

## MEMBERSHIP OF ADVISORY BOARD

SECRETARY MAKES PUBLIC THE NAMES OF MEN WHO WILL AID NAVY.

## EDISON AT THE HEAD

Others Were Named by Eleven Great Engineering and Scientific Societies.—Meet First Oct. 6.

Washington.—The full membership of the naval advisory board, nominated by 11 great engineering and scientific societies to contribute their entire genius under the lead of Thomas A. Edison to the American navy, has just been announced by the societies which nominated as follows:

American Chief Aeronautical Society—Hudson Maxim, Brooklyn; Matthew Bacon Sellers, Baltimore. American Society of Automobile Engineers—Howard E. Coffin, Detroit; Andrew J. Riker, Bridgeport, Conn. The Inventor's Guild—Dr. Peter Cooper Hewitt, New York; and Thomas Edison, Stamford, Conn. American Chemical Society—Dr. W. Whitney Schenectady; L. H. Baekeland, Yonkers. American Institute of American Engineers—Frank Julian Sprague, New York; Benjamin G. Lamme, Pittsburg. American Mathematical Society—Robert Simpson Woodward, and Dr. Thurston Gordon Webster, Worcester, Mass. American Society of Civil Engineers—Andrew Murray Hunt, New York; I. Alfred Craven, New York. American Institute of Mining Engineers—William Lawrence Saunders, New York; and Benjamin Bodwich Ayer, New York. American Electro-Chemical Society—Dr. Joseph William Richards, Utah Bethlehem, Pa.; and Lawrence Dickes, Chrome, N. J. American Society of Mechanical Engineers—William Leroy Emmet, South Orange, N. J.; and J. Spencer Miller, South Orange, N. J. American Society of Aeronautical Engineers—Henry Alexander Wise, and Elmer A. Sperry. The board's first meeting will be held at the Navy Department October 6.

## DATE FOR ATTACK

Report That Mexicans Have Set September 18 as Date for Raid. Brownsville, Tex.—Col. R. L. Bullock, at Harlingen, investigated a report that a large band of armed and mounted Mexicans visited a ranch in Hidalgo county a few days ago and declared that September 18 had been set as a date for a general attack on Americans along the border. Army officials also investigated a report that boats are being constructed in Matamoros for use in crossing the Rio Grande. No information was gained.

Official reports to Col. A. P. Block at Fort Brown, indicated that the presence of the 4,300 American troops presently is exerting a salutary influence and that there is a noticeable diminution of talk of reprisals among possible persons on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Gen. E. P. Farrate, in command at Matamoros, reiterated his assurance of co-operation with the American authorities.

Battle With Police Six Hours. San Francisco.—A six-hour battle between 60 policemen and George Nelson, a foreigner 25 years old, wanted for complicity in the robbery of a Los Angeles bank, ended at dawn when Nelson's bullet-riddled body was laid stretched on a cot in a rooming house. He had ended his life by sending a bullet through his head.

Cabinet Has Not Resigned. Petrograd, via London.—The statement published in the United States that the cabinet of Premier Goronov had resigned, and that a coalition cabinet would be formed is erroneous. The cabinet has not resigned.

Loyal to United States. Chicago.—A mass-meeting here of the subjects of Austria-Hungary adopted resolutions condemning the action of Ambassador Dumba that caused the United States to ask his recall. The leaders of the meeting were officers of the Bohemian National Alliance, the Brocton League of Chicago, the Serbian National Club and the Slovak Guards. The resolution requests the reference Ambassador Dumba made to the Austrians in America, and declare loyalty under any conditions to the United States.

Three Victims of Villa. San Antonio, Tex.—Details of the reported execution by General Francisco Villa at Chihuahua City about 20 days ago, of Sebastian Vargas, state treasurer of Chihuahua; Aurelio Gonzales, state secretary and former Chihuahua governor and Felipe Gutierrez, another ex-governor of Chihuahua, were contained in a letter from Mrs. Vargas, widow of one of the alleged victims. Villa forced the three to make wills bequeathing all their property to him and then ordered their execution.

## UNEQUIVOCAL "NO" CARRANZA'S REPLY

CANNOT CONSENT THAT AFFAIRS OF MEXICO BE HANDLED BY MEDIATION.

## SAYS STRIFE IS NEAR END

In Note Carranza Claims Control of All Territory Except Few Scattering Points.

Vera Cruz.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza's reply to the appeal of the United States and the Latin-American countries for a conference between the leaders of the various Mexican factions, having in view an adjustment of Mexico's interneine struggle is a polite but unequivocal "no."

