

DUMBA INCIDENT IS OF GRAVE MOMENT

Breach With Two Nations Possible.

DIPLOMAT'S ACTS OFFICIAL

Interference With Munitions Ordered by Vienna.

BERLIN'S AID EXPECTED

Request for Ambassador's Recall Likely to Be Followed by Dismissal of Americans by Austria and Germany.

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—(Special.)—Drastic action by President Wilson in the case of M. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, may provoke serious complications between this country and the Austro-Hungarian government and perhaps Germany.

The incident has possibilities, the gravity of which the President and his advisers feel they cannot afford to overlook.

Ambassador Positively Instructed.

According to what Ambassador Dumba told Secretary Lansing, his letter was in pursuance to positive instructions received by him from his government. He was specifically directed to advise all Austro-Hungarian subjects that if they worked in factories turning out war supplies to be delivered to the allies they would be guilty of treason and if they returned to their country they would be tried and punished, the penalty being 10 to 20 years imprisonment or hanging.

It was the duty of the Ambassador to carry out the instructions of his government. The letter he wrote reported on the arrangements he was perfecting. Thus the responsibility rests squarely on the Austro-Hungarian government.

Breach of Relations Possible.

It follows that M. Dumba's action will be wholly supported by his government. In this case, should the President decide to go so far, it will be necessary to request his recall, and if that should be done it is declared positively that the Austro-Hungarian government will hand passports to Mr. Penfield, the American Ambassador in Vienna.

Thus a state of broken relations would exist between the United States and Austro-Hungary.

In the same connection, a question would arise as to the course Germany would pursue. There is no doubt Germany is in exact agreement with Austro-Hungary as to the desirability of crippling the American output of munitions of war.

There is no doubt further that Austro-Hungary will consult her ally as to the policy primarily and Germany secondarily will pursue.

German Support Expected.

There thus arises the possibility that Germany will act in precisely the same fashion as Austro-Hungary acts. In fact, should the matter reach the stage where the United States will demand the recall of M. Dumba and Austro-Hungary hand M. Penfield his passports, Germany will dismiss Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, and recall Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador here.

In the circumstances the Administration is giving careful consideration to every phase of the situation which has arisen out of the seizure of the Dumba letter.

Up to this time nothing whatever has been done. It is reported that Secretary Lansing had called the text of the letter to Ambassador Penfield with instructions to lay it before the Foreign Office without comment. This report is untrue. Mr. Lansing paid the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador the courtesy of receiving his explanation and the President will pay him the courtesy of considering it.

Decision Is Deferred.

A decision will not be reached for two or three days. A meeting of the Cabinet will be called for Friday. By that time all the facts in the possession of the President will have been considered by him. He will lay them and his views before his advisers. A decision will follow.

It is no secret what that decision is at this moment. It is that M. Dumba has interfered in the domestic affairs of the United States and should be replaced by another diplomatic representative of the Vienna government. It would relieve the situation tremendously as far as the United States is concerned if M. Dumba should withdraw voluntarily.

The Ambassador will do nothing of the kind. From all that can be learned, he feels he has merely performed the duties entrusted to him.

Ambassador's Viewpoint Explained.

It was his business, as he sees it, and as Secretary Lansing has been informed, to prevent or retard shipments of war supplies to the enemies of his country. It was his business, as he sees it, to carry out the instructions he received, and these instructions, as already said, required him to warn Austro-Hungarians of the penalty incurred by continuing to work in munitions factories supplying the allies.

QUAKE RUINS CITY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

JUTIAPA DESTROYED; OTHER TOWNS DAMAGED.

Casualties Occur in Santa Ana and Churches Fall—San Salvador and Guatemala Rocked.

LA LIBERTAD, Salvador, Sept. 7.—A strong earthquake has occurred in San Salvador and Guatemala. Jutiapa, capital of the department of the same name in Guatemala, has been ruined. In the City of San Salvador no victims have been reported. In Santa Ana there were a few casualties. The churches in Santa Ana, Sonsonate and other villages of the republic are in ruins.

