day, September 7. His explanation failed to convince and the request for his recall is the result.

Although friction between this Government and Ambassador Dumba did not reach a serious point until the recent disclosures regarding his efforts to tie up munition plants in this country engaged in making war supplies for the Entente Allies the relations between the Ambassador and ex-Secretary Bryan were decidedly cool during the closing period of Mr. Bryan's tenure.

This was due, it has since been learned, to a report made to the Austrian Foreign Office by the Ambassador of a conversation which took place at the State Department between himself and Secretary Bryan immediately after the torpedoing of the Lusitania.

The Ambassador's report, which was also transmitted to Berlin, and which was credited with having gone far toward stiffening the backbone of Germany against the demands of the United States for a disavowal of the Lusitania incident, quoted Secretary Bryan as stating that, regardless of the firm tone of the first Lusitania note, the United States would never go to war over the outrage.

Von Jagow Lets Cat Out of the Bag

It has subsequently been learned that the German Foreign Minister, Dr. von Jagow, during one of his interviews with United States Ambassador Gerard on the subject informed the latter of what Mr. Bryan had been quoted as saying.

The story goes that Mr. Gerard, who was considerably upset over the intelligence, immediately cabled to Washington to learn if the report was true. It required much explanation to set Germany right and in the meantime Ambassador Dumba found Mr. Bryan not half so confiding.

Since Mr. Bryan's exit from the Cabinet this Government was led to believe that Dr. Dumba had changed his tactics and was earnestly working with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to get Germany to agree to a modification of her submarine warfare and to comply with the demands of the United States with respect to both the Arabic and Lusitania cases.

Consequently Washington was not fully prepared for the shock when news was received from London telling of the arrest there of James F. J. Archibald, an American correspondent, and the seizure from his effects of a sensational autograph communication from Dr. Dumba to his Government proposing that the Ambassador be authorized to tie up ammunition plants in this country by calling out the thousands of Austro-Hungarians employed in them.

The letter, which referred to an enclosure containing a detailed plan for such a walkout, prepared by the editor of a Hungarian language newspaper published in New York, went on to say that in addition to being able to effect this strike by bringing to the attention of the Austro-Hungarian workers notice that they were committing treason against their fatherland by helping to make war supplies for the Entente Allies opportunity would be afforded to relieve these workers from the poor conditions and long hours under which they worked.

German Missives Seized.

In Archibald's belongings were also found a communication from the German Ambassador to his Government and a private letter written by Capt. von Papen, Military Attache of the German Embassy, to his wife, telling how he, in collaboration with Dr. Albert, the German Privy Councillor in charge of the propaganda in this country, had prepared a statement answering the charges of "pernicious activity" published in the American press against Dr. Albert. The Von Papen letter is also said to have referred to the statement as something which "Washington officialdom would swallow."

Archibald, who was armed with an American passport entitling him to pass through the lines to Germany and Austria, was to have delivered these communications. The correspondent, with his original passports cancelled, is now travelling back to the United States under emergency papers, the British authorities having released him, it is understood, at the request of this Government, which, it is believed, means to subject him to an examination after his return here.

On Tuesday Ambassador Dumba came to Washington from the summer embassy at Lenox, Mass., and that afternoon held a conference with Mr. Lansing behind closed doors. When the Ambassador entered the Secretary's office he was smiling, and was inclined to talk, having previously at Lenox given out an interview justifying his action.

THE SUN was able to print the following morning the fact that Dr. Dumba, despite the character of his letter to the Austrian Foreign Office, had told Secretary Lansing that he had been acting in line with instructions from his Government, which had directed him to circulate among all Austro-Hungarian workers in American munition plants, copies of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian "treason decree." Under this decree such workers made themselves liable, if they ever returned to their fatherland, to severe imprisonment or even death.

The subsequent silence of the State Department and the White House gave rise to the report that this Government was inclined to seek a way out of the difficulty without demanding the Ambassador's recall. This impression was quickly dispelled yesterday, however, when President Wilson early in the morning adopted the unusual procedure of walking over to the State Department and calling on Secretary Lansing.

