

KAISER VIOLATES PROMISE MADE TO AMERICA ON SUBMARINE WARFARE

NO WARNING TO HESPERIAN SANK BRITISH COAST

Captain Asserts Torpedo Came in the Night—Liner Carried Americans—Life Loss Estimates Placed at Twenty—Canadian Troops Aboard—May Have Struck Mine.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The German admiralty has as yet no information regarding the Hesperian case.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 6, 5:23 p. m.—Captain Main of the Hesperian made the statement today that the vessel had been torpedoed and that no warning was given.

LONDON, Sept. 6, 4:22 p. m.—A message later in the day from Consul Frost to the American embassy said the total loss of life might reach twenty. According to information telegraphed by Mr. Frost, the Hesperian went down at 6:41 o'clock at a point not far from the scene of the explosion, all those on board at the time being rescued.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 6.—Mr. Hamilton, a saloon passenger, describing his experiences, said:

"No warning was given before the torpedo was fired. Suddenly a boat-swin cried, 'Submarine on the star-board bow.' Almost simultaneously the torpedo struck.

"I entered a boat with fifty others. The boat took the water safely, but seemed to leak badly. It was necessary to detail two men of the crew to bail constantly. The women behaved well and there was no appreciable panic aboard the steamer. We were in the boat about two hours before rescued."

Among the second-class passengers were more than 100 women and children.

It is reported here that a sailing vessel was torpedoed about the same time as the Hesperian.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Allan line steamer Hesperian sank at 6:45 o'clock this morning within a few miles of Queenstown, after Captain Main and a volunteer rescue party of twenty-five had made a brave fight to bring the crippled ship into port. During the night the Hesperian settled gradually by the head. Daylight showed the decks awash and the liner about to take the final plunge.

The captain and crew were taken off by rescue boats and landed later at Queenstown by the steamer Empress.

The sinking of the Hesperian in deep water probably will prevent an investigation to determine whether the disaster from a submarine's torpedo or from a mine. Passengers and crew assert positively that the vessel was struck by a torpedo, but thus far no statement has been obtained from anyone who saw a submarine or a torpedo.

The American embassy is receiving reports from Wesley Frost, the American consul at Queenstown, on the question whether warning was

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CALIFORNIA UNIONS HONOR LABOR DAY

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Thousands of representatives of organized labor from the cities around San Francisco bay, the interior valleys and even more distant parts of the state, were in San Francisco today to join in a celebration of Labor Day at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

The orator of the day was Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the federal commission on industrial relations. For the first time in many years the San Francisco Building Trades Council and the San Francisco Labor Council were united in their celebration.

AUSTRIAN ENVOY ADMITS ACTION TO CURB ALLIES

Dumba Frankly Says He Took Part in Plan to Cripple Munition Production—Dual Citizenship Involved by Latest War Tangle—Urged Fellow-Countrymen to Quit Work.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The white house and the state department were silent today on the public statement of Ambassador Dumba of Austria that he had taken part in a movement to curtail production of war materials in the United States by reminding Austro-Hungarian subjects that they were violating the criminal code of their native land by accepting employment in the munition plants.

The state department had Dumba's notice that he was coming to Washington to see Secretary Lansing.

The ambassador's frank statement of his activities, however, was received with undisguised surprise in official circles.

The situation was regarded as one of the most unusual and susceptible of official developments since the outbreak of the war.

Secretary Lansing later in the day received a request from Ambassador Dumba for a conference and made an appointment to meet him at the state department tomorrow afternoon. It was understood here that the Austrian ambassador wished to offer explanations of dispatches which British officials found in custody of James F. J. Archibald, an American newspaper correspondent, regarding American war munitions factories.

Ambassador Dumba, it is understood, will produce copies of the papers, which were directed to the foreign office at Vienna.

Officials here point out that there are absolutely no precedents for official guidance. It is declared that unless existence of a conspiracy can be shown it is doubtful whether any statutory violation has been involved.

The question of the legality of approaching naturalized American citizens by foreign ambassadors in time of war is said to involve the question of dual citizenship, which has been a subject of continuous controversy between the United States and several of the great European powers.

This government never has been able to induce the French government to abandon its claim to join within French territory of persons of French birth or descent even to the second generation.

This government has been obliged in many cases to recognize the European doctrine that the individual and not the territory govern, because it was not able to resist its application, which would involve a breach of official relations with several of the great European powers.

Therefore, some officials cannot see the way clear to make strong legal protest against the action of the Austrian ambassador in addressing himself to his countrymen in the United States and warning them of the consequences of the Austrian law.

RUMANIANS ORDERED TO THEIR COLORS

BERLIN, Sept. 6, via wireless to London.—The following official statement was issued today:

"We learn from Geneva that Rumanians residing in Switzerland have their regimental divisions."

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Instead of parading today the Central Federated Union, the local organization of the American Federation of Labor, celebrated Labor day by a picnic and an anti-military demonstration.

RUSSIANS HOLD TEUTONS UPON EASTERN FRONT

Lead Invaders Into Swamps and Regain Lost Lenneqada Bridgehead From Hindenburg—Violent Artillery Fire Upon Western Front Continues Without Lull.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Fighting on both wings of the eastern front proceeds with much greater vigor than the struggle in the center, where the invaders apparently are having difficulties in trackless swamps.

