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RELATIONS STRAINED OVER DUMBA AFFAIR

Ambassador's Efforts To Cripple Manufacturing Plants In This Country Results In Demand For His Recall—Action of State Department Creates Sensation In Diplomatic Circles—Consequences May or May Not Be Serious, Depending Upon Austria's Action

By Charles P. Stewart.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Washington, Sept. 10.—Relations between America and Austria-Hungary were strained today to the breaking point, following America's request for Austrian Ambassador Dumba's recall because of his efforts to cripple American munition plants in which Austrians are employed.

The threatened breach may cause severance of diplomatic relations between the two nations, but this would not necessarily result in war, was the conclusion reached in authoritative circles here. Certainly, admitted high officials the request for his recall is pregnant with possibilities of a open break.

If Austria refuses to heed the American request, and recall Dumba, the United States government will hand him his passports. Such a course, it is believed, would be followed by Austria's handing passports to American Ambassador Penfield at Vienna.

There was good ground for the belief that Dumba's home government may back him up in his recent activities. It was pointed out that he apparently was acting with the direct approval of Austria, though the foreign office perhaps did not know the exact steps he had taken in his munition crippling plan.

Should his government support him, officials said a more serious issue would be forced than the mere elimination of Dumba as diplomatic representative here. The administration, however, confidently hopes that Austria will comply with the recall request.

This government is already arranging with the allies for a safe conduct for the envoy. The general opinion here was that Dumba will be recalled but that Austria will not immediately appoint his successor.

Baron Erik Ziwidenek, counsellor of the embassy will be made charge d'affaires, it is believed.

Prompt action is expected from Vienna. The American request is already there. An answer within two days is anticipated because of a probability that Austria wishes to prevent a more grievous rupture than already confronts the two nations.

Dumba's passports have been prepared and will be forwarded to him as soon as Vienna's plans are known. He will not call again at the state department, and probably will not return to Washington.

It was officially stated that President Wilson was most reluctant to act against Dumba, desiring to avoid a breach, particularly at a time when relations with Austria's ally, Germany, are already strained.

Bernstorff Involved.
The probability was suggested that a similar issue will be raised with Berlin on account of German Ambassador Von Bernstorff's relations with American Correspondent Archibald, and the envoy's alleged interest in a German plan to call out German munition works, as Dumba contemplated doing with Austrians.

Archibald, upon whom were the tell tale Dumba letters, is returning to America, under an emergency passport issued by this government and an investigation of his part in the Austrian—and perhaps German—plans will be instituted. Archibald was quoted this week as saying he had been made a scapegoat by Dumba, not knowing the contents of the letters he was carrying to Vienna. If he proves this, it is believed that the United States can make no case against him.

LONDON FEARS ANTI-GERMAN OUTBREAKS NOW

Zeppelin Raids Have Been Productive of Bitter Feeling

London, Sept. 10.—Anti-German outbreaks here are feared today as a result of Wednesday's night Zeppelin attack against the city and eastern counties.

German shops, boarded up since the recent anti-German activities, and the subsequent internment of alien subjects, are under close guard, lest mobs wreak their fury upon the establishments.

Feeling as a result of the raids is at fever height. Nothing thus far in the war, as it affects England, has aroused such horror and resentment as the last sweep of Count Zeppelin's air ships.

The public is angered, however, rather than terrorized. Nevertheless insurance companies are swamped with orders for protection policies. The government insurance bureau is charging less than fifty cents per \$500 airship insurance on dwellings, but in the case of protection for business buildings the rate is higher. This was regarded as evidence that the business community at least anticipates further destruction.

The horror of the nation was voiced today in editorial comments in the leading papers. A typical comment was the editorial in the Telegraph.

"The raids gained the Germans no military advantage," said the paper, "and they were unsuccessful in terrifying civilians. At many places, the spectacle of the Zeppelins with searchlights flashing on them and with shells bursting around them was enjoyed as a unique and thrilling experience. Other feelings were aroused where the bombs fell, but there was no panic."

"Even if the four strokes are repeated, and more persons are murdered in their beds, the criminals will be no nearer their goal; there will merely be a deeper loathing of the name Germans."

