

UNITED STATES ASKS AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TO RECALL AMBASSADOR

Government Answers Dr. Dumba's Explanation of Letter on Crippling Munition Plants.

ENVOY DECLARED "NO LONGER ACCEPTABLE"

Note to Vienna Represents the Diplomatic Impropriety of Dr. Dumba's Hiring an American Citizen as a Secret Bearer of Despatches Through the Lines of the Enemy of Austria-Hungary.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Ambassador Penfield at Vienna has been instructed by cable to inform the Austro-Hungarian government that Dr. Constantin Dumba no longer is acceptable as an envoy to the United States and to ask for his recall.

Secretary Lansing formally announced the action to-night. It was the answer of the American government to Dr. Dumba's explanation of his intercepted letter to Vienna outlining plans for handicapping plants for the allies.

Ambassador Penfield was instructed to deliver the following note to the foreign office:

"Mr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington, has admitted that he proposed to his government plans to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. The information reached this government through a copy of a letter of the ambassador to his government. The bearer was an American citizen named Archibald who was traveling under an American passport. The ambassador has admitted that he employed Archibald to bear official despatches from him to his government.

"By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the people 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 despatches 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.

"Believing that the imperial and royal government will realize that the government of the United States has no alternative but to request the recall of Mr. Dumba on account of his improper conduct, the government of the United States expresses its deep regret that this course has become necessary and assures the imperial and royal government that it sincerely desires to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary.

"In making his announcement, Secretary Lansing explained that it had been delayed in order that the note might reach Vienna before its publication in this country. Ambassador Penfield had not been heard from to-night but it was assumed that he received the communication some time during the day.

While it was generally admitted here to-night that the situation created by the note might prove a serious one in its effect upon the relations between the two governments, it was pointed out that the language of the communication

AGED MAN TAKES LIFE.

James M. Lewis, 77, of St. Johnsbury hangs himself in barn.

St. Johnsbury, Sept. 12.—James M. Lewis, aged 77, committed suicide here this morning by hanging. Lewis came to St. Johnsbury four years ago from Vermont, N. Y., with the family of Louis J. Lewis, with whom he had lived for 23 years. Although he had three brothers and five sisters, he had lost track of them and it is thought that he was dependent upon the fact that his own relatives were neglecting him and that he was dependent on others. Mr. Lewis seemed in his usual health when he ate breakfast with the family. Shortly after he went to the barn and making a noose out of a halter hanged himself from a beam in a horse stall. A nephew in Armonk has been communicated with to decide on funeral arrangements.

NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF.

Two Villa men, supposed to be worth \$1, can be bought in El Paso for a cent.

Probably more copper has been destroyed this one year of war than was previously destroyed in all of the world's history. Copper used for the manufacture of many articles is not destroyed. It is always available for other uses. But copper used in ammunition is absolutely destroyed.

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For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*

TWO GAMES WITH B. H. S. ON MONTPELIER HIGH'S FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

Montpelier, Sept. 12.—The following schedule of games has been arranged by Manager Frederick Edwards of the Montpelier high football team:

October 2, St. Albans high at Montpelier; 9, Randolph Azules at Montpelier; 12, Spaulding high at Barra at Montpelier; 16, St. Albans at St. Albans; 23, Montpelier Seminary at Montpelier; 29, Vergennes high at Vergennes; 30, Burlington high at Burlington; November 6, Spaulding at Barra; October 13, Burlington at Montpelier; 20, Montpelier Seminary at Montpelier. In addition to the above games it is possible that arrangements may be made with the St. Johnsbury Academy, Littleton, N. H., high school and Hoopes Academy team, all of these elevens having asked for dates. If possible Manager Edwards would like to secure a small team for the first of the month for a practice game. The first practice will be held this afternoon and nearly 20 candidates are expected to appear, there being nine of last year's team available.

HOW SHE TOOK HIM DOWN

If there was one thing more than another that he prided himself on it was the fit of his clothes, relates The Buffalo Commercial. "I can never get a dress coat really to fit," he said to his partner, as he glanced down at a perfectly made garment, with a hope, of course, that she would at once disclaim the insinuation. "Look at this thing!" "Well, it is atrocious," she said coolly. "But it is so much cheaper in the long run than buying."

