

HIGH COST HALTS GERMAN ASSAULTS

Crown Prince's Army Said to Have Suffered Severely In Recent Battles In the Argonne.

Paris, Sept. 13.-The violent fighting in the Argonne on Wednesday and

lery lighting at several points along the line in France, according to the communication given out by the French war office today.

There has been particularly violent engagements in the department of the Meuse and along the front of Lorraine.

The text of the communication follows:

Other Nations to Get Only Skim
Milk and Whey After War,
Experts Find.

London, Sept. 13.—"The United States will have the cream after the war. Great Britain will have to be content with milk, and the other beligerents with skimmed milk." This sums up the report presented today to the British association by a special committee appointed to study the effects of the war on credit and finance. The committee expressed the opinion that Great Britain would emerge from the war in a better position than the other beligerents, as the latter apparently are not meeting any part of the cost of the war or interest on war loans out of current revenues. Nevertheless the war will certainly place this country in a disadvantageous position, the committee finds, as compared with the United States.

The authorities, the existence of formulated plans.

Ford and Suhr were convicted of second degree murder for the killing of Robert I. Manwell, district attorney of Yuba county, California, in August, 1913, in the course of rioting at hop fields near Wheatland, which started over the demands for more adequate sanitary conditions, better pay, and altered conditions of work. When an automobile load of peace officers approached the fields, Ford urged the crowd not to permit him to be taken and a constable and the sheriff were beaten insensible and the sheriff were beaten insensible and the district attorney of Yuba county. California, in August, 1913, in the course of rioting at hop fields near Wheatland, which started over the demands for more adequate sanitary conditions, better pay, and altered conditions of work. When an automobile load of peace officers approached the fields, Ford urged the crowd not to permit him to be taken and a constable and the sheriff were beaten insensible and the district attorney of the cost of the war of interest on tion, the committee finds, as compared with the United States.

TWO SMALL BRITISH STEAMERS ARE SUNK

London, Sept. 11.—The British steamship Cornubia, 1,736 tons gross, has been sunk. Her crew was saved. The fishing smack Boynerie, of Lowestoft, also has been sunk. One

CROOKS SEEK JOBS IN HOMES OF RICH

New York Police Warn Wealthy Against Employment of Unknown Servants.

New York, Sept. 13.—The murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols last Wednesday night, by three robbers, who seduced an unfaithful house servant into admitting them to her home, has been taken by Inspector Faurot, of the New York detective force, as a text for a warning to the wealthy against lack of care in selecting their household retainers. tainers.

in the Argonne on Wednesday and Thursday was the result of the effort of the Gerr in crown prince to break through the French lines. The attempt was made with powerful artillery and a large number of troops. Apparently it has had no appreciable result. The Germans were able to penetrate the French trenches on a portion of the front, but were checked immediately. They renewed their attracks again and again, but with such severe losses that they gave up the effort. This offensive movement, it is said on good authority, has not modified the aituation in the Argonne. In making it the Germans have had greater losses, according to the French official figures, than they have inflicted. The army of the crown prince has attempted several times in previous months to break through the French front, but so far has scored no definite success. The statement is made here that this army has lost upwards of 100,000 men, one corps alone losing 40,000 from the ranks which are being continually depleted and refilled. Last night saw uninterrupted artillery lighting at several points along the line in France, according to the communication given out by the French

ernor Johnson.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 13.-Gov. Hiram M. Johnson announced in a formal statement here today that Industrial The text of the communication follows:

"There is uninterrupted artillery fighting last night in the sectors of Neuville and Roclincourt as well as to the south of the Arras.

"Between the Somme and the Oise the encounters with mines continue actively. In the suburbs of Faye our artillery had bombarded the trenches and the works of the enemy.

"In the Argonne district at St. Hubert and at Courtes Chaussees there have been engagements with bombs and hand grenades.