DR. DUMBA RETICENT.

Won't Comment on Incident and Goes to Bed Early.

Dr. Dumba, who is staying at the Hotel St. Regis, declined to comment last night on the action of the Government in requesting his recall. He was told of the news some time before it was made public in Washington.

About 6 o'clock he left the St. Regis and went to the Ritz-Carlton, where it was said by the management he had dinner on the roof with the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff. He returned to the St. Regis at half past ten and retired. About 7 o'clock a long telegram reached the St. Regis from Washington.

This was telephoned to Dr. Dumba at once by Prince Alfred du Hohenlohe Schillingsfurst of the Austrian Embassy, who is staying with him here. The Prince said that the Ambassador had not been surprised by the news in the telegram, but refused to make any comment upon it or the request for a recall.

Count von Bernstorff also declined to make any statement on the Dumba case. Early in the afternoon he said that he did not expect to see Dr. Dumba either yesterday or to-day, as he was expected to go to Lenox to-day. After his dinner with Dr. Dumba he again said he had nothing to say about the case.

MR. AND MRS. FREDERIC C. PENFIELD

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United States Ambassador to Austro-Hungary, who may receive his passports as a result of the Dumba incident, and his wife, who was Mrs. Anne Weightman Walker, and who inherited a fortune of $60,000,000.

DUMBA THE NINTH ENVOY SENT HOME

3 British, 2 French, 2 Spanish and 1 Turkish Diplomat Preceded Him.

CITIZEN GENET THE FIRST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Three British Ministers, two French Ministers, two Spanish Ministers and a Turkish Ambassador, who by their own actions had made themselves objectionable to this Government, have been recalled at the request of the United States in the course of our national history.

Since 1793, when President George Washington brought about the recall of Citizen Genet, an overzealous Minister from France, the United States has been quick to resent any interference by foreign diplomats accredited to this country in the internal affairs of the United States. Genet came to this country as the first representative of the French Citizens Committee of Safety, which ran the Republic of France during the period following the execution of Louis XVI. At that time France and Great Britain were engaged in war and despite the proclamation of neutrality issued by President Washington Genet came here armed with blank commissions to be distributed among American citizens willing to fit out privateers to prey upon British commerce.

Because of the aid furnished by France during the American War of Independence, and peculiarly because of the fact that France was now fighting for the maintenance of her new born republic, there was just enough sentiment in this country favoring help for France as to encourage Genet in his denunciations of the American Government's neutrality stand.

Launches Stormy Campaign.

Landing at Charleston, S. C., the Frenchman immediately launched a crusade in behalf of privateering expeditions. As his progress northward continued his denunciation of England and his criticism of the American Government grew in intensity and rancor. Genet's persistent efforts to force his views on the United States Government finally resulted in a revulsion of the popular feeling that had sympathized with him in the beginning. President Washington demanded and secured the envoy's return to France.

In recalling the Minister at the request of Secretary of State Jefferson the French Government offered to punish Genet for his action, but this suggestion was not encouraged by the United States.

Next to violate the hospitality of the United States was the Spanish Minister, the Marquis of Casa Yrujo, who attempted in 1805 to bribe a Philadelphia newspaper editor to represent Spanish contentions on controversies between the United States and Spain.

The Spanish Government took the hint of the United States and directed the return of the Minister. As the latter failed to leave, though not dealing with the State Department, he was handed his passports and ordered out.

British Minister Offends.

Four years later, in 1809, F. J. Jackson, British Minister at Washington, overstepped the bounds of propriety by accusing the United States of bad faith in having accepted from his predecessor an agreement which this Government knew the Minister was not empowered to enter into. In recalling Minister Jackson the British Foreign Office announced that the British sovereign had acquiesced, but not with any expression of displeasure over his Minister's action.

