WAIS BLOODIEST BATTLE

Australians Capture Lone Pine Hill, Slaughtering 5,000 Turks in Trenches-Failure of Corps to Cooperate Allowed Defenders to Sweep Colonials From Heights.

A special cable to The New York Times describes the recent fighting on Gallipoli peninsula. The writer, Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, is a correspondent of The London Morning Post. Says his account:

Since the great battle, the greatest fought on the Gallipoli peninsula closed on the evening of August 10 both armies have been busily engaged in consolidating their new positions, in taking stock of gains and losses, replenishing their ammunition and munitions, and reorganizing the divisions, brigades and battalions which of necessity become intermingled in this rugged mountainous

Since my last cabling I have ha time-to visit the ground over which the Anzac corps advanced in its desperate efforts, extending over four consecutive days, to reach the crest of Sari Bair, commanding the ridge overlooking the Dardanelles. New Zealand infantry, the Gurkhas, and some other battalions almost reached the objective, but were unable, through no fault of their own, to hold their position. A battalion of Gurkhas actually reached the crest of the plateau, but the Turks, taking advantage of the confusion, counter-attacked in great hills were driven from the crest to lower spurs beneath.

It was a bitter disappointment to have to relinquish the crest when it almost seemed to be within their grasp after so many months, but there was no alternative. The Anzac corps fought like lions and accomplished a feat of arms in climbing these heights almost without a parallel. All through, however, they were handicapped by the failure of the corps to make good its positions on the Anafarta hills, farther north and thus check the enemy's shell

When all the details of these complicated arrangements are collected and sifted, they will form one of the most fascinating pages of the history of the whole war. It was a comba of giants in a giant country, and it one point stands out more than another it is the marvellous hardihood tenacity, and reckless courage shows by the Australians and New Zealand-

In order to enable the forces de tailed for the main movement for ward, which it was hoped, would lead to the occupation of the Sar Bair position from Chunuk Bahr through Q Hill to Koja Chemon Tepe it was necessary to attract the ene my's attention toward the south and force him to keep his troops in front of our lines in position while the main force debouched from the Anzac position on Lone Pine-a position situated on a plateau four hundred feet high, southeast of the Anzac

The Australians rushed forward to taking little heed of the tremendous 461,537 BALES GINNED shrappel fire and enfilleding rifle fire On reaching the trenches the grea difficulty was to force a way in, for the cover was so strong and heavy i had to be torn away by main force Groups of men effected entrances a various points and jumped in on top of the Turks, who fought furiously caught as they were in a trap. Some surrendered, but the majority chose to die fighting. In every trench and sap and dugout desperate hand-to-hand fighting took place, four lines of trenches being captured in succession, and fresh infantry being oured in as the advancing lines were thinned by losses.

In this fighting bombs played the ost important role, and it was only by keeping up and increasing the ply that the Australians were able to hold the position after it had been won. The Turks massed their force and for three nights and days made desperate counter-attacks, frequently retaking sections of the line, only to be driven out again.

In this extraordinary struggle which took place almost under ground, both sides fought with utter disregard of life. The wounded and dead choked the trenches almost to the top, but the survivors carried on the fight over heaps of bodies. In spite of immense reinforcements with most determined courage the Australians held the ground thus and finally the Turks wearied of the struggle.

The trenches were now merely battered shambles, and the task of removing the dead and wounded took days to accomplish. The bodies of one thousand Turks and Colonials were removed from the trenches alone, while hundreds of others lie outside. The total Turkish losses in this section alone are estimated at five thousand, chiefly incurred in furious counter-attacks, among which each bomb burst with fearful effect

This capture of Lone Pine is the most desperate hand-to-hand fight that has taken place on the peninsula, but this was but a diversion and preliminary to the main movement northward, which began the same evening under cover of darkness. No finer feat has been accomplished in the course of the war than the manner in which the troops destined for the main movement against Sari Bair ridge were deployed for the attack. Millions of rounds of ammunition and thousands of shells were successfully concentrated at advance posts without the enemy becoming aware of the movement. Neither did he know of the strong reinforcements which had reached the Australian corps. All this required the utmost profound secret.

It was at nine p. m. August 6 when the force destined to attack old No. 3 post crept forward from the outposts. For nights past the navy had thrown searchlights on this other lower positions and had bombarded them at frequent intervals. This procedure was not departed from on the sixth, and the Turks had no suspicion of the coming attack. When the lights were switched on to another position the Australians dashed forward and speedily captured the positions in succession, and throughout the night Bauchop's Hill and Big and Little Table Tops were occupied.

By the morning of the seventh our whole force was holding the front him by voting an indorsement of his latter place the fighting has been from Damakjelik Bahr to Sazli Dere and slowly moving toward the main Sari Bair position in face of great what it does. There is nothing in the difficulties, harassed by the enemy's snipers and checked by the difficulties of the ground and the scarcity of tion for president if the whole De-

position. The Indians had advanced to initiate the movement.

The advance on the morning of the ninth was preceded by a heavy bombardment of Change Bahrand O Mill bardment at Chanuk Bahr and Q Hill by the naval and land guns. The advance of No. 3 column was delayed by the broken nature of the ground and the enemy's resistance.

