

REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE NOW AWAITED FROM VIENNA GOVT.

Much Talked About in the Government And Diplomatic Circles at Washington—Will Further Action be Necessary is Question.

Washington, Sept. 10.—News of Austria-Hungary's reception of the American note requesting the recall of Ambassador Dumba, eagerly awaited here to-day in government and diplomatic circles. Officials of the administration appeared optimistic in the belief that the summary action would not result in any international issue, while diplomatists close to the Austria-Hungarian embassy were understood to believe that the Vienna Government immediately would comply with the request.

The recall of the envoy was asked for in a communication from Secretary of State Lansing, which Ambassador Penfield at Vienna was to deliver immediately to the Austrian foreign minister. It stated, in part: "By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade and by reason of flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official despatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, the president directs me to inform your excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the government of the United States as the ambassador of his Imperial Majesty at Washington."

The note expressed regret for the necessity of requesting Dr. Dumba's recall and gave assurances of a desire for the continuance of cordial and friendly relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary.

DELIVERY BY TO-DAY.

Ambassador Penfield, it was believed here, could have effected delivery of the note by to-day. When a response would be received and what form it would take, was a matter of speculation. It was suggested in some quarters that it would not be necessary for Austria-Hungary to make a formal reply, but it had been known under the circumstances an official response—besides definite action—would be forthcoming.

Diplomats in touch with the Vienna embassy here thought to-day there was little doubt that Dr. Dumba immediately would be recalled. It was suggested that Baron Von Zwiadinek, counselor of the embassy, would be made charge d'affaires to remain un-

til the conclusion of the war. In ordinary times the failure of a government to send a successor to an ambassador who had been recalled would indicate its displeasure over the request. In this case, however, it was pointed out that difficulties over sending a new envoy made a distinct difference.

Despite belief expressed in some circles that Vienna would not hesitate to comply with Secretary Lansing's request, it was admitted that a situation might arise which would have a serious effect on the relations between the two governments. The text of the note was held clearly to indicate Washington's desire to have Dr. Dumba recalled without stirring up a diplomatic issue. It was pointed out, however, that if the Vienna foreign office should determine to uphold the ambassador, severance of diplomatic relations probably would result. Such a development even if it did not follow would seriously affect America's role of diplomatic representative for Austria-Hungary and other European belligerents.

AWAITING WORD NOW.

While Secretary Lansing's announcement of the request for the recall added another international sensation to the list that has stirred Washington in the last year, official comment was not forthcoming. Nevertheless the feeling was apparent in government circles that no diplomatic issues with Austria-Hungary would arise. Dr. Dumba will probably be compelled to accept his passports, but will be permitted to remain in the United States at will and await word from Vienna. If he wants to return home the United States must secure assurances of safe conduct for him from Great Britain and her allies.

The determination to ask for Dr. Dumba's recall followed swiftly upon his interview Tuesday with Secretary Lansing. He admitted then that he had proposed to his government plans to initiate strikes in American munitions factories. What had been known that officials considered the ambassador's conduct as a great breach of propriety, yet there was a widespread impression that the only immediate step would be the cancellation of the passports of Archibald, the American messenger, whose arrest by British officials and seizure of Dr. Dumba's dispatches precipitated the incident.

CHAMBER ADOPTS ADDRESS WHICH MARKS VICTORY

And Will be Presented to Gen. Maunoury, Victor of a Year Ago.

Paris, Sept. 10.—Members of the Chamber of Deputies representing Paris and the Department of the Seine adopted yesterday an address to General Michael Joseph Manoury, former military governor of Paris to be presented to-day, the anniversary of his victory over the Germans on the Ourcq River. After recalling the circumstances and what the achievement meant to Paris, the address says: "On September 10, contemplating the enemy's rout, you said, 'I had waited for that for 44 years. Your wait has been long, but the gratitude of the inhabitants of Paris will be eternal.'"

General Manoury was sent by Gen. Joffre to the extreme left wing of the French army to parry the rapid advance of the German right on Paris. The difficult task of assembling an army transport by rail in the face of an advancing enemy was successfully accomplished by General Manoury and his army was ready at the appointed time to deliver the blow that marked the change in the tide of battle. He was, on March 12, last while inspecting German positions from the first line of French trenches.

George McL. Brown, European agent for the C.P.R. in London, has been appointed major.

An officer of the 21st Batt. C.E.F., cabled to his home in Kingston the intimation that the battalion is leaving England.

Paris, Sept. 10.—My son did not know the contents of the letters that have caused this situation. He acted as the personal friend of Ambassador Dumba. He is too good an American to do anything that might involve his country."

