

DUMBA NO LONGER ACCEPTABLE AS ENVOY; PENFIELD INSTRUCTED TO ASK HIS RECALL

GERMANS REPORT GAIN IN ARGONNE OVER BIG FRONT

Crown Prince Is Making
New Effort to Pierce
French Lines.

TAKE 2,000 PRISONERS
AND 48 MACHINE GUNS

Bombardment by Allies Seems to
Be Dying Down Without Ex-
pected Infantry Attacks.

RUSSIANS MAKE BITTER STAND

With Fresh Supplies of Ammunition,
Still Aggressors in Some
Sectors.

Fortress of Dubno Falls to Austrians

In the Argonne forest in France,
where, according to Berlin, the
Germans have gained French
trenches over a front of one and a
quarter miles, the infantry attacks
have ceased, but the big guns still
are operating. This offensive has
been under direction of the German
Crown Prince.

Of the fighting in Russia and
Galicia, the Germans and Austrians
again report advances in Russia,
while the Russians claim another
big victory in East Galicia, near
Trembowla, and the capture of more
than 7,000 officers and men.

The fortress of Dubno, one of the
triangles in Volhynia, a short dis-
tance north of the Galician border,
has fallen to the Austrians.

No reports have been received of
the operations on Gallipoli Penin-
sula, but a Sofia dispatch says the
allies are concentrating large forces
for a renewed general attack.

LONDON, September 9.—The Ger-
man Crown Prince is making another
determined attempt to break through
the trench lines in the Argonne, and
Berlin says he has captured trenches
over a front of one and a quarter
miles and to a depth of from 300 to
500 meters, capturing 2,000 prisoners,
forty-eight machine guns and sixty-
eight mine throwers. Paris admits the
Germans have gained a partial success,
but declares that in most instances
they were thrown back with heavy
losses. Fighting was in progress all
day and throughout the night, and
was still going on when the last
report was issued. This doubtless is
the German reply to the artillery bom-
bardment which the allies kept up for
fifteen days, but which now seems to
be dying down without any infantry
attacks following it, as had been antici-
pated. Instead, except for heavy gun
action south of Arras, bomb throwing
seems to have taken its place.

THINGS MOVING MORE SLOWLY
ALONG EASTERN FRONT

Along the eastern front things are
moving more slowly again, after the
Russian offensive in the southeast, in
which they claimed a substantial vic-
tory, had helped to liven up matters.
From the Gulf of Riga to Oltza,
south of Kovno, the German state, the
situation is unchanged, while the
center from that point to and beyond
the Pripiet marshes continue to ad-
vance.

Thence to the Roumanian frontier
the Russians still are the aggressors;
they are endeavoring to prevent an in-
vasion of Bessarabia. On the whole,
with fresh supplies of ammunition,
they are making a better stand. They
are aided, doubtless, by the rains, which
are turning the roads into quagmires.
The only news from the Dardanelles
comes from Turkish sources which re-
port an artillery action in which the
big Russian ships took part.

THE PATTERSON, commanded by Lieut-
enant H. R. Stark, won the similar
pennant for the destroyer class, and
the K-8, under command of J. Lewis, won
that for the submarines.

The battleship trophy for excellence
in gunnery was awarded the Georgia,
Captain R. E. Counts, while that for
the destroyer class went to the Pat-
terson, and for the submarine class to
K-8.

PENSION CIVIL EMPLOYEES

South Carolina Congressman Wants
Law Applying to Soldiers Extended
to All Government Workmen.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., September 9.—
Congressman J. Ragsdale, of South
Carolina, speaking to-day before the
United Association of Post-Office Clerks,
denounced the present pension system
as "iniquitous," and said he intended
to work for the passage of a law which
would give pensions to civil employes
of the Federal government as well as
to soldiers.

Frank T. Rogers was re-elected
president of the association.

ELMER N. HANCOCK DEAD

For More Than Thirty Years Was
Editor of Savannah Morning
News.

SAVANNAH, GA., September 9.—
Elmer N. Hancock, for more than
thirty years editor of the Savannah
Morning News, was found dead in bed
at his home here to-day. Acute indig-
estion is believed to have been the
cause. He was seventy-one years of
age.

ZEPPELIN EXPLODES

FOLLOWING FALL,
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
AMSTERDAM, September 10.—A Zeppelin
flying over Kockelburg, a suburb
of Brussels, lost its propeller and fell,
according to news here, the concussion
of the fall causing an explosion, which
destroyed it.