Meanwhile the Gurkhas advanced gallantly up the slope of Sari Bahr, and actually succeeded in reaching the heights on the neck between Chanuk Rahr and Q Hill. It was from here that they looked down on the Dardanelles, but were unfortunately unable to hold the position in face of violent counter-attacks and heavy shell fire.

During this time the Turks counter-attacked the left column in great strength, and the column was compelled to withdraw to the lower slopes of Sari Bahr. Meantime throughout the day and

night the New Zealanders succeeded in maintaining their hold on Chanuk Bahr, although the men were thoroughly exhausted. During the night of the ninth the exhausted New Zealanders were relieved by two other regiments. At dawn the Tenth regiment of the Turks, who had been strongly reinforced, made a desperate assault on our lines from Q Hill and Chanuk Bahr. To the strength of a division, in successive lines they hurled themselves, quite regardless of their lives, on the two regiments who, after desperate resistance, were driven from their position by artillery fire and sheer weight of numbers, farther down the slopes of the Chanuk Bahr.

Following up their success, the Turks charged right over the crest and endeavored to gain the great gully south of Rhododendron Ridge, evidently with the intention of force ing their way between our lines and the Anzac position. But they had reckoned without our artillery and ships' guns. This great charge of four successive lines of infantry in close formation was plainly visible to all our warships and all our batteries on land. In this section the Turks were caught in a trap. The momentum of their charge down hill prevented them from recoiling in time, and they were swept away by force, and the gallant men from the hundreds in a terrific storm of high explosive, shrapnel, and common shells from the ships' guns and our howitzers and field pieces.

Never since the campaign started has such target delighted the hearts of our gunners. As the huge shells from the ships exploded huge chunks of soil were thrown into the air, amid which you saw human bodies hurled aloft and then chucked to earth or thrown bodily into deep ravines. But even this concentrated artillery fire could not have checked the Turkish advance unless it had been assisted by the concentrated fire often machine guns at short range. For half an hour they maintained a rapid fire until the guns smoked with

During the whole of this time the Turks were pouring across the front in dense columns, attempting to attack our men. Hardly a Turk got back to the hill. Their lines got mixed up in

vedge, as those in front tried to retire, while others pressed them from the rear. Some fled back over the crest, seeking to regain their trenches, others dashed downward to the ravines. In a few minutes the entire divi-

sion had been broken up and the survivors scattered everywhere. Thus if they succeeded in driving us from the crest of Chanuk Bahr, the Turks paid a terrible price for their suc

Thus closed, for the time being amid these bloodstained hills, the most ferocious and sustained "soldiers'battle" since Inkermann

First Report of the 1915 Ginning Season is Issued-South Caro-

lina Totals 4,294 Bales.

Cotton growth of 1915 ginned rior to September 1 amounted to 461,537 bales, counting round as half pales, according to the first dinning report of the season issued Wednesday by the bureau of census. That compared with 180,317 bales, or 3 er cent. of the entire crop ginned to September 1, last year, 799,099 bales, or 5.7 per cent. of the entire crop, ginned to that date in 1913, and 730, 840 bales, or 5.4 per cent. of the entire crop ginned to that date in 1912. Ginning prior to September 1 by tates, with comparisons for the last

three years, follow: Alabama—1915, 38,366; 1914 6,241; 1913, 12,824; 1912, 40,501 Arkansas-1915, 320; 1914, 521 913, 1,293; 1912, 81,

Florida-1915, 4,701; 1914, 5, 4; 1913, 2,960; 1912, 1,832. Georgia—1915, 133,161; 1914, 36,,286; 1913, 72,352; 1912, 34,-Louisiana-1915, 5,785; 1914, 3.

783; 1913, 7,449; 1912, 1,724. Mississippi—1915, 4,615; 1914, 2,689; 1913, 2,062; 1912, 442. North Carolina-1915, 354; 1914 968: 1913, 177; 1912, 674. Oklahoma—1915. 8; 1914, 288; 1913, 5,106; 1912, 272.

South Carolina — 1915, 4,294, 914, 14,633; 1913, 7,284; 1912, 4.260.

Tennessee-1915, 2; 1914, 26; 913. 9. Texas-1915, 269,626; 1914, 168,

485; 1913, 665,871; 1912, 674,249. *All Other States—1915, 105; 1914, 1,233; 1913, 4. *Includes Arizano, California, Kan-

sas, Kentucky, Missouri New Mexico Statistics include 8,947 round bales against 356 last year, 7.610 for 1913, and 7,434 for 1912, and 2,099 bales for sea island against 1,748 last year, 436 in 1913 and 232 for

REFUSES TO MAKE CAPITAL **OUT OF FOREIGN APPAIRS**

Wilson Requests New Jersey Demo rats to Withhold Anything Like

Expression of Confidence. President Wilson through his sec retary Tuesday let it be known that he does not propose to make political capital out of his efforts to keep the

the European war. In a letter addressed through Sheriff Kinkaid of Hudson county, the hero of the Bayonne strike, to New ments from Japan or by removal of Jersey Democrats. Secretary Tumulty announced that the president did not desire to take advantage of the "extraordinary situation now existing to gain some personal advantage

United States from being involved in

through an expression of confidence. For the second time in a year the ing for what it does not contain than the control of the Dvina river. communication to indicate that Mr. Wilson would not accept a renominamocracy of the country desires it. At dawn on the seventh the left of but there is the plain spoken word

RUSSIAN RESISTANCE BETTER. **GERMAN PREGRESS SLOW**

WHAT GERMANS PLANNED

Expert Discusses the Probable Intentions of the Teutonic General Staff When it Began its Vast Operations Against Slavic Host in Last May of This Year.