When subsequently it appeared that Great Britain was likely to continue her legation here indefinitely in the hands of a Charge d'Affaires, the United States Government served notice that it also would withdraw the American Minister from London, whereupon the British Government quickly sent a new Minister to the United States.

Minister Poussin, from France, used impertinent language toward the Secretary of State in 1849. He was forthwith handed his passports and notified that the United States would deal with the Government of France through other channels. France promptly disavowed the impudence of her representative.

In 1855 it was discovered that Minister Crampton, from Great Britain, with three British Consuls, was engaged in enlisting recruits in this country for service under the British flag in the Crimean war, the arrangement being, however, that the actual enlistment should take place in Canada after the recruits reached there. Mr. Crampton got his passports and the exequators of the Consuls were revoked.

Sackville-West Next.

Of particular interest in emphasizing the traditional sensitiveness of the American Government toward any attempt on the part of foreign diplomats to meddle in the domestic politics of the United States is the case of Lord Sackville-West, British Minister to the United States in 1888.

The Minister, being imposed upon by a Republican party worker, was induced to write a letter advising an American correspondent to vote for Mr. Cleveland at the following election. The Minister was asked to leave, and the British Government notified of the fact through the American Minister at London. Lord Salisbury, in replying to this notice, acquiesced, but with the reservation that Great Britain could not assent to the view that a Government to which one of its Ministers was accredited could, with or without reason being assigned, solely determine on the Minister's acceptability or retention.

Replying, Secretary of State Bayard admitted that the British Foreign Minister was correct in principle, but that the circumstance of the case forced his Government to the belief that Sackville's act constituted an "intentional interference in our domestic politics."

In 1898 the Spanish Minister, Dupuy De Lome, wrote disrespectfully of President McKinley and was handed his passports. There has always been more or less mystery concerning the departure last fall of A. Rustum Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, who gravely offended this Government by giving out interviews suggesting that the United States Government heed its own lynchings when undertaking to inquire into the Christian massacres in Armenia and other parts of the Turkish Empire, although no announcement was made that the Turk's recall had been demanded he left Washington shortly afterward on an indefinite "leave of absence" and has never returned.

DUMBA RANKED AS ABLEST DIPLOMAT

A Colleague Called Him the Best in the Washington Corps.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—"He is the shrewdest, ablest Ambassador in Washington."

This was the judgment of Dr. Dumba given by one of his colleagues just before the British authorities seized James F. J. Archibald, the bearer of the Ambassador's plan to provoke strikes in American munitions factories.

The same diplomat said to-night: "Every man's a fool when he's found out; but Dumba is still the peer in ability of anybody in the entire corps here."

Dr. Dumba has been one of the closest advisers of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. He is credited with having had a happy knack of knowing just how far Germany could go without actually inviting hostile action by the United States.

Perhaps the keynote to Dr. Dumba's character is furnished by a remark he made to a friend when he came to Washington to explain the letter he entrusted to Archibald.

"I am not Ambassador here merely to conduct correspondence with your Government. As the representative of my Emperor and as an Austro-Hungarian whose country is involved in a life and death struggle it is my duty to do everything I can to prevent its enemies from securing assistance. I have acted as a patriot; I could have done nothing else."

Dr. Dumba realizes that his choice of a messenger was a mistake. He believed that Archibald would confide his despatches to an attendant or conceal them somehow until Dutch territory was reached.

Dr. Dumba is witty and ingratiating and has made many friends during his two years stay in Washington. Soon after his arrival he attended a dinner of the Gridiron Club and made an effective speech, devoted wholly to the friendly relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary.

Mme. Dumba was in Austria when the war broke out. She cabled her husband that she wanted to come to Washington, but feared she would be seized by a British cruiser.

Dr. Dumba thereupon wrote a note to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, asking for assurances that Mme. Dumba would not be disturbed. It is no secret that Sir Cecil wrote a curt note to Dr. Dumba telling him that the British Government did not make war upon women. Mme. Dumba of course was not molested and arrived safely in the United States.

SWISS FIND NEST OF SPIES.