From your list of woe-stricken, strike off that tenant-lit-by-leaving the matter to a classified advertising campaign.

ZEPPELIN RAIDERS AT LAST STRIKE HEART OF LONDON

Berlin, via London, Sept. 8.—The chief of the admiralty staff has issued the following report:

"Our naval airships attacked during the night of Sept. 8 and 9 with good results the western part of the city of London, the great factories near Norwich and the harbor works and iron works at Middleboro. There were heavy explosions and numerous fires were observed.

"Our airships were heavily fired at by hostile batteries, but all returned safely."

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 despatches which have passed the censor that the German aeroplanes dropped bombs on the old city of London proper, in the region which contains the hotels, business district and the old landmarks famous the world over. In this district there are normally thousands of American tourists at this time of the year, although their number is far below the average this summer, on account of the war.

The Germans in their Zeppelin attacks have aimed repeatedly at London. They have succeeded 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. In this connection it is significant that the British press bureau, in announcing the result of the attack, pointed out an account of the casualties making no reference to property damage, as was done in earlier announcements of the kind. The German war office was almost as reticent, saying in its official statement that bombs were dropped on docks and other port establishments in London and vicinity and that "the effect was very satisfactory."

Whether or not extensive property damage was done in the center of the city, it is apparent that London was deeply stirred by the attack. It may be inferred that the bombardment was of so serious a nature as to arouse fears on the part of Americans in London that their friends in this country would be alarmed for their safety. The censor passed a despatch stating there were no Americans among the dead or wounded, according to reports made by the American embassy and the American consulate. A cablegram from the London office of the Chicago Daily News said that all there were safe. Carefully worded articles in London newspapers conveyed a similar intimation, the Pall Mall Gazette speaking of the raid as "Londoners' first glimpse of the war at close quarters."

In respect of speed and mobility the Zeppelin is no match for the aeroplane and its chances of success would be small were attacks made in the light of day. In consequence these ventures are usually attempted under cover of darkness, the Zeppelins timing their flight over the North sea so as to reach England late at night. To prevent them from finding their way in the darkness by coast light stations, they have been adopted in London and elsewhere, particularly in regard to extinguishing lights. Another precaution is the censorship regulation against publication of accounts of the raids other than those issued officially. These official statements eliminate all references to the precise locations stated, lest the Germans might learn from them details which would guide them in future.

London, Sept. 8.—There were no Americans among the Zeppelin raid victims, the American embassy and the American consulate reported this afternoon.

NORWICH PRESIDENCY AND CAPTAIN REEVES

Northfield, Sept. 12.—A meeting of the trustees of Norwich University was held here yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering names for the presidency of the university. No decision was reached and it is understood that the matter was postponed until a meeting to be held in October.

When asked concerning the names discussed, Acting President N. L. Sheldon of Boston refused to make any comment other than that half a dozen men were being considered. When asked if the name of Captain Ira L. Reeves, U. S. army, retired, until this year military instructor at the University of Vermont, was among those considered, he replied that he would neither affirm nor deny it.

Captain Reeves has just been ordered for duty with the organized militia of the State. In addition to his duties as adjutant of the 1st Infantry, V. N. G., which office he now holds under a commission issued by the State military authorities, Captain Reeves is assigned to duty in the adjutant general's department.

THE REASON FOR IT.

A woman once said to Ernest Mc Guffey, the English poet:

"Oh, Mr. Guffey, I have just seen your wife for the first time since your marriage. She seems shorter than when I saw her last."

"Certainly," said the poet solemnly. "She is shorter. She is married now and has settled down."

APPRECIATED IN FRANCE
The Le Ripolin building, situated on a wharf beside the Seine river, Paris, France, was recently roofed with our Compo-Rubber roofing. Samples free. Strong Hardware Co., Burlington, Vt.

GERMANY'S NOTE DECLARES ARABIC WAS AGGRESSOR

Complete Text of Official Communication at Washington States Liner Altered Course to Run Down Submarine.

WAS THEN TORPEDOED

Commander of the Undersea Craft Stood by until Convinced Passengers Were Rescued—Germany Cannot Acknowledge Obligation of Indemnity.

