STRAITS LOSS HUGE; RESULTS ARE SMALL

Gen. Hamilton Reviews the Dardanelles Operations Since May 5.

TURKS' VALOR PRAISED

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Lord Kitchener has received a despatch from Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, commander in chief of the Anglo-French forces in the Dardanelles, giving an account of the operation from May 5, after the allied troops had gained a foothold on the Gallipoli Peninsula, up to July 1. The despatch was made public to-night.

Gen. Hamilton's account, while permitting no insight into the actual present military situation at the straits, draws a vivid word picture of the gigantic struggle. He tells repeatedly of the enormous losses on both sides and lays emphasis on the difficulty of the territory and the stubbornness of the defence, two factors which have reduced the warfare on the peninsula to an "inch by inch fighting." The allied commander indirectly pays tribute to the valor of the Turks.

Troops Wiped Out.

"The steady advance of the British," says the General, "could be followed by the sparkle of bayonets until the long lines entered smoke clouds. The French at first made no move, then, their drums beating and bugles counding the charge, they suddenly darted forward in a stream of skirmishes, which seemed for a moment to cover the whole southern face of the ridge of Kereves Dere.

"Against these the Turkish gunners turned their heaviest pieces, and, as the leading groups stormed the first Turkish redoubt, in black bursts high explosive shells blotted out both assailants and assailed.

"The trial was too severe for the Senegalese Tirailleurs. They recoiled; they rallied. Another rush forward; another repulse. Then a small supporting column of French soldiers were seen silhouetted against the sky as they charges upward along the crest of Kereves Dere.

"Not until next morning did any reliable story come of what had happened. The net result of the three days fighting had been a gain of 600 yards on the right of the British and 400 on the left and in the centre. The French captured all the ground in front of Farm Zjimmerman, as well as the redoubt.

Counter Attacks Severe.

"The German leaders of the Turks were quick to realize the advantage the attackers had gained," Gen. Hamilton continues, "and by counter attack after counter attack tried to wrest away the trenches they had lost.

"Everywhere our assailants were repulsed," says the account, "and now for the first time I felt that we had a fairly firm foothold upon the Gallipoli Peninsula."

That was on May 10 and Gen. Hamilton was able to relieve some of the exhausted men on the firing line after eighteen days and nights of uninterrupted fighting.

"During this breathing space," says Gen. Hamilton, "I realized that we had now nearly reached the limit of what could be attained, mingling initiative with surprise. The enemy was as much in possession of my numbers and dispositions as I was of his first line of defence.

"The opposing fronts stretched parallel from the sea to the Strait, and there was little scope left for tactics which would bring fresh battalions against the line of unbroken barbed wire. Siege warfare was soon bound to supersede manœuvre battles in the open."

Killed 3,000 Turks.

The British commander tells of how he divided the front into four sections; then described the fitful fighting up to May 18, when the Turks made a violent assault on the British positions with forces estimated at 30,000, under command of the German Field Marshal, Liman von Sanders himself. But the British held firm, leaving more than 3,000 Turks dead within open view of the trenches.

"The next four days," the account says, "were chiefly remarkable for carrying through negotiations for the suspension of arms, which actually took place on May 24.

"On the 20th of May white flags with red crescents began to dot the Turkish lines. Presently a Turkish staff officer and two medical officers met a British officer between the lines. An informal armistice was reached and stretcher parties on both sides began collecting the wounded.

"Meanwhile it was observed that columns were on the march in the valley up which the Turks were accustomed to bring reinforcements. As evening drew on the enemy's concentration continued and a message was sent stating that no clearing of the dead and wounded could be allowed during the night. The stretcher parties fell back and immediately firing broke out."

It did not win for the Turks, Gen. Hamilton asserts, as the British guns repulsed them. But as the Turks were anxious to bury their dead, and as human sentiment and medical science were in favor of the removal of the dead and wounded, arrangements with a representative of Essad Pasha were finally effected.

"The negotiations resulted in a suspension of arms from 7:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. May 24," continues the report. "The burial of the dead was finished at 3 P. M. Some 3,000 Turkish dead were removed or buried in the area between the opposing lines."

Gen. Hamilton does not state how many British were buried, but says that both sides observed the ethics of the situation to the letter.