Big Plot Discovered, It Is Reported—21 Arrested.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The *Daily Express's* correspondent at Geneva says that a vast espionage plot against France and England has been disclosed in Geneva.

A German officer named Luden and twenty others have been arrested as spies. It is expected that other arrests will follow quickly.

La Touraine Not Delayed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The American Embassy has not received instructions so far to investigate German submarine activity off Bordeaux. The French Line denied the rumor that the sailing of La Touraine has been delayed until Sunday.

BASIS IS SOUGHT TO PUNISH ARCHIBALD

Department of Justice Is at Work Examining the Penal Code.

WHERE THE ONUS RESTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Definite information was obtained to-day that a high official of the Department of Justice has begun an examination into the evidence at hand relating to the action of Capt. James F. J. Archibald, the American correspondent, who is alleged to have sought secretly to convey messages from the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, to his Government, with the view of determining the possible applicability of provisions of the Penal Code to this case.

Officials of the Department of Justice and of the State Department are taking an intense interest in this inquiry because of the resentment felt over the embarrassment brought on this Government by Archibald's act.

The impression exists here that if proper means are found to procure the punishment of Archibald the Department of Justice will be prompt to act. It was said to-day that District Attorney Marshall at New York will probably conduct the investigation for the Government.

The Pertinent Section.

The section of the Penal Code which relates to "criminal correspondence with foreign Governments" is being studied by officials of the Department of Justice with reference to the possibility of invoking it in proceedings against Archibald.

This section provides that any citizen of the United States, whether residing in this country or abroad, who "without the permission of this Government, directly or indirectly, commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign Government or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any dispute or controversy with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States; and any person being citizen or resident within the United States or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and not duly authorized, counsels, advises or assists in any such correspondence with such intent, shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than three years."

The enactment specifies, however, that nothing in its provisions "shall be construed to abridge the right of a citizen to apply, himself or his agent, to any foreign Government or the agents thereof for any injury which he may have sustained from such Government or any of its agents or subjects."

This latter specification is not regarded as having any relavancy to the Archibald case. An important aspect of the provision, however, is the apparent necessity incumbent on the Government to establish the existence of a full knowledge on the part of Archibald of the character of the correspondence he is said to have attempted to deliver to the Austrian Government.

Report of Being Duped.

Archibald was quoted in a cabled report of an interview he is said to have given out before sailing from Rotterdam on his way back to the United States that he had been duped by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington and that he was not aware of the character of the mission he had sought to execute.

It was pointed out further that difficulty might be encountered in convincing a jury that Archibald's action comes within the definition of the offence described in section 5.

The constitutionality of this statute has been questioned at times and the Supreme Court never has passed upon it. It was enacted in the second Administration of George Washington, with the view of preventing such acts as were committed by a Dr. Logan, who went to France and represented to the French Government that the true attitude of the American people was much more favorable to the French cause than was that assumed by President Washington.

This was about the time that Citizen Genet came to the United States with the purpose of getting support for France. Dr. Logan incurred much public disapproval and Congress acted promptly in providing punishment for a citizen who might repeat this offence.

JOBS FOR GERMANS 'TO PREVENT CRIME'

Employment Bureau Manager Denies Teuton Government Is Behind Scheme.

That the German employment bureau at 136 Liberty street, opened for the purpose of supplying with jobs Germans who have thrown up places in munitions plants, had been instigated by the German authorities here or had even been officially sanctioned by the German Embassy was denied with much emphasis yesterday by those at the head of it.

It was explained by Hans Liebau, manager of the bureau, that the scheme was in the nature of a private charity, conceived by himself and other German sympathizers with the view of aiding Germans who felt constrained to give up their jobs as a result of the warning by the German Government that by working in such plants they were violating the laws of their country.

"I know nothing about Dr. Dumba's scheme," he said, when asked if he were not attempting to carry out the same plan the Ambassador had outlined in the Archibald correspondence. "If he had in mind a Government bureau to get men to leave such plants then our plan is very different. We have no connection with the German Government and the money all comes from private sources, from persons who are anxious to keep these patriotic German workmen from becoming destitute. We have an arrangement with the German Consulate, it is true, by which men applying there for help are directed here, but that is all."