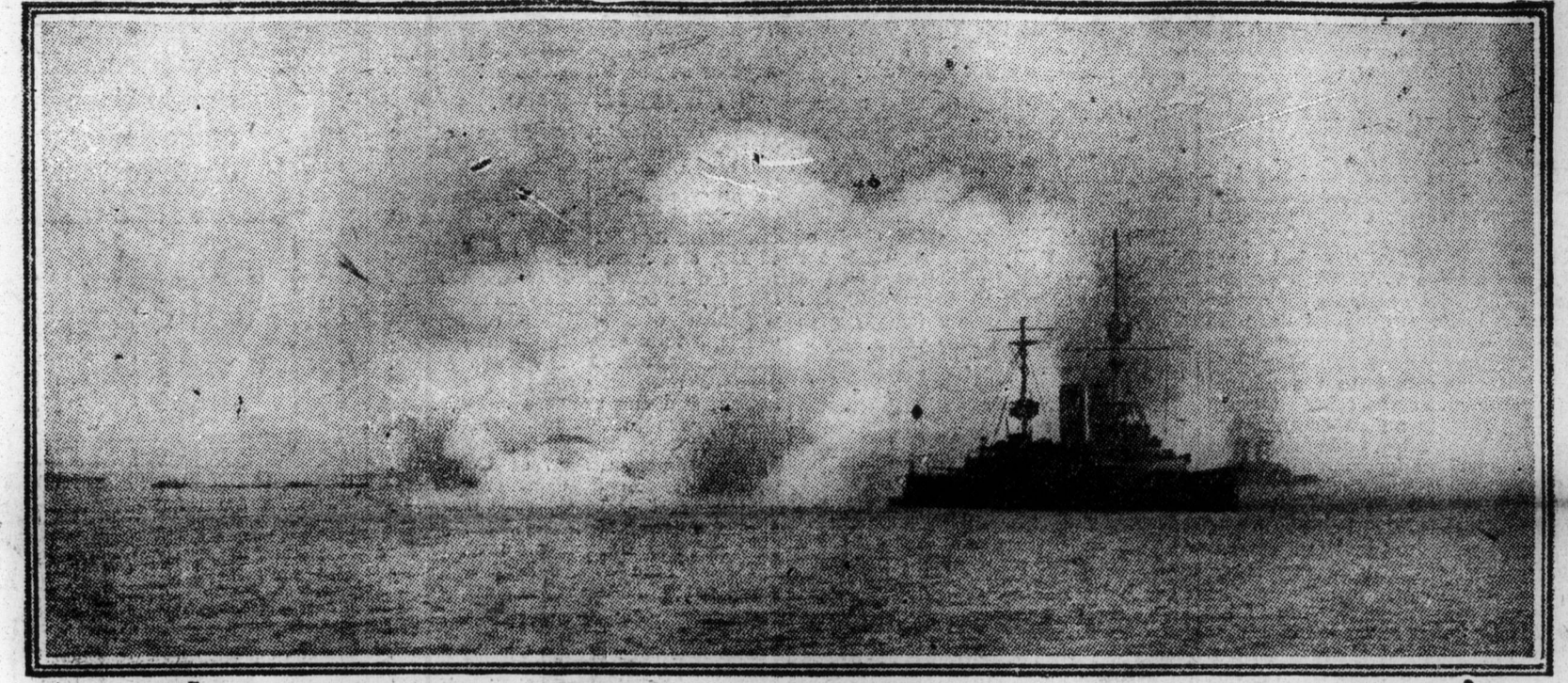
This was the declaration to-day of Mrs. James Archibald, of Boston, Mass., mother of the war correspondent, James F. J. Archibald, whose role as messenger for Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the United States, was believed to be one of the causes for the request by the State Department that the Austro-Hungarian diplomat be recalled.

Mrs. Archibald is visiting at the home of Mrs. D. J. Durrell, at Terrace Park, a suburb of this city.

"I know but little of the case as it has been revealed in the newspapers," continued Mrs. Archibald, "August 10, I received a cable from my son that he had landed safely at Rotterdam and I have no word from him since. He is too loyal an American to commit any act that might be construed as a reflection on his country. He is a close personal friend of Ambassador Dumba and the letters that he took from the ambassador addressed to the foreign minister were sealed to my son had not the slightest knowledge of their contents."

Prof. Riethdorf is now in Galt and will address a number of meetings in the German settlements of Waterloo county.

ONE OF THE BIG BRITISH BATTLE SHIPS UNDER FIRE IN THE DARDANELLES



One of England's big battle ships under fire in the Dardanelles from enemy shrapnel is seen in this picture. The great bank of smoke is not from the ordinary gunfire but from enemy shrapnel bursting over the ship.