"There were particularly violent artillery encounters to the east of Eparses, in the department of Meuse as well as on the Lorraine front, to the

ses, in the department of Meuse as well as on the Lorraine front, to the north of Arrzcourt, in the forest of Parroy and to the south of Leintrey, all in the department of Meurthe and Moselle."

CREAM FOR AMERICA;

MILK FOR JOHN BULL

Thue, so long as incendiarism is attempted, I will neither lister to appeals for executive clemency, in behalf of Ford and Suhr, nor in any fashion consider the shortening of their terms of imprisonment."

The statement came upon the heels of reports from the Sacramento, San Joaquin and Sonoma valleys in California, and from the hop fields of Oregon of widespread incendiarism and other mischlef, indicating, according to the authorities, the existence of formulated plans.

GETS PRISON TERM.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 11.—Charles
A. Elder, former president of the Los
Angeles Investment company, convicted July 80 last of having used the
mails to defraud investors in stock,
was sentenced today in the United
States district court to 15 months in
San Quentin prison and to pay a fine
of \$5,000. W. D. Deeble and George M.
Rorby, associates of Elder, were sentenced to pay fines of \$5,000 and serve
13 months each in San Quentin.

BAN ON GERMAN GOODS.

has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

The fishing smack Boynerie, of Lowestoft, also has been sunk. One member of her crew was wounded.

The Cornubia, a 260-foot steamship, owned in Falmouth, was last reported as sailing from Cardiff, August 13, for Newport, Eng.

BANCHEMMA GOUDS.

Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 11, (via London).—The entire membership of the house of representatives of the federal parliament, the legislative body of the commonwealth of Australia, has pledged itself "never again to purchase German goods."

DUMBA DEMAND IS

Berlin Newspapers Defend Austrian Envoy - Say America Shows Lack of Good Will.

Berlin, Sept. 13, (via London).—The report that the United States had requested the recall of Ambassador Dumba was received too late for general comment in Saturday morning's Berlin newspapers, only the Morgenpost and the Vossische Zeitung referring editorially to the report. The former says:

and the vossische Zeitung reierring editorially to the report. The former says:

"As long as only a dispatch from British sources is at hand, we will reserve our judgment. Should America really demand the recall of the ambassador only because he, in the course of doing his duty, warned his countrymen against treason to the fatherland, it would afford new proof of the attitude, which may hardly be considered as benevolent, that America has taken toward us from the beginning."

The Vossische Zeitung says:
"It does not seem to point to pronounced good will on the part of the American government. The ambassador only did his duty when he called the attention of subjects of the monarchy, employed in munitions factories working for the allies, to the criminality of their conduct under the laws of their fatherland.

"We learn," the Vossische Zeitung adds, "That printed sheets, demanding the destruction of American munitions factories have cogasionally been insert.

adds, "That printed sheets, demanding the destruction of American munitions factories have occasionally been inserted secretly in German newspapers sent to America. Propaganda of this sort is as criminal as it is silly. It cannot be described otherwise than as grave misconduct."

CONVICTED RUSTLER NOW SEEKS REVENGE

Attacked Chief Witness, After Finishing Term, and Has Designs on Judge.

Bonesteel, S. D., Sept. 13.—"I'll get you all after by term expires," exclaimed J. A. Gregory, convicted in circuit court here three years ago of horse stealing. He was released from horse stealing. He was released from prison a few weeks ago and in keeping with his threat, returned to this county. He appeared at Gregory and made inquiries for Frank Flannagan, a liveryman, who was the principal witness against him. Flannagan happened to be at Iona, in Lyman county, that day attending a ball game. Gregory had come from Mitchell in an auto, driven by Tom Berry.

Without delay he ordered Berry to drive him to Iona, where he found Flannagan, whom he at once approached in a threatening manner. Flannagan "ducked" through the crowd, jumped into a waiting auto and made a run for safety. Gregory made a move as though to draw a gun but was restrained by the crowd from following.

was restrained by the crowd from following.

