

AUSTRIAN DIPLOMAT IS OUSTED

RUSSIANS AGAIN CLAIM VICTORY

Austrian Army in Galicia Is Defeated and Thousands of Them Captured

BIG GUNS PREVENT COMPLETE SUCCESS

Germans Make Big Gain on Western Front Against French Opponents

WAR SUMMARY

Heavy fighting has been in progress in the Vosges region and the Germans announce that they have captured by storm French trenches at Schratzmannelle and Hartman's Wellerkopf.

Paris admits the gain of ground by the Germans in their attacks, but declares that nearly all the territory lost at Schratzmannelle was regained and that the Germans were driven out of the trenches they had won at Hartman's Wellerkopf.

The Teutonic armies engaged with the Russians on the eastern front are making slower progress. The forces of the Russian emperor are occasionally taking up a successful offensive on the southern end of the line. In the north there is little change and the Germans are reported to be digging themselves in near Vilna.

The Serbians continue their bombardment of Austrian positions along the border and are skirmishing with the new Austrian forces gathered there.

British losses of officers in the fortnight ended August 30 totalled 1,502, of whom 407 were killed. The severity of the fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula, where most of the losses occurred, is indicated by these figures.

Important conferences are in progress in Russia with regard to the formation of a new ministry. Reports of cabinet members deputed to discuss the subject with leaders of the parliament majority in the duma and others are expected to be made to the council of ministers tomorrow.

London, Sept. 10.—The Russian victory at Tarnopol, eastern Galicia, has been followed by another effective blow at the Austrians at Trembowla, twenty miles further south. In the combined actions more than 15,000 prisoners have been taken, according to Petrograd reports. The Russian case at Tarnopol was the first in which the Russians were unable to follow up the advantage gained at Trembowla owing to their inferiority in artillery and the Austrians were not pushed beyond the line of the river Sereth.

Basing its judgment on reports that the Germans are fortifying themselves strongly in the vicinity of Vilna, together with the trend of events on the southern wing of the eastern front and the slow progress of the Teutonic center, the British feeling is that cessation of the Austro-German offensive in the east may be at hand. Such a development would spell victory for that faction of the German general staff which has argued lengthening of communications were involving too much risk to warrant a further advance.

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SPANISH STEAMER AIDING GERMANS

Bordeaux, France, Sept. 10.—In explanation of the activity of German submarines in the bay of Biscay, the assertion is made by the Petit Gironde that a steamer registered at Bilbao, Spain, left that port recently with 300 barrels of benzine. Where the cargo was unloaded is unknown, but soon after the steamer left port, empty barrels were seen floating on the sea. The newspaper declares the same steamer took fifty barrels of benzine to a submarine at Concha De Arredo last June. Private advices received at Bilbao state that agents have been scouring the north of Spain for gasoline which has been sent to bay of Biscay ports.

BUSINESS FALLS OFF.
New York, Sept. 10.—The unfiled tonnage of the United States steel corporation on August 31 totalled 4,908,455 tons, a decrease of 20,085 tons from July.

BULGARS TREAT WITH BOTH SIDES

PREMIER SAYS HIS COUNTRY WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL UNLESS ENDANGERED.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 10.—"Bulgaria's position is now good, and the outlook for the future is favorable," said Premier Vassil Radoslavoff, in an interview today with the Associated Press correspondent. He added: "It is improbable that Greece and Serbia will adopt a joint policy regarding Bulgaria."

The premier expressed the hope that all political parties in Bulgaria, especially the agrarians, would support the government in a whole hearted manner in its efforts to achieve the national ideals.

He also declared the Bulgarian people were ready to meet the situation caused by the international crisis and that economic conditions in the country were excellent.

"Our government is engaged in negotiations with the entente powers regarding concessions on the part of Serbia," he continued. "While these negotiations are in progress, it is utterly absurd to talk of an attack by Bulgaria on Serbia, as is predicted in some quarters. To do so might result in a catastrophe for Bulgaria."

