

FULL SATISFACTION FOR U. S. IN ARABIC MATTER

It Appears That the United States Has Won a Victory By Being Patient.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, acting on instructions from Berlin, notified Secretary Lansing today that "full satisfaction" would be given to the United States for the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic. The ambassador explained that Germany would make more than a mere disavowal if it is found the Arabic was sunk without warning.

Future relations between the United States and Germany were regarded much more hopefully here today than for many weeks past. Administration officials believed the indications from Berlin that the imperial government was striving hard to adjust difficulties between the two countries growing out of Germany's submarine warfare presaged a better understanding and an ultimate peaceful settlement.

Count von Bernstorff conferred with Secretary Lansing at the state department nearly half an hour. It had been suggested that perhaps Germany was ready also to make reparation for the Americans lost on the Lusitania also but that subject did not come up at today's conference. The disposition of the German embassy is to take up one step at a time.

The ambassador did not make public the extent of the instructions from Berlin on which he acted, but it was understood they coincided entirely with the statement of the German chancellor in Associated Press dispatches from Berlin yesterday expressing the willingness of the German government to make fullest reparation if it be shown finally that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning. So far the German admiralty has received no report from its submarine operating in the Arabic's vicinity.

Further communications are expected from Berlin to the German ambassador and to the state department from Ambassador Gerard, which will advance the negotiations to a point where attacks on passenger-carrying ships will be definitely discontinued, at least while the subject is under discussion.

The crisis between the two countries is regarded as having entered into the realm of diplomacy.

Will Make Reparation.

The German ambassador frankly stated after his interview with Mr. Lansing that his instructions embodied the declaration by the Berlin government that it would give full satisfaction to the American government. That, he declared, meant much more than a disavowal. The giving of satisfaction would depend upon the circumstances of the attack on the Arabic, he said. The German government did not know, he said, whether the Arabic was sunk by a German submarine without warning, but if investigation proves that to have been the case, German government would make full reparation.

The ambassador said he believed the negotiations over the Arabic would be followed by negotiations over the Lusitania, in view of the official statement in Berlin that a submarine policy satisfactory to the United States would be announced.

Will Clear Up All Matters Involved in the Marine Controversy.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Ambassador Gerard's dispatch to the state department agrees with Count Bernstorff's advice that submarine commanders have been instructed to attack no more peaceful merchant ships without warning.

The American government, nevertheless, will press for a clearing up of the entire submarine controversy before it will consider the Arabic and Lusitania incidents closed. Unofficial word has been conveyed to administration officials that Count von Bernstorff believes the position of the German government will be determined by the imperial chancellor and the foreign minister.

President Wilson did not hold the usual Friday cabinet meeting because the negotiations with Germany still were too incomplete. He plans to remain in Washington, however, until the controversy is finally cleared up. In his talks with Ambassador von Bernstorff, Secretary Lansing has taken nothing for granted and has asked for clear explanations of all statements regarding the intentions of the German government.

"Has Won a Very Notable Victory."

London, Aug. 27.—Cable dispatches reporting the statement yesterday of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington, to Secretary Lansing that German submarine commanders had been ordered to attack no more merchantmen without warning are displayed prominently today in the

London newspapers. The Westminster Gazette says:

"If Count von Bernstorff is speaking with full authority, the American government can claim to have won a very notable victory."

Makes Kick Against Compromise.

London, Aug. 27.—"It is suggested that the American government will be satisfied of commanders of German submarines always warn passenger vessels and place their passengers in boats before sinking the vessel," says the Spectator. "We do not believe for a moment that America would consent to this caricature of satisfying international law and humane customs."

"Imagine placing women and children in small boats 60 miles from land, in a high winter sea and piercing cold and saying that their safety was provided for. Now we are sure if Germany means to prevent America from taking action she will have to change her policy drastically."

Austrians Claim Notable Feat.

Austrian Headquarters, Aug. 26.—Austrian cavalry has pushed eastward from Kovel and divided the Russian forces into two groups, which are now unable to co-operate with each other, according to advices received from the commanders at the front.

Using Green Barbed Wire.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 26.—Barbed wire, painted a foliage green, is now being manufactured here for use of the armies in Europe. Steel men say report from abroad show that, at a short distance away, it is impossible to see the green wire.