The Military Expert of the New Vork Times writes:

Of all the news that has come to us from the eastern theatre of war, no more surprising has been given out almost since the war started than that of the transfer of Grand Duke Nicholas from the command of the main Russian army to the command of the main Russian army to the command of that confaratively insignificant portion of it serving against the Turks in the Caucasus.

The order of the Czar, the titular commander-in-chief, effecting this of the services the Grand Duke had rendered. But these can not paliate was a distinct humiliation.

No reason was assigned beyond the fact that the Czar, seeing Russian territory so seriously invaded, felt it incumbent upon himself to take the field and do his share either to repel constructions.

One is that it is due to that traditional egotism with which monarchs in strongly centralized governments are endowed, which led Louis IIV. monarchical glory, to state "l'etat men and munitions. This was, how-Grand Duke had done.

The other construction that might be put upon the Czar's order is political rather than military. It would trous." The Russian army, except be but natural for many people to for its shortage of munitions, is in almurmur at the fact that the Czar was most as good condition as it was six far from the front in his capital, en- weeks ago. Its losses, have been joying the luxuries of life and living in comparative ease, while his country was seriously invaded and his which to draw. On the other hand, armies were being constantly driven back. have forced the decision of the Czar is much more simited. to take the field in person.

mander-in-chief and would be under the direct orders of the Czar. Such army wanted the Grand Duke at its verses it has met with. head, and the people regarded him as their hero. For another, even though that other be the Czar, to rule while be to invite discontent into an army already sorely tried. The only alternative was to assign

future only can prove the wisdom or folly of the move. Swapping horses while crossing a stream has never proved a particularly happy military decision. procedure. We do not have to go be wond our own borders for an illustration of the evils attendent on such a hange in the midst of a campaign In the civil war the head of the Army of the Potomac was good for one bat tle, and only one, before losing his command. Beauregard, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Pope, Meade—all

Gettysburg followed. It was not until three years had passed that the folly of such changes became apparent, and Grant was put at the head and permitted to remain. Moreover, the titular commander-inchief is not usually a practical military mind, and is, therefore, not necessarily the best head for an army

in the field. Lincoln, great as he was as a deep lines, and with all his far-sightedness, failed utterly in his attempts, which Halleck as his adviser, to control and dictate to the armies in the field. Whether Russia will pay the same price for the change remains to

be secn. The military critics of this country and of Europe as well, were unanimous in their praise of the Grand Duke's strategy both on the offense and defense. His extrication of the Russian army from its dangerous positions in Galicia and in Poland; his retreats from fortified places only after stripping the mand sending everything of military value to the rearthese were considered the fruition of the plans of a master strategist. Handicapped as he is universally acknowledged to have been by lack of heavy cannon and of shell, he is considered by the best of our military writers to have accomplished all of which the situation and means at his

disposal made possible. Hiss passing from a post of first importance will be a source of regret to all those who admire military genius in the abstract, regardless of sympathy for the cause for which it employs itself.

The first part of the week saw a very decided stiffening of the Russian resistance throughout the entire front, but perticularly in the Riga district along the Dvina river, although one of the fortified bridgeheads-that at Lenewoden, near Friedrichstadt-had already fallen. This section of the battle line is probably the most critical point on the whole Russian front.

If the Germans can hold the crossings of the Dvina river, and consequently can cross in force at will, it is difficult to see how Riga can remain in Russian possession. Evacuation of the town would seem to be a necessity, and with its fall the Russian position between the Dvina and Vilna would be immediately in jeopardy.

Monday's reports from Berlin reflect the difficulty offered to further advances by the marshes with which the country in which operations are being conducted is liberally sprinkled. They also emphasized the increased resistance of the Russians as evidenced by heavy and numerous counter-attacks. Apparently the Russion ammunition supply has been somewhat increased, either by shippart of the war material with which Vladicostok has been congested for

lack of transportation facilities. Subsequent reports during the week contain announcements of some unimportant advances, the only point of vital interest that has been taken president thus urged the party men being the bridgehead at Friedrich of his home state not to embarrass stadt. In the neighborhood of this record. The letter is more interest- commensurate with the importance of

In spite of the fact that the Germans have taken the two bridgeheads at Lenewoden and Friedrichstadt, they seem to be in far from sufficient control of the Dvina to permit their preme command by the Czar will crossing in force. The Russians have our line had reached the Asma Dere that he does not wish his neighbors crossed and recrossed the river, driv- not be foretold. ing and being driven in turn, though

now it seems that they are securely continuation are measured by the men and material lost and the terriheld in position on the east bank. The Dvina is not a particularly tory abandoned to the invaders. Ruswide stream, but it is deeu, with a sia can beyond doubt continue to rerapid current. In their retreat the treat successfully. Before Germany Russians undoubtedly destroyed the on the march can fight, she must take bridges, thus forcing the construction time to deploy. To compel this is of pontoons as a means of crossing. the function of the rearguard, which As these would have to be placed gives the retreating army time to under fire the delaying of the Gerwiden the distance between it and the man advance is reduced to its simadvance.