The Zeppelin previously had been
sight of flying over Brussels, towards
Antwerp, on Tuesday evening. It was
returning on Wednesday morning when
it fell, landing on top of a house.

Ship Brings Bodies of Submarine Dead

Remains Recovered From Hulk
of F-4 Start on Vessel for
United States.

HONOLULU, September 9.—The dead
of the submarine F-4, in eight caskets
draped with the American flag, were
placed to-day aboard the United States
steamship Supply to be sent home.
Shortly afterwards the steamer sailed
for San Francisco.

Four of the bodies, which had been
identified, occupied separate coffins, and
will be sent to relatives. The fragmen-
tary remains of only nine others of the
crew of twenty-two were recovered from
the debris-filled wreck, and these
occupied the four other coffins, which
will be sent to the National Cemetery
at Arlington, Va.

As the funeral cortege, escorted by
three artillery companies and a mili-
tary band, moved through the streets,
crowds stood with bared heads. Flags
were at half-mast.

Governor L. B. Pinkham, Mayor J. C.
Lane and military and naval officials
had places in the procession and at-
tended the services held at the naval
station.

The four identified bodies were those
of George T. Ashcroft, of Los Angeles;
Ivan L. Mshan, Lima, O.; Charles H.
Wells, Norfolk, Va., and Frank H.
Herzog.

SEVEN MIDSHIPMEN ACCUSED

Recommended for Dismissal From
Naval Academy for Hazing or
for Falsehoods.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—Seven
Midshipmen have been recommended
for dismissal from the Naval Academy
by the acting superintendent for hazing
or for falsehoods in connection with
the recent hazing investigation.

Secretary Daniels to-day notified the
accused midshipmen, offering them op-
portunities to make explanations. Their
names were not made public.

A large number of midshipmen were
recommended for disciplinary action,
for other objectionable conduct not
amounting to hazing.

Under the regulations, midshipmen
may be dismissed without a court-mar-
tial if guilty of more than one offense
of hazing.

One of those recommended for dis-
missal was found guilty of more than
seven offenses. Practically all the
others recommended for dismissal were
found guilty of more than one offense.

BRITISH OCCUPY BUSHIRE

Steps Following Failure of Persian
Government to Punish Murders
of English Officers.

LONDON, September 9.—Because of
the killing of two British officers near
Bushire, Persia, and the Persian gov-
ernment's failure to punish the tribal
chief concerned, who, it is declared,
was assisted by Germans, Bushire, a
city of upwards of 15,000 on the
Persian Gulf, was occupied by the
British without opposition on August
8, according to advices to Reuters.

Conditions in Persia are growing worse,
the advices add. The Persian Central
Telegraph line has been cut since Au-
gust 15, and the road from Bushire is
completely blocked. The gendarmerie,
it is declared, are unpaid and disas-
tressed, and fighting is reported among
tribes outside of Kashan, between Te-
heran and Isphahan.

In their latest Zeppelin raid over
England, the Germans apparently have
succeeded at last in striking at the
heart of London. The inference may
be drawn plainly from various cable
dispatches which have passed the censor
that the German aeroplanes dropped
bombs on the old city of London proper,
within the metropolitan district, and
the hotels, business districts and the old
landmarks famous the world over. In
this district are normally thousands of
American tourists at this time of the
year, although their number is far be-
low the average this summer, on ac-
count of the war. The Germans in their
Zeppelin attacks have aimed repeat-
edly at London. They have suc-
ceeded previously in dropping bombs
within the metropolitan district, but,
so far as is known, no earlier attempt
produced the effects of Wednesday
night's raid. It appears significant
that the British authorities, in an-
nouncing the result of the attack, con-
fined themselves to an account of the
casualties, making no reference to
property damage, as was done in
earlier announcements of the kind.

It may be inferred that the bombard-
ment was of so serious a nature as to
arouse fears on the part of the Amer-
icans in London that their friends in
this country would be alarmed for
their safety. The censor passed a dis-
patch stating that there were no
Americans among the dead or wounded.

A cablegram from the London office
of the Chicago Daily News said that
all three were safe. Carefully worded
articles in London newspapers con-
firmed a similar intimation, the Cham-
berlain speaking of the raid as
"London's first glimpse of the war at
close quarters."