Arabic Carried No Specie.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.—The assertion in press dispatches from Germany, that the steamer Arabic carried gold, called forth today a reiterated denial from the White Star company. It stated that the Arabic had on board no specie whatever.

Steamer Waimana Held Up.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 26.—Customs officials here today held up clearance papers to the British steamer Waimana, from Marseilles to Buenos Aires, after it was discovered she carried a four-inch rifle mounted on her main deck aft.

Washington was asked for a ruling as to whether the Waimana was amenable to the agreement between the United States and Great Britain, forbidding the clearance of armed British merchantmen from American ports. The Waimana put in for coal.

Many British Vessels Lost.

London, Aug. 26.—During the week ending August 15th, nineteen British merchant vessels with a total tonnage of 76,000, and three fishing vessels were destroyed by submarines or mines. The week was one of the most successful for German underwater craft since the beginning of the war.

Fourteen steamers with a total gross tonnage of 47,698 were sunk by German submarines August 19th and 20th. The largest of them was the Arabic. Ten of these vessels were British and four sailed under neutral flags.

FRANCE WILL CONSIDER PEACE WHEN BELGIUM FREE

Paris, Aug. 26.—"Put the question of peace before the country, and it would be blown to nothing," said Premier Viviani today in an address in the chamber of deputies. "Not until heroic Belgium has been freed, not until we have retaken Alsace and Lorraine, could there be mischievous divisions among us."

"Our enemies may continue astray in their dull error of last year, but not we, who have seen workmen and employer, the rich citizen and the poor, men of every part and every walk of life, fulfilling with a single purpose and with equal zeal their duties in defense of the liberty of the world."

"We must destroy the legend that the republic of France, having borne for 45 years a horrible wound, did not make provision for military defense. I must repeat the words of the commander-in-chief during the last session of the chamber:

"The republic may be proud of her armies."

"France has created an army fulfilling the most modern conceptions. She has installed the love of justice, the love of right and upon the day the war began the children of France united in support of this high ideal, without which there would have been only armies of mercenaries."

The deputies cheered the premier wildly. When the demonstration had died down, Deputy Louis Accambray, who recently has several times criticized the government's conduct of the war, took the floor and began amidst disorder, a criticism of Minister of War Millerand. The deputy spoke for an hour, but little of what he said could be heard because of the confusion. Afterward several deputies spoke in

approval of the premier's address and the chamber voted the credits asked by the government by 539 to 1.

A proposition of the socialists for secret session of the chamber of deputies was received and ordered printed, and the chamber adjourned till September 16.

GERMANY BELIEVES CASE IS PAST DANGER STAGE

Berlin Considers Arabic Incident Eliminated—Adopts Policy to Keep Peace.

Berlin, Aug. 26 (via London).—The Associated Press is in a position to state on the best authority that the Arabic incident may be considered as eliminated as a source of discord between Germany and America; or at least is regarded by the German government in that light.

Moreover, Germany, in its desire to continue its friendly relations with the United States, had adopted before the sinking of the Arabic a policy designed to settle completely the whole submarine problem as affecting America on the basis of good will and mutual understanding.

This is shown clearly by the statement of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg last night to the Associated Press, particularly by his concluding remark to the effect that not until all the circumstances in connection with the sinking of the Arabic had been cleared up would it be possible to say "whether the commander of one of our submarines went beyond his instruction," in which case Germany would give complete satisfaction to the United States.

Escape for Noncombatants.

Furthermore, during the conversation, the chancellor twice again referred to the instructions given to the submarine commanders. He did not specify in detail the nature of these instructions, but it may be said that they are designed to prevent a repetition of the Lusitania case and to provide the opportunity for escape for American noncombatants upon torpedoed ships, which the United States desires.

Having given these instructions, Germany asked suspension of judgment on the Arabic case until the facts were ascertained, being confident it will be shown that the sinking of the vessel was not an unprovoked attack without warning by a German submarine, but was attributable either to a mine explosion or to some action of the vessel itself.

Should it develop, however, that a submarine acted contrary to instructions, ample reparation will be offered.

Can't Understand It.