Treading on Uncle Sam's Toes Makes Wonderful Difference

New York, Sept. 10.—The Times, commenting on the recall of Dumba, says: "Waiting too long and evading her plain duty, Austria has brought upon herself the humiliation of having to be told that her ambassador to the United States is no longer acceptable and must be recalled. A finer sense of the international proprieties, a truer conception of what friendly relations imply and compel, would have prompted her to forestall this unpleasant reminder by a notice to our government that Dr. Dumba's acts were disapproved, and that he would be instructed forthwith to take his departure. But the Teutonic sense has been blunted by the conceit and arrogance of power, by the fierce passions of a war, begun and waged for conquest and dominion."

NO FOR OURSELVES.

We have endured it much too long. The sentence of Stahl to the penitentiary and the demand for the recall of Dumba may serve as a notice to whom it may concern that we shall no longer put up with these affronts to our hospitality. To Austrians and to Germans, to the German-American as well, we give this plain warning: that the cure for this plague of conspiracy is in our hands and that we are going to apply it.

Europe and subdue it to the Prussian will and purpose, so the two Teutonic powers have sent here their emissaries and their plotters, their spies, their forgers and their perjurers to embarrass our government and insult our people by their conspiracies against our rights and interests, and even against our peace and safety. They have ordered men working here under the protection of our laws to desert their employment less they incur the penalties imposed by foreign laws.

GONE TOO FAR.

As they over-ran Belgium, as they have desperately essayed to over-run

Nothing Doing! is the Sturdy Reply of the British Labor Men

Bristol, Eng., Sept. 10.—The Trades Union Congress, representing more than 3,000,000 organized English workmen, rejected by an overwhelming vote to-day a resolution calling upon the parliamentary committee of the Labor party to formulate and advocate terms of peace satisfactory to the working classes.

The sponsor for the defeated resolution said that such a move already had been made by German workmen, but this argument brought him no supporters.

Ramsay MacDonald, Labor member of Parliament, in an address to the congress denied that he or any other member of the Labor party in the House of Commons had ever counseled British workmen to shirk their duty. Such an assertion, he said, was malicious and nothing but a perversion of simple declarations that the Labor party should look out for itself. The duty of every citizen, he said, was to defend the national honor.

Flaming Liquid and Asphyxiating Gases Used in the Argonne

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Artillery fighting continued yesterday and last night along the lines in France, according to announcement made to-day by the French War Office. In the Vosges the Germans made use of asphyxiating shells and flaming liquids, as a result of which a French trench of the first line had to be evacuated. A French counter-attack, however, resulted in the recapture of the greater portion of the lost ground.

Balkan Kings Not Decided Upon Matters

Athens, via Paris, Sept. 10.—The conferences began to-day between Premier Venizelos and King Constantine probably will be protracted over a considerable interval. Until these discussions have been completed, it is improbable that Greece will adopt a definite policy in regard to the international situation.

Diplomatic representatives of Austria and Germany are disturbed by this evidence of a forthcoming decision concerning the nation's foreign policy. Nevertheless the task of the Premier, whose inclinations towards the entente allies is well known, has been made more difficult by the recent reverses of the Russians, which seems to have strengthened the position of the party which is opposed to intervention in the war and to have raised doubts in the popular mind regarding the strength of the allies.

Some irritation has been produced.

King George 'School Opens Wednesday

A special committee appointed by the Board of Education, consisting of Messrs. W. Norman Andrews, Benjamin and Lane decided last evening that the formal opening of King George school on Rawdon street should take place next Wednesday, Sept. 15th from 4 to 6 p.m. The program will be announced fully later. Tentative arrangements have been made however and speeches will be delivered by Messrs. W. G. Raymond, Spence Rev. Mr. Lester, Rev. Mr. McCintock, Rev. Mr. Bowyer; Rev. Mr. Peters, the Chairman of the board, and others.

Inspected Fifty-Second.

Port Arthur, Ont., Sept. 10.—The Duke of Connaught inspected the Fifty-second battalion to-day. On the reviewing stand were also Lieutenant-Colonel Ruttan of Winnipeg, and Lieut.-Col. Carrick.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES SPLENDID REASONER, AS DESPATCH SHOWS

If Interview Reads Alright, He Will Out-Herod Herod as a Juggler With Yankee Diplomacy and Neutral Law—Fluent Excuses.

Lennox, Mass., Sept. 10.—Baron Erich Zwiadinek, counselor of the Austro-Hungarian embassy, who will become charge d'affaires after the recall of Ambassador Dumba issued the following signed statement early today, supplementing an informal expression of opinion last night: "I know Dr. Dumba personally very well, and from my conversation with him I could not think that he should have intended fomenting strikes in munitions plants. We certainly, and naturally felt a satisfaction when reading in the papers of difficulties and strikes in factories making munitions for the allies, but to toment such a thing ourselves would have been such an absolutely impossible undertaking that it would be for me quite inconceivable that Dr. Dumba should have suddenly had such an idea."