element. This is not and can not be a

successful German move, if, for no

cess is to force battle by driving the

Russians into a corner from which re-

treat is practically an impossibility.

threat against the Russian lines of

communications. So far no such

threat has reached the menacing

point. The Russian commander has

seen to it that the lines to his rear

The next few weeks will place be-

may hope to accomplish before win-

ter. Much will depend on the tem-

Crown Prince has again launched a

severe attack in another attempt to

reach St. Mihiel from the north and

gained, but the results so far are

material is being accomplished.

CAUSED REQUEST FOR RECALL

Austrian Ambassador's Epistle Sent

to Burian in Vienna by James

Archibald.

Dumba's letter to Burian in Vienna

quest for the 'ambassador's recall.

The letter was entirely in Dr. Duri-

factories as well as in the Middle

To-day at twelve o'clock Mr. Archi-

bald, who is well known to Your Ex-

recommend the proposals most warm-

I am under the impression that we

could, if not entirely prevent the pro-

duction of war material in Bethlehem

and in the Middle West, at any rate

strongly disorganize it and hold it up

for months, which, according to the

statement of the German Military At-

tache, is of great importance, and

which amply outweighs the relatively

But even if the disturbances do not

suceed, there is a probability at hand

that we shall compel, under pressure

of the crisis, favorable working con-

ditions for our poor oppressed fellow-

countrymen. In Bethlehem these

white slaves at present work twelve

hours a day in seven days in the

week! ! Alas, weak person succumb

become consumptive. As far as Ger-

man workingmen are found among

the skilled elements, provision will

be made forthwith for their exit

There has, besides this, been created

German private (underlined) reg-

istry office for providing employment

and which already works voluntarily

and well for such persons. We too

shall join, and the widest support is

I beg your Excellency kindly to in-

form me through wireless reply with

respect to this letter, whether you ap-

In greatest haste and respectful de-

WASHED THRU 250-FOOT PIPE

Bather Suffers Injuries in a Terrific

and Unparalleled Accident.

Samuel Lash, of New York, physi-

cians said, probably will recover in spite of one of the most terrible or-

deals ever experienced by a bather on

the Atlantic coast. Mr. Lash plunged

into the bathing pool at Amhert, N.

J., not knowing that it had been

closed for cleaning, and was sucked

through a awelve-inch outlet pipe,

two hundred and fifty feet long, into

the ocean. Lash was drawn into the

pipe in the position of a diver with

is hands above his head and was

cast out a quarter of a minute later

with both arms broken at the should-

er and lacerated from head to foot.

Wilson for Economy.

Economy in appropriations is to be

President Wilson and Senate and

House leaders before congress con-

Boll Weevil Spreads.

pearance in the cotton fields of Ter-

rill and Lee counties. Georgia, which

The boll weevil has made its ap-

venes in December.

the subject of a conference between

C. Dumba.

contemplated for us.

prove of same.

small sacrifice of money.

etc., etc., Vienna."

Noble Lord:

Following is a translation of Dr

Official reports were expected this

without significance.

cious time.

This can best be accomplished by a

Again, the Germans can seriously plest proportions. affect the Russians in the latter's re-South of the Dvina the Germans have been very slowly pushing easttreat only by direct action, as in a pitched battle or by enveloping the ward. But with numerous rivers to cross and the great marshes in their flanks. The former also consume path, combined with the increased efmuch time in proper artillery preparation. In the latter case the threatfectiveness of the Russian defensive, their progress has been unimportant. ened wings can retire much more though undoubtedly gains have been quickly than the advancing troops can accomplish their envelopment. The situation, however, is not An enveloping movement, therematerially different from last week. From cursory reading of the refore, involves surprise as an essential

ports from this front for the past six weeks it must seem that the Russians have suffered a series of disastrous defeats, one following the other in rapid succession, with hardly a single successful effort on their part to check the invasion. In a sonse this is true. All of the fortresses in Russia's first and second line of defense have fallen and the Russians are now falling back on the natural defenses afforded by the terrain, the principal of which are the great marshes.

But the defeats have not been disstrous by any means. Warsaw and the forts around it guarding the Vistula, the Bug, and the Narew all fell change, was filled with encominums into German hands after Russia had completely stripped them of everything of military value. Novo Geor nor deny the fact that the transfer giewsk alone remained ebuipped and garrisoned and announced its intention of standing a sicge.

It was evidently abandoned to its fate, as it completely closed the navigation of the Vistula as long as i held out and at the same time retardthe invaders, to check their forward ed the German advance. The loss progress, or both. This statement is when it fell was great. It was exsued by the Czar is capable of two pected to be, and that it should eventually fall was certain.

The length of time it held out, however, was so short that it does not seem as if the gain in time for the retreating Russian army was in any when France was at the height of its way commensurate with the loss in e'est moi." The Czar may truly feel ever, carefully considered by the Rusthat to conduct the campaign by a sian commander, asc he undoubtedly military council of which he himself counted the cost before he decided to was the active head would accomplish pay the price. Equally undoubtedly more than the individual rule of the it fell in a much shorter time than he had anticipated.