"The only moral effect has been to stiffen the nation's determination to crush the brutalized spirit inspiring these useless outrages."

Second German Note Relates to Orduña

By Carl W. Ackerman.
Berlin, Sept. 10.—The note handed by the foreign office to Ambassador Gerard last night related to the submarine attack on the liner Orduña, and contained the attack resulted from the captain's effort to escape after he had been hailed by the German submarine commander. I am informed this afternoon on the highest authority.

Pittsburg 8 14 0
Nash, Barnes and Wadling, Gowdy; Adams and Gibson. R. H. E.
Boston 3 4 2
Pittsburg 2 4 2
Rudolph and Gowdy; Kuntelohner and Gibson. 10 innings.

American League. R. H. E.
Philadelphia 2 5 2
Boston 7 13 0
Wyckoff and McAvoy; Ruth and Thomas. R. H. E.
Detroit 2 7 3
Cleveland 6 9 2
James and Stange; Klepfer and O'Neill. Covaletski replaced James, Oldham replaced Covaletski; Baker replaced Stange. R. H. E.
St. Louis 3 6 0
New York 1 7 1
Hamilton and Severoid; Vance and Kreuger.

Federal League. R. H. E.
Pittsburg 0 3 0
Brooklyn 2 8 0
Barger and O'Connor; Blue jacket and Land. R. H. E.
Newark 0 2 4
St. Louis 3 6 1
Santon and Rariden; Davenport and Chapman.

BASEBALL TODAY

National League. R. H. E.
New York 3 7 0
Philadelphia 7 8 1
Toscan and Meyers; McQuillen and Burns. R. H. E.
Boston 1 9 1

English Munitions Output Is Still Unsatisfactory

(By J. W. T. Mason.)
(Written for the United Press.)
New York, Sept. 10.—After three and a half months as minister of munitions, David Lloyd-George is unable to obtain a satisfactory output of war material.

Lloyd-George's speech before the Trade Union congress at Bristol was his first announcement regarding his work as minister. More factories have been erected and equipped than there are employes for them, is the basis of Lloyd-George's complaint. He declared the munition plants are short 80,000 skilled workers, and 200,000 unskilled workers. Only 10 per cent of the machinery in these plants is operated at night. He made an appeal for the abolition of union restrictions to allow greater speed in turning out munitions.

George Lansbury and other socialist leaders explained that the working men will never consent to exploitation of their patriotism. He declared they are fighting the employers' greed. In response to this, Lloyd-George told the members of the Bristol congress that profits have been eliminated from 95 per cent of the munition factories.

Nevertheless, Lansbury is right in declaring the workers must struggle to meet the high cost of living. It is improbable that Britain will solve the munition problem until the problem following the rise of 33 per cent in the cost of living this year has been solved first.

GERMANS SCOFF AT REPORTS OF RUSSIAN GAINS

Berlin Advises Say Affair In Galicia Not Important

MAKE COUNTER CLAIM OF SUCCESS ALONG CENTER

French Driven Back By Liquid Fire But Make Counter Attack

Berlin, via The Hague, Sept. 10.—Scoffing at the Russian announcement of an "important victory" before Tarnopol, the war office issued a statement today, declaring the czar is attempting to deceive his own people in order to suppress a growing feeling of revolt.

"The 'important victory' before Tarnopol belongs in the same class as the recent Russian naval victory in the gulf of Riga," said the statement, referring to persistent Berlin denials of Russian claims of a sweeping defeat of the Tenth vessels.

The statement declared the Slavs concentrated Tuesday at Tarnopol, planning to check the Austro-German advance. The first Slav smash, it was admitted, beat the Tenth center, but the ground lost to the Russians was re-captured Wednesday.

Russian Center Suffers

Berlin, Sept. 10.—The Russian center has suffered again from Teutonic battering. It was officially announced today. General Von Hindenburg stormed three heights of Kiocko on the Zelswanka river, and the Bavarians captured Olzanka.

Covering operations in the west, the official statement declared that German forces fiercely stormed the French trenches near Hartmannsweilerkopf and Schratzmannelle last night, inflicting severe losses on the enemy.