In a note issued by Foreign Minister Acuna, General Carranza has told the diplomats that he can permit of no interference whatever by foreign governments. He explains that he is in control now of all Mexico except the states of Chihuahua and Morelos, and a part of the state of Sonora. The signers of the note to Carranza are invited to come themselves or to send representatives to some point along the Rio Grande for a conference at which the affairs of Mexico may be discussed "solely from an international point of view," and with the idea that Carranza's government be recognized as the de facto government in Mexico.

The diplomats are told that the first chief of the Constitutionalists now commands an army of 150,000 men; that the functions of public service have been restored, the railways repaired and railway traffic resumed. The note adds that in the fields and the cities there have been reborn the activities of normal life. Stress is laid on the assertion that soon the entire country will be at peace.

The reply insists that the first chief is actuated by the highest motives in declining to participate in the conference. It is stated that the fact that the Revolutionists had entered into a pact at Vera Cruz with the old government was one of the weaknesses of President Francisco I. Madero's arrangement for the rehabilitation of Mexico and that this alleged trafficking with the opposition was one of the reasons for the disagreements that culminated in the tragic battle in Mexico City in February, 1913. Incidentally it is stated in the note that "some foreign diplomats" were involved in that affair.

## OTHERS MAY HAVE TO GO.

Dumba Case May Effect Other Representatives.

Washington.—President Wilson's request for the recall of the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, has broadened into a situation involving Captain Franz von Papen, the military attaché of the German Embassy; Alexander Nuber von Pered, the Austrian Consul General in New York, and possibly Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. The official view is that the Ambassador, although technically involved, is not so seriously concerned as the military attaché or the Consul General. It is not unlikely that both of the latter may be recalled or dismissed from the country.

Coupled with German's disappointing and unsatisfactory explanation of the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, after Count von Bernstorff had given assurances that full satisfaction would be given if it were established that a German submarine sunk the ship, official Washington views the friendly relations with the Germanic Powers strained more toward the breaking point than ever before.

British Steamer Torpedoed. Paris.—The British steamer Alexandria, owned by the Cunard Steamship Company, was torpedoed 70 miles from Cape Palos, near Murcia, Spain, according to the Madrid correspondent of the Havas agency. Twenty-eight of the crew have been landed at Mazarron, Spain.

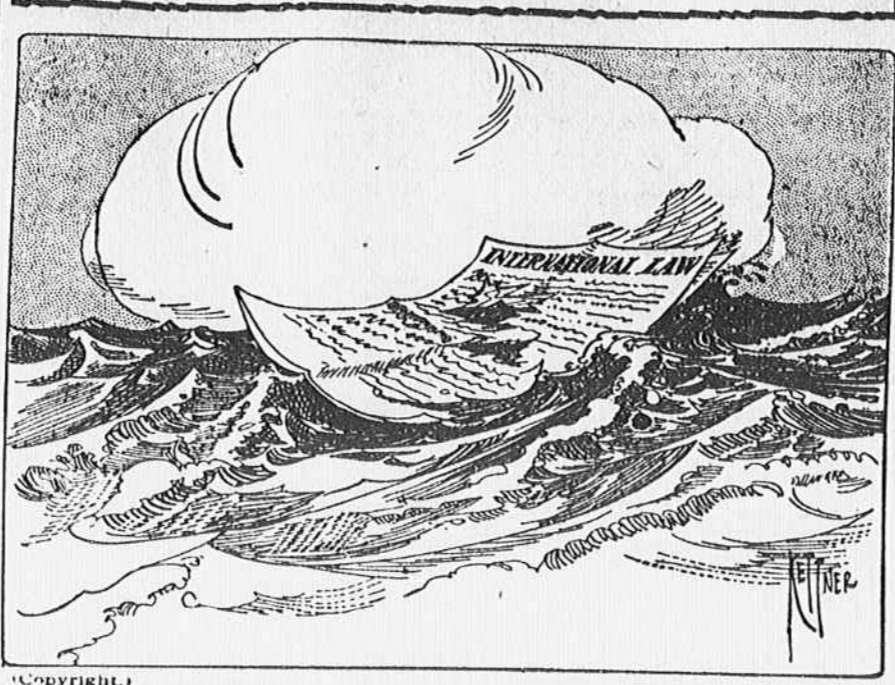
## French Seek Big Loan.

New York.—The Anglo-French commission, seeking a way to meet the huge bills of Great Britain and France for American munitions and other supplies, reached New York where it was welcomed by J. P. Morgan and met approximately 100 prominent bankers, insurance heads and leaders in other lines of finance late in the afternoon at a reception in Mr. Morgan's library. At night the commissioners were dinner guests of a party of New York financiers.

## American Dollar Should Rule.

Washington.—The time has come in the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board, when the American dollar should take a dominating place in the financial markets of the world and when American or dollar exchange should become the medium through which the millions of exports and imports of the United States are paid. To open the field for American exchange the board issued revised regulations governing the rediscount of bankers' acceptances by Federal reserve banks.