Jutiapa lies 45 miles southeast of Guatemala City and is the center of the cattle and coffee trade of the district. The last available records give Jutiapa a population of about 12,000.

MINE DIVIDENDS \$6,699,879

Hercules Reopening Adds Greatly to Coeur d'Alene Earnings.

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 7.—(Special.)—Dividends paid or declared for immediate payment to date in 1915 by Coeur d'Alene mines amount to \$6,699,879. September dividends, including the quarterly disbursement of Interstate-Callahan of 25 cents a share to be made at the close of the month, amount to \$1,934,900. The reopening of the Hercules in August is adding from \$200,000 to \$250,000 to the monthly earnings of the district.

The great lead producer will net \$200,000 during September.

The Bunker Hill & Sullivan already has paid its September dividend of \$81,750, or 25 cents a share.

WAITSBURG PIONEER DIES

J. W. Bruce Is Son of Former Washington Townsite Owner.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Sept. 7.—(Special.)—James W. Bruce, whose father took up as a homestead the land on which the town of Watsburg now stands, died yesterday, aged 59, after an illness of many years. Bruce was born in 1856, in 1881, and with his father came to this valley in 1861. J. W. Bruce followed farming and stockraising and became rich, owning 1000 acres of valuable land.

His wife and four children survive him. Mrs. Buckard, wife of a Pomeroy physician; Emory, Ivan and Hobart Bruce, of Watsburg, are the children.

WIDOW'S ACT IS ON TEST

Eleven Women Ask Mandamus in Marion County.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 7.—(Special.)—A test case of the widows' pension act was started in this county today, when 11 widows, who had been denied pensions by the County Court, filed petitions for mandamus and asked for writs of mandamus against the County Court.

County Judge Bushey and other members of the County Court have declined to grant widows pensions since the act was passed in 1913. Their reason is that the county has always taken care of widows and other indigents.

PEGOD'S FOE HONORS HIM

German Aviator, Flying High, Drops Wrath for Adversary.

BELFORT, France, Sept. 7.—A German aeroplane, flying at a great height, appeared last night over Chavannes, an Alsatian village on the old frontier. The aviator dropped a wreath, which bore the inscription: "To Pegoud, who died like a hero, from his adversary."

The noted French aviator, Adolph Pegoud, while making a reconnaissance recently near Petite Croix, was killed by a German aviator, whom he had attacked.

ARMOUR SUSPECT IS HELD

"Skyscraper Burglar" to Be Confronted by Victim of Robbery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Melville Reeves, known as the "skyscraper burglar," was ordered held tonight in connection with the robbery at the home of Mrs. J. Ogden Armour last night.

The police declared that Reeves, who had been taken into custody and was being held in hiding, answered the description of one of the two men who entered the Armour home, held Mrs. Armour and her three maids at bay with a pistol and escaped with \$75 in currency and \$250 in jewels.

Arrangements have been made to have Reeves confronted by Mrs. Armour for identification, probably tomorrow morning.

TURK MAY CLOSE PAVILION

Troubles Over Finances at Fair and With Government Rumored.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Vashman Sardashian, Turkish commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, may shut up his country's pavilion within a day or so.

Two reports are circulated. It was established that he was having an altercation with exposition officials about finances, and it was reported that a recent speech in which he said Turkey was bound to lose in the present war no matter who won had aroused the displeasure of his government.

HUNDREDS IN PERIL IN KANSAS FLOODS

People Take Refuge in Trees and Housetops.

LIVES SAVED BY UNDERTAKER

Telephone Operator and Four Cabmen Share Hero Roles.

MIDNIGHT WARNING GIVEN

Six-Inch Rain Over Watershed Near Fort Scott Causes River to Leave Its Banks and Destroy Many Abandoned Homes.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 8.—Water from the Marmaton River, which rose 30 feet in a few hours early today, flooding wholesale and residence sections of Fort Scott and imperiling the lives of hundreds of persons, was receding tonight and fears of loss of life and further property damage had passed.

Although scores of persons were rescued from trees and housetops, and many smaller structures were swept away by the flood, no one was killed, as far as is known. The property damage is estimated at \$200,000.