A hull was reported in the Argonne, where the crown prince made gains yesterday.

Stubborn Russian attacks around Tarnopol were repulsed, it was stated.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces are approaching Kosovo, 75 miles northeast of Brest-Litovsk, making great progress on both sides of the railway in the direction of Pinsk.

The Paris statement claimed that, though the Germans had temporary advantage at Schratzmannelle and Hartmannsweilerkopf they had been driven out from positions they gained.

Russia had claimed a victory around Tarnopol. Whether Berlin refers to the same engagement or to subsequent fighting was not manifest from the official statement.

Russia Reiterates Successes

London, Sept. 10.—While Germany was denying Russian claims of a victory about Tarnopol, Russia today claimed fresh successes in that vicinity. The Russian official statement, received here early today said the Russians had taken 7,000 soldiers and 150 officers Tuesday and Wednesday in a struggle southwest of Tarnopol, forcing the enemy to beat a hasty retreat toward the Strypa. The statement claimed 17,000 men and 283 officers had fallen into the Russians' hands on the Sereth front in the past week.

Meanwhile Vienna was claiming a victory for her forces in the capture of the Duhno fortress, in the triangle of Lutsk-Dubno-Ravak fortresses.

Hard Fighting in West

Paris, Sept. 10.—Germans are attacking heavily in Alsace and the Vosges. Combining rifle fire, use of gas bombs and artillery they are heavily assaulting the French.

At Schratzmannelle, the Germans sprayed the lower slopes with fiery liquid, forcing the French out of their positions temporarily, but the impetuous French "blue devils" returned daringly to the attack and hurled the Teutons from the captured points, heavily defeating them, the official statement today said.

Clouds of gas from the German lines wafted over the French trenches at Hartmannsweilerkopf but the chameleons again faced the Teutons when the poison cloud lifted and re-took the position.

Grenade and bomb attacks were violent about Vins Le Chateau and Barzeze, the statement claimed, but the results were unimportant.

In the Arras and Champagne regions, the artillery duel continues.

French biplanes continued active, bombing German batteries at Nonnenbruck, and railway stations at Lutetbach and Grand Pre.

French Aviators Killed

Paris, Sept. 10.—Two French aviators were killed in an Alsatian when landing, they struck a barbed wire fence and their bomb cargoes exploded, according to a Geneva dispatch today.

Zeppelin Crew Killed

Amsterdam, Sept. 10.—The crew of a

LIVESLEY LOSES SEVEN HOP KILNS BY FIRE TODAY

Fifty Acres Burned Over Before Fire-Fighters Controlled Flames

Fire of an unknown origin started at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the cupola of a hop kiln in the Livesley hop yards at the station of Livesley, and seven out of the nine kilns were completely destroyed. The fire soon spread to the grass on all sides of the buildings and by 3 o'clock this afternoon had burned over fully 50 acres. Besides the seven kilns, two houses belonging to pickers and all their household goods were destroyed and other buildings used by the hop company.

Farmers are now plowing furrows to prevent the spread of the flames. A strong wind is blowing from the north, but with the aid of the pickers, the flames are under control. T. A. Livesley is on the ground assisting in preventing the flames from doing further damage.

All the hops that had been picked for the 11 days just have been burned. No estimate of the loss can as yet be given. In the midst of the roar of the flames could be heard the howling of a dog that had probably been tied in the path of the flames and was slowly roasted to death as it tugged at its chain but no help could get to it.

It is thought that the fire may have started from a spark from an elevator at one of the kilns which reached the dry timber but nothing definite had been ascertained at a late hour today.

Hop Growers Suffer From Incendiary Fires

Independence, Or., Sept. 10.—An appeal to the governor for protection is being discussed today by hop raisers in this section of the state as a result of apparently incendiary fires which have destroyed much hop ranch property.

Two barns on the big hop ranch owned by Wiegand, Richardson & Co., south of here, together with a large quantity of hay and farm machinery were burned by a mysterious fire last night. Another hop house, owned by George Ruff, was also destroyed, together with his entire crop.

Hop raisers attribute the series of fires to disgruntled pickers who have been discharged.

