

HEAVY STORMS MAY STOP TEUTON DRIVE

RUSSIANS BELIEVE EQUINOCTIAL SEASON WILL LIMIT FURTHER FORWARD MOVEMENT.

ATTACK BY VON HINDENBURG

Activities Along Dvina, Brought to Sudden Halt by Success of Slaves in Holding Riga, Are Renewed.

London, Sept. 1.—While the reports from the eastern war theater embracing the region from Courland to Southeastern Galicia indicate that the Germans and Austrians are still pressing the Russians hard in combat or tenaciously following them in retreat, military observers here are hoping that the approaching equinoctial season will limit the further forward movement of the Teutons and force them to be content with the fruits of their past successes as the winter season falls upon them.

Von Hindenburg Attacks.
Both Berlin and Vienna lay emphasis on the statement that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's forces along the Dvina river in Courland have renewed their activities which were brought to a sudden halt recently with the success of the Russians in holding Riga.

In Southwestern Russia in the Brest-Litovsk regions, the Austrians and Germans are chiefly concerned in driving Grand Duke Nicholas' armies farther into the Pripiet marshes, evidently with the purpose of repeating the early score of the Germans in the Mazurian lake region of East Prussia.

To the northwest, in the sector lying only a short distance to the east of the East Prussian frontier, Berlin reports an advance of the Teutons and the capture of the town of Lipsk, lying just to the west of the fortress of Grodno, upon which the aims of the Germans now are evidently centered.

Storms Due Sept. 21.
With the opening of the autumn months the military observers are directing attention to the fact that the Russian equinoctial storms are soon due to begin, about Sept. 21. They assert that they are the danger limit to military operations in the eastern field. It is recalled by some of these observers that the autumnal equinox marked the turning point in the Napoleonic campaign. The first warning was a light snowfall, preceding the equinox, but soon afterward heavy snows fell and with them came disaster to Napoleon.

Fierce Fighting in Dardanelles.
London, Aug. 31.—Desperate fighting continues in the Dardanelles in the vicinity of the spot where the British recently made their landing. Turkish reports claim the recapture by the Ottoman forces of Allied trenches with heavy Allied casualties. These claims, however, have not yet been conceded by Great Britain.

The military operations in the western field have been confined to trench fighting. On the Austro-Italian frontier the Italians claim that their forces are slowly advancing northward.

ITALIANS CAPTURE HEIGHTS

Attack Cima Cista, 6,500 Feet High, in Face of Austrian Machine Guns.

Rome, via Paris, Aug. 31.—The following official communication received from main headquarters of the Italian army was given out:

"In Val Sugana our reconnoissances, pushing out towards Cima Cista—6,500 feet high—which dominates from the northwestern side our position on Monte Salubro, found the summit held by strong enemy detachments with machine guns. On the twenty-eighth Cima Cista was attacked by our troops and notwithstanding the fire from the enemy artillery, was conquered and retained.

"In Carnia on the evening of the 27th, the enemy, after a long period of inactivity, hurled himself on our positions at Palpiccolo and as always, was repulsed.

Stenographer Killed by Train.

Mora, Aug. 31.—While crossing the railroad tracks in an automobile just east of town, Raymond I. Coe, stenographer for the Serline Land company, was struck by the southbound passenger train and instantly killed. He was about twenty-five years' old and unmarried.

Ordune Reaches Liverpool.

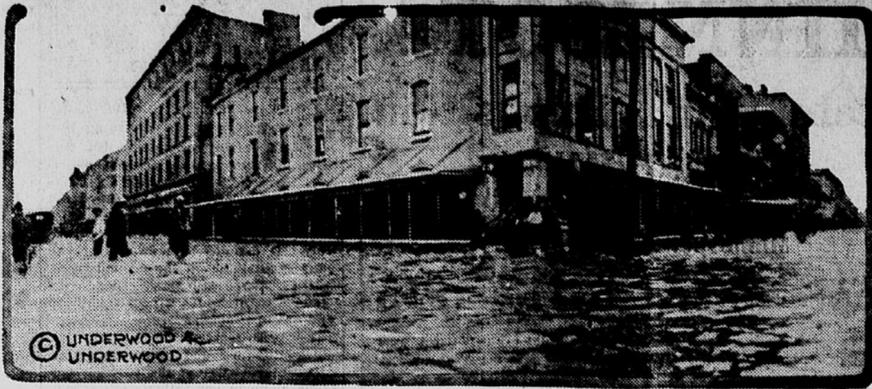
New York, Aug. 31.—Word of the safe arrival at Liverpool of the Cunard liner Orduna was received here. The Orduna left New York August 21. She arrived at Liverpool at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Scott Back from Mexico.