"Our government is negotiating also with the central powers, with the aim of obtaining the best results for the national cause. The fact that Bulgaria is treating with both groups of belligerents, is quite in accordance with the desire of our government and of the opposition."

Concerning the future, M. Radoslavoff said the government intended to adhere to its policy of neutrality so long as Bulgaria's interests were not endangered.

AVIATORS FALL IN WIRE

Two Frenchmen Are Killed When Their Disabled Machine Alights in Entanglements.

Geneva, Sept. 10.—Two French aviators were killed at Deylingen, Alsace, when their machine struck barbed wire entanglements as they were making a landing, causing the explosion of bombs aboard the aeroplane. They had been forced to descend because of motor trouble. The aviators were buried by the Germans with military honors.

PEACE PLAN IS DEFEATED

English Workers Vote Overwhelmingly Against Proposal to End the War.

Bristol, England, Sept. 10.—The trades union congress, representing more than 3,000,000 organized English workmen, rejected by an overwhelming vote today a resolution calling upon the parliamentary committee of the labor party to formulate and advocate terms of peace satisfactory to the working classes.

TELLS GERMANS OF EXAGGERATIONS

MEMBER OF THE REICHSTAG SAYS U. S. SHIPMENTS OF MUNITIONS ARE SMALL.

Berlin, Sept. 10.—Dr. Karl Bachem of Cologne, clerical member of the reichstag, has contributed an article to the Cologne Volks Zeitung suggesting the possibility that the nature and extent of American exports of munitions of war has been exaggerated in certain quarters for the specific purpose of provoking war between Germany and the United States.

Herr Bachem declares he recently was assured by a prominent American that American munitions exports never even approached the quantity reported by German newspapers. Hitherto, the unnamed American is said to have asserted modified quantities of small arms ammunition had been delivered, but not a single shell. Herr Bachem asserts that it is hard to escape the belief, therefore, that there is a "system" behind reports concerning immense American war exports, "that we are systematically to be incited through exaggerated reports of American war supplies in order to impel us to war against America. Caution and reserve in this matter in criticizing the commercial methods of the American government at this moment are the duties of every enlightened citizen."

TO NURSE SOLDIERS.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Mrs. George T. Marrye, wife of the American ambassador to Russia, has arranged to enter the field hospital service on the Russian fighting front, she announced here today.

UNITED STATES SENDS NOTE TO VIENNA REQUESTING THE RECALL OF DUMBA AT ONCE

Ambassador Who Planned to Disrupt Munitions Industries in This Country and to Intimidate Teutons From Working in Them, Is No Longer Acceptable as the Representative at Washington of Emperor Joseph; Nothing Serious in Relations of the Two Countries Is Expected to Follow the Demand for New Envoy From Austro-Hungarian Court

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—News of Austria-Hungary's reception of the American note requesting the recall of Ambassador Dumba eagerly was awaited here today in government and diplomatic circles. Officials of the administration appeared optimistic in the belief that the summary action would not result in any international issues, while diplomats close to the Austro-Hungarian embassy were understood to believe that the Vienna government immediately would comply with the request.

The recall of the envoy was asked for in a communication from Secretary Lansing, which Ambassador Penfield at Vienna was to deliver immediately to the Austrian foreign minister. It stated in part:

"By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade, and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, the president directs me to inform your excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the government of the United States as the ambassador of his imperial majesty at Washington."

Regret is Expressed.

The note expressed regret for the necessity of requesting Dr. Dumba's recall and gave assurance of a desire for the continuance of cordial and friendly relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary.

Diplomats in touch with the Vienna embassy here thought today there was little doubt that Dr. Dumba immediately would be recalled. It was suggested that Baron von Zwidinek, counselor of the embassy, would be made charge d'affaires to remain until the conclusion of the war.