Four large hop houses owned by E. M. Young, four miles north of here, were destroyed by fire today. Young had nearly finished harvesting his crop yesterday and more than seven thousand boxes of hops were stored in the buildings, all of which were burned.

Extra guards are being placed about different yards as many ranchers have received threatening letters.

AMBASSADORS CONFER IN NEW YORK TODAY

New York, Sept. 10.—Ambassador Von Bernstorff of Germany, and Ambassador Dumba of Austria, conferred at length today in the St. Regis hotel, while attaches were busy clearing that Dumba had left.

Still in earnest conversation, presumably over developments in the international situation, which resulted in a request for Dumba's recall, the pair emerged separately. Dumba and his secretary went to luncheon, while Von Bernstorff returned to his quarters at the Ritz-Carlton.

Newspapermen's questions fell on deaf ears.

New York World: Although the colonel's Pittsburg speech incident is officially closed, it carries still the moral that the hat can be thrown too often into the ring.

Zeppelin was killed and the machine wrecked when an explosion resulted from the craft's crashing to earth at Brussels Wednesday, according to reports reaching here today.

THE WEATHER

Oregon, Fair tonight, light frost next portion; Saturday fair, warmer east portion; easterly winds.

ARABIC EXPLANATION IS NOT SATISFACTORY

State Department Officials Begin to Doubt Sincerity of German Professions—Do Not Believe Story of Arabic Torpedoing Is More Than Subterfuge to Forestall Action On Part of United States—Second Note Has Been Delivered to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin

SECOND GERMAN NOTE RECEIVED

By Carl W. Ackerman.
(United Press staff correspondent.)

Berlin, Sept. 10.—American Ambassador Gerard received Germany's second note on the subject of submarine attacks at 9 o'clock last night. Its contents, however, have not been made public.

The contents of the message are a mystery. It was learned authoritatively, however, that it does not bear on the Hesperian case and it was reported to be a note supplementing the Arabic note.

By Charles P. Stewart.
(United Press staff correspondent.)
Washington, Sept. 10.—A new crisis in American relations with Austria and Germany was reached today.

The issues, on which America's future course hung, were:

Its demands for Austrian Ambassador Dumba's recall, because of his activities to cripple United States munition factories.

An unsatisfactory and disappointing note regarding the sinking of the liner Arabic, wherein Germany disavowed indemnity for American lives snuffed out in the disaster, and suggested, in the event of a difference of opinion on this point, submission of the question to The Hague.

The two incidents linked to form a critical situation. Germany is involved in the Dumba incident, through relations of its ambassador with American Correspondent Archibald, private message bearer for Dumba; to say nothing of a reported German plan to carry out a munitions crippling plan similar to Dumba's. At the same time, Austria is expected, as Germany's ally to support anything the Kaiser does in the disagreement over the Arabic.

A break with Austria and retirement of American Ambassador Penfield from Vienna was regarded as possible, should Austria upon its ambassador's hands in his munition plan.

In his conference with newspapermen today Secretary of State Lansing explained that this government would comply with American demands for Dumba's recall.

The intimation was plain, that this government was prepared to hand Dumba his passports if Austria does not respond, but that the administration is confident this action will not be necessary.

Lansing said a refusal on the part of Austria to grant the American request would be unprecedented, inasmuch as a mere request for recall, with a statement that an envoy's usefulness had ended and he was personally undesirable to the government to which he was accredited, had been uniformly regarded in diplomacy as insuring recall. He did not expect a reply from Austria before next week. Ambassador Penfield has not yet acknowledged receipt of the recall demand.

Relations Much Strained

Officials said confidentially that relations with the Teutons had never been more awkward than at present. There had been times, it was said, when hostilities between American and German ships seemed minor, but never had there been so many complications. The persistent problems involved in the recall request; in Washington's query as to Austria's pretensions to rights in interfering with American industries; the question of the extent to which Captain von Pape, German embassy military attaché, was involved in the Archibald incident—all these offered complications.

Then, to top all these matters, Germany's position toward the Arabic was not only disappointing, but contained only the most qualified and inferential assurance of respect for American rights and lives in Germany's submarine warfare.