Washington, Aug. 31.—General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, returned to Washington from the Mexican border where for several weeks he has been doing special work for the state department in furtherance of the Pan-American peace plans. He would not comment on the results of his mission which he will discuss with Secretary Lansing.

The general also discussed with Villa the Pan-American convention proposal which Villa and his followers have accepted.

IN THE FLOODED STREETS OF GALVESTON



Scene at Market and Twenty-second streets, Galveston, looking west and south over the section of the city that was flooded by a swift stream three feet deep during the recent great storm. The property loss in this part of the city was tremendous.

AMERICAN POWDER MILLS BLOWN UP

EXPLOSIONS OCCUR AT SAME TIME IN ACTON, MASS., AND WILMINGTON, DELA.

WORK ON LARGE WAR ORDERS

Police Believe Damage Was Caused With Intent to Cripple American Powder Company—Two Dupont Workmen Are Killed.

Acton, Mass., Aug. 31.—Three powder mills were blown up in unexplained explosions, when the American Powder company here lost its glazing plant and the Dupont Powder company at Wilmington, Dela., two black powder mills at about the same time.

Two lives were lost at Wilmington. Work on large war orders will be held up for several weeks.

With a shock that was felt within a radius of 40 miles the glazing mill of the American Powder company here, which, since the outbreak of the European war, has been working to capacity, was blown up early in the morning. So far as is known nobody was killed.

Outside Sources Blamed.
The actual money loss to the company was not heavy, but it was stated that work on large orders probably would be held up several weeks.

Property owners in the surrounding towns, particularly in Maynard, were heavy losers because of shattered windows.

The mill had been closed down and the police expressed the belief that the explosion had been caused with intent to cripple the plant.

An official of the company said it would take several weeks to install new machinery, and until this was done work would be at a standstill.

Two Workmen Killed.

Wilmington, Dela., Aug. 31.—Two workmen were instantly killed and considerable damage was done to property by an explosion of two black powder mills of the Dupont Powder company in the upper Hagley yards, near here. The victims are Lawrence Cunningham, aged 45, of this city, and Hugh Gillespie, 35, of Hazleton, Pa.

The two reports were terrific, being heard more than a dozen miles away. Hundreds of windows in nearby houses were broken. Several hundred pounds of powder exploded, completely destroying the mills.

The first to go was a fuse mill. This set off the second plant nearby. Pieces of one of the victims was found in a tree on the opposite side of Brandywine creek.

5,000 HOMELESS BY FLOOD

Thousands of Acres of Rich Farm Lands Under Water in Arkansas Section.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 31.—More than 5,000 persons are homeless within a radius of 200 miles of Newport, Ark., and many others, marooned in their houses by the flood, have been living in upper stories or on roofs with only scant food supplies for four, five and even six days. It was said here, last night by D. C. Welty, agricultural commissioner of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railway. After a motorboat trip of a week through the flooded section, Mr. Welty reported that he found conditions serious, thousands of acres of rich farm lands under water, heavy loss in live stock and personal property, but that apparently there had been no loss of life and refugees were being well cared for in various camps.

Slave Do Not Fear Petrograd Attack.

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 30.—Weighing the likelihood of a German advance on Petrograd, the Retch points out that the Russian retirement covers the approaches to the capital and that it is extremely doubtful whether the Germans, without undisputed possession of the Baltic sea and particularly of the Gulf of Riga, could undertake the risks attaching to operating against Petrograd this autumn.

Moreover, on the whole front from the Dvina to the upper Bobr, it is noted, the Germans have only two armies.