SOME FEW THOUGHTS.

"One has only to think of the enormous number of laborers employed in these factories, which run into the hundreds of thousands, to realize how many millions of dollars would be necessary to produce any practical effect. Dr. Dumba so far as I have understood, asked for only a few thousand dollars, so it seems to me evident that he only had a humanitarian idea in mind, as he also mentioned to me when returning from New York."

"The imperial and royal government had pointed out the legal penalties to be incurred by Austria-Hungarian subjects who returned from America after the war, if they had worked in factories making munitions for the allies."

"These penalties would not only

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LITTLE FAMILY MATTER TAKEN UP LOCALLY

Son-in-Law of Pa's Gets It Hard on King Street Last Night.

Last night about 9:30 p.m., a tall, husky gentleman of middle age, stood carefully behind a post in front of the Colonial Theatre. He was waiting for his son-in-law, who had married his daughter only a week before. In due time, the son-in-law appeared, and as soon as he had arrived at a nice distance the father-in-law leaped on him and in about two minutes mauled about the latest addition to his family in a thorough manner. He smacked his face, tore his trousers, ripped his coat, shook him, knocked him sideways, and finally let him go. Son-in-law beat it for the Imperial Hotel where he phoned for the police, while his assailant followed him pointing at him with quivering fingers and giving his opinion of him to an admiring crowd. By the time the police arrived, the father-in-law had disappeared, and, upon second thoughts, seeing it was a family matter, no action was taken, and the whole affair will likely be dropped.

Extradited From States.

New York, Sept. 10.—Ignatius T. Lincoln, a former member of the British parliament, who recently admitted he had been a German spy was to-day ordered by Federal Judge Veeder, Brooklyn, to be extradited to England to stand trial on a charge of forgery. Lincoln's attorney contested the extradition proceedings charging their client would be tried as a spy if he were returned to England.

VIOLATED NEUTRAL PRIVILEGE

Wore Red Cross Armlets Passing Into Bulgaria on Way to Fight.

Montreal, Sept. 10.—A New York despatch to The Gazette says: "One of the passengers arriving from Liverpool yesterday on the American Lines New York was an American doctor, who lived in Asia Minor for forty years, who speaks, reads and writes the Turkish language fluently. He said that when he left Constantinople sixteen days ago the Turks realized that the Dardanelles would be forced shortly by the allies, and as a result the engineers were busy preparing for the abandonment of the trenches on the Gallipoli peninsula, by making fresh defenses nearer to Constantinople. When Turkey went into the war, he said, three thousand German officers with red crosses on their arms passed through Bulgaria and in the battles that had been fought since they have stood behind the Turkish soldiers with machine guns and revolvers to make them fight."

"The Turks hate the Germans," the doctor said, "but feel they are in their grip so far as fighting goes. There are sixty thousand wounded soldiers in the Turkish capital. American nurses from the colleges there are doing good work in the hospitals. The Turks are taking advantage of the war to form a hermit state and are sending all foreigners out of the country. After war had been declared they ordered the Greeks, Armenians, Jews and even Germans to leave Asia Minor, and over 200,000 have been thrown out. These refugees have been sent to Ninevah on the Tigris and Dabor on the River Euphrates, near Bagdad."

UNITED STATES DEFIED OVER ARABIC CASE

Germany, in Note to U. S., Sees No Obligation in Arabic Case.

Berlin, Sept. 10.—Germany's note to the United States bearing on the sinking of the White Star Line steamer Arabic on Aug. 19, which was communicated to the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, for transmission to Washington, is in the form of a memorandum under date of Sept. 7, the text of which follows: "On Aug. 19, a German submarine stopped the English steamer Dumley about 65 nautical miles south of Kinsale, and was on the point of sinking the prize by gun fire after the crew had left the vessel. At this moment the commander saw a large steamer making directly towards him. This steamer, as developed later, was the Arabic. She was recognized as an enemy, as she did not fly any flag and bore no neutral markings."

"When she approached she altered her original course, but then again pointed directly towards the submarine. From this the commander became convinced that the steamer had the intention of attacking and ramming him. In order to anticipate the attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive, and fired a torpedo at the steamer. After firing he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in fifteen boats."

"According to his instructions the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced however to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine."

FIRED ON BY LINER.

"This conclusion is all the more obvious as he had been fired upon at a great distance in the Irish Sea on Aug. 14—that is, a few days before—by a large passenger steamer, apparently belonging to the British Royal Mail Steam Packet Company which he had neither attacked nor stopped."

"The German Government most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander. It particularly expresses this regret to the Government of the United States on account of the death of its citizens."

"The German Government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the

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