Authorities saw no reason why Austria should not take the request for Dumba's recall as a solely personal objection, and continue friendly relations. But, in view of the strain in the relations between America and Austria and Germany, it was feared that there would be no such cool headed consideration of the situation.

Because of the close relations between Germany and Austria, many believed a break with one would inevitably mean a break with the other.

The Von Pape case itself possesses potentials of trouble. It was hoped that Ambassador von Bernstorff would be able to explain satisfactorily his subordinate's alleged course in using Correspondent Archibald as a message bearer. But, it was pointed out, a sim-

ilar hope in the Dumba case had been disappointed.

If it was decided that Von Pape must be eliminated, this government would probably hint to Ambassador von Bernstorff that it would be "acceptable" to have the attaché removed. Then, should Bernstorff decline to act, he, too, might himself become persona non grata.

Reply Is Forecasted

Officials intimated that, in replying to Berlin, the administration would point out the discrepancy between the submarine commanders report and the affidavits of Arabic officers and passengers, who claimed no submarine was seen and who asserted no effort made to ram a submersible.

Secretary Lansing said he had not had time thus far to study the Arabic note thoroughly, but it was understood that the proposal to send the question of reparation to The Hague tribunal was unsatisfactory, while the refusal to acknowledge obligation of indemnity was entirely unacceptable.

Plans are under way for a cabinet session to consider the note and determine this nation's future course. No meeting has been held for several weeks.

Dumba Not Located

New York, Sept. 10.—Austrian Ambassador Dumba's whereabouts today were unknown but there were evidences he is secluded in the St. Regis hotel. While he left Washington Wednesday night, ostensibly for his summer home at Lenox, Mass., it was stated there today that he had not left the St. Regis. At the latter place it was declared left last night for Lenox which is only a few hours from here.

The relations between Von Bernstorff and Archibald center around alleged transmission of a private letter for the embassy's military attaché to the latter's wife in Vienna. Despite the fact that the letter was personal, officials suggested that, if he had used an American to pass it, the embassy was guilty of an impropriety. The letter is said to contain slighting references about American officials.

Tension Is Revived

Washington, Sept. 10.—Tension over the torpedoing of the liners Arabic and Hesperian was partly revived today. The administration was known to be extremely disappointed over Germany's note in the Arabic case made public last night.

Its disavowal of liability for reparation for American lives lost aboard the Arabic and hence, inferentially, also for Lusitania victims, presented a fresh dispute which may embarrass settlement of the submarine controversy.

Prospects were that America's reply to the Arabic note will sharply indicate displeasure at Germany's new stand.

The German note while expressing regret that lives were lost in the Arabic torpedoing, justified the commander's action on the ground that he anticipated from the Arabic's movements that he intended running him. Despite this "regret" Germany maintained its obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic.

In the event of failure of the two governments to reach a "harmonious opinion on this point," Germany suggested that the differences of opinion be submitted to The Hague tribunal for arbitration.

Dumba Press Comment

San Francisco Bulletin: "There are many Americans who will find it difficult to work themselves into a frenzy against a project which might improve conditions in the steel mills. Part of the working men at Bethlehem are still hammering out twelve endless hours a day and seven endless days a week. Possibly this is a worse crime against humanity than any that Ambassador Dumba has plotted."

Portland, Oregon Journal: Commenting editorially on the demand of the United States government for the recall of Austrian Ambassador Dumba, the Oregon Journal today asks: "How long would an American last in Germany should he attempt to cripple the great Krupp works?"

The real issue it thinks, is whether the United States will find it difficult to work with power and privilege of directing its national life, or whether it is only a modified sovereignty subject to the wishes and purposes of a foreign government."

"President Wilson's action indicates that the United States is, and intends to remain, a sovereignty."

Sacramento Star: "The president never has acted hastily. The country has confidence that he is acting properly in the case of Dumba."

Sacramento Union: "Americans

(Continued on Page Three.)



Mrs. Tipton Bud's brother writes that he may decide to remain in California unless he can get a fair price for his watch. Too many folks invest first and investigate later.