Mr. Liebau said that in a month about 200 applicants for jobs had appeared, of whom about 60 per cent. had been placed. These men, he said, were for the most part skilled workmen and even included professional men, such as engineers, architects and chemists.

Count von Bernstorff, who was at the Ritz yesterday, declined to discuss the employment bureau. He said that he knew nothing about it.

Balkan Outlook Pleases Italy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Sept. 9.—Premier Salandra conferred to-day with the Ministers of War, Treasury and Munitions. He will preside to-morrow at a Cabinet council which was delayed owing to the visit of Gen. Joffre, the French commander in chief. The situation in the Balkans is regarded optimistically here.

NEW YORK PAPERS ON DUMBA INCIDENT

Editorials of English Publications All Declare President Acted Rightly.

GERMAN OPINION GIVEN

New York newspapers have the following editorial comments this morning on the dismissal of Ambassador Dumba:

The World.

In demanding the recall of Dr. Dumba President Wilson has done more than rebuke an indiscreet diplomatist who was found guilty of grossly reprehensible conduct.

He has served notice upon both Germany and Austria that there is an end to the anti-American conspiracy which they have subsidized in this country in flagrant disregard of international good faith and international decency.

The President's note of dismissal will be read with no less attention and interest in Berlin than in Vienna. The punishment falls directly upon Dr. Dumba, but the President's action in its entirety is directed to all whom it may concern.

The Times.

Waiting too long and evading her plain duty, Austria has brought upon herself the humiliation of having to be told that her Ambassador to the United States is no longer acceptable and must be recalled.

The language of the instructions to our Ambassador at Vienna gives rise to the impression that the disposal we have made of Dr. Dumba's case does not end the matter. Dr. Dumba had no scruples about making an American passport cover his guilty designs against us. If there are others who have been equally unscrupulous their time of reckoning may come.

The Herald.

A great wave of relief and feeling of satisfaction will sweep over the United States because of the action of President Wilson in asking for the recall of Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador.

Relief because of the knowledge that the President has nerved himself to do a drastic and unpleasant thing without unnecessary delay; satisfaction because the action on the part of the President is bound to bring to an end the humiliating and scandalous propaganda which has been conducted against the neutrality and sovereignty of the United States, using this country in many ways as a base for hostile operations against belligerents.

The Tribune.

In demanding the recall of Mr. Dumba President Wilson has taken the only course compatible with the dignity and honor of the United States. The Austrian Ambassador has admitted that he was guilty of gross improprieties. The Administration has acted firmly and commendably.

It is not too much to hope that the dismissal of Dumba may carry to Germany the pointed assurance, as only deeds can, that the United States is determined to make its rights respected.

The New Yorker Herold.

As it is our endeavor to treat the war in a more dispassionate and objective manner than the local pro-British newspapers, we cannot but confess that Dr. Dumba invited the fate that befell him.

The pro-British newspapers embittered by the defeats the Teutonic allies are inflicting on their adversaries, seized upon this sentence as a welcome basis for a new campaign of hatred, and the President had to yield. However, he went further than he might have gone. Instead of intimating to the Vienna Government that to grant leave of absence to the offender, reserving his recall for a later date, would be a welcome way of disposing of the incident—a procedure usually followed in such cases—the President selected the rougher road of a curt dismissal. This mode of getting rid of Dr. Dumba is calculated to increase the tension between this country and the Teutonic allies.

PHILADELPHIA.

Public Ledger—In instructing Ambassador Penfield to inform the Austro-Hungarian Government that its representative, Dr. Dumba, no longer is acceptable to the country and requesting his withdrawal President Wilson did the only thing possible to do under the circumstances. He could not have done less and maintained even a shadow of self-respect. He could not have done less and retained the respect and confidence of the American people.