TURKS BOMBARD CAMP.

Attack on Allies' Quarters Near Kemikle Liman.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Amsterdam, Sept. 20.—The War Office issued the following statement to-day:

"Our reconnoitring parties near Anafarta on Saturday night drove away similar parties of the enemy and successfully threw bombs into the enemy's trenches.

"Our artillery successfully bombarded Saturday the enemy's camp near Kemikle Liman.

"Near Sedd-el Bahr our artillery silenced the enemy's guns which had bombarded the centre of our positions.

"Our reconnoitring detachments approached the trenches of the enemy near Kervesdere, which was successfully attacked with bombs.

"On Saturday forenoon our coast batteries bombarded the Caman positions of the enemy's artillery and infantry near Sedd-el Bahr. In the afternoon a warship of the Patrie class and hostile batteries on the mainland near Sedd-el Bahr shelled our coast batteries for one hour without damage.

ARCHIBALD RETURNS DENYING TRICK TO SMUGGLE OUT DR. DUMBA'S NOTE

Put Austrian Envoy's Letter in Safe Deposit Vault on Ship.

PAPERS SEIZED BY BRITISH AGENTS

Continued from First Page.

for word, its contents. Feeling that there might be a strong anti-American sentiment in Germany, and not knowing to what extent that might inconvenience those travelling with me, I asked Prince Hatzfeldt to prepare me an open letter stating that I was friendly to their cause. This was a letter of only a couple of lines and could be read in a moment in case of necessity, and intended to be used only in the event we were subjected to any local hostile demonstration. There were a few letters to officials, but these I, of course, had not examined.

"Dr. Dumba's letter was given to me most openly at the last moment on the dock at the foot of the steamer's gangplank, just before sailing. Hundreds of persons were about and there was not the slightest suggestion of secrecy. Of its contents I had absolutely no knowledge. It was in a small, sealed envelope, without special seal, however, and owing to the open manner in which it was publicly handed me I supposed, of course, that it simply referred to my work. I feel that the very openness of the manner in which the letter was given me shows that Dr. Dumba had no intention of using me or my passport as a shield for the transmission of any improper letter, but knowing personally that I was sailing, simply availed himself of the opportunity of having his note delivered direct.

Explains Putting Away of Letters.

"Last year when I went abroad I was compelled to land at Plymouth, England, when the copper on the ship was seized, and had to proceed through London to Holland. Anticipating that it would be embarrassing at this time to carry any German written letters recommending me to German officials, through England, I placed most of my papers in the ship's safe deposit box, intending to leave them should it be again necessary to proceed overland through England. I saw no reason, nor do I know now, why, because the Rotterdam called at Falmouth, I had not the right to have any German written papers in my possession, or was subject to arrest when I was a through American passenger on a neutral vessel with no intention of landing in England or even going ashore.

"I did not consciously break either the spirit or the letter of my passport, or of any law, but merely did what every traveller crossing the ocean does, by carrying notes or small packages as an accommodation to friends, just as I did when I returned from Germany last year, when I carried several letters and official despatches to our State Department for Ambassador Gerard and packages for Mrs. Gerard and others. Of course, in doing this for Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard I did it simply as a matter of friendship, precisely as I carried the letters in this case.

"I regret the affair, not so much on my own account as on account of the far reaching consequences to friends, especially Dr. Dumba. The letter to Baron Burian, whom I have known several years, was, as already stated, given me so openly that I thought it related merely to my work in the field.

"I was in no sense a 'courier' for any belligerent and am positive that all concerned will bear out this statement.

"My counsel, Frank J. Hogan, Esq., of Washington, has called my attention to an interview telegraphed from Rotterdam, via London. The major portion of the interview is quite correct, but the last paragraph has obviously been added and manufactured out of whole cloth. The sentence added to the end of the despatch says:

"'I am the victim of the cunning method of the Austrian and German Embassy officials in making me the bearer of an incriminating document,' and quoted me as saying that I had been tricked into carrying this letter by these officials.

Not Tricked, Says Archibald.

"As I have never had any reason to suspect any such thing, and have never for a moment harbored any such thought, I wish emphatically to deny the use of any expression of that kind. I do not think that I was the victim of any trickery, nor do I believe that any official of either embassy acted in any way except in the best of faith."