In the south near the Galician border fortune fluctuates, first one side and then the other claiming successes. The main offensive, however, still lies with the Austrians and Germans.

On the north flank Field Marshal Von Hindenburg now holds the Drvina bridgehead at Friedichstadt, but has lost that at Lenneqada, further down the river toward Riga. The battle in that region continues without decisive results.

Russia has corrected earlier reports concerning the attempt of the Germans to make a landing at Pernau, confirming Berlin's statement that instead of losing vessels as the result of attacks by the Russians, the Germans intentionally sank several small steamers to block the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.

The deduction is made that the Germans feared the Russians would land there sufficiently strong forces to threaten Field Marshal Hindenburg's left flank.

Saturday and Sunday along the western front brought a continuation of the vigorous bombardment by French artillery along the Lorraine frontier and in the Vosges. This heavy artillery fighting has continued for almost a fortnight.

ALBANY CONDUCTORS OUT UPON STRIKE

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—All of the 600 conductors and motormen on the Albany street car system went on strike today. Traffic ceased immediately and Charles Hewitt, general manager of the United Traction company ordered the barns locked. A dispute over the discharge and suspension of men caused the trouble.

No Vatican Festivity ROME, Sept. 6, via Paris, 2:10 p. m.—There was no festivity in the Vatican today, the anniversary of the coronation of Pope Benedict XV, the pontiff not wishing to make the occasion one of rejoicing.

CAPITAL HIDES BEHIND MILITARY; CLAIM OF LABOR

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 6.—Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, in a Labor day speech here today indorsed the recent so-called staff report of the industrial relations commission with its findings on industrial and social conditions.

"That report," said he, "states that a condition exists in this country which must in your opinion appear as a menace to our country."

"A contented and efficient citizenship calls for a minimum wage that will support wage-earners in genuine comfort.

"In discussing militarism and preparedness, let it be understood that the labor movement is not in favor of peace at any price. Our strikes indicate there is a point of the lives of trade unionists where they grid their loins for battle rather than longer accept unbearable conditions.

Strikes indicate life, vigor and strength. Power to make effective protests against wrongs should be encouraged. A nation's workers who do not possess this power can be of little service to their country in its hour of need.

"While militarism and preparedness are as opposite as the poles, let it be understood that labor is alert to the kind of preparedness the steel trust, the coal barons, the railroad combines and allied interests favor. Labor sees the wolf of militarism concealed behind the little Red Riding-hood pretense of those men responsible for Ludlow, who favor Cossocks in the various states.

"The preparedness that the men demand is no different than a military so objectionable its champions are forced to rechristen it.

"Labor favors preparedness, and as the first step in that direction we demand that the killing of America's best manhood in the shops, mills and mines of our country be stopped. We stand agast at the corpse-strewn battlefields of Europe, but let us not forget that 30,000 of our fellow-countrymen engaged in gainful occupations are killed every year; more than this, there are 700,000 wealth producers injured and this only includes those whose injuries extend over a period of four weeks."

238 OF HESPERIAN LIST NOW SAFE

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 6.—The Queenstown agency of the Allan line announced today that forty-five first class passengers on the Hesperian, 125 second class and 148 third class passengers had been accounted for and that it could not say at this time how many were missing.

The number in the crew was given as 286, of whom there have been accounted for 250, not including those who remained on the Hesperian until she went down.

JUDGE SHOT BY ASSASSINS FOR COURT DECISION

Rhode Island Jurist Murdered Near Providence, R. I.—Falls Dead at Own Gate—Woman Heard Vengeance Oath Given—Italian Suspects Arrested by Police.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6.—Justice Willis S. Knowles of the eighth judicial district was assassinated just after he had left his bungalow in North Scituate to take a trolley car for Providence today.

He received three bullet wounds, two in the back and one in the jaw. The attack occurred about a hundred yards from the house and apparently the shots came from bushes that lined the village road leading to the car line.

After having been wounded at least once, the justice turned back and nearly regained the gate opening into his place when he fell dead.

The murder was witnessed by no one except the assassins, who escaped. Later the police detained two men on suspicion. They are Italian laborers and, according to the police, one of them carried a loaded revolver.

The body was found by Knowles' housekeeper, Mrs. Wardwell, who had run from the house when she heard the shots fired. As she reached the lawn she says she heard a man's voice with a foreign accent cry: "Now, judge, I've got you." She saw no

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538 OF HESPERIAN LIST NOW SAFE

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The number in the crew was given as 286, of whom there have been accounted for 250, not including those who remained on the Hesperian until she went down.

These figures, the agency says, are approximately correct. The weather last night was rather bad.

CARRANZA MAY AID CURBING OF MEXICAN GANGS

Operate on Own Side While 4000 Regulars Under Funston Patrol Texas Side—Americans Slain in Retaliation for Posed Picture Postcards—Situation Quiet.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Sept. 6.—The disposition of troops in the Brownsville section continued today. By midweek there will be 4000 men, cavalry, infantry, artillery, signal and aero corps, in this district, which has 70 per cent Mexican population.