This defeat stands almost alone however, in the category of "disas- tivity on the east slopes of the Argreat, it is true, but Russia has an so invest Verdun. Some ground was almost limitless resource of men on were being constantly driven the Austro-German losses have also These murmurs might well been great, and their possible reserve

A vast territory has changed etto in Trentino, but no such report in such a case the Grand Duke hands, a military fast not to be made has materialized. The Italians have would at once cease to be the com- light of. But, given the necessary instruments of war, the Russian army can still fight, and the past week has a situation could produce intolerable shown that its fighting power has results. Judging by all reprts, the been depleted but little by the re-

As has been repeatedly said in these reviews, no matter how much There is no evidence that anything territory may change hands, no matthe Grand Duke was present would ter how deeply the Austro-Germans may bute into the Czar's land, one thing and one thing only lan justify DR. DUMBA'S LETTER WHICH may bite into the Czar's land, one in a military cense the tremendous him to a command far removed. The expenditure of men and material that has been made since last April when the movement against the Dunaped line was begun, and that is a definite

To reach this, Germany is straining every nerve, every resource, realizing that the passing of each day brings nearer first the rainy reason and then the winter, and reduces the chance of her ultimate victory. In order to press matters to an is-

pel the Russian armies to accept bathad their turn, and the first battle tle, and Russia has no desire to chalof Bull Run, the first campaign in lenge a decision at this stage. If the Peninsula, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the second Bull Run, and wins the mdisaster to Russian arms has occurred and all of the German sacrifice, has been justified. If she can not force Russia into

this position, the situation as it now exists and as it has existed for weeks will continue definitely, Ruscia going back and still further back, Germany driving forward with losses out of all proportion to results, getting further and further from her home bases, becoming more and more involved in thinker along absolutely straight the unfavorable terrain and unding the difficulties of moving their indispensable artillery increasing with

every advance. The world knows that Russia is purely an agricultural country, has few railroads and almost as few good highways. When to this is added the topographical character of the country in which operations are now being conducted and which grows worse as the armies move east from their present positions, the difficulties of transportating and distributing supplies and munitions, particularly heavy shells, seem almost insuper

able. The German reasoning that result ed in the attempt to eliminate Russia seems now perfectly clear. If the movement began on scheduled timeand all things German do-the general staff could count on five months of excellent weather, from May 1 to October 1

With the knowledge the German Intelligence department could and possibly did furnish, all details of the condition of the Russian army, its equipment and its supplies, with its sources of both, were considered. This consideration undoubtedly led to the belief that a concentration of effort would make these five months

sufficient. At the beginning, that is, during the month of May when the Russians were driven from the Dunajec line to Przemysl, it seemed as if this reasoning were right and that the Russian army would be broken. But at the San the Germans were checken; and from that time the Russians, while going back, have retreated slowly and in good order and, excepting at Novo Georgievsk, have left to the Germans nothing of military value, nothing except abandoned forts stripped of their

guns and denuded of supplies. With Warsaw evacuated and the line of the Vistula firmly in their control, the Germans had before then three alternatives-first, to hold the line of the Vistula defensively, which they could do with their own borders in perfect security, and strike west against the French and British on the French front: second, to hold the Vistula line and strike south to assist Turkey in Gallipoli and Austria against Italy: or, to continue in the

attempt to crush Russia. They chose the last, and began what was practically a new advance against an enemy, fewer in numbers. inferior in artillery and munitions, in a titanic movement to accomplish in the few fighting days still left before the rainy season what they failed to accomplish in the four months preceding-to settle Russia either by forcing a peace or by a comflete defeat so that their full force could be

exerted in other fields. This decision against Russia can only be obtained by compelling Russia to accept battle. Up to the present time the Russians, appreciating their inferiority in fighting strength of men and munitions, have shown no indication of being willing to accent the gage thus thrown down. Whether the assumption of the sucause a change in this attitude can The advantages to be gained by its will now be quarantined. SEEK U. S. CREDIT

BRITISH AND FRENCH FINAN- Ship Which Led Attack Upon Ger- DR. DUMBA EXPLAINS LETTER CIERS ARRIVED FRIDAY

MAY BORROW MILLIONS

Anglo-French Financial Commission, Consisting of Six Members, Come to America-Are Expected to Act for Russia as Well as Their Own Nations.

other reason, because of their great The Anglo-French financial compreference for the very heavy guns mission of six members, deputed by which naturally go to destroy mobili Great Britain and France to adjust the foreign exchange situation in the Inasmuch, therefore, as it is ap-United States, reached New York Friparent the Russian retreat can conday aboard the steamship Lapland tinue successfully and indefinitely unfrom Livernool They were met at quarantine by trance at high speed, the destroyers til weather conditions stop the pursuit, the only chance for German suc-

J. P. Morgan, of the Morgan firm, who escorted them to their headquarters. The commission will meet a committee of New York bankers in the library of Mr. Morgan's home and enter upon the first of a series of negotiations looking toward the establishment of a big foreign credit loan. The Lapland was convoyed by two British torpedo boat destroyers through the war zone.