After issuing the statement Mr. Archibald told what happened at Falmouth when he was taken from the steamer.

"At Falmouth," he said, "the military authorities boarded the steamer and asked me and others if we had any despatches for Germany. I said I did not. They asked me if I had given anything to the purser to keep for me. I again answered no. Then they asked me if I had a safe deposit box and I said I had. They asked me for the key and having got it they first searched my cabin and then the box. I had hid nothing. The Dumba letter and the others were put in the safe deposit box for the reason I have given in my statement.

"The four officers took the letters ashore and came back in about two hours. They told me I was under arrest and that I would have to go ashore with them. They were very polite and told me to take anything with me I cared to. I took a suit case and we were landed. I was taken to the police station in Falmouth and spent that night in a cell. Meanwhile the Rotterdam had sailed. I wish to make a point of the fact that every courtesy was extended to me by the authorities.

"I telephoned the next morning to Ambassador Page in London and to Consul-General Skinner at Plymouth. When I was released a few hours later an officer apologized for the error made in placing me in a cell. He said that an order had come for my 'release instantly' and he commented on the word 'instantly.' My journey to Ramsgate, where the Rotterdam was being held for me, was facilitated. I passed through London at 5 o'clock in the morning and when I arrived at Ramsgate a young naval reserve who was a member of Parliament took me out to the ship in a fast naval launch. He also apologized for the inconvenience I had suffered. Up to that time no one had told me what the trouble was.

Passport Was for Return.

"When I arrived at The Hague Minister van Dyke sent for me. He said he had been advised to take up my passport and to issue a return. This return passport was for a direct return. It did not say I must return 'directly.' In other words I could have remained in Holland had I wanted to. Naturally I wanted to return immediately to straighten out this matter."

Turning then to the matter of the Dumba letter, Mr. Archibald said that it was a secretary of the Ambassador who handed him the letter as he was boarding the ship in Hoboken.

He said that on the night of the anniversary of the birth of Emperor Franz Josef he had dined with Count von Bernstorff and others and that he at that time offered to carry anything to Germany that Count von Bernstorff might wish to send. He received the clock and a note for Countess von Bernstorff and a bonbon dish and a note for Princess Hatzfeldt. At the suggestion of Minister van Dyke, he said, he left the gifts with the German Minister at The Hague. The letters were of course held by the British authorities. He said that Capt. von Papen also sent letters to him at his hotel here for delivery in Germany.

Mr. Hogan said he had no idea what statute would be used if the Government had any idea of prosecuting Archibald. Mr. Archibald when coming up the bay, said he didn't know either, but that "if they want to get you they can always find a statute under which to do it."

Copyright Underwood & Underwood.

James F. J. Archibald leaving from the Rotterdam.

Will Go to Washington to Explain Part in Great Diplomatic Tangle.

TELLS HIS STORY OF FUTILE VOYAGE

Publication of Letters Carried by Archibald Delayed Indefinitely.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The publication of the letters carried by James F. J. Archibald, the intercception of which at Falmouth by the British authorities caused the clash with Ambassador Dumba, has been postponed again, and it cannot be said when they will be made public. It is understood that the American State Department is objecting to the publication of the papers and the British Foreign Office is desirous of obliging that Government if possible.

ARCHIBALD NOT CALLED.

State Department Hasn't Asked for Correspondent to Appear.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—State Department officials said to-day that no appointment had been made for J. F. J. Archibald, who carried the letters that resulted in the request for the recall of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, to come to the Department. It is thought quite probable, however, that Archibald will desire to visit the State Department to make some statement regarding the incident in which he was a central figure.

At the State Department it is said that no proceedings in regard to Archibald are contemplated there and that any further action in his case will be in the hands of the Department of Justice.

Minister Van Dyke, at The Hague, took up Archibald's passport when the correspondent arrived in Holland, on instructions from Washington. This action, it is said, is all that the State Department can do as regards Archibald. The Department so acted because it held that Archibald had abused the privilege of an American passport by serving as a despatch bearer for Ambassador Dumba and attaches of the German Embassy.