Berlin, Sept. 9, via London, Sept. 10, 2:30 a. m.—Germany's note to the United States bearing on the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic on August 19 which was communicated to the American ambassador, James W. Gerard, for transmission to Washington, is in the form of a memorandum under date of September 7, the text of which follows:

"On August 19 a German submarine stopped the English steamer Dunstons about 36 nautical miles south of Kinsale and was on the point of sinking the prize by gun fire 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 towards the submarine. From this the commander became convinced that the steamer had the intention 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 rescued in 15 boats.

"According to his instructions the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or attempt to ram him. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine.

"This conclusion is all the more obvious as he had been fired upon at a great distance in the Irish sea on August 14—that is, a few days before by a passenger steamer apparently 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 particularly 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 obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic.

"It is should prove to be the case that it is impossible 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 importance of a general decision on the permissibility or the converse under international law of German submarine warfare."

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS

(Taken from Exchanges.)

Liverpool is using girls as telegraph operators.

Denmark in 1914 exported 27,044,500 pounds of butter.

The United States yearly ships 200,000 dozens of eggs to Hawaii.

The world's Sunday schools number 27,805, with 28,000,000 pupils.

Australia's trade since July has fallen off \$175,000,000 because of war.

Prussia's army of this country included 1,674,477 members at a count made last year.

The Indian population of the United States at the end of June last year, totaled 431,250.

Last June Canada had 25,094 miles of steam railroads and 1,557 miles of electric railways.

In 15 years Puerto Rico has bought \$200,000,000 worth of goods from the United States.

The English language has approximately 600,000 words, half of which are of a technical nature and rarely used.

The Philippine Islands have had this year one of the best crops in their history, but great hardships have been worked by lack of ships in which to carry hemp and sugar to foreign markets. Quantities of agricultural products are lying useless in warehouses or on the ground.

In an address delivered before the University club, Washington, D. C., C. Francis Jenkins said: "The motion picture ribbon is the only unit that is standard in every country. Highway gauges, for example, vary in different countries, units of value, volume, weight and length differ, but the motion picture film is the same the world over."

Salt works in China have been operated for hundreds of years, and in the Zhejiang district, especially, have built up a prosperous community. In some cases the wells are 300 feet deep. This salt is obtained in the form of brine, which is raised in bamboo tubes by means of crude derricks, the motive power for which is furnished by water buffaloes.

Dr. Henry Schliemann, the scientist who proved by research the authenticity of the Trojan war story, left at death a large sum of money for use in further excavations at Troy, but as yet his desires have never been carried out. Dr. Schliemann himself made a fortune in the work he did, and spent the rest of his life work over the ruins of Ilium's city.

CARRANZA REFUSES PROFFERED AID OF PEACE CONFERENCE

His Formal Note States He Cannot Consent to the Interior Affairs of Mexico Being Handled by Mediation.

SOLE RESPONSIBILITY HIS

General Objects to Foreign Interference As Matter of Principle—Does Not Deem It Wise to Bring to Naught the Result of Blood Already Spilled.

Vera Cruz, Sept. 10.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the Constitutional party, has declined to acquiesce in the invitation of the diplomatic representatives of the United States and the Latin-American countries that he join the leaders of the various factions in Mexico in an endeavor to bring about peace.

The reply of General Carranza, which was handed to John R. Sullivan, President Wilson's representative in Mexico, at noon to-day, said that General Carranza could not consent that the interior affairs of the republic be handled by mediation or by the initiative of any foreign government.

The text of the reply follows, in part: "Messrs. Ministers: "Having informed Gen. Venustiano Carranza, the first chief of the constitutional army, in charge of the executive power of the union, of your note, which you signed in your official capacities and addressed to him under date of August 15 last, inviting him to a conference with the chiefs of the rebel party to consider the Mexican situation and re-establish peace I have seen fit to address your excellencies as in fact I have the honor to do, to inform you in the name of the first chief of the constitutional army, in charge of the executive power of the republic that he cannot consent that the interior affairs of Mexico be handled by mediation or by any initiative of any foreign government, inasmuch as all have the right to respect the inalienable right of the sovereignty of nations, and since, upon the acceptance of the invitation of your excellencies, addressed to him, to attend a conference with the chiefs of the rebel factions with a view of returning peace to Mexico, he would imply profoundly the independence of the republic and would establish the precedent of foreign interference in the determination of its interior affairs, this consideration alone sufficient in prohibiting our government from participating in the legitimate defence of the sovereignty of the Mexican people and of the other American nations.