While Secretary Lansing's announcement of the request for the recall added another international sensation to the list that has stirred Washington in the last year, official comment was not forthcoming. Nevertheless, the feeling seemed apparent in government circles that no diplomatic issue with Austria-Hungary would arise. Dr. Dumba probably will not be compelled to accept his passport, but will be permitted to remain in the United States at will and await word from Vienna. If he wants to return home, the United States must secure assurances of safe conduct for him from Great Britain and her allies.

Others May Be Recalled.

President Wilson's request to Austria to recall her ambassador, Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, has brought about a situation which contains possibilities of extending to other diplomats of the Germanic allies.

Dr. Dumba used James F. J. Archibald, an American bearing an American passport, as a messenger to carry a communication to the Vienna foreign office. Although it has not been called officially to the attention of this government, the state department understands unofficially that Archibald also carried a communication for Captain von Pappen, military attache of the German embassy.

Secretary Lansing said today that the American government considers the sending of any communication in the manner which Mr. Dumba used as abuse of an American passport.

MANY ENVOYS SENT FROM U.S.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—Summary action of the United States government in the case of Ambassador Dumba recalled to students of diplomacy here today similar incidents in America's international relations. The first case was handled by President Washington, who, in 1793 asked for the recall of the French ambassador, Citizen Genet. He represented the French citizens' committee of safety, organized after the execution of Louis XVI. Coming with commissions for Americans willing to equip sea raiders against British commerce, he began a series of speeches against England. Inasmuch as the United States was neutral, Genet's recall was requested. France immediately complied.

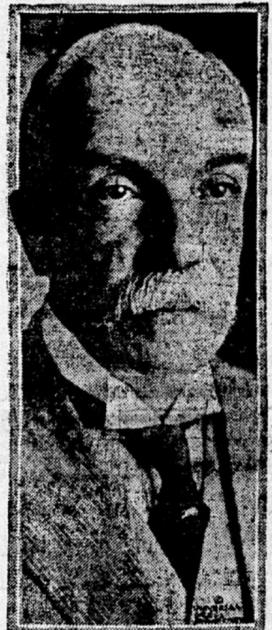
The Spanish minister to Washington in 1805 was compelled to accept his passport after he had been charged with offering to bribe a Philadelphia editor to represent Spain's arguments in a controversy with the United States.

The first British representative to Washington to be recalled was F. J. Jackson, who, in 1809, charged bad faith against the American government. He declared an agreement had been made between his predecessor and the United States, which, American officials knew, the English minister had no power to sign.

M. Poussin, the French minister, was recalled in 1849 because he had been impudent to the American secretary of state.

Great Britain recalled Minister Crampton in 1855. He was charged, with three British consuls, with making arrangements for recruits for the

Dumba No Longer Acceptable Here



New York, Sept. 10.—Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, ambassador to the United States from Austria-Hungary, whose recall has been asked by Washington, spent a good part of last night in conference with the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, at the latter's hotel. The two envoys were still there early this morning when Count von Hohenlohe, an attache of the Austrian embassy, in answer to many requests for an expression regarding the action of the United States government, made the following statement:

"The action of Mr. Lansing and the state department had been anticipated and is no surprise to Dr. Dumba."

Since he came to Washington more than two years ago, Ambassador Dumba has been one of the most popular members of the diplomatic corps. His experience as a diplomat embraced thirty-four years of service in many parts of the world.

While all officials refused to discuss the situation further, it is known that the activities of Consul General von Nuber of Austria, as well as those of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, are again being reviewed by the state department.

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Captain von Pappen's letter, which was a private communication to his wife, is now on its way to the state department from London. Officials said the fact that it was a private and not an official communication, did not alter the case any. It is understood that the writer made slighting references to American officials.

Another document for which officials are waiting is an enclosure in Dr. Dumba's letter which referred to negotiations between Consul General von Nuber and the editor of a foreign language newspaper concerning bringing about strikes in the Bethlehem works and other war munitions factories.

It was made plain, however, that while the state department for some time has been fully advised of the activities of Count von Bernstorff, he was not involved to the extent of being in the same position as Dr. Dumba, but that there was serious consideration of whether Captain von Pappen or Consul General von Nuber should be allowed to remain longer in this country.