For the present the Department of Justice will take no action in the Archibald case.

DR. DUMBA SOON SAILS.

Ambassador Will Quit Country on Sept. 28 for Rotterdam.

Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, will sail for Rotterdam on Tuesday, September 28, by the steamship Rotterdam, which took to Falmouth the documents that impelled President Wilson to ask for his recall.

Dr. Dumba will not be molested by the British Government at that port, but will be permitted to go on to Rotterdam.

POLK SEES WILSON.

Dumba Case Is Considered, Is Belief in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Frank Polk, acting Secretary of State, had a conference with President Wilson at the White House to-night. While Mr. Polk declined to disclose the object of the conference, it is the understanding that the Dumba case was under consideration.

It is known that officials are somewhat puzzled over the delay of Austria-Hungary in acting on the request of the United States that Ambassador Dumba be recalled. There is reason to believe that Ambassador Penfield at Vienna has advised the State Department that public comment in Austria on the Dumba incident is adverse to the Ambassador.

He is said to have been criticised at home for bringing about the situation that prompted the United States to demand his recall.

Mr. Lansing Spends Day Fishing, Helping Land 18 Bass.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Secretary of State Lansing through his secretary announced to-night that he had no information to give out; that he had not communicated with Washington and that he had received no Monday newspapers. He said he had not received a copy of the Dumba letter in any form.

Mr. Lansing with his father-in-law, John W. Foster, spent all day fishing on Lake Ontario, landing eighteen bass.

ITALIANS FIRE KORSTNICA.

Retaliate for Austrians' Use of Incendiary Bombs.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Sept. 20.—The following official statement was issued to-night by the Italian War Office:

Small engagements, favorable for us, occurred on Mount Lavanech, Mount Tofana and Mount Trauchkofel.

In the Plezzo Valley the enemy, considering that it was impossible for him to regain the lost positions, threw incendiary bombs upon Cozsoca and over Plezzo, which practically burned down.

Our artillery retaliated, setting fire to Korstnica, where movements of troops were occurring.

On the Carso plateau our artillery expelled enemy troops from the Mount Cosichs forest, which was set afire.

ADAMELLO ATTACK FAILS

Austrians Report Repulse of Italians on Tyrol Border.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, via London, Sept. 20.—The following official statement was issued to-night by the Austrian War Office with regard to the fighting against the Italians:

In the Tyrol borderland the Italians attempted a vain attack in the high mountain regions of Adamello and the Dolomites.

On the Carinthian front the situation is unchanged.

In the region of Flitsch the remainder of the enemy troops retired out of reach into their former positions.

Our airmen dropped bombs on the station and stores of Arslero.

War's British Dead, 602 in a Day.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Official Press Bureau reports to-day that the casualties were 26 officers, of whom 11 were killed, and 1,598 men, of whom 591 were killed.

BRITAIN MAY TAX TEA 25 CENTS A POUND

War Revenues Also to Be Raised on Sugar, Coffee, Liquor and Tobacco.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is expected to present to-morrow a plan for increasing the revenues of the Government on a colossal scale by imposing many and heavy new taxes and discarding the scheme of meeting the tremendous war expenditure by borrowing.

The greatest secrecy has been observed by all connected with the budget's preparation, and no intimation has been given regarding what measures it will propose. It is considered practically certain, however, that the greater portion of the cost of maintaining the war will be paid hereafter from the current revenue, by the imposition of exceptionally heavy new taxes.

It is inevitable that these taxes should be not only for the length of the war, but should remain in force for years afterward to meet the interest on the huge amounts already borrowed to carry on the war, pensions, caring for wounded soldiers and the dependents of those killed.

It is estimated that $525,000,000 is needed immediately through the new taxes, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer probably is planning to raise considerably more. Many financial experts are of the opinion that the Government has been guilty of a serious blunder in postponing the plans for the war budget so long.

It is not believed that the new scheme includes making the income tax affect the workman's wages. The chief sources of new revenue will be additional levies on commodities of universal consumption, chiefly tea, which may be taxed a shilling a pound. Additional taxation is expected on sugar, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, and an increase of 25 per cent. on tobacco is predicted. There will be a heavy excise duty on alcoholic drinks. After all possible has been obtained by taxing commodities the Chancellor will attack the main bulwark of the Exchequer, the income tax.