Having lost Flannagan Gregory instructed Berry to drive him to Oacoma, where it is supposed he intended to attack Judge Williamson. A telephone message apprised the judge of the situation and preparations were made to give him a warm reception. It is thought he suspected word had gone ahead and so changed his plans.

Gregory has not been heard of since then, but fears are entertained that he will later attempt to carry out his threat of vengeance against the judge, jurors and witnesses. Gregory has a bad record, having served terms in both Nebraska and Iowa.

NOTED CANADIAN DYING. Montreal, Sept. 11.—Sir William Van Horne, for years prominent in transcontinental railroad development in Canada, is dying in the Royal Victoria hospital here. Virtually all hope for his recovery, it was announced this afternoon, had been abandoned by his physicians.

CUT COTTON SUPPLY.

Paris, Sept. 11.—A semi-official note from the war office today recalls to the public that this department recent-ly advised persons who send parcels to prisoners of war in Germany to pack

AUSTRIA IS SILENT ON RECALL OF AMBASSADOR; AFFAIRS ARE STRAINED

********* DIPLOMATS RECALLED ON AMERICA'S DEMAND

CITIZEN GENET, of France, recalled

CITIZEN GENET, of France, recalled in 1793 for engineering raids on British commerce.

MARQUIS OF CASA YRUJO, of Spain, recalled in 1805 for attempting to bribe Philadelphia editor.

F. J. JACKSON, of Great Britain, recalled in 1809 for charging United States acted in bad faith in accepting certain agreement of his predecessor.

cessor.
M. POUISSEN, of France, recalled in 1849 for using impudent language to secretary of state.
CRAMPTON, of Great Britain, recalled in 1855 for recruiting men for the Crimean war.
LORD SACKVILLE-WEST. the

ORD SACKVILLE-WEST, the British minister, recalled in 1888 for attempting to arouse political se-sentment against President Cleve-

DU PUY DE LORME, Spanish minister, recalled in 1898 for writing disrespectfully of President McKinley.

About 2,000 Have Fled Across Border, Leaving Crops and Property-Lives Are Not Safe.

Brownsville, Tex., Sept. 13.-About t,000 Mexicans have left this section for Mexico, according to figures obtained here today. At one ranch near Sebastian, Tex., all four Mexican tenant families have left, leaving their crops unharvested. Other Mexicans, who own land have apandoned everything except household goods in their haste to get back into Mexico. A large portion of these are what is termed here as "good Mexicans." In some cases American owners of land they had worked are arranging to give the Mexicans a share of the crops which would have been due had the tenants remained, but even making these arrangements is difficult because the Mexicans refuse to cross the river even for an hour's business interview. The Mexicans who have fled to Mexico have not gone alone on account of the rivid cleanur of had characters. 2,000 Mexicans have left this section

ico have not gone alone on account of the rigid cleanup of bad characters made by American peace officers, but also in fear of bad men and revolution-ists among their own people on the American side.

British Press Also Anticipates Break In German-American Relations Over Arabic Affair.

London, Sept. 13.—The request for the recall of Dr. Dumba, the Austrian ambassador to the United States, and Germany's note to the American government, concerning the sinking of the White Star line steamer, Arabic, are the principal topics of comment in the London morning newspapers.

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President Wilson's decision with regard to Dr. Dumba is approved by the newspapers as a "much needed lesson in behavior."

The Daily Graphic states that no power has been more rigid in dealing with the ambassadors of other countries then Austria

tries than Austria.

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial

says:
"President Wilson has been very pattent, but, when he strikes, he strikes hard. America would have been the laughing stock of the nations if she had tolerated the continued presence of Dr. Dumba. His dismissal may modify the exuberant activities of Count Bernstorff." The Standard expresses the belief

that President Wilson's prompt action "will show the Germans that he is not to be trifled with, however long suffer-ing he may be.
"Had the Germans waited two days

longer," says the Standard, "we suspect the Arabic note, with its patent mendacity, would have been couched in

BELLIGERENT TROOPS MENACE SWITZERLAND

Government Considers Problem of Calling Out More Men to Defend Border.