Defends Ambassador.

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 10.—Baron Erich Zwidinek, counselor of the Austro-Hungarian embassy, who will become charge d'affaires after the recall of Ambassador Dumba, issued the following signed statement early today, supplementing an informal expression of opinion last night:

"I know Dr. Dumba personally very well as from my conversations with him, I could not think that he should have intended fomenting strikes in munitions plants. We have certainly and naturally felt a satisfaction when reading in the papers of difficulties and strikes in factories making munitions for the allies, but to foment such a thing ourselves would have been such an absolutely impossible undertaking that it would be for me quite inconceivable that Dr. Dumba should have suddenly had such an idea.

"One has only to think of the enormous number of laborers employed in these factories, which runs into the hundreds of thousands, to realize how many millions of dollars would be necessary to produce any practical effect. Dr. Dumba, so far as I have understood, asked for only a few thousand dollars, so it seems to me evident that he had only a humanitarian idea in mind, as he also mentioned to me when returning from New York.

"The imperial and royal government had pointed out the legal penalties which would be incurred by Austro-Hungarian subjects who returned home from America after the war, if they had worked in factories making munitions for the allies. These penalties would not only have been those prescribed by the law for helping enemies of the monarchy, but much more so, those of public opinion, as in the case of a man who had made munitions for the allies who should go back to his home village, perhaps to inherit the property of men who had been killed by those munitions. Naturally these considerations, if brought to their attention, might have caused a certain number of Austro-Hungarian subjects to leave their employment in American munitions factories, and I had been of the opinion that Dr. Dumba's plans were designed only to give aid to needy workmen who had

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FINANCIERS FOR ALLIES ARRIVE

COMMISSION FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE COMES OVER TO ARRANGE CREDITS.

New York, Sept. 10.—The joint Anglo-French financial commission of six members deputed by Great Britain and France to adjust the foreign exchange situation here, reached New York today aboard the steamship Layland from Liverpool. They were met at quarantine by J. P. Morgan and H. P. Davison of the Morgan firm, who escorted them to their headquarters here. This afternoon the commission will meet a number of New York bankers in the library of Mr. Morgan's home and enter upon the first of a series of negotiations looking toward the establishment of a big foreign credit loan.

The Lapland was conveyed by two British torpedo boat destroyers, throughout the war zone.

The British delegates are the Lord Reading of Eireigh, G. C. B., K. C., V. O. (the lord chief justice of England), Sir Edward Holden, Bart., Sir Henry Babington Smith, K. C., B. C. S. I., and Basil P. Blackett, C. B., of the British treasury. The French delegates are Mons. Octave Homberg, representing the French treasury, and Mons. Ernest Mallet, director of the Banque De France.

The object of the visit of the mission is to consult with the American bankers and others as to the best means to be adopted for regulating the exchanges between New York, London and Paris, in order that the commerce and industry of the three countries may suffer as little as possible during the course of the war. Mr. Blackett will act as secretary to the mission.

Members of the commission declined to confirm or deny the report brought to New York two days ago by passengers on the steamer Ryndam that the commission would act for Russia as well as Great Britain and France. It was understood, however, that the report was well founded.

CROP CONDITION GOOD

Supplementary Report by Government Expert Shows Considerable Improvement.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—A supplementary analysis of crop conditions in the United States on September 1, announced today by the department of agriculture, indicated a slight improvement in prospects during the last month. The composite condition of all crops was 5.5 above their ten year average, compared with a condition of 3.9 per cent above that average on August 1.

Improvement was shown by practically all the principal crops except millet, potatoes, sugar beets, lemons, grapes, tomatoes, hops, oranges, cotton, rice, onions, field beans and sugar cane.

NO COMPROMISE FOR CARRANZA

IS WILLING TO DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BUT NOT INTERNAL MATTERS.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—General Carranza in his reply to the Pan-American conference, it was learned here today, will agree to a conference on international aspects of the Mexican situation, but will decline to enter a conference on internal affairs. Carranza's answer, which is expected today or tomorrow, is said to decline the offer extended by Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American diplomats to arrange a conference of the Mexican factions to choose a provisional government.