AERIAL ATTACK JUSTIFIED
BY INTERNATIONAL LAW

WASHINGTON, September 9.—A
cablegram confirming press dispatches
that no Americans were killed or in-
jured in the Zeppelin raid on London
reached the State Department late to-
day from the American embassy at
London.

While the State Department officials
did not care to commit themselves to
an official opinion on the aspect in
international law of an attack of air-
ships upon London, or any other such
city, it was indicated that, presuming
the presence of a defensive force in the
city, there can be no legal objection to
a neutral power whose citizens were
killed. The State Department's inter-
pretation that the fact that the place
"is defended" is sufficient to relieve
the attackers from the necessity of
giving notice.

ZEPPELINS STRIKE IN HEART OF LONDON

Twenty Persons Are Killed and
Eighty-Six Others Injured in
Wednesday Night's Attack.

NO AMERICANS AMONG VICTIMS

British Authorities, in Announc-
ing Casualties, Make No Refer-
ence to Property Loss.

LONDON, September 9.—Twenty per-
sons were killed and eighty-six others
injured in last night's Zeppelin raid.
These figures were given out here offi-
cially to-day. The German airships
flew over the eastern counties of Eng-
land and the London district.

The official statement gives the fol-
lowing list of casualties:

Killed—Twelve men, two women and
six children.

Injured seriously—Eight men, four
women and two children.

Injured slightly—Thirty-eight men,
twenty-three women and eleven chil-
dren.

One soldier was killed and three were
injured. All the other victims were
civilians. No Americans were killed or
injured.

The attack of last night brings up
the total casualties from Zeppelin
raids to 122 killed and 349 injured. On
the previous night thirteen persons
were killed and forty-three wounded.

LONDON'S FIRST GLIMPSE OF
WAR AT CLOSE QUARTERS

The raid of Zeppelins last night is
described by the Pall Mall Gazette as
"London's first glimpse of the war at
close quarters."

The Evening Standard speaks of the
coolness shown everywhere, but warns
the public against the "noticeably
widespread and dangerous disposition
to regard the affair as a species of
spectacle."

It suggests that, in addition to the
Zeppelin, which within limits "is a
legitimate instrument of war," there is
also danger from aerialcraft guns.
Therefore, the public, it says, would be
well advised to take aerial visitors
more seriously than it did last night.

AIR RAID EFFECTIVE NEAR HEART OF LONDON

CHICAGO, September 9.—The Daily
News to-day bases a surmise that last
night's Zeppelin raids on England must
have been over the heart of London, on
two cablegrams from a staff corre-
spondent at London. The first read:
"Daily News office and staff safe," and
the second, "All well."

"It is evident," says the Daily News,
"that the raid on the British capital
was effective in or near what is called
the heart of London." The Daily
News office there is on Trafalgar
Square, not far from such landmarks
as St. James's Palace, Westminster
Abbey, the Parliament buildings and
the Charing Cross railroad station."

When these men sit down to-morrow
in Mr. Morgan's library, they will face
a financial problem of the most im-
portant kind. The chairman of the com-
mission, Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice
of England, is regarded as one of the
foremost financiers of his country, and
his associates represent both the gov-
ernment and financial elements of
Great Britain. France also is sending
two of her ablest financiers, Octave
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EFFORTS TO FLOAT BIG FOREIGN LOAN

First of Series of Negotiations
Will Be Held To-Day at
Home of J. P. Morgan.

VITAL INTERESTS AT STAKE

Commission Representing Eng-
land, France and Russia to Meet
Leading American Financiers.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The first
of a series of negotiations to float here
a foreign credit, popularly believed to
total about \$500,000,000, will be held
to-morrow in the private library of
J. P. Morgan.

Prominent New York financiers in-
cluding the presidents of some of the
city's strongest banks and trust com-
panies, will be present, informally
representing the American syndicate
which probably will attempt to under-
write the loan; on the other hand, rep-
resenting the British empire, France
and perhaps Russia, will be the six
members of the specially appointed
Anglo-French commission.

The members of this commission are
believed to be aboard the British
steamer Lapland, due here to-morrow
forenoon. They will be the guests of
Mr. Morgan during the afternoon and
at 2:30 will be given a reception in his
library, at which they will meet some
of the men who hold America's purse
strings.