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 11, (via Paris, Sept. 11. Delayed in transmission).—There has been a further concentration of belligerent troops near the Swiss boundaries. The government is con-sidering the advisability of calling additional troops to the colors to guard the northwestern frontier.

Washington Still Hopeful That Vienna Government Will Not Force This Nation to Take Initiative, Though No Word Has Come From There to Indicate How Request Will Be Received - Dumba Said to Anticipate That He Will Be Upheld, In Which Case Break Inevitably Would Result.

ARABIC NOTE REOPENS SUBMARINE QUESTION

Certain Circles Express Belief That Von Bernstorff's Assurances Were Part of Plot to Trick Uncle Sam, Thereby Shifting Issue to New Basis - Lansing Admits Decision Has Been Reached, But Refuses to Intimate What Course Will Be Pursued-Archibald Innocent, He Says.

Washington, Sept. 13.—In the tangled skein of American diplomatic relations with Germany and Austria optimism is based chiefly upon hope. President Wilson, about whom centers the intricate webs of diplomacy has said no word nor given any intimation to indicate his state of mind.

No word has come from Austria to indicate how the demand for the recall of Ambassador Dumba has been received. The belief is growing here that Austria will not permit a break over the Dumba incident. On the other hand Austro-Hungarlan diplomatic circles express the belief that the Vienna government will stand pat, forcing the United States to take the initiative. Ambassador Dumba is said to expect his government to back him up.

Dumba Expects Backing.

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Dumba is said to anticipate that in event his government upholds his conduct, American Ambassador Frederick C. Penfield will be handed his passports. In that event Germany, it is said, probably would follow the example of her ally and expel American Ambassador Gerard.

The failure of Germany to give full measure of satisfaction for the sinking of the liner Arabic with the loss of American lives, has renewed the strain in the German-American relations. Some suspect von Bernstorff's assurances were part of a scheme to trick the United States; others are urging that the difference in facts should be submitted to The Hague for arbitration.

Silent About Policy.

Secretary Lansing expressed the view that the United States was now facing the question of whether it is willing to let a court of arbitration decide if the

let a court of arbitration decide if the submarine commander was justified in his action. The court, it is understood, would not be expected to touch the general subject of the legality of submarine warfare.

Mr. Lansing refused to comment on the attitude of the United States or its possible future action in regard to the offer. It was admitted today, however, that after sifting the evidence submitted in the affidavits by passengers and officers of the Arabic, a conclusion had been reached, but is not being disclosed. Secretary Lansing said there was no evidence before him to indicate that anyone on board the Arabic had seen a submarine before the sinking of the ship.

Two Envoys Must Go.

If the American government vancels

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If the American government vancels the exequator of Consul von Nuber, that will raise no diplomatic issue as he has no diplomatic status.

Should Captain von Papen, German military attache, be found to have made insulting remarks in a letter about American officials in addition to conspiring with Dumba, he may be handed his passports without ceremony. This would be more drastic than asking his recall.

than asking his recall. Government Is Hopeful.

ties; else he will be declared persona non grata.

As one official said today: "All other ambassadors are now upon notice that this government will not tolerate attempts to interfere with industries held by the United States to be legitimate."

Some of the president's advisors

mate."
Some of the president's advisers wished to avoid a controversy. Until the last moment they had believed they had convinced Mr. Wilson as to the desirability of merely requesting Vienna to recall Dr. Dumba, without giving any reason therefor.

But the president felt that that would not be sufficient, that in this matter he was dealing not only with Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, but with the ambassadors of other nations.

Wilson Ignored Pacifists.