THE SUN'S correspondent has good reason to believe that a system similar to the "war tax" (on liquors, telegrams, telephones, &c.) now in force in the United States will be adopted of collecting the tax from salary earners at the source of increase.

It would not be a surprise if a big feature of the new budget were a novel tax on war profits. The Government is convinced that it is contrary to the public interests for any one to make personal profits from the war. It is notorious that many have been made rich since the outbreak of hostilities, and it is the belief that the State is entitled to a big share of these profits.

PRINCE PONIATOWSKI ARRIVES.

French Banker Said to Represent Foreign Financial Interests.

Prince Andre Poniatowski, a banker of Paris and San Francisco, arrived in New York from Paris on the steamship Rotterdam yesterday and went to the Plaza Hotel. It is understood that the Prince, who was a close friend of E. H. Harriman, is representing foreign financial interests in this country.

When asked last night at the Plaza to speak of the war loan now being negotiated in this country by England and France Prince Poniatowski begged to be excused from making any comment. He leaves for San Francisco to-day.

THREE VOLCANOES ACTIVE.

Vesuvius, Aetna and Stromboli All in Eruption at Once.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—For the first time in history, so far as known, the three volcanoes of Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli are in active eruption at the same time.

None of the eruptions is serious, however, according to a despatch from Rome.

FRENCH GUNS SHELL GERMANS' TRAINS

Long Range Artillery in Attack Upon Station at Thiaucourt.

ARRAS IS BOMBARDED

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—There was heavy artillery firing all along the French front during most of to-day. In the eastern Argonne the Germans exploded a mine near the French trenches. The French long range artillery was able to bombard the railroad station at Thiaucourt and stopped one train which was about to leave the station. Another train escaped at top speed.

The night communiqué was as follows:

In Artois our batteries delivered a heavy fire upon the German positions. The enemy's artillery also has maintained a great activity and especially has bombarded with heavy calibre projectiles the suburbs of Arras.

Before Fay and Dompierre to the southwest of Peronne the mine warfare continues. In the region of Roye there was fighting with bombs.

In the Champagne district our batteries directed an accurate fire, to which the enemy responded at the end of the day by a bombardment of our cantonments which caused only slight damage. Between the Aisne and the Argonne the cannonading was less intense.

In the eastern Argonne, at hill 285, the enemy exploded a mine near our trenches.

In the Woevre and in Lorraine we have been able at several points to ascertain the results of our fire. A column of infantry and its auxiliaries was scattered on the road from St. Maurice to Thillet.

At the foot of the hills of the Meuse in the region of the Calonne trench, in the forest of Apremont, north of Flire, and at the north of Regnieville the enemy's earthworks have been seriously damaged.

Our long range artillery has reached the railroad station at Thiaucourt. One train left the station at full speed; another was brought to a stop by the projectiles.

Between Puzieux and Delme we cut a one span bridge of railway iron on the road from Metz to Chateau-Salins.

In the Vosges there were artillery actions in the valley of the Fave, in the valley of the Fecht, at Schratzmaennelle, Altmatt and at Brauenkopf.

The afternoon statement said:

In the Artois district our artillery last night delivered a violent bombardment against the works of the enemy and interfered with their provision trains. The German batteries showed particular activity in the environs of Arras and on the front along the Crinchon River, where the cannonading was accompanied by a spirited rifle fire and outbursts from the machine guns.

The firing of the enemy was also fairly well sustained in the regions of Foucaucourt, Herleville and Tracy-le-Val, and brought out an energetic response from our side.

In front of Fontenoy the Germans on several different occasions opened with infantry fire, but they did not come out of their trenches. In the vicinity of Berry-au-Bac last night saw fighting with bombs, artillery and rifle firing. On the canal between the Aisne and the Marne we took possession at a point to the east of Sapigneul of a German listening post.

In the Champagne district our artillery replied to a bombardment of our positions to the north of Camp de Challons, and checked the fire of the Germans' heavy artillery. To the north of Perthes a depot of munitions within the enemy's lines was blown up.

Between the Aisne and the Argonne district the artillery of the enemy maintained its activity during all last night; his fire was answered with energy.

