

TURKS FINDING CONDITIONS ARE GROWING SERIOUS

American in Athens Received Word of Growing Dissatisfaction.

ARMY IN PRECARIOUS PLACE ON PENINSULA

At Sea, the Sultan's Nation is Suffering—German Cruisers Disabled and Russians Prey on Commerce in the Black Sea.

Athens, Sept. 13.—An American citizen of standing in Athens has received trustworthy advice from Constantinople that the situation of the Turkish army and government is unfavorable.

According to this information, the position of the Turkish forces defending the Dardanelles, is precarious.

The Turkish position at sea is described as disastatous. The former German cruisers, Goeben and Breslau, renamed Sultan Selim and Medullu, are said to have been incapacitated, while the Russian fleet preys upon Turkish shipping.

Under New Control. According to this information, Turkish affairs are under the control of a triumvirate with autocratic powers, consisting of Enver Pasha, minister of war; Talaat Bey, minister of the interior; and Berdi Bey, chief of police of Constantinople.

Dissatisfaction among the Moslems is reported, and it is said Shiek ul Islam was dismissed because he did not approve of measures taken against the Armenians.

The committee of union and progressives is reported as being virtually superseded by a secret committee, which is responsive to the wishes of the triumvirate.

Armenians Persecuted. The American informant states the Armenians are being shipped to concentration camps at various points, being driven afoot or forwarded in box cars. He adds that earlier massacres of Christians in Asia Minor are being duplicated in the present instance, and that in some cases only a comparatively small part of the Armenian population reach the concentration camps alive.

American Works Hard. Secretary Morfitt, American ambassador at Constantinople, has exerted every effort to protect Armenians, but apparently his endeavors have been unavailing.

TIN-SOLDIERS INCREASE FAST

Rumors That Metal Would be Used in War Disappoint Children.

The Hague, Netherlands, Sept. 13.—Disquieting rumors have reached Dutch children to the effect that the famous toy-making town of Nuremberg in Bavaria may use the metal which it is exporting into millions of little tin soldiers for more real purposes of war.

Although before the war Dutch children were satisfied with an indiscriminate phalanx of red coats, German Hussars and Cossacks, the nursery now must be equipped uniformly with unbroken lines of soldiers, with the child's favorite always predominating in strength of men and guns.

If there is any class in Holland that has entirely ignored the neutrality stand, it is the children, who, in the toy shops exhibit their preferences. The toy dealer has more than ever become a diplomat.

It is very noticeable that the toy shop generally displays German soldiers, while in Amsterdam, it is the French and British which are shown. In the matter of naval toys children also have marked preferences, with Rotterdam windows displaying the German colors on dreadnoughts and torpedo boats, while Amsterdam windows cater to the sentiment there by giving the Franco-British allies the better show.

SHIP OWNER IS ACCUSED OF FRAUD

Paris, Sept. 13.—A warrant charging one of the principal French ship owners with defrauding the state has been issued upon complaint of the minister of marine, according to the Journal. The man accused is alleged to have obtained 150,000 francs (\$30,000) more than their real value on each of several ships requisitioned by the government by the use of false valuation certificates.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO WAR LOAN COMING

Madrid, Sept. 13.—The indications are that the subscriptions to the 150,000,000 peseta loan, which failed once and the Spanish government is again trying to float, though slow are coming along satisfactorily. Last week \$1,700,000 worth of these treasury bonds were subscribed, making a total subscription so far of \$9,800,444, leaving \$10,800,556 of the issue still to be subscribed.

The Spanish public seems to prefer the bonds in the amount of \$100 though a great many subscriptions for the \$10 bonds have also been received.

London Nursery Slaughter House Of Kaiser; Bodies of Children Brought to Hospital After Raid

London, Sept. 13.—The arch-deacon of London, in his cathedral, referred to the recent Zeppelin raid on London. "I need not go farther back than last Wednesday," said the arch-deacon, "to tell you that but one has changed money. Speaking with all the restraint that is due every preacher, as well as from the press, and with the knowledge and consent of the censor, I tell you that to one hospital alone were taken the dead bodies of little children of 15, 10, 7 and 5 years, and of one little boy, six that the straggle became a slaughter house."

Of the imperial murderer who allowed it, if he did not order it, all we can say is, in the words of the Psalmist, the most awful punishment given to a man—I will set before thee the things that thou hast done."

KILLS SELF AS BATTLE CLIMAX

Alleged Bank Robber Defies Officers All Night, Then Suicides.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 13.—After an all night battle with the police in which two men were wounded, a man believed to be George Nelson, an alleged Los Angeles bank robber, blew out his brains early yesterday.

He was found lying on a lounge by the police when they broke into the room where he had taken refuge. Nelson apparently had killed himself about two hours before, after sustaining numerous wounds from the shotgun fusillade maimed for several hours by the police.

On a table near the body were three automatic revolvers. Peter Hammond, a policeman, was badly wounded and Hugh McBride, a roofer in the house was probably fatally shot by the police.

MARYLAND HOLDS PRIMARY TUESDAY

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 13.—At a democratic and republican primary election Tuesday nominees will be chosen for governor, attorney general and comptroller of the treasury, to be voted for in November.

United States Senator Blair Lee, backed by the Baltimore city democratic organization of which Mayor James H. Preston is the leader, and State Comptroller Emerson C. Harrington, who has received the support of the state organization, led by United States Senator John Walter Smith, are the democratic candidates for governor.

PREVIOUS COMPANY ENGAGED IN WAR

Paris, Sept. 13.—Madam Sarah Bernhardt has postponed for two months her forthcoming tour of the United States. Asked regarding a report that she had cancelled her American engagements, Madame Bernhardt telegraphed the Associated Press from her residence at Andernos as follows:

"I am not abandoning my tour in America. I have asked for two months' time in order to form a new company, as all the actors who were with me on my previous tour are serving in the army, four having been killed. Vive la France."

VAN HORNE FUNERAL TUESDAY

Montreal, Sept. 13.—The funeral of Sir William Van Horne, former chairman of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific railway, who died here Saturday, will be held from his late home on Tuesday. The body will be shipped to Joliet, Ill., for burial.

CAPITAL SORRY TO LOSE THE TALENTED MME. DUMBA, WHOSE HUSBAND BLUNDERED



Washington, Sept. 13.—The loss of Mme. Dumba, wife of the Austrian ambassador who is to receive his passport from the United States government, will be deeply felt by social Washington, for Mme. Dumba is regarded as the most talented woman in the diplomatic circle.

In addition to her rare culture and her high social position, Mme. Dumba is further distinguished by having a great beauty. She is an enthusiastic devotee of all the arts. She loves music and from her father, who was director of the Imperial Collection of Art in Petrograd, she inherited her taste for pictures. She is vitally interested in architecture and she has the average woman's love of interior decoration, with more than the average woman's knowledge of its principles.

Like most foreigners of culture, she is a good linguist, speaking Russian, German, French and English with ease, and having sufficient knowledge for practical purposes of the Swedish, Italian and Serbian languages.

Mme. Dumba recently declared that having a home in Austria, her next dearest desire was to possess one in the United States.

Madame Dumba, born of a noble and ancient line in one of the Baltic provinces of Russia, was before her marriage Baroness Annie von Leven, from Kurland. From the time she came to Washington, and Newport, she became one of the most successful hostesses of the diplomatic corps.

Germany Approbative. Berlin, Sept. 13.—Publication of the Arabic note, although evoking virtually no comment in the German press, is undoubtedly a reflection of the uneasiness here over the probable attitude of the United States. The note in itself appears to be highly satisfactory to the public generally, and the constant inquiries received at the offices of the Associated Press for news or predictions upon the American attitude in the Balkans, indicate apprehension that the Arabic note and the Heperian case may result in a renewal of the tension which was believed to have relaxed with Ambassador Dumba's departure from Berlin.

Well-enforced. German, such as Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, believe the situation again serious, not so much because of its intrinsic merits as on account of the manner in which it has been handled.

UNIVERSITY READING. I. A. N. 46: Maximilian H. Harden, 44: 1915. 10. 15. North.

ARCHIBALD WILL BE COMPELLED TO GIVE INFORMATION

White House Orders That Correspondent Be Met by Special Agents.

QUESTION OF HIS ARREST UNSETTLED

Austro-Hungarians of Chicago and New York Adopt Stinging Resolutions, Demanding Ambassador Dumba.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Acting under instructions from the white house, agents of the department of justice met James P. J. Archibald, an American correspondent, involved in the case of Dr. Dumba, Austria ambassador, when Archibald lands at New York on the steamer Rotterdam from Holland.

Archibald carried Dr. Dumba's letter to the Vienna foreign office, disclosing plans to cause strikes in American munitions plants.

Officials here are maintaining strictest silence regarding Archibald's case, but it became known that United States Attorney Marshall at New York has been instructed by the department of justice, which takes the view that what action the government ultimately takes toward him.

The question of whether he actually knew the contents of the papers he carried will be a deciding factor in what action the government ultimately takes toward him.

The statute which the government is proceeding on fixes a fine of not more than \$3,000 and imprisonment for more than three years, for its violation.

No Other Steps. There is no indication of any further movement by the government in the case of Captain Franz von Papen, minister attached to the German embassy, for whom Archibald is carrying a letter, and who is mentioned in Dumba's letter as being connected with the strike plans.

It is generally believed that before the United States will enter into any negotiations of the Arabic case in particular, or any phase of the general subject, which might include the release of Dumba, it will be necessary first to confirm Germany's assurances of cessation of attack by submarines on liners.

Condemn His Meddling. New York, Sept. 13.—Resolutions condemning the meddling of Constantin Theodore Dumba, Austrian-Hungarian ambassador to the United States, whose recall has been asked for by the United States, were passed by Branch No. 1 of the League of America at a meeting here yesterday.

Resolutions were passed by former subjects of Austria-Hungary, who are attempting to interfere with the affairs of their new country. Copies were forwarded to President Wilson and members of his cabinet.

Recent Dumba's Act. Chicago, Sept. 13.—A mass meeting of former Slavic subjects of Austria-Hungary, who are protesting against the action of Ambassador Dumba that caused the United States to ask his recall. The leaders of the meeting were officers of the Bohemian National Alliance, the Croatian League of Chicago, the Serbian National club and the Slovak League.

The newspaper compares the reference Ambassador Dumba made to the Austrian in America as ignorant and uneducated and unable to care for themselves and declared loyalty under any conditions to the United States.

Berlin, via London, Sept. 13.—The German press in discussing the request for the recall of Dr. Constantin Theodore Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the United States, decries the action of the British minister to withdraw Dr. Dumba, sharply impugning honorable men of English diplomacy.

The newspaper compares the Dumba case with those of the Marquis de Carondelet Findlay, British minister to Norway, in connection with the charges made by Sir Roger Casement, leader of the Separatist faction in Ireland, that the minister was conspiring with Sir Roger's man servant for the capture or killing of Casement.

The newspaper says that a change in ambassadors in these critical times is to be regretted, but it asserts that the change will have no political consequences on account of President Wilson's expressed desire for a continuation of friendly relations.

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GERMANS STILL HAVE ADVANTAGE, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Great Britain Must Strain Every Energy if it Would Win War.

MUST EXCELL IN MUNITIONS FIRST

After Year of Fighting, He Says Central Empire Retain Strongest Position—Change Can Come Only When Empire is Thoroughly Aroused.

London, Sept. 13.—That the central powers still have an overwhelming superiority in all the material and equipment of war, and that the allies to win must put forth all their strength, is the statement made by David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, in the preface of a book containing his speeches since the outbreak of the war, entitled "Through Terror to Triumph."

"After 12 months of war," says Mr. Lloyd George, "my conviction is stronger than ever that this country could not have kept out of it without imperiling its security and its honor. We could not have looked on cynically with folded arms while a country we had given our word to protect was being trodden on by one of our own co-trustees. If British women and children were being brutally destroyed on the high seas by German submarines, this nation would have insisted on calling the infanticide empire to a stern reckoning."

Everything that has happened since the declaration of war has clearly demonstrated that a military system so regardless of good faith, honorable obligation and the elementary impulses of humanity constitutes a menace to civilization of the most sinister character, and, despite the terrible cost of suppressing it, the well-being of humanity demands that such a system should be challenged and destroyed.

The fact that events also have shown that the might of this military clique has exceeded the gloomy prognostications provides an additional argument for its destruction.

"Nor have the untoward incidents of the war weakened my faith in ultimate victory, because positively the nations put forth the whole of their strength are it too late. Anything less must lead to defeat. The Allies must have an overwhelming superiority in munitions, in the making of the equipment of armies, whether in men, money or accessible metal and machinery, and the material has to be mobilized and utilized."

"It would be idle to pretend that the first 12 months of the war have been a success for the allies, and that the full strength of their redoubtable and resourceful foes; nay, what more, had they realized their own strength and resources and taken prompt action to organize them, today we should have witnessed the triumphant spectacle of their guns pouring out a steady stream of shells which would have deluged the German trenches with fire and scorched the German legions back across their frontiers."

Ruthless Teutonic Invasion. "With the resources of Great Britain, France and Russia, yes, of the whole industrial world at the disposal of the allies, the central powers still have an overwhelming superiority in all the materials and equipment of war. The result of this deplorable fact is exactly what might have been foreseen. The iron lung of Germany has sunk deeper than ever into Belgium and French soil. Poland is entirely German, and Lithuania is rapidly following. Russian fortresses deemed impregnable are falling like sand castles before the ruthless tide of Teutonic invasion."

"When will that tide recede or be stemmed? As soon as the allies are supplied with an abundance of war material."

Lloyd George says that he is recalling unpleasant facts to stir his countrymen to put forth their strength to amend the situation. There has been a great awakening, he says, and the necessary steps are being made to equip the armies, but adds the minister, "nothing but our best can pull us through."

HEAVY DAMAGE IN WISCONSIN CITY

Janesville, Wis., Sept. 13.—Damage amounting to thousands of dollars was caused here as the result of floods from the storm Sunday night. In some sections of Edgerton the people were driven from their homes by the overflow of Saunders creek.

MEXICANS MAKE ATTACK ON TROOPS

Patrol Fired Upon, and Two are Wounded, in Early Morning Skirmish.

Brownsville Texas, Sept. 13.—Mexicans attacked a patrol of American cavalrymen about two miles up the river Rio Grande from here, wounding two American troopers.

The fight occurred soon after daylight today.

German Aeroplanes Carry Supplies for the Turks

Kavala, Greece, Sept. 13.—Reports of a frontier skirmish between Greek and Bulgarian patrols near Fatma have been officially confirmed and an investigation ordered.

German aeroplanes, it is said here, are constantly flying over Serbien and Bulgarian territory from Orsova, Hungary to Adrianople. Each of them is loaded to its full capacity, according to the reports, with supplies for the Turks.

NO DECISION REACHED IN THE ARABIC CASE

TEUTONS STRIVE FOR RESULTS ON EASTERN FRONT

Russians Report Progress Along Galician Frontier.

ALLIES NEED TO INCREASE EFFORTS

General Ruzsky Says There is No Danger That Petrograd Will Fall This Year—Several Thousand Russians Have Been Captured.

London, Sept. 13.—Austro-German armies on the eastern front are still striving for definite results and are making progress everywhere except along Galician frontier, where the Russians report further success.

Have Strengthened. In the north where the Russian line has been strengthened by the withdrawal of forces, Field Marshal von Hindenburg is directing a violent drive towards Dvinsk, the crossing of the Dvina river.

In the center, Crown Prince Leopold has forced his way over the Zelivka river and is attacking in vicinity of Skidel.

In the south, Field Marshal von Mackensen, on both sides of Pinsk railroad is pressing eastward toward the town. These movements have resulted in the capture of several thousand Russians.

The final objective of the central powers in this campaign is still a matter of conjecture, but General Ruzsky, commander of the northern Russian army, declares positively in response to the appeal that Petrograd will fall this year before the guns of the invaders.

Balkan is Struck. On the other fronts there is little to report. It appears to be established that Bulgaria has struck a bargain with Turkey and that Premier Radozevich, in response to the appeal of the United States, stated that Sofia is now on the most friendly terms with Constantinople.

In the Balkans and in Italy rumors are again current of an Austro-German offensive movement towards Constantinople.

English newspapers devote much space to the announcement of David Lloyd George's minister of munitions, that the nation must increase her efforts very greatly if victory for the entente allies is to be assured.

Teutons Making Big Effort to Strike Blow

Petrograd, Sept. 13.—(Via London)—An official statement issued at the war office says:

"Enemy submarines have been reported in the Atlantic near the coast of Crete. Destroyers and submarines have been sent to pursue them."

Teutons Trying Hard. "To sum up the situation the Austrians and Germans have been dashed on one side to the other in an effort to strike a decisive blow. The German official statement of September 9 contradicts the statement made in our communications of September 8 that we took numerous prisoners and captured thirty guns and machine guns."

The great general staff considers it its duty to explain that it always has endeavored, within the limits of human force and the rules of military art, to present each event in its reality, avoiding any trace of partiality. Mistakes always are possible in the conditions of excitement and occasionally of uncertainty which accompany military action. Therefore, desiring to establish with certainty our great success near Tarnopol and Trembovia which already is proved by the action of our troops, the great general staff postpones its definite reply regarding the trophies taken until it has received precise reports from the corps engaged.

Take Guns. "The reports of one of the armies engaged on the eighth says that of the guns captured from the enemy we already have succeeded in taking within our lines six 150-millimeter guns and six 18-centimeter guns. The capture of this document alone makes it impossible to doubt our success."

Report from the commander-in-chief of the corresponding front dated September 7, states that this stroke was planned beforehand by the army commander concerned as the result of information supplied by scouts. This, therefore, refutes the charge that we made a false report regarding the most important event which has occurred recently in the ranks of the Russian army."

Emperor Dismisses Gen. Von Kluege for Failure

London, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Amsterdam says:

Emperor William has dismissed General von Kluege, commander of the eighth division, who was held responsible for the Austro-German check by the Russians on the Sereth river in East Galicia.

ARE CLEARING UP PRELIMINARY FEATURES FIRST

Desire to Create Basis for Arbitration Before Taking Steps.

VON BERNSTORFF CALLS ON LANSING

Attempts to Find Middle Ground on Which Both Nations May Meet—Commander Exceeded Authority in Attacking the Ordnu.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Germany's explanation of the unsuccessful attempt to destroy the liner Ordnu on July 9, submitted to President Wilson in the form of a note—is that the submarine commander violated his instructions, which were not to attack any liner, but because whether he was unable to make out the nationality or character of the Ordnu.

The Ordnu was bound from Liverpool to New York with some 200 passengers, of whom 22 were Americans, and was attacked by a torpedo, which barely missed her, and then shelled by a submarine until she was out of range.

To substantiate the statement that the German commander was inclined to follow his orders, it is stated that soon after allowed the steamer Normandia to carry a cargo of lumber, to pass unmolested. The German explanation may figure in the discussion of the submarine issue between Lansing and Von Bernstorff.

No Decision Yet. Washington, Sept. 13.—Secretary Lansing announced, after a conference with President Wilson, that no decision yet has been reported by the United States on Germany's proposal to arbitrate the Arabic case.

It is indicated in official quarters that both Germany and the United States will accept the proposal to arbitrate the question of indemnity, involves arbitrating of justification and the facts.

Lansing, after his visit to the president, returned to the state department to meet Count von Bernstorff, who is trying to bring the situation to a point where this government will agree to arbitration. This conference began at noon.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Count von Bernstorff, optimistic despite the growing concern here over the relations between the United States and the central powers, held a conference with Secretary Lansing on the situation developed by the sinking of the Arabic.

The ambassador is understood to have held an informal discussion with Secretary Lansing, which is thought to be supplementary to the German note on the Arabic, with the hope of opening a way to negotiations for amicable adjustment.

Administration officials maintained silence, not only on the Arabic case, but also on the Dumba case.

Preparations Indicate Another Battle Pending

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 13.—Reports received from Brescia indicated that preparations are being made both by the Austrians and the Italians for important battles at Gorizia and Tolmino before real winter weather begins. In this short story there are said to be from 250,000 to 300,000 Austrians, and as many more on the Gorizia-Monfalcone-Duina front. Reinforcements are arriving constantly at Laibach and Villach, probably from the Russian front. Archduke Eugene is nominal commander of the Austro-Army in this section. Emperor Francis Joseph, it is stated, insists that Gorizia and Tolmino must be held at all cost.

Cholera is reported to have broken out behind the Austrian lines on the Isonzo river and in Trieste.

CONFEREES TO ACT AT NEXT MEETING

Lansing Confers With President in Regard to Carranza's Proposal.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The next step in the Mexican situation will be taken by the Pan-American conference as soon as arrangements can be made for them to meet.

Secretary Lansing talked with President Wilson on General Carranza's supplemental note to a note sent from Carranza's sources outlining in detail what might be made a matter of joint interest. This would include war indemnities and guarantees to passengers.

Unofficial reports here state that a supplemental note to a note sent from Carranza's sources outlining in detail what might be made a matter of joint interest. This would include war indemnities and guarantees to passengers.

WEATHER FORECAST. North Dakota, Rain tonight and Tuesday. Warm in portion tonight.