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He wanted them to understand that swift punishment would follow the discovery of any attempt by them to shut down American industries. In this connection attention is called to the language used in stating one of the two reasons given for requesting the recall of Dr. Dumba, as follows:

That it was his purpose and intent to conspire to cripple "legitimate industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade."

Dumba Sharply Criticised.

The second reason set forth was the

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The second reason set forth was the following:

That he flagrantly violated diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protecteed by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary.

There is another aspect of the request for the recall of Dr. Dumba which will not escape the attention of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Those two countries must realize now, if they have not relalized it before, that Presirent Wilson is irrevocably committed to the historic principle that American citizens can lawfully manufacture and sell munitions of war to the belligerents.

Blow at Arms Propaganda. Blow at Arms Propaganda.

If this action in the case of Dr. Dumba does not spell the death knell Dumba does not spell the death kness of the propaganda on this subject in the United States the administration believes that it will at least deprive it

The administration emphatically insists that its action in requesting the recall of Dr. Dumba does not and cannot furnish a reason to Austria-Hungary for precipitating unfriendly relations, much less war.

It closes its note to the Vienna government with the assurance that it will at least deprive it of effectiveness.

It had been expected that the German-Americans would endeavor to force congress to pass a bill imposing an embargo on munitions of war.

It now is certain that even if they should be successful President Wilson will veto such a measure.

Suspect German Plot To Trick Uncle Sam on U-Boat Question

The suspicion is somewhat freely voiced that its is the intention of the German navy to have the submarine commander "suspect" he is to be attacked in every case where he finds an opportunity to place a torpedo against the ribs of a British liner. In other words, the more bellicose opinion here accuses the Germans of intent to "double cross" the United States on the submarine issue.

Whether President Wilson holds this opinion is not to be learned at this time. The only statement which has been made bearing anything like the stamp of first hand origin at the White House is to the effect that when the president has made up his mind as to the case he will act with decision and without delay.

Of a quandary over the matter. It notified Germany that the destruction of another liner would constitute a "de-liberately unfriendly act."

The torpedoing of the Arabic was the German unswer to this declaration.

The German government was permitted to explain and now to defend the destruction of that vessel.

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Regard Excuse as Poor.

pedo hit the ship at right angles and from 90 to 100 feet from the stern is to claim, the administration holds, what what is obviously false.

If the torpedo had hit the Arabic in the bow or anywhere forward, there might have been some shadow of plausibility for the German statement. It is evident, according to the administration that the Arabic did not seek to ram the submarine by backing.

On September 1, Count Von Bernstorff, in the name of his government, inferentially disavowed the sinking of the Arabic by asserting that the instructions not to sink liners "without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, provided the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance," were decided on before the Arabic incident occurred.

The German Answer.

ply is disappointing and unsatisfactory. Intense indignation is manifested in administration circles at Germany's excuse for torpedoing the Arabic.

To claim that the liner was preparing to attack the submarine when the torpedo hit the ship at right angles and the star liner differ materially from 100 feet from the star lists. White Star liner differ materially from the statements in the hands of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. Those officials who favor further negotiation contend that a proper way to determine which set of facts is correct is to let the case go to The Hague, where the question of indemnity could be arbitrated without endangering the principles for which the United States has contended as governing submarine warfare.

There were indications in official quarters today that the United States had received more unofficial intimations that the German government had actually finally accepted the principle that unarmed merchantment should not be attacked without warning unless they attempted to escape or resisted capture.

The new note the United States will

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

WANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A mass meeting will be held tonight of the employes of the General Electrical company here, to inaugurate a campaign for an eight-hour day. According to statements made by officers of the International Association of Machinists, this meeting is part of a nationwide movement which is being engineered by the 'mion.

Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A mass enciting of the ground that the vessel sought to ram the submarine, the latter thus acting in accordance with the "new" policy.

The note regrets the loss of American life, refers to the instructions issued for the protection of liners and program and compensation for the Americans this meeting is part of a nationwide movement which is being engineered by the 'mion.

The administration is in something