The troops are patrolling a territory nearly the size of Maine, which contains only one city, Brownsville. How to distinguish between loyal and disloyal Mexican citizens is an unsolved problem.

Some Americans have come to believe even that other nations are trying to involve Mexico with the United States or that Americans who wish intervention are behind most of the bandit outbreaks.

In the two months since the bandits began operations four American men have been murdered. Two have been killed at Sebastian by Mexicans who were personal enemies.

It is now established that two Americans were killed partly in retaliation for some picture postcards which have been spread over all northeast Mexico. These were pictures of Texas rangers on horseback with ropes about the bodies of some Mexicans killed several weeks ago in the fight at Norias.

The rangers did not drag the bodies. They only posed for the pictures to satisfy a photographer. The wide sale of these pictures produced bad feeling.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Major General Funston reported today that General Nafarette, the Carranza commander at Matamoros, had again denied that Carranza troops were raiding the Mexican border, and proposed bringing more Carranza troops to the Mexican side to suppress disorders.

The Carranza authorities have suggested a conference to arrange joint action.

General Funston's message included the following report from Colonel Bullard at Brownsville: "Carranza consul states to me that he has today in person informed Nafarette at Matamoros of fact that Americans and Carranza troops are this morning facing each other near Mission and in danger of conflict; that Nafarette replied he would order his troops to move back from banks of river and that any shooting from Mexican side would be by men other than his; that yesterday one constitutionalist officer was killed and one civilian wounded in fight across river at C avazos, already reported by Captain McCoy.

"Constitutionalist consul stated that Friday afternoon while as American aeroplane was in flight here his vice-consul heard shots from the Mexican side of the river, apparently directed at the aeroplane. He reported to General Nafarette, who said he could not believe the shots were fired by his soldiers, as he at that very hour had them all assembled for a review in Matamoros. Nafarette made offer or suggestion that more constitutionalist troops be ordered to the Matamoros district for the purpose of co-operating from the Mexican side in stopping bandit disorders along the river against the American side.

HUNTER DIES BY ACCIDENTAL SHOT FROM OWN GUN

Harry Frey Slips While Hunting Deer on Lake Creek and Bullet Cuts Artery—Bleeds to Death—Cries for Help Heard—Dies Alone in Wilds—

Harry Frey, caretaker of the city intake on Lake creek, was found dead in the hills Saturday afternoon. An inquest was held this morning by Coroner John A. Perl. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Frey came to his death "accidentally, by a gunshot wound from his own weapon."

Frey bled to death from a bullet in the leg that severed both large arteries and broke the bone of his leg. It was first thought that the dead man was shot by a careless hunter for a deer. Frey would have been 29 years old today.

Evidence taken at the inquest this morning showed that the victim slipped on the rocks while hunting and that his rifle, a 25-35, was discharged, the bullet piercing the leg. The body was found Sunday morning after twenty-four hours alone and wounded in the hills, in sight of his home. The remains were found by a rescuing party. The first to reach the body was Frank Minkler, a friend.

Saturday morning Frey and Minkler left about 6 o'clock for a hunt for deer. A party from this city composed of Ed Mills, Louis Jenkins and Charles Shadrick, all of this city, were camped near the old Hanley place and left for a hunt about the same time. They met Minkler returning and he asked them if they had heard Frey call. They replied in the negative. The Medford party returned to their camp about 11 o'clock, Shadrick and Mills going fishing, and Jenkins, an 18-year-old boy, taking a .22 rifle and going squirrel hunting.

He walked down the road toward the intake. En route he took a cry from the woods, which he took to be the sound of a voice herding sheep. He reported this fact to Minkler at the intake, who said that unless Frey returned soon he would start on a hunt for him. When Mills and Shadrick returned from their fishing, Jenkins told them of hearing the cry. They hitched up their team and started for this city, telling Minkler of the incident of the cry when they met him. Jenkins says he heard the cry several times, but that it was indistinct and far away.

Frey was an experienced woodsman and well acquainted with the neighboring country, so no fear was felt for his safety. Late in the afternoon a search was instituted and continued Sunday morning, when he failed to return. His failure to return at night aroused fears for the first time of his safety.

Frey crawled half a mile from where the accident occurred in a desperate effort to reach aid. The rifle was found several feet from the body, and it is the theory that Frey slipped and fell, and that

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BRITISH LABORITES BEGIN SESSIONS

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 6.—The 47th annual trades' union congress, which is expected to be one of the most important gatherings in British labor history, held its first session here today.

In his opening address, James Andrew Seddon, the chairman of the congress discussed chiefly problems arising from the war. Conscription, the exploitation of food products, the regulation of labor under war conditions and female labor would, he declared, test the nation to its foundation, and demanded immediate and unambiguous answers.

He urged the congress to prepare for the time when there would be a resumption of world wide oneness in the contest between capital and labor.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON QUIET

LONDON, Sept. 6.—American securities were quiet, owing to the holiday, but prices advanced following the fall in exchange rates. U. S. Steel, Erie and Chesapeake & Ohio were occasionally marked. Bonds were neglected.