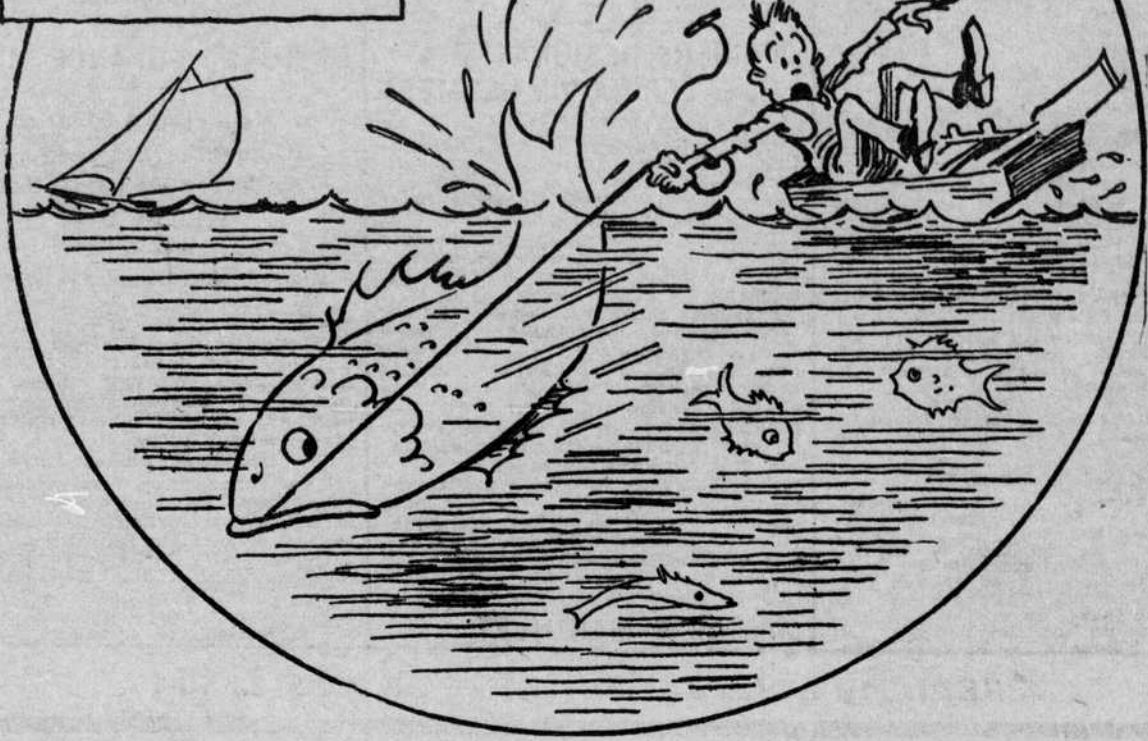


"VERY PROBABLY NO ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO HOLD THIS LINE"



AUSTRIA IS SILENT ON RECALL OF AMBASSADOR; AFFAIRS ARE STRAINED

DIPLOMATS RECALLED ON AMERICA'S DEMAND

CITIZEN GENET, of France, recalled in 1793 for engineering raids on British commerce. MARQUIS OF CASA YRUIJO, 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. M. POUISSEN, of France, recalled in 1849 for using impudent language to secretary of state. CRAMPTON, of Great Britain, recalled in 1856 for recruiting men for the Crimean war. LORD SACKVILLE-WEST, the British minister, recalled in 1888 for attempting to arouse political sentiment against President Cleveland. DU PUY DE LORME, Spanish minister, recalled in 1898 for writing disrespectfully of President McKinley.

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-Hungarian diplomats 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.

MEXICANS LEAVE HOMES IN TEXAS

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

Brownsville, Tex., Sept. 13.—About 2,000 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 abandoned 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 rigid cleanup of bad characters made by American peace officers, but also in fear of being arrested and sent among their own people on the American side.

LAUDS PRESIDENT FOR DUMBA STAND

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. 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 than Austria.

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 considering the advisability of calling additional troops to the colors to safeguard the northwestern frontier.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS WANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A mass meeting will be held tonight of the employees 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 union.

DUMBA DEMAND IS HELD UNFRIENDLY

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: "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."

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 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 liverman, 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.

NOTED CANADIAN DYING

Montreal, Sept. 11.—Sir William Van Horne, for years prominent in trans-continental 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 recently advised persons who send parcels to prisoners of war in Germany to pack

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. "There are any number of vagabonds at this minute employed in the homes of the high," the inspector said. "I want to take this opportunity to warn people of wealth, particularly women, never to permit their servants to see the jewels they own."

WEST TERRORIZED BY INDUSTRIALISTS

I. W. W. Behind Incendiary Plots to Force Release of Two Members, Says Governor Johnson.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 13.—Gov. Hiram M. Johnson announced in a formal statement here today that Industrial Workers of the World and other persons had threatened wholesale devastation of the industries of California "and even worse," unless Richard Ford and Hermann Suhr, two members of the organization serving life sentence for murder, were pardoned by a certain date, which has passed. Admitting that a survey of the entire case might justify a mitigation of the sentence imposed, the governor declares: "So long, in behalf of these men, the threats of injury and sabotage continue, so long as the preachment exists in their behalf, in the state of California, so long as incendiarism is attempted, will neither listen to appeals for executive clemency, in behalf of Ford and Suhr, nor in any fashion consider the shortening of their terms of imprisonment."

GETS PRISON TERM

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 11.—Charles A. Elder, former president of the Los Angeles Investment company, convicted July 30 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. Deoble 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

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."

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 Thursday was the result of the effort of the German 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 attacks 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 situation in the Argonne. In making it the Germans have had greater losses, according to the French official figures, than they have inflicted.

CREAM FOR AMERICA; MILK FOR JOHN BULL

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 belligerents 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 belligerents, 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.

TWO SMALL BRITISH STEAMERS ARE SUNK

London, Sept. 11.—The British steamship Cornubia, 1,738 tons gross, 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.

government "sincerely desires to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary." In the face of the strong action taken in the case of Dr. Dumba, Germany is expected to be brought to a realization of the fact that the United States means business in its demands that the torpedoing of passenger liners and cargo boats, except in accordance with the principles of humanity and international law, must cease. Notice to All Envoys. A precedent has been established, which means but one thing—that is, that every foreign envoy must confine himself strictly to his recognized duties; 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 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. 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 by the president in 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 Criticized. The second reason set forth was the following: "That he flagrantly violated diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary." There is nothing good in 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 realized it before, that President 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. If this action in the case of Dr. Dumba does not spell the death knell of the propaganda on this subject in the United States, the administration believes 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.

Pacifists Would Arbitrate

While they agree that Germany's reply is disappointing and unsatisfactory, they urge that the Arabic case has come down to questions of indemnity and of fact. The explanations offered by Germany for the sinking of the White Star liner differ materially from the statements in the hands of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. Those officials who favor further negotiation contain the opinion 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 merchantmen should not be attacked without warning unless they attempted to escape or resisted capture. The new note the United States will send to Berlin will be delayed until the second note from Germany now on its way has been received. It probably will point out for one thing that the mere assumption by a submarine commander that his ship is about to be attacked cannot be accepted as justification for torpedoing an unsuspecting merchantman. Such a stand by the United States is not expected to lead to complication. Officials consider that the future depends on Berlin.

REGARD EXCUSE AS POOR

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 from 90 to 100 feet from the stern is to claim, the administration holds, 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, but that it intended to "double cross" the United States on the submarine issue.

THE GERMAN ANSWER

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