"Apart from this fundamental reason there are other reasons which I do not wish to pass without mention, in order to produce in your minds the intimate conviction that the conduct of the first chief of the constitutional army in charge of the executive power of the nation in this attitude is inspired solely by the highest duties imposed upon him by his elevated trust.

"I am sure that your excellencies do not doubt that Mexico is at present in the throes of a revolution in which it is proposed to wipe out the last vestige of the Colonial epoch, as well as all the errors and abuses of past administrations and realize the noble aspirations for the welfare and the betterment of the Mexican people.

"On the other hand, your excellencies will have been able to observe from the answers received to your note from the military chiefs and civil subordinates of the first chieftaincy that the first chief is the only authority that could decide who, in fact, does decide matters submitted to the consideration of the former, who, with their rectitude, have given an eloquent example of their discipline and solidarity, at the same time giving evidence that the first chief has known how to preserve unity within the constitutional government, notwithstanding the proclamation of the strife and in spite of the insidious and repeated intrigues of our enemies for the relaxation of discipline in the constitutional army and their attempts to corrupt its principal chiefs.

"The first chief, in consequence, bears the immense responsibility of the realization of the national ambitions, and he cannot by means of any dealings, endeavor to the detriment of the country, permit the enemies of the cause which he represents to participate directly in the government.

"Nor does he believe it just nor wise to bring to naught the results of the blood spilled on the republic's soil by following the course which your excellencies indicate to him, but which he considers erroneous in view of the teachings of his own experience."

TO EXTEND BUSINESS.

Patrons' Co-operative Fire Insurance Co. Wants to Increase Territory.

Montpelier, Sept. 12.—Application has been made to the insurance commissioner by the Patrons' Co-operative Fire Insurance company for permission to extend the business outside of Addison county to the counties of Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle and Rutland. The office of the company, which was recently formed under an act of 1913, is located at Middlebury and the application is made by the officers, Treasurer Edward Nichols and Secretary A. W. Foote. The application includes a plan of the law by having already received applications for insurance to the amount of \$25,000 and over.

FELL 50 FEET TO GROUND.

Ira Willey Badly Injured When He Slipped from Roof.

Northfield, Sept. 12.—Ira Willey was badly injured yesterday when he fell from a roof 50 feet to the ground. He was engaged in painting the roof of the hosier mill, when he stepped into a portion where the paint was fresh, slipped, and fell.

5 Women Avoid Operations

For years we have been stating in the newspapers of the country that a great many women have escaped serious operations by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it is true.

We are permitted to publish in this announcement extracts from the letters of five women. All have been recently received unsolicited. Could any evidence be more convincing?

1. HONOLULU, ME.—"I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached and I was so nervous I could not sleep, and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation, but I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman."—Mrs. HAYWARD SOWERS, Hodgdon, Me.
2. SHELLYVILLE, KY.—"I suffered from a severe female trouble. My right side hurt me badly—it was finally decided that I must be operated upon. When my husband learned this he got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and after taking it a few days I got better and continued to improve until I am now well."—Mrs. MOLLIE SMITH, R.F.D., Shellyville, Ky.
3. HANOVER, PA.—"The doctor advised a severe operation, but my husband got me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I experienced great relief in a short time. Now I feel like a new person and can do a hard day's work and not mind it."—Mrs. ADA WILT, 303 Walnut St., Hanover, Pa.
4. DECATUR, ILL.—"I was sick in bed and three of the best physicians said I would have to be taken to the hospital for an operation as I had something growing in my left side. I refused to submit to the operation and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and it worked a miracle in my case, and I tell other women what it has done for me."—Mrs. LAURA A. GRISWOLD, 2437 East William Street, Decatur, Ill.
5. CLEVELAND, OHIO.—"I was very irregular and for several years my side pained me so that I expected to have to undergo an operation. Doctors said they knew of nothing that would help me. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I became regular and free from pain. I am thankful for such a good medicine and will always give it the highest praise."—Mrs. C. H. GRAPPERT, 1568 Constant St., Cleveland, O.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

GOVERNOR'S MOTHER DEAD

Mrs. Loena Rebecca Gates Ill a Few Weeks—Her Son Hastening Home from California.