have been kept open and his retreat has been slow, well ordered, and with no evidence of panic or undue haste. A formal statement issued on the commission's behalf, was the only expression made by any member of fore us more clearly what Germany the party for publication. This statement issued at quarantine reads: "This joint Anglo-French mission

per of the Czar, on the ability of the Russian army to continue to hold itunder the chairmanship of Lord Reading, which has been sent to the Unted States in connection with the lined up on deck, the blue uniforms self together in retreat, and whether the Czar is of large enough calibre to question of exchanges between New sacrifice additional territory, as did York, London and Paris, arrived this Joffre in the west, in order to be morning by the Red Star steamer Lapland. The British delegates are the Right Honorable The Lord Readable to strike back at the most auspi-On the western front there has ing of Erliegh, G. C. B., K. C. V. O. been almost a continuous bombard-(the lord chief justice of England) ment in the Artois region, north and Sir Edward Holden, Bart., Sir Henry south of Arras. There have been, Babington, Smith, K. C. B. B., C. S. however, no infantry engagements re-I., and Mr. Basil P. Blackett, C. B., of ported on this section of the front, the British treasury. The French consequently no advance has been redelegates are Mons. Octave Homberg, corded. The most notable event in representing the French Treasury, the west has been a renewal of acand Mons. Ernest Mallet, director of the Banque de France. gonne forest, where the German

"The object of the mission is to consult with the American bankers tion to the differences in type, from and others as to the best means to be adopted for regulating the excanges between New York, London and Paris, in order that the commerce and industry of the three countries may suffer as little as possible during the course of the war. Mr. Blackett will act as secretary of the mission."

week from the Italian front confirming the Italian occupation of Rover-Members of the commission declined to confirm or deny the report that ing dusk when the last went by, and been extremely active on this front the commission would act for Russia gave way to ships of the pre-dreadhowever, and have made valuable as well as Great Britain and France captures of important heights. All It was understood, however, that the the fighting so far has been but prereport was well founded and that the liminary. In the Dardanelles, in spite result of negotiations looking toward of reports pro and con, it must seem this end already are believed to be in that matters are at a standstill progress in London among the fin- sume his own place in the vast array, ance ministers of France and Russia and the British chancellor of the exchequer, would be communicated by of fighters, the last not yet free of cable to the delegates here.

It beame known Friday that Canada, probably for the first time in dered what Armageddon of the sea the history of the dominion, is to be consulted in negotiations for the contemplated flotation of a foreign credgive it battle. it loan. W. T. White, Canadian minister of finance, according to an Ottawa dispatch, has left the dominion capital to join the commission in Sir John Jellicoe, gave his visitors an New York.

The increased recognition thus given Canada int he affairs of the This is the letter which, after being British empire is part of the new imtaken from the American, Archibald, perial policy of knitting closer the shington. It resulted in the reand her colonies because of their sac | flagship, the thirty-knot battle cru rifices and loyalty in sending troops er Lion, which led the line in the and supplies to Great Britair's aid ba's handwriting. The envelope was in the war. The first thing, apparently, con-

addressed, "Through good opportunity to his Excellency von Burian, etc., fronting the commission is the making of a program for meeting American bankers and discussing the sit-Yesterday evening Consul General uation. Much preliminary work, it is believed, will have to be disposed of von Nuber received the inclosed pro memoria [aide memoire, as it has before actual terms are discussed. been called, or simply "memoran-The commissioners reached New dum"] from the chief editor of the York, it was said, unfamiliar with the local influential newspaper Szabadsituation and not knowing the Amersag after a previous conversation ican viewpoint, when they are inwith me and in pursuance of his oral formed on these points they will proposals with respect to the preparatake up the details of the proposed tion of disturbances in the Bethleloan. hem Schwab's steel and munitions

Ths, it is believed, will be a joint affair, with Great Britain, France and Russia participating. It has been reported that it would approxibate five hundred million dollars. The cellency, leaves on the Rotterdam or Berlin and Vienna. I would like to interest rate, it has been said, would the difficulty they had in persuading use this rare, safe opportunity to be at least five per cent. The size of the contemplated loan, the interest ly to your Excellency's favorable con- rate and other details, however, were matters which the commission declined to discuss.

In leaving England the commission sailed without placing their names on the Lapland's passenger list. They boarded the vessel only a few minutes before she left Liverpool, on September 1. Customary precautions were obesrved aboard during the passage through the war lict vainly trying to pierce the screen zone, lights being darkened and port- of British destroyers and send home holes covered at night, while the life- a fatal blow. boats were swung outward at all times. Long after leaving the war zone the lights were kept darkened till Thursday night, when the Lapland was almost within sight of Sandy Hook.

FAVORS STATE SYSTEM OF WAREHOUSING COTTON

Governor Manning Recommends Official Grader for All Cotton in State Warehouses.