Germany is still unable to understand why Americans in these troubled times travel on belligerent ships instead of taking American or other neutral steamers, but since they in some instances insist upon taking passage on vessels belonging to belligerents, Germany will do its utmost to provide for their safety.

It is not permissible to quote remarks made by the chancellor in the course of the conversation, other than the formal statement which he made. It may be said, however, that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg showed genuine interest in the state of feeling in the United States concerning the sinking of the Arabic and expressed the hope that the American people would not form an opinion on the basis of the conflicting statements giving only one side of the story. He spoke with emphasis of Germany's desire to maintain the friendship of America.

The chancellor appeared to be in good health and spirits and greatly encouraged by the successes achieved by the Germans in the Eastern campaign. The interview was of short duration as the chancellor was hurrying away for a conference with Emperor William at his field headquarters.

SWARMS OF PLANES BOMBARDS PLANT

Drops Bombs on German Arms Factory—Greatest Effect on Record.

Paris, Aug. 26.—Sixty-two French aviators on August 25 flew over a German arms factory to the north of Saarlorius, throwing down a total of more than 150 shells. They were of large calibre.

Announcement of the aerial raid is made in a war office statement this afternoon. The statement reads:

"During part of last night there were artillery exchanges and fighting with hand grenades and other explosives in the Artois district, in the vicinity of Souchez and Neuville.

"Around Royen there has been continued marked activity on the part of the enemy's artillery as well as our own.

"In the Argonne district, in the sector of 'La Folle Morte,' yesterday saw severe fighting with bombs and hand grenades. Nothing of importance has

been reported from the remainder of the front.

"During the day of August 24 a French aviator threw down bombs on the railroad station of Offenbourg, in Baden, 17 miles from Karlsruhe. At this point there is an important railroad junction in the grand duchy.

"On August 25 an aerial squadron composed of four groups and including a total of 62 aviators, flew over the heights of Dellingen. Here there is a factory where shells and armor plate are made. The location of this plant is to the north of Saarlorius in Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles southwest of Treves. The aviators threw down with precision over 150 bombs, 30 of which were of large calibre."

So far as official reports have disclosed there never has been previously an air raid of such magnitude. In a few earlier ventures 30 or more aeroplanes were used.

Previous dispatches have indicated that the belligerents have built great numbers of aeroplanes and these machines are now sent forth in flotillas for organized assaults on a large scale.

Yesterday's raid was the third in this part of Germany during the last three weeks. On August 9 Saarbruecken was bombarded and three days later the neighboring towns of Saint Ingebert and Zweibruecken were attacked. Eight persons were killed in the latter raid.

Tonight's official communication reads:

"In the sector to the north of Arras, a rather violent cannonade was reported, especially around Souchez and to the south of Neuville, near the road to Lille.

"Some artillery actions are reported in the region of Roye and in the Aisne valley, where we shelled the German works to the north of Soissons.

"The enemy has shelled the city of Rheims rather violently.

"We have on our part shelled very efficaciously the German trenches in front of Cernay-Les-Rheims.

"In the Argonne the fighting by means of petards and grenades is still very violent on the front with artillery proving of use at times.

"In Alsace, in the Doler valley, some artillery action have taken place.

"On the 25th our aviators bombarded the German encampments at Pennes and at Baussenot, in the Woivre, where they started a fire. The station and the bivouacs of the Germans at Grandpre Chatel Cerney and Fleville, in the Argonne; the station at Terng, the aviation sheds of Vitry, in Artois, and in the station at Bossle have been bombarded by our aviators.

"A bombarding expedition arranged by the French and British naval and the French, British and Belgian army aviators, including in all 60 aeroplanes, set forth to the Monthulst forest, where they started several fires. Every aeroplane came back home. On the night of the 25th and 26th our aviators dropped 127 bombs on the Noyon station."

TAKE BREST-LITOVSK AFTER HARD BATTLE

The Austro-German Forces March Into Center of Bug River Defense Lines—Slays Retreating.

London, Aug. 26.—The Austro-Germans today marched into Brest-Litovsk, center of the Bug river line of defenses and main concentration center. The Russians put up a desperate resistance to the German advance, but made no attempt to defend the fortress itself, evacuating it as they did Ossowetz.