The *Record*—To put it brutally Ambassador Dumba has been handed his hat and cane and asked what's his hurry. The verdict of the country upon this outcome of the revelation of Dumba's plotting against the industrial peace of the United States will be "Well done, Woodrow Wilson." And we trust that the significance of the President's attitude and of the popular approval of his decision will not be entirely lost upon some other members of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington. Dumba is going. Who wants to be next?

The *Inquirer*—This is the first genuine ray of light that has come out from Washington since the European war began. The United States has been played with. But at last here Wilson has come to the conclusion that if this country is to be respected something more than mere words are necessary. And so Dr. Dumba is to go.

BALTIMORE.

The *American*—An Ambassador holding such views is a menace to the peace of any country to which he is accredited. Dr. Dumba was discovered too soon to permit of his doing any vast amount of havoc, but there is no doubt what might have happened had he been allowed to continue his rabid and dangerous propaganda in this country.

The summary action taken in this case should prove a salutary warning to other foreign representatives who have been just as active, but who have so far been shrewd enough to prevent a full exposure of their acts. There are members of the German Embassy whose conduct has run close to the danger line and whose activities employed in the same manner as those of Dumba have been a menace to the strict neutrality of the United States. A careful watch on such diplomats is fully justified by the exposures that have led to the demand for Dumba's recall.

LEFT 10 CHILDREN TO FIGHT.

Italian Reservist's Family Living in One Room.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The Mayor of Bologna, according to despatches from that city, learned to-day that a reservist who has just gone to the front left his wife with ten children, of whom the oldest is 13 years and the youngest 3 months, all living in one little room. The Mayor offered to send eight of the children to boarding school, but the mother refused to accept the offer, saying the separation from her husband was bad enough.

"The only thing that enables me to bear his absence," she added, "is the company of my children."

TEUTONS CAPTURE DUBNO; RUSSIANS GAIN IN GALICIA

Czar's Troops Lose Key to Southern Line of Defence, but Rout Germans and Austrians Near Tarnopol and Tremhowla.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Austro-Germans captured the strongly fortified position at Dubno yesterday. Dubno is the southern extremity of the railway which runs south from Riga. It is consequently the southern key to the present Russian line of defence. Its loss is the most serious reverse the Russians have met with since the fall of Brest-Litovsk and Kovno.

The capture of Dubno was announced by the Austrian War Office to-night, the statement saying merely that Austrian Landwehr cavalry had entered the city.

The Austrian statement added:

North of Olyka we have broken through the Russian front. The barrier forts on the upper Ikwa are now in our hands.

If the Russians, however, are destined to retreat yet further into the interior they seem prepared to do so with greater resistance and at more terrible loss to the Germans. Furthermore, it does not appear that the present line of defence is to be relinquished as readily as was the former one, which ran through Kovno, Grodno and Brest-Litovsk. At every point from the northern extremity of the battle front to the borders of Bessarabia their resistance is constantly becoming stronger and stronger while in corresponding ratio the progress of the Germans is becoming slower.

In Galicia yesterday occurred the greatest Russian victory of many weeks. A sudden and violent offensive was begun near Tarnopol and before the Germans could recover from the shock their advanced forces had been routed and the Russians had captured 200 officers, 9,000 men and a considerable quantity of war material.

This success had been preceded by others along the line of the Sereth. On August 7, on the lower Sereth, the Russians turned back the German attempts to advance and made 1,000 prisoners, including eleven officers. And on the same day at a point further north 2,500 prisoners, including forty officers, were made. Nearly 12,000 prisoners were taken in the course of two days fighting.

An official communication from Petrograd, made public this evening says that an additional victory was achieved by the Russians south of Tarnopol Tuesday and Wednesday. The engagement occurred southwest of Trembowla and the Austrians were driven back toward the Strypa. The Russians made 150 officers prisoners and captured 7,000 men.

The communication adds that since September 3 on the Sereth front the Russians have made 17,000 prisoners and have taken a total of 353 officers.