"I am in favor of a state system of warehousing cotton," said Gov. Manning in Columbia Tuesday. "How ever, I intend to recommend to the next general assembly certain changes in our present state system which I believe will safeguard our warehouse receipts. The changes in the system which I intend to recom-

"First. That managers of the warehouse in the state system be disinterested parties, neither owners of he warehouses nor of cotton stored in them. "Second. That cotton in ware-

mend are:

houses in the state system be graded by an official grader.
"Third. That the state warehouse commission have inspectors and weighers to visit the warehouses in the state system and check up the

number of bales in them, the weight of the bales and the grades of the cotton to see if these are as represented in the state warehouse recipts. If the receipts for cotton ware housed under the state system represents the value given on its face. I believe that it will be eagerly sought five million dollars worth of proper-

and readily accepted as security for ty was destroyed. loans, declared Governor Manning, Governor Manning said that if he were in a position to make rules to govern cotton planters in marketing this season's crop he would provide that no cotton was to be sold below the cost of production, that the whole crop was to be sold slowly: that none of it was to be sold unti, the price reached the cost of production or just over it and that the marketing of have defeated the Germans near Taras their debts made it necessary.

ENGLISH NAVY GOES TO SEA; CRUISER LION BADLY SCARRED

who was permitted during the last

week to visit the British grand fleet

in harbor was that of passing the en-

tire fleet in review as it got under

way and went to sea, forming a line

of tremendous dreadnoughts which

stretched across the water as far as

the eye could carry, with scores of

destroyers and light cruisers scouting

Orders to get under way came

while the visiting party was on board

guests were sent back aboard a de-

stroyer, which took up its station at

the harbor entrance to watch the

fleet go by. First came a squadron

of light cruisers and destroyers

which circled about the harbor en-

in particular dashing hither and you

foaming through the water at thirty

"Are not German submarine

and the destroyers and light cruisers

had combed the surface of the water

for periscopes as far as the horizon, the great ships of the fighting line

began, one by one, to move out and fall into line. The crew of each was

of England's seamen forming the

only trace of color to break the

monotony of dull gray of ships and

sea and sky, save where here and

snapped in the breeze at some giant

One after another the grim guard

ians of England's coasts slipped by

moving with steady precision, each

ship keeping such perfect interval

sea-monster, the Queen Elizabeth.

know how to keep them off."

Admiral Jellicoe's flagship.

on either flank.

visitors was asked.

yardarm.

her plating.

Admiral Beatty, one of the younges

commanders that ever took a squad-

ter of the conning tower.

Turkish shell burst.

as a souvenir.

cluded.

deep.

Turkish pashas.

n foreign exchange.

scars, a few from the Falkland Is-

lands battle, but more from the Dar

danelles, including a piece of the

Turkish mine which very nearly end-

ed her career, kept in the wardroom

TURKEY CEDES LAND

Bulgaria Announces Cession of the

Dedeagatch Railway by Porte.

The Bulgarian premier has stated

in an interview that the Turco-Bul

garian agreement for the cession o

the Dedeagatch railway has been con-

The concession consists of the rail

way line, with Karagatch station and

a strip of territory two kilometers

The premier states that the occu-

nation of the ceded territory will

take place in ten days. The cere-

mony will be conducted in the pres-

ence of Bulgarian ministers and

Five Hundred Dead in Shanghai.

came from the typhoon which swept

over Shanghai on July twenty show

that five hundred lives were lost and

To Protect U. S. Importers.

The treasury department is taking

tens to protect American importers

Compilations of the damage which

Tunja has not been ceded.

The right bank of the river

CAPTURED BY BRITISH mans in North Sea Has Been Patched Up.

The last unlooked-for privilege al-

The last unlooked-for privilege allotted the American correspondent NO OFFICIAL COMMENTS

TALKS TO LANSING

Austro-Hungarian Ambassador Calls on American Secretary of State and Goes Into Detailed Explanation of His Intentions-Would Keep Sub-

jects Out of Munition Factories.

Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Ausrian-Hungarian ambassador, laid before Secretary Lansing Tuesday an explanation of a letter written by him to the Vienna foreign office discussing plans for withdrawing Austro-Hungarian labor from American plants making war supplies for Great Britain and her allies. Neither the ambassador nor Mr.

Lansing would comment upon the interview when it was over. The imwaiting outside?" one of the officers pression prevailed in official quarters. on the destroyer which carried the however, that the secretary would submit the matter to President Wil-"No doubt two or three are always son, with whom would rest the decithere," he replied, "but that is why sion as to whether the explanation the light ships go out first. They was satisfactory. After signals had been exchanged

The text of Dr. Dumba's letter, recently seized by British authorities from its bearer, James F. J. Archibald, an American, was cabled to the state department by Ambassador Page at London, and had been the subject of a conference between the president and Secretary Lansing fore the ambassador reached the department. It is understood that the use of an American passport to shield the mes-

senger who carried not only the there a bright colored signal-flag Dumba letter, but dispatches from the German embassy and other documents, was regarded by them as quite as serious a matter as the activities revealed by the letter itself. Mr. Lansing's only statement on the subject was a negative response when asked whether any steps had

that not a foot of difference appeared to exist in the distance between any been taken toward bringing the situstern and the next approaching bow. ation to the attention of the Austro-The officers on the destroyer pointed Hungarian foreign office. out each ship by name, calling atten-From reliable sources it was learnthe first dreadnought up to the latest ed that Dr. Dumba, in making his explanation, outlined the Austro-Hun-One after another while the watchgarian view of the plans dealt with in ers counted, eig ht-sixeen-twenty his letter, contending that it containdreadnoughts went by, and still the ed no violation of laws of the United harbor seemed as full of ships as it States nor offences against American had been, and the leading dreadinstitutions. So far, it was said, no nought was already lost to view in steps had been taken, but the ambas sador had been instructed to give