Petrograd dispatches had indicated the Russians were planning to take up defensive positions farther east.

The Germans now hold the entire railway line from Cholm to Bialystok. As the Russians already have evacuated Bialystok, the lesser fortresses of Grodno and Olita are the only strongly defended positions remaining in the hands of the Russians. The Germans are nearing both of these and they probably will be given up when they have fulfilled their purpose of facilitating the Russian retreat.

Big Forest in Rear.

The Russians have not yet entered the vast Bieloviezh forest, which extends 30 miles north and south and has a width of from 17 to 30 miles. South of it are the Pripet marshes, which protect the Russian left.

With plenty of roads and three or four railroad lines it is expected here that Grand Duke Nicholas will make good his retirement if Grodno and Vilna can hold out long enough. Even if they should fall, military observers say, the grand duke would be well on his way to his new positions before the Germans could reach his flank. There is again talk of Russian preparations for a stand, but no indications as to whether this is to be made.

Sixty-two French aeroplanes flew over the Dellingen iron works, near Saarlorius, Rhenish Prussia, dropping 150 bombs, while a British aviator is reported to have dropped a bomb on and destroyed a German submarine

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Thurs. Sept. 2, 1915

From Abbeville, Greenwood and Intermediate Points.

Round Trip Fares and Schedule as Follows:

Leave Abbeville.....	7:00 a. m.	\$1.50
" Hodges	7:35 a. m.	1.25
" Greenwood	7:55 a. m.	1.00
" Ninty Six	8:15 a. m.	1.00
" Dyson	8:28 a. m.	1.00
" Chappell	8:38 a. m.	1.00
" Old Town	8:48 a. m.	1.00
" Silver Street	9:02 a. m.	1.00
" Helena'	9:15 a. m.75
" Newberry	9:18 a. m.75
" Prosperity	9:30 a. m.75
" Pomeria	9:46 a. m.75
" Peak	9:58 a. m.75
" Alston	10:00 a. m.	
Arrive Columbia	10:50 a. m.	

Returning: Special train will leave Columbia, at 9:00 p. m. September 2, 1915.

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off Ostend. The German report says that four of the French machines in the attack near Saarlorius were brought down, one, however, falling behind the French lines.

The admiralty report of German submarines sinking significantly stated that it has not been the practice of the admiralty to publish accounts regarding the loss of German submarines, "important though they have been," in cases where the Germans had no other sources of information as to the time and place at which these losses occurred.

Only Official Notice.

It has been reported for months that a large number of German submarines, variously stated at from 20 to 40, have been caught by the British navy, but today's statement is the only official admission that there were others than those previously reported by the admiralty as having been destroyed.

The Italians claim additional successes on all their fronts, but these are denied by Austria. Of the operations on the Gallipoli peninsula there is no further news.

Wounded men arriving at Alexandria tell of how nearly the allies came to gaining a great success in one attack. An Australian declared that if the allied forces had had two more hours of darkness they could have covered 600 yards of ground which separated them from the Sari Bah'r hill, generally known as hill No. 971. Once on this hill, the officer declared, the Turkish communications would have been cut and it was for this hill that the allies fought so desperately but fruitlessly.

Except for the postponement of the statement of the Greek premier, Mr. Venizelos, on the future policy of Greece, there is nothing new in the Balkans.

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Care Herald and News.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make final settlement of the estate of George A. Langford, deceased, in the probate court for Newberry county, State of South Carolina, on Monday, September 27, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will immediately thereafter apply to the judge of probate of Newberry county for a final discharge. All persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate settlement with the undersigned, and all persons holding claims against the said estate will present the same duly attested. Wm. Smith Langford, Executor.

8-26-14

NOTICE.

A meeting of the stockholders of The Farmers' Bank, Silverstreet, S. C., will be held in the bank building at Silverstreet, S. C., on Tuesday, the 31st day of August, 1915, at 4 o'clock p. m., at which meeting the matter of liquidating, winding up the affairs and dissolving the said bank, a corporation under the law of the State of South Carolina, will be considered and voted on. Stockholders may attend in person or by proxy. This meeting is ordered by the terms of a resolution of the board of directors of said bank.
H. O. LONG,
President of The Farmers' Bank,
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