Carranza's main contention, it is said, will be that his forces are in practical control of the country and that to enter into such a conference would have no beneficial effect.

General Carranza will declare, however, that he does not wish to ignore the friendly interest of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala and for that reason will say that if there are any international aspects which can properly be considered with representatives of the Pan-American governments, he will appoint representatives to meet them.

ZEPPELIN IS SIGHTED.

Amsterdam, Sept. 10.—The Mass-bode says it has been informed by its Rotterdam correspondent that a Zeppelin, coming from Belgium and flying at a great height, was shot at by Dutch frontier guards last night, whereupon it immediately turned in a southerly direction.

OFFICERS LOOK INTO BIG GRAFT

Japanese and His American Confederate Supposed to Have Worked Game

APPEAR AS STUDENTS IN ORDER TO GET CASH

Have Been Operating in Several Iowa Towns; Four Trunks Here

Chief of Police H. C. Gray of Grinnell and Mr. Shumata called at the Ballingall this noon to identify the baggage. They returned to Grinnell this afternoon. The trunks were found to have been emptied and samples of wall paper laid out in the sample room. The owner was not there and the Jap did not think the trunks to be the same.

Chief of Police Lawrence of Okaloosa and local officers today have been looking into an alleged swindling case which has been operated recently in several Iowa towns and one of the principals of which is supposed to be in Ottumwa.

A Japanese giving the name of George Shumata, deposited certified checks with three banks in Grinnell Thursday and drew against them, claiming that he was an accredited citizen of his country sent there for study in Grinnell college. He bought jewelry from dealers in that place and they, becoming suspicious, investigated his certified checks, found them to be bogus and had the man arrested. He had over \$1,000 on his person besides several watches and a large diamond in his mouth. At that time he said that his American confederate, whom he called Golden Carey, had gone on to Okaloosa and gave a description of the man, adding that he carried four trunks, three large black ones full of clothes and a smaller one of the steamer variety, which is supposed to contain between \$15,000 and \$20,000 worth of diamonds, jewelry and silverware which they had picked up.

Finds Four Trunks.

Word was sent to Okaloosa and Chief Lawrence located four trunks answering that description at one of the railroad stations there. The owner had arrived from Grinnell earlier in the day and had inquired for furniture stores of the city. Word was left that the trunks should be held but during the evening they were called for, hauled away to another depot and sent to Ottumwa. Lawrence then came to this city and found that they had been removed to a local hotel and learned that the man who registered by a name different than Carey as their owner had inquired of the clerk in regard to some Ottumwa wall paper dealers. Whether these are the trunks is the question the officers are attempting to solve. One, which had a broken lock, revealed a quantity of wall paper samples. The Japanese was supposed to have been brought here today to identify the owner of the trunks but he failed to arrive this morning as scheduled.

Visit Other Places.

Indianaola and Ames have also been visited by the pair and they took away about \$600 from each place. The plan which they have followed is to have the American go to a college town, inquire about the rates of tuition, board and room and student expenses and to give this information to the Japanese who follows him by a

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OMAHA PEOPLE HEAR SUNDAY

Omaha, Sept. 10.—A crowd of Omaha residents estimated at 10,000 had the unqualified pleasure of seeing Billy Sunday rip off his coat, collar and necktie in the good old way Wednesday night. His subject was "Lord, Revive Thy Work." Billy defended his methods and scorched with vitriolic words those who find fault with his scheme of saving souls.

"I am an optimist," declared the evangelist. "But I say to you that if the nation has the sins of Babylon it will go straight to hell. That's a cinch."

The attendance yesterday was 14,500. The collections amounted to \$290. Billy was tagged by a bevy of pretty girls who were raising money for the Visiting Nurses' association. He handed out a handful of silver and fled back into the hotel.