In Lorraine our batteries continued their destructive fire upon the works of the enemy, and brought into their field certain routes by which the enemy has been securing provisions.

In the vicinity of Ban de Sapt French field artillery dispersed a detachment of German pioneers.

GERMANS HIT FLEET.

Say British Attack on Belgian Coast Was a Failure.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—To-day's official report of the German War Office covering the operations on the western front contains the German version of the bombardment yesterday of the Belgian coast by British warships. The German statement says:

Enemy ships which bombarded Westende and Middlekerke (on the Belgian coast) without result withdrew before our fire. Some of these ships were struck.

Along the front there were no special incidents.

ATTACK ST. MENEHOULD.

German Bombardment Kills Civilians—City Hall Damaged.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—German long range artillery bombarded St. Menehould last night, killing a large number of civilians. Among those killed was the Assistant Mayor. The City Hall and other public buildings were damaged.

The Rheims-Verdun Railway is not far east of Menehould and probably was the objective of the German bombardment. The German lines are about eight miles north of St. Menehould, at Vienne-le-Chapeau.

Artillery Attacks on Belgians.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The official Belgian communiqué, telegraphed to-night from Havre, is as follows:

The night of the 19th and 20th was calm. The day of the 20th was marked by artillery actions few in number and generally of little importance.

SCHWAB'S ENEMY ARRESTED.

Ex-Strike Leader, Who Made Threats, Taken at Allentown, Pa.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 20.—Following rumors of a conspiracy against the life of Charles M. Schwab, which have been heard here for several days, David Williams, the leader of the Bethlehem Steel strike several years ago, was arrested here to-night. Williams was one of the small number of men not taken back after the strike and he settled in Allentown, becoming editor of a Socialist newspaper.

The arrest was made on a warrant charging immoral conduct sworn to before Alderman Bower by Edward Borden, who said his address is 233 East Thirty-first street, New York. His wife, Mary, he says, left him early in May.

The police say that they have complete accounts of the alleged conspiracy against Mr. Schwab, but decline to quote more of the report than that Williams had said the Socialists would "raise hell in Bethlehem." It is reported here that it is mostly because of the alleged Allentown conspiracy that Mr. Schwab is protected by a bodyguard. It is said that more arrests may result.

EVENTS IN THE WAR ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY

SEPTEMBER 21.

The Allies gain along their entire line from Rheims to the Argonne in the ninth day of the battle of the Aisne, and the German line shows its first signs of weakening. Gen. von Kluck, commanding the German right wing, is in danger of being enveloped.

The Germans remove the entire Belgian civilian population from Liege, which they are fortifying.

Russian cavalry takes Dubiecho, on the San River, 30 miles west of Przemysl.

The Serbo-Montenegrin troops invest Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

President Poincare of France orders a formal protest to all the neutral nations against the destruction of Rheims Cathedral by the Germans. Pope Benedict in a letter to the Kaiser says the destruction of the Cathedral calls for God's vengeance.

470 ON A BURNING LINER SAVED AT SEA

Greek Steamship Athinai Destroyed; Two Other Vessels Take Off Passengers.

NOT A LIFE IS LOST

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 20.—Four hundred and seventy passengers and crew of the Greek steamship Athinai were rescued in mid-ocean yesterday when the vessel caught fire and was abandoned.

Two steamships answered the Athinai's distress signals. The first to arrive was the Anchor liner Tuscania, which took off 408 persons. The British steamship Rumanian Prince was soon on the scene and took off the rest.

The Athinai is supposed to have sunk after she was abandoned with the fire raging in her hold.

The following wireless message from the Tuscania was received by C. H. Harvey, agent of Marine and Fisheries:

Heard calls of distress at 8:30 A. M. yesterday and arrived on spot at noon. Sent line across the Athinai. Transferred passengers about 4 P. M. She was abandoned about 8:30 P. M.

Rescued 408 passengers and crew. The Rumanian Prince rescued 61. Only one life lost, man who jumped overboard. We left wreck at 10:30 P. M. Burning furiously in Nos. 1 and 2 holds. Position 40:54 north latitude, 58:47 west.

CAPT. MCLEAN.