Franklin, Sept. 12.—The death of Mrs. Loena Rebecca (Shepard) Gates, widow of Harrison Gates, occurred yesterday morning about six o'clock after a few weeks' illness. Mrs. Gates' son, Gov. Charles W. Gates, was notified yesterday morning, the message reaching him as he was leaving Oakland, Cal., and a reply received this morning stating that the Governor would leave for home at once. Arrangements for the funeral will not be completed until further word from him, but it probably will be held the latter part of the week.

Governor Gates left the night of August 21 for Oakland, accompanied by Benjamin Gates of Montpelier, his secretary of civil and military affairs, to attend the annual sessions of the American Road Building Association and the American Highway Association, over which he was to have presided and where tomorrow morning he was to have delivered the opening address. He had been in some doubt about attending the congress as his mother was ill but her condition improved sufficiently to appear to warrant his leaving. September 4, however, she suffered a stroke of apoplexy, but she rallied from that. Last Wednesday she suffered another stroke, more severe, and since Saturday had fallen rapidly.

Mrs. Gates was born in this town September 1, 1831, and was, therefore, 84 years old. Besides her son, Governor Gates, she is survived by another son, Arthur Harrison Gates, and a daughter, Mrs. C. W. Powell, both of whom reside in this town. Another daughter, Ella Loena, died in girlhood, and Mrs. Gates' husband died in 1895.

SUSPECTED SPY AT ROSE ISLAND

United States Authorities Are Looking for Mysterious Woman Who Visited Ammunition Base.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 12.—Federal authorities continued to-day their efforts to find the woman alleged to have accompanied Nicholas Card, a Newport fisherman, to the government ammunition base on Rose Island, August 25. Card is being held in \$2,000 bonds for a hearing next Friday on a charge of trespass.

Assistant U. S. District Attorney Cannon denied to-day that he was investigating the movements of a foreign woman of high rank on suspicion that she was the head of an elaborate system of espionage. He said the government was merely trying to satisfy itself as to the identity of the woman who was in the boat with Card on the day he is said to have landed in the government reservation where ammunition and torpedo war heads are stored.

TEACHING GOOD MANNERS

Parents Can Impart Them to Children in Only One Way.

There is but one way that I know of to teach good manners to children; good manners, that is, that are worth the practicing and are not mere polish and sham and hypocrisy; but one way, and that is—oh, simple formula!—to practice good manners ourselves.

It is a simple matter. It does away with worry, with anxiety, with tedious training, with mortification and a hundred other ills; and yet, it is the means we most neglect. All over the land, unthinking women are still saying to the casual guest: "How good of you to come! Oh, no, you are not late. Well, it doesn't matter a bit, but to the child the old formula: "What did I tell you?" "Don't let me have to speak to you again!" "Thomas, shut that door!" and a hundred other unexcusable crudities.

In speaking of good manners, I would not have you think I refer only to that ease and gracefulness of manner which we are wont to call politeness. The civilities we display in dealing with our children affect, unfortunately, far more than their outward deportment. They influence harmfully the mind and spirit as well as the manner. Our contrasted manners toward him and toward strangers cultivate in the child an indifference to truth; they teach him insincerity; they give him standards of high-minded and noble people. These failures and the consequences of ours rob him in a hundred ways. They wear upon his nerves as only ill-humored, irrational, unharmonious, and inconsistent things can do. The child brought up in a home of rude, crude manners, goes into the world gravely crippled, harmed and handicapped. He has been robbed before he begins his journey.—Laura Spencer Porter in the Mother's Magazine for October.

HIS REST WAS BROKEN.

O. D. Wright, Rosemont, Neb., writes: "I was bothered with pains in the region of my kidneys. My rest was broken by frequent action of my kidneys. I was advised by my doctor to try Foley Kidney Pills and one 5-cent bottle made a well man of me." They relieve rheumatism and backache. J. W. O'Sullivan, Adv.

SOME JUDGES.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)
A Brooklyn judge has decided that the tomato is a fruit and not a vegetable. Perhaps he thinks the egg plant is a hen.