Six Divide Honors as Heroes.

An unnamed telephone operator at Uniontown, 14 miles away, and four cab drivers employed by George A. Konantz, an undertaker, share with Konantz the hero roles. Uniontown experienced a six-inch rain last night. The Uniontown operator, realizing the impending danger to North Fort Scott, the residence section here, telephoned to Konantz.

The undertaker quickly aroused the four cab drivers in his employ. Heroes were harnessed and in a few minutes were driving to the imperiled section. The Marmaton River divides North Fort Scott from the main section of the city. Once into the residence section, the cabmen began to shout.

Midnight Warning Heed.

"Get out, the flood's coming," they cried as they drove through the streets.

Twenty-five hundred persons reside in the district. Fifteen hundred, it is estimated, heeded the midnight warning from the cabmen, left their homes and sought safety across the river in Fort Scott. Everyone was warned, and those who remained took refuge in second-story rooms. Before morning the waters of the river, mounting from the six-inch rain that prevailed over the entire watershed, had swept into North Fort Scott and destroyed many of the abandoned homes.

Passengers Take to Boats.

Business generally was suspended today while every available man helped rescue persons who had remained in North Fort Scott.

Train service was demoralized. The water reached six feet in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway station and it was necessary to take many persons from trains in boats. Several had to swim from the trains to safety.

The passenger trains on the Missouri, (Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

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The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 73 degrees; minimum, 50 degrees. TODAY'S—Partly cloudy and occasionally threatening; southerly winds.

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Foreign. Earthquake ruins city in Central America. Page 1.

National. Admiral loses command of Naval Academy for demanding honesty among cadets. Page 2.

Domestic. Many foreign vessels exempt from provisions of seaman's law. Page 2.

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Brooklyn chop Philadelphia's lead to one game. Page 12.

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Columbia River Conference of Methodists ends at Spokane. Page 7.

E. C. Von Klein, sentenced for polygamy and theft of gems, paroled. Page 6.

Riders prove more daring on fair at Vancouver progress. Page 6.

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Grace Dollar puts out from St. Louis. Page 6.

Commercial and Marine. Steamer Grace Dollar makes delayed departure from Sitka Harbor amid cheers of crowds. Page 8.

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Portland and Vicinity. Representative McArthur promises active support of women's National franchise amendment. Page 11.

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First-day registration at schools is 25,387. Page 14.

Jewish New Year observance begins today. Page 14.

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EXPOSITION HONORS BUILDER OF CANAL

General Goethals' Day Is Celebrated.

PRaise DIVIDED WITH MANY

Work Declared to Have Taken Four Centuries.

EVERGREEN TREE PLANTED

Guest of Honor Says Not Men of Army or Civilians, but Loyalty and Spirit of Cause Accomplished Great Task.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Goethals day in honor of the "Builder of the Panama Canal" was celebrated today at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the guest of honor and principal speaker being Major-General Goethals.

In the Court of the Universe, in the presence of city, state and Federal Government officials and various representatives of the exposition, General Goethals addressed an assemblage that more than filled the court, reviewing the history of the canal, which he said had been four centuries in the making.

Honor Shared With Others.

Introducing General Goethals, President Moore said that owing to the unusual modesty of the man being honored it had required more than a year for the Exposition officials to arrange Goethals' day and finally persuaded the General to attend the exercises.

Beginning his address, General Goethals said he regretted that all who participated in the construction of the Canal could not be present. "Though I was fortunate enough to be at the head of the organization at the time when the dream of centuries became a reality," he said, "we must not lose sight of the fact that success crowned the efforts not of one, but of many men, and these, too, of many nationalities."

West Is Most Benefited.

General Goethals said he intended advocating before the next session of Congress the opening of the Panama Canal Zone to manufacturers of the United States. He was in favor of restricting the zone to business purposes only. General Goethals said he had advocated depopulation of the Canal Zone because he did not believe it wise to have people there whom the United States could not trust in the event of war.

"The canal probably will benefit this section of the United States more than any other part," General Goethals said, "though just to what extent is a subject that must be left rather to one's imagination. It binds this country more closely together than formerly and brings the United States more prominently in the foreground in all international affairs."