U. S. SUBMARINE REFLAGGED

TOWED TO QUARANTINE STATION IN HONOLULU HARBOR

Naval Board to Make Thorough Investigation to Learn Cause of Disaster Last March.

Honolulu, T. H., Aug. 31.—The United States submarine F-4, submerged outside the harbor here since March 25 last, has been refloated and towed to the quarantine station at Honolulu.

Although the F-4 has been brought into the harbor, the wreck is still submerged to a depth of six feet and probably will not be dry docked for several days. Nothing has been divulged by the naval officials regarding conditions if known, inside the vessel.

The actual raising operation occupied two hours, the plans of the engineers working without a hitch. The still submerged derelict was towed slowly into the harbor, where all the shipping, including the interned German gunboat Geier, half masted their flags.

When the submarine has been dry docked, a board composed of Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, commandant of the naval station; Lieutenant Kirby B. Crittenden, and Naval Constructor Julius A. Furer, will begin a thorough investigation for the purpose of ascertaining if possible the cause of the disaster.

Crew of Twenty-two Men.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—The submarine F-4, commanded by Lieutenant Albert L. Ede, and with a crew of 21 men, went to the bottom off the harbor of Honolulu March 25, 1915, during maneuvers of the "F" squadron. She was located two days later and Diver John Agras of the navy descended 215 feet, establishing a new world's record, in an effort to facilitate the work of bringing her to the surface.

Her crew, it was said, might have been alive at this time, but attempts at rescue failed and on March 30 Rear Admiral C. R. T. Moore, commanding the Honolulu naval station, reported that the F-4 lay in 270 feet of water, and would have to be raised by pontoons.

At the time of the accident, reports gained circulation that the F-4 was not in good shape when she went below water. These were officially denied.

PLANS FOR LARGER U. S. NAVY

League's Campaign in 21 States to Arouse Sentiment Success—New President Chosen.

New York, Sept. 1.—Col. Robert M. Thompson was elected president of the Navy League of the United States by the board of directors here to succeed General Horace Porter, who declined re-election. General Porter has been president of the organization since 1905, and on his refusal to serve further in that office he was named as honorary president.

Arthur B. Lambert of St. Louis, president of the St. Louis Aero club, and Henry B. Joy of Detroit, were elected second and third vice presidents, respectively, these being newly created offices.

A number of plans for a continuation of the league's efforts to obtain from Congress legislation for a larger navy were adopted by the directors, although their nature was not disclosed. A report submitted by Arthur H. Dadmun, the secretary, said the league's campaign to arouse sentiment for an increased navy had been conducted in 21 states with marked results.

Des Moines Center of Horse Trade.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 31.—Definite announcement that Des Moines is to become a center of the horse buying activities of the British, French and Italian governments was made here.

Zeppelins Painted Gray.

Paris, Aug. 31.—Germany's fleet of Zeppelins has been repainted a leaden gray, similar to the color of battleships, which renders them difficult to see even when flying beneath the clouds.

A telegram from Zurich published in the Milan Stampa, says that during recent flights over Lake Constance, Zeppelins appeared in their new dress. The latest models resemble large fish. Both ends taper so that they have lost to some extent the familiar cigar shape.

WOOD REBUKED FOR ROOSEVELT'S TALK

SECRETARY OF WAR DEPRECATES SPEECH AT CITIZEN SOLDIER CAMP.

DETIMENTAL EFFECT SHOWN

Garrison Wires Major General Wood That Nothing Similar Should be Permitted at Plattsburg, N. Y. or any other Camp.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Secretary Garrison has telegraphed Major General Leonard Wood expressing his deprecation that opportunity was given at the citizen soldier camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., for Colonel Roosevelt's sensational speech and directing that nothing similar should be permitted at any of the other camps.

Secretary Garrison referred to Colonel Roosevelt's remarks on the military unpreparedness of the country and the attitude of the administration. His telegram to General Wood follows:

Has Detrimental Effect.

"I have just seen the report in the newspapers of the speech made by ex-President Roosevelt at the Plattsburg camp. It is difficult to conceive of anything which could have a more detrimental effect upon the real value of this experiment than such an incident.