the North Sea mists and the gatherwidest publicity to a new decree of his government making nationals liable under martial law for rendernought classes bringing up the rear ing assistance in the manufacture of As the commander of the destroyer munitions of war for the enemy. looked at his watch, and with a murmured apology took his guests to the This decree, previously announced, landing, in order that he might reprovides punishment of long terms of imprisonment, and even death by the correspondent had one last hanging, for Austro-Hungarians comglimpse of that tremendous column mitting the offence at home or abroad. Co-operation in carrying out the harbor, the first long since vanthe purposes of the law, it was pointished into the distance-and he woned out, was held to be mere fulfillment of the duty of an ambassador charged with protection of his nabeyond the power of the human imagination to realize might result should tionals. It was not denied, however, that Austria-Hungary's representathe German fleet venture forth to tives, while they had no desire to in-

jure American interests, would not Before the fleet went to sea the hesitate to handicap in any way pos-Commander-in-Chief, Vice Admiral sible the efforts of their enemies to obtain munitions. opportunity to visit all the larger At the embassy it was stated that ships in his command, particularly Ambassador Dumba expected to see those that have already been in ac-Secretary of Labor Wilson before retion during the present war. turning to his summer quarters at Of these the most interesting was Lenox, Mass. The ambassador is

for setting up an employment bureau to take care of men who leave muni-North Sea battle when the Bluecher tion factories at his instigation. was sunk, until a German shell, striking between wind and water He wants the co-operation of department of labor oricials in the plan. forced her to surrender her place to After seeing Secretary Lansing, Dr. her sister, the Tiger. Dumba returned to the state depart-The Lion showed more marks of ment and conferred with Assistant rough handling than any of the other Secretary Phillips, in charge of the big ships in the fleet, and her offi-Western European affairs division. It cers explained that even at that rate was understood that they discussed

she did not give complete evidence some matters of routine business. of her baptism of fire, because por-There has been no suggestion that tions which received the heaviest the ambassador had violated Ameridamage have since been completely can law, and apparently the only rebuilt. None the less, there were question is whether the administramany patches and scars to be seen on tion will regard his acts as breaches of diplomatic propriety. Dr. Dumba The officers of the Lion welcomed himself asked for the conference with the chance to talk of the battle, since Mr. Lansing after the announcement the Heligoland fight last August the of Archibald's detention and the pubonly interlude of excitement in the lication in this country of extracts monotony of waiting. They told of from his letter.

The first information of the fact

that Archibald was a messenger to

known to be working on a scheme

Germany came from London when ron into action, to leave the bridge when the first German salvoes the British authorities gave to the New York World's correspondent the screamed overhead and seek the shelfacts. When they were published in America, says the New York Times, They also told of perhaps the most Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian exciting episode of the entire battle ambassador, admitted that he gave when the crippled Lion was being James J. Archibald, an American towed home at five knots, with half a newspaper correspondent, a letter for dozen German submarines circling delivery to Foreign Minister Burian about her like sharks about a dere in Vienna, in which he proposed certain measures to be taken to hamper

the manufacture of munitions for the Allies in America. The Tiger, which, according to the Dr. Dumba did not seem perturbed Germans, was sunk in that same acover the detention of Archibald at tion, had actually fewer scars to Falmouth and the confiscation of the show than her sister, and the Queen letter and other official documents Elizabeth brought home few marks which the German and Austro-Hunfrom the Dardanelles save a few garian embassies in this country had new planks in her deck where a intrusted to him for delivery to home Next to the Lion, the Inflexible officials of their respective governments. He defended as entirely leanother battle cruiser, brought home gitimate the measures which he prothe greatest number of honorable

posed in his letter, as calculated to restrict the output of munitions for the Allies. According to dispatches cabled to this country, the letter written by Dr. Dumba, which was found in Archibald's cabin on the steamship Rotterdam, represented that "We can disorganize and hold up for months, f not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which, in the opinon of the German military attache, is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of the money involved." This object has to be accomplished by means of strikes

gary employed in the munition BERLIN TAKES SANE VIEW

among the subjects of Austria-Hun-

Newspapers See Friendliness and Say

ng the American note to Austria reuesting the recall of Ambassador

government has taken pains to keep the note in friendly tones. The paper calls attention to the fact that Washington asks, not demands, the recall of Dr. Dumba, and wishes a

f there is any further decided drop The Vossische Zeitung also notes that Washington avoids the more abrupt course of demanding the recall of Dr. Dumba, dissolving personal relations and handing him his

Recall Request Admissible. The Berlin newspapers, after see-

Dumba, and having read the letter rom Dr. Dumba to Baron Burian, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, which caused the sending of the note, discuss the matter with greater re-The Tageblatt says the fact can not be mistaken that the American

continuance of friendly relations.

Victory for the Russians. Petrograd reports: The Russians cotton by individuals take place only napol, where they captured thirty passports, which, it says, is admisguns and eight thousand prisoners. sible in such cases.