Petrograd Describes Successes.

That part of to-day's official Russian statement which recounts the successes in Galicia was as follows:

In Galicia near Tarnopol yesterday we achieved a great success against the Germans. The German Third Guards Division and the Forty-eighth Reserve Division, reenforced by an Austrian brigade, with great quantities of heavy and light artillery, according to statements made by prisoners, had been preparing for several days for a decisive attack. This was fixed for the night of Tuesday-Wednesday. Forestalling the enemy, our troops took the offensive and after a stubborn fight on the River Dolionka the Germans were completely defeated Tuesday evening.

At the end of the engagement the enemy developed an artillery fire of most extraordinary intensity. Only the impossibility of replying with the same weight of metal prevented us from further developing the success we had obtained. The Germans, besides suffering enormous losses in killed and wounded, left prisoners in our hands more than 200 officers and 8,000 men. We captured thirty guns, fourteen of which were of heavy calibre, many machine guns, gun-limbers and other booty.

After a brief pursuit our troops occupied their former positions on the River Sereth. The Emperor, having received a report of the defeat inflicted upon the enemy, sent an order to express to his valorous troops his joy and thankfulness for their success and the heavy losses inflicted on the enemy.

Russian Counter Attacks.

The Russian War Office issued a supplementary statement later in the evening, as follows:

The enemy is carrying out a series of attacks with the evident object of driving the Russians back on the right bank of the Dwina.

Especially persistent enemy attacks are reported from the region about Skidel. The Russians continue their premeditated retreat, occasionally delivering counter attacks. At Sukohoff the Germans fled after the Russian counter attack. Between the Niemen and the Pripet the Russians are retreating to the region of the Selwianka and Rushany. On the left bank of the Pripet, by an energetic offensive, the enemy cavalry and infantry were checked on the Kamienka-Kashizski-Pinsk roads.

North of Dubno, which is thirty-one miles east of the Galician border, the Germans are meeting with strenuous resistance. They appear, however, to be creeping forward, bit by bit, though it is apparent that their accompanying losses must be far in excess of what they were during the early days after the present advance was begun with the fall of Warsaw. Dubno is one of a triangle of forts designed within recent years to withstand any attempt to invade Russia from Galicia. The other units in the triangle are Luzk and Rowno. But Luzk fell more than a week ago, so at the present only one in the original chain remains.

Berlin Announces Gains.

To-day's official German statement was as follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: From the Baltic as far east as Olita there has been no important change. Between Jeziory and the Nieman the enemy is defending himself stubbornly. Our troops, nearing Skidel, south of the Niemen, defeated the enemy, who is retreating behind the Selwianka. On the western bank there remain only some rearguards. This army group has taken 3,550 prisoners and ten machine guns.

Army group of Prince Leopold: The Selwianka has been reached at various places during the fighting with the rear guards of the enemy. South of Bushany a crossing has been forced. Austro-Hungarian troops continue to advance through the forest northeast of Sielce.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The northern bank of the Jasiolda has been gained near Chomsk. By reason of our advance in a northerly direction the enemy has been compelled to evacuate his positions near Kartusskuja-Beresa. Between the Sporowski and the canal we gained further ground.

Southeastern theatre of war: The northern wing of the enemy's forces which had advanced south of Ostrow and toward the Sereth has been driven back.

AUSTRIAN LOSS HEAVY.

Only a Remnant of Force Saved at Tarnopol.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—It was a fortunate circumstance which enabled the first official despatch from the Czar's headquarters to give good news of fighting on the Galician frontier, says the Petrograd correspondent of the *Daily Mail*. The Russians won at Tarnopol by a bold and well conceived manœvre executed with dash and decision.

The Austrians were taken by surprise. They had been misled by statements representing the Russian army as exhausted and spiritless. The result of the attack was that the Austrians saved only a remnant of their forces by the extravagant use of shells which had been accumulated for an intended advance.