The Tuscania is bound for New York from Glasgow, but it is believed she may enter this port and discharge some of the passengers of the Greek liner.

A later wireless message received at the Anchor Line offices from Capt. McLean said that no lives were lost.

Capt. McLean's rescue ship was 458 miles east of Ambrose lightship when his message was sent. The second wireless said:

Have on board 341 passengers and 68 crew from Athinai. Rumanian Prince has balance, 61. Every one saved.

The Tuscania will reach New York Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.

Capt. Bogiazides of the Athinai sent this message to his agents here, using the wireless of the Anchor liner Tuscania after abandoning his ship:

We were on fire from Saturday 3 A. M. between Nos. 1 and 2 holds. We were trying hard by all means to put it out, but it was impossible owing to the rapid spreading of the fire. Sunday, 4 P. M., in latitude 40-50 north, longitude 58-47 west, we were compelled after our vessel was all aflame to abandon her.

All our passengers and crew were saved. Sixty-one of our crew are coming to New York with steamer Rumanian Prince, British oil tank. All passengers and rest of our crew are coming with steamer Tuscania.

WAR WAGES JUMP AGAIN.

Allis-Chalmers Co. Will Also Increase Its Force.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 20.—The Allis-Chalmers Company, which has been booming since the European war brought in large contracts for shells, has given its second wage increase to its employees and has arranged to enlarge its working force on March 1.

Before the war contracts were received there was a wage cut of 10 per cent. in the shops and 25 per cent. in the office. In July one-half of this cut was restored, and to-day the men began working on the old regular scale.

More than 1,000 men have been added in the last two weeks and the company is arranging to double its output by operating a full night force.

Tartan Waists

THERE'S something about the new plaid waists that you cannot easily resist. It isn't the Tartan patterns (though they are as pretty as can be) and it isn't the little different "tricks" of cuff and collar and button. It's all of these things put together. The prices are $2.98 to $5.98.

The Waist Department is only ONE of the good places to visit at

Bloomingdale's

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

CLICQUOT THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

STEFANSSON REPORT TELLS OF HIS FEATS

Explorer Says That He Is Well Equipped; Will Try to Traverse New Land.

OCEAN SOUNDINGS FAILED

MONTREAL, Sept. 20.—The Naval Department at Ottawa to-day received from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, an official account of his work in the far north up to August 22 last. Stefansson states that he is now, for the first time, adequately equipped, and tells of the further efforts he intends to make to ascertain the extent of the new land discovered by him last year.

The report is as follows, being dated Herschell Island, August 22, via Nome, Alaska, September 17:

"After separating from support party April, 1914, proceeded north approximately on 140th meridian, beyond 73 degrees north latitude, thence by more easterly course toward Cape Alfred. Forced by adverse currents to land at Norway Island, landing June 26. Ninety six days out from Alaska, carried 1,386 meters, no bottom, sounding from forty miles off mainland shore to fifty miles off Banks Island. Ordered North Star to meet us Norway Island and waited there, putting up dry meat to take place of pemmican for dog feed.

"Following spring, ice conditions excellent, so started south to hunt for North Star September 1, as she was overdue. September 11 found the Mary Sachs hauled out and winter house built ten miles southeast of Killet. We could not relaunch the vessel on account of lack of timber, so we were forced to winter 200 miles south of the limit of the arc we explored.

Currents Became Too Strong.

"Left Killet for the ice trip February 9, 1915, went northwest from Cape Alfred to north latitude 76 degrees 40 minutes, then northeast on account of lateness of the season, as the open water and head currents had delayed us. Currents had become too strong.

"We carried back fifty miles and landed on the south end of Patrick Island June 1. Proceeded north, finished mapping west coast Patrick Island June 18.

"We discovered a new land of considerable but unknown size near north latitude 78, west longitude 117, and followed its coast south-southeast by east for three days. Its total demonstrable extent of coast is over 100 miles in nearly a straight line. The land in parts is rugged, and game is abundant.

"Started south June 22, rated chronometers July 14 to 20. I crossed Banks Island diagonally with dog packs. Reached home August 8. No accidents or hardships on trip or at home; no illness.