NO ANNOUNCEMENT MADE
AS TO COMMISSION'S PLANS

No announcement was forthcoming
to-night as to the commission's plans.
It was learned, however, that to-
morrow's conference probably will be
the first of a number to be held with
representative men of the American
financial world from every section of
the United States. It was considered
likely that bankers from Philadelphia,
Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Or-
leans, Atlanta, Memphis, Kansas City,
Denver, San Francisco and other large
cities would be invited to visit the
commissioners in New York and dis-
cuss the details of their undertaking.

It was said no attempt would be
made by any one group of powerful
bankers to monopolize the commis-
sion or to attempt to direct its ener-
gies. The conflicting interests of dominant
financiers will be subordinated, as far
as possible, it was said, in a whole-
hearted attempt to meet the commis-
sion half-way in its endeavors to ad-
just the present complicated situation.

The commission will be given the
widest opportunities to familiarize it-
self with the situation, and it is as-
sumed that its program will include a
vast amount of preliminary work be-
fore actual negotiations on terms of
the loan are begun. A visit by the
commission to financial centers of
various sections of the United States
is believed to be within the realm of
possibilities.

EMINENT DELEGATION OF FOREIGN FINANCIERS

No more eminent delegation of financ-
iers have ever crossed the Atlantic on
a single ship, in the opinion of bankers
here. The chairman of the commis-
sion, Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice
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GIVE NO INDEMNITY IN ARABIC DISPUTE

German Government Unable to
Acknowledge Any Obliga-
tion in Matter.

REGRETS ANY LOSS OF LIFE

Even if Submarine Commander
Was at Fault, Not Incumbent
on Berlin to Pay.

BERLIN, September 9 (via London).
—In its note to the United States on
the sinking of the White Star liner
Arabic, the German government says
that it "most deeply regrets that lives
were lost through the action of the
commander; it particularly expresses
this regret to the government of the
United States on account of the death
of American citizens," and adds:

"The German government is unable,
however, to acknowledge any obliga-
tion to grant indemnity in the matter,
even if the commander should have
been mistaken as to the aggressive in-
tentions of the Arabic."

ARABIC IS RECOGNIZED
AS AN ENEMY VESSEL

Text of the note follows:
"On August 19 German submarine
D-100, commanded by Kapitänleutnant
Götz, stopped the English steamer Dan-
sley about sixteen nautical miles south
of Kinsale, and was on the point of sink-
ing the prize by gunfire after the crew
had left the vessel. At this moment
the commander saw a large steamer
making directly toward him. This
steamer, as developed later, was the
Arabic. She was recognized as an
enemy vessel, as she did not fly any
flag and bore no neutral markings."

"When she approached she altered
her original course, but then again
pointed directly toward the submarine.
From this the commander became con-
vinced that the steamer had the in-
tention of attacking and ramming him.
"In order to anticipate this attack,
he gave orders for the submarine to
dive, and fired a torpedo at the steamer.
After firing, he convinced himself that
the people on board were being res-
cued in fifteen boats."

"According to his instructions, the
commander was not allowed to attack
the Arabic without warning and with-
out saving the lives, unless the ship
attempted to escape or offered resist-
ance. He was forced, however, to con-
clude from the attendant circumstances
that the Arabic planned a violent at-
tack on the submarine."

FIRED UPON FEW DAYS
BEFORE IN IRISH SEA

"This conclusion is all the more ob-
vious as he had been fired upon at a
great distance in the Irish Sea on Au-
gust 14—that is, a few days before—
by a large passenger steamer, appar-
ently belonging to the British
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company,
which he had neither attacked nor
stopped."

"The German government most deeply
regrets that lives were lost through
the action of the commander. It par-
ticularly expresses its regret to the
government of the United States on
account of the death of American
citizens."

"The German government is unable,
however, to acknowledge any obliga-
tion to grant indemnity in the matter,
even if the commander should have
been mistaken as to the aggressive in-
tentions of the Arabic."

"If it should prove to be the case
that it is responsible for the German
and American governments to reach a
harmonious opinion on this point, the
German government would be prepared
to submit the difference of opinion, as
being a question of international law,
to the Hague tribunal for arbitration,
pursuant to article 38 of The Hague
Convention for the pacific settlement of
international disputes."

"In so doing it assumes that, as a
matter of course, the arbitral decision
shall not be admitted to have the im-
portance of a general decision on the