"This camp, held under government auspices, was successfully demonstrating many things of great moment. Its virtue consisted in the fact that it conveyed its own impressive lessons in its practical and successful operation and results.

"No opportunity should have been furnished to any one to present to the men any matter excepting that which was essential to the necessary training they were there to receive. Anything else could only have the effect of distracting attention from the real nature of the experiment, diverting consideration to issues which excite controversy, antagonism and ill feeling and thereby impairing, if not destroying, what otherwise would have been so effective.

Must Not Happen Again.

"There must not be any opportunity given at Plattsburg or at any other similar camp for any such unfortunate consequences."

Secretary Garrison said he had no further action now under contemplation. He said he had not discussed the matter with President Wilson and had no knowledge of the President's views. The secretary said he had not considered whether his telegram to General Wood would have any effect on the general's record.

BOSSISM WRONG, SAYS ROOT

People Urged to Be Armed With Short Ballot to Establish Their Own Rule.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 1.—From the floor of the constitutional convention President Elihu Root condemned the system of "bossism" and "invisible government," which, he said, to his knowledge has dominated New York for 40 years, and urged that the people be armed with the short ballot in order that they may establish their own rule. It was all wrong, he declared, that any other rule should exist.

"This domination," Mr. Root declared in part, "has caused a deep and sullen and long continued resentment among the people at being governed by men not of their choosing. They demand a change. The short ballot plan is a solution, or at least it may be the first step that will work out a solution."

Girl Swimmer Breaks Record.

St. Louis, Aug. 31.—By swimming two miles with the current of the Mississippi river in 19 minutes, 55 seconds here, Grace Stewart, a 16-year-old school girl, lowered by 12 seconds the previous record for the course and won the fourth annual two miles swim for women, conducted by the Western Rowing club under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic union.

Each of the 15 other women who finished in the race eclipsed the old record of 32 minutes.

GERMANY OFFERS CONCESSIONS FOR 'GRIEVOUS WRONG'

BERLIN PROMISES THAT LIFE OF AMERICANS SHALL NOT BE ENDANGERED IN FUTURE BY SUBMARINES.

WILLING TO PUNISH CAPTAIN OF U-BOAT

Teuton Government Considers Arabic Incident Closed and Assumes Full Responsibility for Loss of Lives Aboard Lusitania—Confirmation Expected Soon.

London, Sept. 1.—The German government considers the Arabic incident closed and has declared its willingness to punish the commander of the submarine which sank the steamer, according to a dispatch which the Exchange Telegraph company's Amsterdam correspondent says has been received there from Berlin. There is reported to be considerable feeling in German militarist circles because of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's so-called "weakness" toward the United States.

New York, Sept. 1.—The International News Service is able to present from a high and authoritative source the exact concessions on submarine warfare offered to Secretary Lansing by Ambassador von Bernstorff.

Official confirmation of these concessions is expected by Ambassador von Bernstorff within the next 48 hours, possibly within 24 hours.

Germany admitted in diplomatic terms that in her submarine warfare she had grievously wronged America. She promised without qualification that the life of not one American citizen should in the future be endangered by her undersea boats.

Germany Pledges Herein.

In the exact words of a high official, she pledged herself that "not one American should go overboard."

Whatever the form of diplomatic presentation may have been, Germany did, without reservation, assume full responsibility for the loss of American lives aboard the Lusitania.

Her offer of reparation was so unqualified that only a method of determining the amount of damage remains to be ascertained.

She requests the United States to suggest some means of ascertaining such damages.

She does not disavow the destruction of the Lusitania. This she feels is impossible for the reason that she has already officially honored the commander of the successful submarine.

Moreover she vigorously maintains that the giant Cunard loaded with munitions was in reality a ship of war. She realizes, however, that this fact did not warrant the taking of American lives.

For Lives Lost On Arabic.

The Arabic case is less clear cut than that of the Lusitania on which she had official reports. No submarine commander has as yet admitted sinking the Arabic.

Germany will, nevertheless, pay for the lives of the two Americans lost with that ship if sufficient evidence is presented by witnesses.

The United States is accordingly asked to obtain all the facts and present them for the consideration of the German government. A satisfactory adjustment will then be reached.