Goethals Tree Is Planted.

General Goethals was escorted to the Exposition grounds by mounted cavalry and Exposition officials, United States marines meeting him at the entrance. (Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

Tuesday's War Moves

THE news that Emperor Nicholas had placed himself at the head of his army, which he announced in a telegram to Raymond Poincare, President of France, and the visit paid by the French Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre, to the Italian army, fore-shadow, it is believed in military quarters of the allies, stirring events on both the eastern and western fronts, in which the armies of all the allies will co-operate.

It is declared the Russians already are nearly, if not quite, holding their own against the Austrians and Germans whose advance at most points has been stopped, and in places are on the offensive.

Riga remains the danger point. Stockholm has reported that the place has fallen, but British reports declare the Russians continue to occupy the town at the southeast of Riga, and this leads military writers to the conclusion that the Russians feel reasonably sure of their ability to defend the river, and in time to push sufficiently far westward to relieve the pressure on their forces on the shores of the Gulf of Riga.

Westward of Dvinsk and Vilna the Russian offensive has now held the Germans for more than a week and to the military observers those two towns seem fairly safe unless the invaders are able to bring up strong reinforcements, East and Southeast of Grodno, the Russians have taken up new positions across the river St. Chara and its numerous tributaries and are protecting the network of railways which run east and northward to the interior of the country.

To the southeast again, among the forests and swamps to the northeastern edge of the Pripet marshes, a great battle is in progress between the army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria and the troops of the Russian center, the latter having finally elected to make a stand. Amid the Pripet marshes, the German Field Marshal Mackensen is working hard for a decisive result. He reports that he has taken two Russian positions.

Still another battle is being fought for the range of fortifications farther south, of which Revno and Dulno remain in the hands of the Russians.

The Austrians and Russians are facing each other across the Sereth river in Galicia, where the fighting is continuous. The stands which the Russians are making suggest that their supply of munitions is ample. A Petrograd correspondent says the ammunition shortage of the Russians has been corrected, and that while the production is slow it is incessant and growing in activity and method.

For the 13th successive day, the allies have bombarded German positions in the west, only varying their artillery activity by occasional air raids, sapping and mining operations and bomb-throwing. In this fighting the Germans are also taking part and success rests first with one side and then the other.

Similar activity is noticed on the part of the Austro-Hungarian army along the northern frontier of Serbia, where the Tootons are strengthening their positions on the Rivers Danube and Save presumably preparatory to new offensive movements.

FEWER GOING TO CANADA

Emigration From United States Declines Nearly Half in Year.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 7.—Because of the war in Europe, or for other causes, the flood of American emigration to Canada appears to have declined greatly during the past year. The Canadian Department of Immigration, in its annual report, says that only 59,139 immigrants arrived in Canada from the United States during the past fiscal year as compared with 107,539 during the year before. Immigration from England showed a larger percentage of decline, dropping from 147,422 to 43,276.

The Canadian authorities are already giving attention to the problem of immigration that will arise after peace has been declared in Europe, and plans are being considered for the settlement of returned soldiers on the vacant lands of the Dominion. The Canadians expect thousands of families from continental Europe, great numbers coming from the British Isles and from Belgium, while others from different British provinces are expected to turn toward Canada.

EXPECTED BATTLE MISSED

William Lawrence Hunted on Charge of Breaking School Windows.

BAKER, Or., Sept. 7.—(Special.)—Heavily armed, preparatory for a promised battle, Deputy Sheriff Robert Nelson and Constable Claude Bowman searched through the Burnt River district all last night and early today for William Lawrence, living near Unity, who is charged with wilfully smashing the windows of the Unity schoolhouse and damaging neighbors' property. It was reported from Unity that Lawrence would resist arrest, but evidently he has escaped to the interior of the state.

Mr. Nelson and Mr. Bowman returned tonight, and officials throughout the state were notified to watch for Lawrence.