"The Polar Bear, Capt. Lane, arrived at Killet on August 11, and reported the North Star, which I had sent Wilkins to fetch, two weeks overdue at Baillie Island. I therefore chartered the Polar Bear as the only chance of attaining the needed northerly base to get supplies from Herschell Island and land them at the furthest attainable point north.

Starts From Herschell Island.

"I will sail from Herschell Island tomorrow with my first adequate outfit. I have had the southern party winter at Point Cockburn.

"The schooner Alaska, Capt. Sweeney, wintered at Baillie Island, and there Engineer Blue died of scurvy. Capt. Sweeney was sick, but has recovered. Anderson went by sled from Baillie to Cockburn last fall and later attempted to carry mail to Norman. Capt. Sweeney reports that he failed on account of his supplies giving out. Eskimos brought the mail from Baillie Island, and it should reach Ottawa in November.

"No serious illness is reported from Cockburn, and work is progressing well for the northern party.

"I hope for a base on Patrick Island and a further journey into Beaufort Sea and the exploration of the land already discovered and reported.

"Further reports will be sent back with Polar Bear from where she lands us. Cannot afford to delay for writing now."

British Intern Baron von Bissing.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Mysteriously spirited away by detectives from his home in Kensington, Baron von Bissing, half-brother of the German Military Governor of Belgium, was interned today. The Baron, who is a naturalized British subject, fought vainly for months to retain his liberty. He is said to be detained at Islington Workhouse while the war lasts.

Banking Service

To the strength of resources of this Company is added a modern organization which enables it to render unsurpassed service in banking and personal trust matters.

A booklet just issued tells briefly of this service and of the strength and organization behind the service.

Ask for this interesting and instructive booklet, if you have any banking or personal trust business to transact.

Bankers Trust Company

Resources, over $225,000,000

16 Wall Street

Powerful Portraits. Sympathetic and Simple.

PIRIE MACDONALD Photographer-of-Men.

576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47 TH ST.

BRITAIN SURE U BOAT SANK THE HESPERIAN

Admiralty Has Fragment of Torpedo Which It Says Wrecked Liner.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The official press bureau has issued a statement called forth by the German denial that any submarine was near the Hesperian when she was sunk, saying a fragment of a torpedo found on the vessel is in the possession of the Admiralty. The statement is as follows:

"In reply to statements from Berlin denying that any submarine was operating in the neighborhood of the Hesperian on September 4, undoubted proof exists that a German submarine in the locality in which the Hesperian was attacked attacked and sank other ships north and south of that spot on September 4 and 5.

"The explosion was of the type caused by a torpedo, which is conclusively proved by a fragment found aboard the Hesperian before she was sunk, which is now in the possession of the Admiralty."

MINE THEORY PERSISTS.

Berlin Thinks Hesperian Case Settled, Also That of Orduna.

BERLIN, via wireless to London, Sept. 20.—It was stated semi-officially here to-day that an early settlement of the Arabic case is expected to end the submarine controversies entirely. The Hesperian and Orduna cases already are regarded as settled, it is said.

It is understood that Ambassador von Bernstorff and Secretary of State Lansing have reached a complete understanding and will proceed at once to settle the Arabic case as the two other cases have been settled already.

The belief in Berlin is that Washington will accept the German statement that the Hesperian was not attacked by a German submarine, but probably struck a mine, and the report of the submarine commander that the Orduna sought to escape, which would justify his shelling the ship.

As a curtain raiser event we offer a limited number of

Men's SILK LINED Saks Overcoats at $17

With the understanding that you cannot get them at this figure after this week is over.

¶ It is against our policy to quote comparative prices, but this event almost makes us wish it wasn't, for the value is unusual in the extreme. As for the coat, it is just such a garment as practically every man wants, conservative or otherwise. We would not call it a formal coat, nor yet an informal coat, *it being rather both than wholly either.*

¶ It is for street and evening, proper at noon, and perfect at night-time. Fits the special occasion, and gives a special touch to all occasions. Made of fine soft finish Oxford Cloth, in a clever knee length model, with plain or silk-faced lapels; combining conservative lines with the easy dignity of style, and

Silk Lined to prove that its beauty is not skin deep!

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th St.

Store opens 9 A. M. Closes 6 P. M., Saturday inclusive.