.—Gen. Alexieff was appointed aid to Grand Duke Nicholas to serve as chief of staff.

September 4.—The czar becomes generalissimo of all the Russian forces, Grand Duke Nicholas being sent to the Caucasus.

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GERMANS WITHIN 13 MILES OF WILNA

Capture Wolkowsk, Threaten Railways Over Which Russians Retreat.

HOPE TO FORCE A BATTLE. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Germans captured Wolkowsk, an important railway town thirty-one miles east of Slonim, yesterday and secured a footing in the eastern suburbs of Wilna at a town called Nowe Troki. This place is only thirteen miles from the center of Wilna, which is one of the major points in the new line of Russian defense.

On the road to Prisk, east of Brest-Litovsk, the Russians are still holding the Germans at the Jasiolda River. The Berlin official statement to-day merely says that the battle in this region has not yet been decided.

In Galicia as well the Russians are apparently continuing to check the Austrian advance.

The official German statement to-day says: Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: In the region of Dausieden (near Friedrichstadt) our divisions are making further progress. Troops of Gen. von Eichenhorn's army obtained possession of a few narrow strips of ground intersecting the lakes near Novo Troki, southwest of Wilna, after some fighting.

Between Ostrow and Wolkowsk our attack is making progress. Wolkowsk itself and the hills east and north of it have been captured, 2,300 prisoners remaining in our hands, together with four machine guns.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The enemy has been defeated in the region of Jasiolda, east of Wolkowsk. Further south this division is advancing toward the tributaries of the Rivers Selwianko and Biala.

North of Prushany Austro-Hungarian troops are forcing their way northward through the marshes of that district. More than 1,000 prisoners have been taken.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The battles on the Jasiolda River and east of Drogitach have not yet been decided. The advance was brought to a standstill by a counter attack.

Today's Russian official statement announcing the defeat of two German divisions and the capture of 150 soldiers, 30 German cannon, and a number of machine guns, is a fabrication. No German soldiers, captured on any step, and no cannon and no machine guns have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The counter attack by a German regiment resulted in the advance being checked by a counter attack.

The Austrian official statement issued at Vienna to-day is as follows: The enemy was forced to retreat on a front fifty miles beyond Ikwia while our troops pursued him.

At the same time the Sereth River, German counter attack repulsed the Russians near Tarnopol.

The correspondent of the Times at Petrograd telegraphs that the Germans are apparently rushing operations to secure control of the north and south railroads, and that they have made notable progress. The Russians, he says, are in retreat from Grodno toward Mosty Lida and exposed constantly to the menace of attack.

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MURAD THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

No cigarette you can buy at any price comes to you with such a record, as MURAD—guaranteed by the world's nation's verdict.

Will open September 13th. PHOTIE MACDONALD Photographer of Men.

576 FIFTH AVENUE COR. 47th ST.

STAHN PLEADS GUILTY TO LUSITANIA PERJURY

Remanded to Tombs and Will Be Sentenced This Morning by Judge Hough.

Gustav Stahn, a German deserter, admitted before Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday the falsity of his story that the Lusitania was armed with four guns when she left this port on her fatal trip.

Stahn's three months stay in the Tombs had apparently robbed him of some of his assurance as well as his dapperness. He was down at heel and his hair was soiled. His manner lacked the blithe indifference which he showed the day he was arrested. It is the belief of the Federal authorities that Stahn sacrificed his character for a patriotic attempt to shield the German agents who were behind him in the effort to prove that the Lusitania was unarmed.

Had Stahn's case gone to trial the evidence, it is said, would have reflected seriously on the methods employed by the so-called German secret service here. On the other hand it is contended that the German Embassy and others who were working to prevent a break between this country and Germany were deceived by Stahn, whose story they believed.

Stahn entered his plea of guilty through an interpreter. He was represented by Attorney Harold S. Deming. Judge Hough's chambers after the formal plea was entered.

TURKS LACK RESERVE GUNS. Some Removed From Achi Baba—Sultan Upholds Germans.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Turkish artillery fire at Achi Baba on the Gallipoli peninsula has seemingly slackened of late, it is believed, and the Sultan has ordered the removal of reserve guns on the Turkish front.

The reports that the Sultan of Turkey, in a private conference with the British Ambassador, had agreed to a truce, are believed to be unfounded.

WAR SUPPLIES DELAY LINES. Adriatic and Saxonia Held Up for Hours by Big Carcasses.

The White Star liner Adriatic sailed yesterday after being delayed for nearly six hours by the large load of war supplies she took aboard.

The cargo consisted of 15,000 tons, including several aeroplanes. The Adriatic carried thirteen passengers in the first cabin, and twenty in the second and third.

The Saxonia, a liner of the Hamburg-Amerika line, was also delayed several hours through loading late cargo. She carried no deckload, but her hold was filled to capacity. She carried 242 stowage passengers, all of whom were required to show their passports before the ship sailed.

CHAPEL IN QUIRINAL OPEN. Pope Removes Interdict on King's Palace Imposed by Pius IX.

ROME, Sept. 8.—Pope Benedict has removed the interdict placed by Pope Pius IX, on the chapel of the Quirinal Palace, which has been closed to worship since 1870, when the King fixed his residence there.

The Quirinal is now converted into a hospital for soldiers. It is that fact which has led Pope Benedict to remove the interdict against the chapel.

Cockrell Case May Not Go to Court. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 8.—Francis Marion Cockrell, Jr., son of the ex-Senator, probably will not face trial next Saturday on the charge of shooting William J. Bradley on August 4. It is understood the case will be settled out of court.

Alles Gain in Heavy Fighting. LONDON, Sept. 8.—There was a gain in the Suvla Bay front, it is believed, as the Allies made some progress.

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L.M. GATTE & CO. Jewellers. WE are pleased to announce that, despite the embargo placed on the export of Platinum by European Governments, our prices for designs executed in this metal will not be increased until further notice. Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral.