New Mexico's twenty-six counties are preparing a splendid prosperity demonstration for the State Fair.

FIVE hundred millions is quite a sum to lend to shaking nations; even at five per cent.

The Evening Herald

WHEN border bandits get to carrying off New Mexico Citizens it's time to do something.

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RUSSIANS DELIVER A SECOND HARD BLOW TO THE TEUTONS IN GALICIA

Victory at Tarnopol Followed by Smashing Offensive at Trembowla Where 15,000 Austrians Are Taken.

VOSGES ACTIVITIES TAKE BATTLE FORM

Germans Claim Crown Prince Has Won Important Victory; French Say Lost Ground Has Been Regained

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

London, Sept. 10 (12.37 p. m.).—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. As was the case at Tarnopol, 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 acting on the that cessation of the Austro-German offensive in the east may be at hand.

French and German claims are so contradictory that it is impossible at this time to obtain a clear view of the situation in the Argonne, where the German crown prince is reported to have made considerable progress. The French are attempting to recover the lost ground which the Germans assert includes the fortified position at Marie Therese. It is likely that this region will witness some of the heaviest fighting in the west during the next ten days.

BERLIN ANNOUNCES NOTABLE VICTORY IN THE VOSGES

Berlin, Sept. 10 (via London, 4:45 p. m.).—French trenches near Schratzmannele and Hartmann's Weilerkopf in the Vosges have been captured by storm, by German troops, army headquarters officially announced today.

FRENCH CLAIM MUCH OF LOST GROUND REGAINED

Paris, Sept. 10 (2.30 p. m.).—Artillery fighting continued yesterday and last night along the lines in France, according to announcement made today by the French war office.

In the Vosges the Germans made use of asphyxiating shells and flaming liquids, as a result of which a French trench at the first line had to be evacuated. A French counter-attack, however, resulted in the recapture of the greater portion of the lost ground.

The statement given out by the war office reads:

"There was continued artillery fighting last night in the vicinity of Arras, in front of Soyr and on the front in Champagne.

"In the Argonne, in the sector of Labatraire, there was fighting with hand grenades and bombs, as well as rifle exchanges from trench to trench, together with effective intervention on several different occasions by our batteries.

"In the Vosges the enemy yesterday attacked our positions between the Lingekopf, as far as the Barrenkopf, making use of asphyxiating shells. At Schratzmannele a trench of the first line had to be evacuated following the throwing by the enemy of flaming liquids. A counter attack made it possible for us to recapture the greater portion of the lost ground and to secure a position about thirty feet from that portion of the trench which we could not recover. Along the rest of this front our positions were virtually maintained.

"Yesterday evening the Germans delivered an attack against our trenches on the summit of Hartman's Weilerkopf, which resulted in their winning a foothold during the night. We, however, delivered a counter-attack, recaptured the lost trenches and drove the enemy back to his line.

"Our aviators bombarded the German mines and batteries in the forest of Nonnenbruch as well as the railroad station at Lutzelbach. Furthermore about thirty bombs were thrown down on the railroad station at Grand Pre."

PETROGRAD STIRRED BY CABINET RENOVATION

Petrograd, Sept. 10 (via London, 1.10 p. m.).—Consultations regarding the formation of a new cabinet are in progress. The cabinet members deputed to hold the conferences are expected to report to the council of ministers tomorrow.

The public is awaiting with keen interest the result of these conferences. Several ministers in newspaper interviews have repudiated the idea that they would cling to office from personal ambition.

There is no further talk of an immediate prorogation of the duma. Everything hinges upon the question of a reorganization of the ministry.

English Unions Reject Plan for Peace

Great Trade Congress at Bristol by Overwhelming Vote Refuses to Approve Peace Advocacy Program.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Bristol, England, Sept. 10 (12 noon).—The trades union congress, representing more than three million organized English workingmen, 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.

The sponsor for the defeated resolution said that such a move already had been made by German workmen, but this argument brought him no supporters.

Ramsay McDonald labor member of parliament, in an address to the congress, denied that he or any other member of the labor party in the house of commons had ever counseled British workingmen to shirk their duty. Such an assertion, he added, was malicious and nothing but a perversion of simple declarations that the labor party should look out for itself. The duty of every citizen, he said, was to defend the national honor.

F. Berlin of the Bristol dock workers' union was chosen by the congress as delegate to attend the labor convention at San Francisco. Regret was expressed at the absence of an American delegation to the British congress. The opinion was voiced that it was extremely desirable that this means of maintaining associations with the American labor unions should be kept up.

USED AMERICAN FLAG TO TRAP GERMAN SUBMARINE

New York, Sept. 10.—Confirmation of the London report that a German submarine was sunk on August 19, while shelling the British steamer Nicosian, was received here today with the arrival of the steamer Lapland. It was also learned that the British patrol boat which sank the submarine flew an American flag while approaching the scene. Just before she was ready to open up with her guns the American flag fluttered down to her deck and the British ensign was hoisted in its place.

This German submarine was sunk on August 19, the day the Arabic was torpedoed, and not far from the scene of that tragic event. This gave rise to the report and belief in Great Britain that the Arabic's assailant had been sent to the bottom.

On board the Lapland, which arrived here today from Liverpool was Dr. C. R. Banks of Memphis, Tenn., a veterinarian, who was aboard the Nicosian when she was shelled. Dr. Banks, when asked about the sinking of the submarine, declined to discuss that phase of the matter but confirmed the report that a patrol boat did appear, flying the American flag, and that this flag was lowered before the firing began.

"We were within a five hours' run of the Arabic when she was sunk," said Dr. Banks, "and we heard her wireless call for assistance, the call reaching us at 9:15 a. m., just one hour and five minutes after we had picked up the S. O. S. call from the steamer Dunsley. At 11:15 a. m. we had a similar call from the British steamer Baron Erskine.

"At 12:30 p. m. we sighted a submarine about one mile ahead of us and almost immediately heard a shout about 1 p. m. calling us to stop. We started a wireless call for help and then the submarine turned hose on us with shrapnel, the second shot tearing away our wireless apparatus. By this time the submarine was within sixty yards of us and she gave our captain twenty minutes to get the crew into the boats. The last boat, in which I took refuge in company with the captain, was hardly clear of the ship when the submarine opened on the steamer with two guns, fifty twenty-pounds striking the Nicosian. Fortunately only two found a mark below the water line.

"The patrol boat which had been coming up was then within range and when the British flag was substituted for the American the submarine turned a gun on her and fired several shots.

"The Nicosian did not sink probably because she had in her hold a cargo of logs. The patrol boat took her in tow and at 2:30 the following morning she was relieved by tugs sent out from Queenstown."

RUSSIANS REGARD AUSTRIAN TROOP MOVEMENTS SIGNIFICANT

Petrograd, Sept. 10 (via London, 4 p. m.).—The concentration of heavy Austrian forces on the Rumanian frontier points to serious operations in the near future against Bessarabia and the region of the middle Dniester, in the opinion of Russian war office officials. It is regarded as improbable that the concentration indicates that the offensive movement against Rumania is in prospect.

RECALL OF GERMAN DIPLOMATS ALSO MAY FOLLOW DEMAND ON AUSTRIA

Indicated Today That Men Close to German Ambassador Assisted Dr. Dumba in Revolutionary Activity.

BERNSTORFF HIMSELF MAY BE INVOLVED

Situation Surrounding Work in Munition Factories Rapidly Developing Into One of Extreme Gravity.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

New York, Sept. 10.—Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, ambassador from Austria-Hungary, whose recall has been asked for by the United States government, today conferred in his suite in an uptown hotel with Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. The subject of the conference could not be ascertained.

Both Dr. Dumba and Count von Bernstorff remained in seclusion in their respective hotels the better part of the day. Dr. Dumba denied himself to all callers and it was repeatedly said by officials of the hotel that he had left for the summer embassy at Lenox, Mass.

Washington, Sept. 10.—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 Papen, military attache of the German embassy.

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

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 revised by the state department.

Captain von Papen'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 using in the same position as Dr. Dumba but that there was serious consideration of whether Captain von Papen or Consul General von Nuber would be allowed to remain longer in the country.

Archibald carried a communication from Count von Bernstorff but it was a copy of a statement which had been forwarded to the German ambassador by Secretary Lansing. In the note to the Vienna foreign office asking for Dumba's recall Secretary Lansing referred to the purpose of the ambassador to conspire to cripple legitimate industries in the United States. Officials were engaged today in a study of whether Captain von Papen and Consul General von Nuber were not concerned in what the American government has characterized as a conspiracy.

One official who has been studying the details of the situation said today that while the German ambassador, in sending a communication by a person carrying an American passport, may have technically contributed to an abuse of that document in the eyes of the state department, the nature of the communication he sent was so far removed from the others and of such a legitimate character that his act probably would not be regarded as offensive.

Captain von Papen's letter, however, is said to be decidedly offensive as is the nature of Consul General von Nuber connection with the affair as disclosed by the papers which the British secret service men took from Archibald at Falmouth.

German Note on Arabic Is Not Satisfactory

President Spends Day in Consideration of Document Which Fails Short of Giving Satisfaction Promised.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Washington, Sept. 10.—President Wilson devoted several hours today to study of Germany's note on the sinking of the Arabic. No official comment was made, but it was indicated plainly that the German explanation is disappointing.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, had assured Secretary Lansing that full satisfaction would be given if it was determined that a German submarine sank the Arabic. Germany's statement that she could not acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity is not considered full satisfaction by officials of this government.

It is understood that the United States government would be willing to submit to The Hague the question of how much indemnity should be paid, but it is improbable that it will consent to arbitrate the principle involved.

An answer to Germany is expected to go forward promptly.

UNITED STATES IS SECOND MARITIME NATION NOW

War Has Made This Country Second Only to Great Britain in Tonnage of Merchant Ships.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Washington, Sept. 10.—The European war has placed the United States second among the maritime nations of the world. Acting Secretary Sweet of the department of commerce, in announcing that the American merchant marine now is second only to that of Great Britain, pointed out today that the increase might not be permanent.

The total of American merchant shipping on June 30, according to today's announcement, was 26,577 vessels of 5,218,488 tons, an increase of 290,738 gross tons during the year. A decrease of 268 in the number of ships was explained to be due to the greater size of modern vessels.

"The total merchant tonnage of the United States," said Secretary Sweet, "is exceeded only by the merchant shipping under the British flag, which is approximately 21,275,000 tons. The figures, however, include foreign, coastwise, lake and river traffic.

"Temporarily, the tonnage of American shipping faces exceedingly high rates but the condition may be in no sense a permanent one.

The future of American shipping after the war is over will depend upon the maritime policy adopted by other nations as well as that of the United States. Economic conditions arising out of the length and strain of the war, and which cannot now be foreseen, will also be a great factor."

SLUSH FUND WAS ON BASIS OF $100 PER CANDIDATE

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Corpus Christi, Tex., Sept. 10.—It was customary for the candidates in Nueces county, prior to and including the general election of 1914, which is under surveillance by the government in the trial of County Judge W. F. Timon and forty others in the United States district court here to make a "slush fund" with $100 contributions, according to the testimony today of J. Dorenfield, Jr., clerk of the Twenty-eighth district court of Nueces county, one of the five county officers not indicted.

Dorenfield testified that when he announced his candidacy for office Judge Timon told him that it would require about $100 "at the end of the game" for his candidacy. He said he gave a check for $50 made to Timon personally and the remainder of the money was slipped into Judge Timon's coat pocket on the day of the election.

C. E. Breniman, a secret service agent, repeated as testimony a supposed conversation between the defendants Lee Riggs and Tom Dunn, while the plea in abatement was being argued in court last Saturday. Riggs was quoted as saying:

"I know I bought thirteen Mexican votes," and Dunn is also quoted as saying:

"I can give the name of the man who bought twenty-five."

FINANCE GIANTS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND HERE TO NEGOTIATE GREAT LOAN

Half-a-Billion Dollars Declared to Be Amount of Credit Sought by Joint Anglo-French Commission.

RUSSIA'S NEEDS ALSO TO BE LOOKED AFTER

Canadian Government Included in Great International Negotiation Begun in Morgan Home Today.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

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 steamer Lapland from Liverpool. They were met at quarantine by J. P. Morgan and H. P. Davidson of the Morgan firm.

This afternoon the commission will meet a number of New York bankers in the library of Mr. Morgan's home and enter upon negotiations looking toward the establishment of a big foreign credit loan.

The Lapland was convoyed by two British destroyers through the war zone.

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 and that the result of negotiations looking toward this end already believed to be in progress in London among the finance ministers of France and Russia and the British chancellor of the exchequer, would be communicated by cable to the delegation here.

It became known today that Canada, probably for the first time in the history of the dominion, is to be consulted in negotiations for the contemplated flotation of a foreign credit loan.

W. T. White, Canadian minister of finance, according to an Ottawa dispatch, left the dominion capital last night to join the commission here.

A great deal of preliminary work, it is believed, will have to be disposed of before actual terms are discussed. They reached New York, it was said, unfamiliar with the situation and not knowing the American viewpoint. When they are informed on these points they will take up the details of the proposed loan.

This, it is believed, will be a joint affair with Great Britain, France and Russia participating. It has been reported that it would approximate $500,000,000. The interest rate, it has been said, would be at least five per cent.

In leaving England, the commission sailed without placing their names on the Lapland's passenger list. They boarded the vessel only a few minutes before she left Liverpool on the afternoon of September 1. The boat's lights were kept darkened till last night when the Lapland was almost within sight of Sandy Hook.

The commission is under the chairmanship of Lord Reading.

The British delegates are the Right Honorable Lord Reading, of Erleigh, G. C. B., K. C. V. O., the lord chief justice of England; Sir Edward Hedley, Bart.; Sir Hardy Babington Smith, K. C. B., C. S. I., and Mr. Basil P. Blackett, C. B., of the British treasury.

The French delegates are Monsieur Octave Homberg, representing the French treasury, and Monsieur Ernest Mallet, director of the Banque de France.

Home For Wounded Aviators.

Paris, Sept. 10.—Wounded aviators have now been provided with a convalescent home in the pretty chateau du Pavillon de l'Aigremont at Vire-Chatillon. Mademoiselle Marguerite Vitet, the well known artist, conceived the idea and was noted in carrying it out by Monsieur Deutsch, president of the Aero club and the builder of military flying machines. Doctor Mougin, who owns the chateau, is the medical director. Among the patients recovering there are captain officer and six other pilots and observers, all wearing the military medal. The magnificent gardens of the chateau, laid out after plans by Glaziere, overlook the aerdrome at Juvisky where some of the wounded aviators took their first flights. Forty beds are already installed and forty more are to be added. Georges Carpentier, the boxer-aviator, was recently wounded in a fall in the Vosges, where the fliers often find fighting difficult. He is at the hospital of Bruyers and hopes to return to service without passing through the convalescent home.

New Mexico Man Held for Ransom by Bandits

Taken from Home Near Columbus by Mexicans and Carried Across Border to Be Held for $2,000.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Washington, Sept. 10.—An American rancheman has been kidnaped by Mexican bandits, taken across the border from Columbus, N. M., and held for $2,000 ransom. State department officials, it became known today have made representations to General Villa through Consular Agent Carothers. The identity of the ranchman has not been disclosed.

Today's War Summary

Heavy fighting has been in progress in the Vosges regions and the Germans announce that they have captured by storm French trenches at Schratzmannele and Hartsmann Weilerkopf.

Paris admits the gain of ground by the Germans in their attacks but declares that nearly all the territory lost at Schratzmannele was regained and that the Germans were driven out of the trenches they had won at Martmanns Weilerkopf. 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 the 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 parliamentary majority in the duma and others are expected to be made to the council of ministers tomorrow.

The great congress of trades now in session in England has rejected by an overwhelming majority a resolution providing that terms of peace satisfactory to the working classes be formulated and advocated by the parliamentary committee of the labor party.

Official Washington declines to make any comment on the German government's note in explanation of the sinking of the liner Arabic, pending study of the text of the note as transmitted by Ambassador Gerard.

Although Bulgaria's relations with Turkey are excellent, she has assumed no political obligations for the future in connection with the Ddeaghatch railroad concessions from Turkey, the Bulgarian premier, Vassil Radoslavoff, declares. Bulgaria is treating with both entente powers and the central powers but the Bulgarian government intends to adhere to its policy of neutrality as long as Bulgaria's interests are not engaged, the premier states.

Only artillery fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula is reported in the current official statement from Constantinople.

The Anglo-French financial commission appointed to adjust the exchange situation with the United States has reached New York.

SELF CONFESSED SPY RETURNED TO ENGLAND FOR TRIAL

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

New York, Sept. 10.—Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, former member of the British parliament, who recently admitted he had been a German spy, was today ordered by Federal Judge Veeder, Brooklyn, to be extradited to England to stand trial on a charge of forgery. Lincoln's attorneys contested the extradition proceedings claiming their client would be tried as a spy if he were returned to England.

Lincoln was charged with three forgeries in the papers filed here by the British consul. One alleged he forged a note whereby Benjamin S. Rountree of England, purported to guarantee the payment of 1750 to John Goldstein.

Lincoln arrived in New York from Liverpool on February 3, last. Early in May he wrote two articles published in a newspaper in which he purported to tell of the workings of the British war office. A short time later he announced he would publish a book entitled "Revelations of an International Spy." His arrest on the forgery followed the announcement within a few days.

CARRANZA REPLY FLAT REFUSAL TO CONFER ON INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Answer to the Pan-American Conferees Sets Up That He Is Now in Practically Dominant Position.

WILLING TO HELP IN INTERNATIONAL MATTER

Also Appreciates Friendly Interest of This Government and South American Republics but Needs No Help.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Vera Cruz, Sept. 10.—General Carranza's reply to the Pan-American appeal was handed to John R. Silliman, President Wilson's representative in Mexico, at noon today. The text of the communication has not yet been made public.

Washington, Sept. 10.—General Carranza in his reply to the Pan-American conferees, it was learned here today, will agree to any 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 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 interests of the United States, Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala, and for that reason will say that if there are any international aspects which properly can be considered with representatives of the Pan-American governments he will appoint representatives to meet them.

It is pointed out by American officials that there are international as well as internal questions in the Mexican situation that need consideration and adjustment. One is whether Carranza is in a position to afford adequate protection to life and property and another concerns payment of claims of foreigners growing out of the revolution.

At the mediation conference at Niagara Falls last year, Carranza declined mediation of internal affairs of Mexico, but offered to enter the conference to consider international questions. His proposal was rejected on the ground that he could not be permitted to limit the scope of the mediation. It is pointed out now that conditions have changed and that the Pan-American conferees are in no sense a mediation commissio.

STRICT CENSORSHIP ON WIRES SOUTH OF JUAREZ

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 10.—A strict censorship is being maintained on wires south of Juarez it was learned today. The military wires are working but no official statement as to conditions in Villa territory has been received.

VILLA ANNOUNCES HIS DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 10.—A telegram received at the Carranza agency today from El Paso states that Villa has appointed Felipe Angeles, Miguel Diaz Lombardo and Enrique C. Llorente as his delegates to the conference to be called by the Pan-American conferees. The conference may be held at Juarez.

FIFTY PERCENT OF ACCIDENTS DUE TO THE MAN

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Dr. John F. Anderson, director of the hygienic laboratory, Washington, D. C., was elected president of the American Public Health association at today's session. Other officers elected follow:

First vice president, Dr. George W. Goeller, health officer, Rochester, N. Y.; second vice president, Dr. Charles J. Hastings, medical officer of health, Toronto, Ont.; third vice president, Dr. Omar Gillette, Colorado Springs, Colo.; treasurer, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Metropolitan Life Insurance company; secretary, Prof. Sonkar M. Gunn, Boston, Mass.