BEND BANK PERMIT ASKED

Application Filed to Organize First National With \$50,000 Capital.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 7.—The Treasury Department today received an application from Ross Farnham and others to organize the First National Bank of Bend, Or., with a capital of \$50,000. James D. Newcomb was appointed president, and J. H. Duns, vice president. (Continued on Page 12, Column 3.)

NEW STAR BEDECKS TENNIS FIRMAMENT

William M. Johnston Is National Champion.

M'LOUGHLIN LOSES TO YOUTH

Great Crowd's Cheers Die as Master's Strength Wanes.

Ovation IS GIVEN VICTOR

Both Californians Show Wonderful Display of Racquet Wizardry, but Younger Player Excels and Is in Better Condition.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 7.—A new National tennis champion was crowned here today when William M. Johnston, of San Francisco, defeated Maurice E. McLaughlin, also of the Golden Gate city, in a grueling four-set match for the singles title. The youthful Californian dashed the hopes of the more famous internationalist by winning at 1-6, 6-0, 7-5, 10-8 and thus preventing for a year at least the champion's hope of clinching permanent possession of the huge silver all-comer's bowl.

With two legs already to his credit on the trophy, McLaughlin made a sensational battle to take it back to San Francisco with him for all time, but neither physically nor with racquet wizardry was he able to compete with his younger opponent.

Youth Demands Its Toll.

The four-set match ran the gamut from mediocre play to the genius of the master. Both victor and vanquished had their flashes of brilliance or poor play, but at all times the pace and strain were terrific, and in the long run Johnston's youth served him better than the greater experience of McLaughlin. So intense was the interest engendered by the battle of the far-coast racquet experts that the thousands of spectators, seated in towering stands at both ends of the court, arose with each brilliant stroke and settled in their seats again like glittering many-colored wands.

In the final set the spectators groaned and cheered alternately the winning and losing strokes of McLaughlin, whose desperate efforts to stem the tide of defeat rallied the gallery to his support. The excited spectators called out and nets before the umpire and linesmen could give their verdicts, and did not hesitate to voice their disagreement with the official awards.

Ovation Accorded Victor.

Once the winning stroke had been made, however, and Johnston had leaped the net in the wake of his flying ball and thrown his arm around McLaughlin's neck, the stands quivered and sagged under the impact of pounding feet and applauding hands. A final climax was given to the picture when both Johnston and McLaughlin were lifted on the shoulders of their admirers and carried side by side into the clubhouse.

There was no hint of the impending defeat of the champion of 1912 and 1913 when Johnston and McLaughlin started play shortly after 3 o'clock. The "California Comet" was at his best and with confidence in the ball, and at first made his younger opponent look like a novice, racing through the net and shaking the shade of his nervousness. Once the latter got going, however, the whole complexion of the match was changed.

Johnston Solves Master's Play.

Little by little, Johnston solved the tactics and strokes of the master, and, increasing his speed and control, beat McLaughlin in almost every department of play. A careful study of the stroke analysis shows that, despite Johnston's wavering and uncertain start, he outpointed McLaughlin four service aces to three; 53 placements shots to 51; restricted his nets to 37 as against McLaughlin's 42, and his outs 25 to 29. In double faults alone did he exceed the ex-champion's error, the records being 5 to 3 in this department. During the four-set contest Johnston scored 21 games and 140 points as against 19 games and 122 points for McLaughlin.

The analysis, however, does not show the skill and cleverness with which Johnston worked out his victory. Considering the match as a whole, he proved his better generalship and stroke ability by forcing McLaughlin to play midcourt most of the time.

McLaughlin's Play Too Eager.

In the first set, it was quickly revealed to Johnston that he had absolutely no chance when McLaughlin swung his racquet close to the net. As a result the youthful San Francisco boy forced his townsman to the base line with deep passing strokes or coaxed him to the service lines with short, low, tantalizing strokes which McLaughlin in his eagerness to return drove more frequently into the net or out of court than to uncovered spots in the winner's territory.

Not a single point was won or lost without the contestants' making the most terrific efforts and the constant racing about the court in the close and humid atmosphere soon had both dripping. McLaughlin showed the physical strain as early as the second set, which he lost at love, thus establishing what