Germany indignantly denies a report that the officers and crew of the submarine which blew up the Arabic have been ordered by the German admiralty to go into hiding. Germany asserts that no efforts are being made to withhold these men from punishment if orders of their superiors were disobeyed.

To Mediate With England.

In reminding the United States of her promise to mediate with England for the freedom of the seas, Germany maintains that the suggestion of such mediation originated with this government.

A resolute intention to insist upon the freedom of the seas was clearly expressed by President Wilson in his last note to Germany on the Lusitania.

Germany does not interpret this to refer to her own ships or the ships of any particular belligerent but to ships owned by neutrals and sailing under neutral flags.

She maintains, for instance, that Great Britain should permit American ships to go wherever they please, even to German ports, provided they do not carry contraband.

Russians Trade in Paper.

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 31.—The silver and copper coin supplies of Petrograd shopmen were drained speedily by the general presentation of paper money of large denominations. Naturally when the public began accumulating change, business was seriously embarrassed. State and private banks are said to be well stocked with coin and are paying it out in unlimited amounts. Officials express the belief that the action of the public was due to the dissemination of false reports.

PROF. SIECHU KINOSHITA



Siechu Kinoshita, a professor in the Imperial university of Japan, has just arrived in San Francisco for the purpose of visiting many American universities and colleges in pursuance of a plan to divert to this country the medical students of Japan, who before the war usually went to Germany.

TRANSPORT ATTACKS U-BOAT

BRITISH STEAMER TRIES TO HIT PERISCOPE.

Pursuit of Vessel by German Submarine Is Described by Captain of Danish Ship.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 1.—The pursuit of a British transport by a German submarine while the transport was endeavoring to hit the periscope of the under-sea boat, was witnessed by Captain Mikkelsen of the Danish steamship Olaf, which has just arrived from Bristol, England.

Captain Mikkelsen said that on August 15, the day after the Olaf left Bristol, the transport was seen going at a high rate of speed and from time to time firing at the periscope of the submarine.

Dives to Escape Fire.

The distance between the vessels was less than two miles and between short intervals the submarine would rise to the surface, exposing its periscope and dive again to escape the fire from the transport.

"I could not make out the name on the transport on account of the distance," said Captain Mikkelsen, "but I watched the chase for some time and could see that the submarine was making a determined effort to get in a position to launch a torpedo.

Whether it was successful I do not know, for when last seen the race was being continued. The submarine was a fast one and the transport was only holding its own."

NECK BROKEN IN AUTO WRECK

Percy McKibben Loses Life When Car Jumps Embankment Near Mankato—Two Others Hurt.

Mankato, Sept. 1.—While returning from St. Peter an automobile carrying Percy McKibben, Newell Nelson and Clarence Oftedahl jumped an embankment between this city and St. Peter. McKibben's neck was broken and he died instantly.

Nelson is in a hospital with concussion of the brain and may die. Oftedahl was not seriously injured. All three were from Pemberton. They were driving about 50 miles an hour when control of the car was lost.

McKibben was 19 years old; Nelson is 20. The car was wrecked.

American Killed in Mexico.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Official dispatches from Vera Cruz tell of the receipt of mail reports there on the killing of E. F. Welles, an American auditor of the Tobacco Plantation Co. No details were given, further than that Welles was killed by bandits, who blew up a train and shot the passengers, of whom Welles was one.

The state department has acknowledged receipt of General Zapata's acceptance of the Pan-American peace appeal.

Britain to Relax Blockade.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Assurances that Great Britain will relax the enforcement of her order in council so as to permit shipment from neutral ports of German and Austrian goods contracted for by Americans prior to the effective date of the order was given the state department by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador.

Find Wreck of Lost Ship.

New Orleans, Sept. 1.—Wreckage picked up in the Gulf and brought into port by the United States fruit liner Suriname, is believed to be debris from the liner Marowijne, supposed to have been lost at sea two weeks ago. Several pieces of timber, apparently from the superstructure of a steamer and a paint cabinet such as the Marowijne is known to have had aboard, were among the objects found. The gasoline drum bears the address of a concern in Belize, British Honduras.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—