The correspondent remarks that the official despatch to the effect that the Russians were unable to reply to this fire was not intended to imply that there was a lack of ammunition. But there was a local shortage. From official information the correspondent learns that the shell situation is improving rapidly.

The Austrians' object in planning the advance thus checked was to establish themselves in the districts of Russia where the soil is rich and the people are well to do. They would find the barns full of grain in the provinces of Podolia, Volynia, and by heavy fines could squeeze great contributions from the farmers. On the other hand success in this region would have had the effect of outflanking the Russian forces in the neighborhood of Kovno.

FOR POLISH AUTONOMY.

Parliamentary Programme Calls for End of Persecutions.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.—The War Stores committee in the Moscow district passed resolutions to-day demanding a coalition Ministry in which the people of the country can have confidence. The Petrograd City Council has passed a resolution of a similar character and the feeling that all officials who have been responsible for blunders should be dismissed is constantly growing.

The programme of the new Parliamentary majority has been discussed by the Council of Ministers. This programme is understood to call for autonomy in Poland, amnesty for political and religious offences, complete cessation of religious persecutions and the removal of restrictions upon Jews. Several high Government officials are said to have assured members of the Duma that they approve many of the reforms proposed by the new majority in Parliament.

Austrian Army Head Has Cholera.

ROME, Sept. 9.—Gen. Conrad von Hoetzendorff, the Austrian commander in chief, has been stricken with cholera, according to a press despatch from Udine. Confirmation of the report is lacking.

SEE LOSS TO RUSSIA IN CHIEF'S REMOVAL

German Papers Consider Grand Duke's Demotion "Beginning of the End."

SOME PAY HIM TRIBUTE

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Sept. 9.—The demotion of the Grand Duke Nicholas by the Czar, who has himself assumed the leadership of the Russian armies, is the topic of long articles in the German press.

There is a diversity of opinion as to the reasons for the Czar's move, some papers ascribing it to political motives, others to what they call the Grand Duke's failure. The majority of the leading papers, however, pay a frank tribute to the Russian ex-war chief. On one point the German press appears to be unanimous, judging from to-day's editorials, that no matter what the reasons for the demotion were, the effect will be detrimental to the Russian Empire both in a military respect and as far as the internal situation is concerned. Some papers call the change "the beginning of Russia's end."

The *Tageblatt* thinks the Grand Duke was removed because, notwithstanding his undeniable gifts in the strategy of retreating, he bears the responsibility for the catastrophe in Poland and Galicia, his influence being shattered in consequence.

Major Moraht, the military critic of the *Tageblatt*, who from the first has seen defeat for the German plans in the Russian retirement, says to-day that Gen. Alexieff would never have accepted the place of Chief of Staff except on a promise of improvement in the strategic situation.

The *Lokalanzeiger*, calling the Grand Duke "a brave and honorable enemy and an able leader," says his displacement means the removal of the Government party's strongest supporter and a loss to the army.

The *Morgenpost* calls the Czar's cousin "a brutal and bloody man, without leadership talent, the destroyer of his army, his land and his people."

"Final proof of the approaching breakdown of the army and the State" is seen by the *Vossische Zeitung* as a result of the Grand Duke's demotion.

The *Boersen Zeitung* thinks the change may be calculated to impress the other members of the Quadruple Alliance with the view that Russia is doing everything possible to ward off impending events. Besides, this paper thinks, the move was directed against certain coteries in the inner political life of Russia.

The *Tageszeitung* sees a "very real defeat for the Grand Ducal party," whose head was the former commander in chief.

LEAVES FOR NEW POST.

Grand Duke Departs From Petrograd for Caucasus.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Grand Duke Nicholas and his headquarters staff started for the Caucasus last night, despatches from Petrograd announce. Emperor Nicholas bade adieu to the Grand Duke at the station.

The London press expresses great concern over the demotion of the Grand Duke and other changes in the Russian high commands. Many papers, however, point out that in a crisis as grave as that in which the Russian Empire finds itself at present the Czar's assuming supreme command is only natural and may result in many advantages and a general turn to the better.

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