## UNSINKABLE



## WILSON VISITS LANSING AUSTRIA EXPLAINS PLAN

PRESIDENT WALKS TO STATE DEPARTMENT TO DISCUSS DUMBA CASE.

Dumba Was Acting Under Instructions From His Government, Washington Remains Silent.

Washington.—Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador left for the summer embassy at Lenox, Mass., to await word from Secretary Lansing whether the United States government is satisfied with his explanation of his intercepted letter to Vienna outlining plans for withdrawing Austro-Hungarian labor and handicapping American munition plants.

The ambassador's statement to Mr. Lansing that he was acting under instructions from his government in all that he planned to do apparently has made of the affair a diplomatic issue far more serious than a mere question of ethics or propriety involving only Dr. Dumba himself.

Silence on the subject was observed again at the White House and state department, and so far as is known no decision has been reached.

The president, carrying the cabled copy of the ambassador's letter, walked over to the department, surprised Secretary Lansing in his office and spent 15 minutes discussing the situation. It was the first time a president had done such a thing since Spanish war days.

Before leaving Washington, Ambassador Dumba called at the labor department to seek co-operation in his program for providing new employment for workmen who are expected to walk out of the munitions plants. Secretary Wilson was not in his office, but he talked with acting Secretary Denmore. It is no secret in official circles that the administration would not countenance any sort of participation in such a movement.

## EMPEROR TAKES COMMAND.

Places Himself in Supreme Command of Land and Sea Forces.

Petrograd.—Grand Duke Nicholas, who has been at the head of the Russian armies in the great campaigns on the eastern front, has been transferred by Emperor Nicholas to the Caucasus where the comparatively unimportant operations against the Turks are in progress.

The emperor's action was taken when he assumed command of all of Russia's armed forces on land and sea, it developing that he had placed himself at the head of Russia's naval as well as her military forces.

Grand Duke Nicholas is appointed viceroy of the Caucasus and commander in chief of the army on the Russian southern front.

## Thought Arabic Would Attack.

Berlin, via London.—The commander of a German submarine which has returned to its base has reported to the admiralty that he torpedoed the liner Arabic in the belief that the Arabi's action indicated she was about to attack the submarine and that he fired in self-defense.

The submarine commander said his boat was engaged in destroying a freighter when the Arabic was sighted. The submarine was then on the surface.

The Arabic, the commander declares swung around and headed towards the freighter as if to attack the submarine. The commander remained in doubt as to her intentions when she changed her course a few points, but still kept headed in a direction bringing her nearer to the scene.

The submarine commander said he continued to observe the actions of the liner until he saw her again change her course and head direct. Then the commander, believing his craft in danger, he declared, submerged and fired a torpedo.

## Redfield Urges Prevention of Waste.

Rochester, N. Y.—Speaking before the American Public Health Association William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, urged Americans to view with sober minds the waste of war abroad and consider ways of preventing the waste of peace.

WITHDRAWING AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LABOR FROM AMERICAN WAR SHOPS.

Ambassador Dumba Explains His Claims to Secretary Lansing.—Wilson to Decide.

Washington.—Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, explained to Secretary Lansing a letter written by him to the Vienna foreign office discussing plans for withdrawing Austro-Hungarian labor from American plants making war supplies for the Allies.

Neither the Ambassador nor Mr. Lansing would comment on the interview when it was over. In official quarters it was expected the Secretary would submit the matter to President Wilson, with whom would rest the decision whether the explanation was satisfactory.

The text of Doctor 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, and had been the subject of a conference between the President and Secretary Lansing before the Ambassador reached the department. It is understood the use of an American passport to shield the messenger, who carried not only the 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 been taken toward bringing the situation to the attention of the Vienna Foreign Office.

From reliable sources it was learned that Doctor Dumba outlined to Secretary Lansing the Austro-Hungarian view of the plans dealt with in his letter, contending that it contemplated no violation of laws of the United States nor offense against American institutions.

## EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY.

Mexicans Plan to Overthrow American Authority.

Brownsville, Tex.—More evidence of a widespread conspiracy among Mexicans on both sides of the Rio Grande to overthrow American authority along the border was discovered by state and federal authorities investigating the recent outbreak.

One circular, dated October 1, 1914, which was said to have been widely distributed in Texas and Mexico, appealed to Mexicans to "rise in favor of Carranza and independence, because at the rate we are going we soon will be slaves of the Americans."

The names of the Mexicans who signed the call were not made public. Letters from points in Lower California, indicating that plans for uprising along the border were in process of formation for more than a year, also were found. Buttons enclosed in the letters were inscribed "Land and Liberty."

## Norwegian Bark Sunk.

London.—The Norwegian bark Storesand, 1,689 tons which sailed from Iquique, Chile, April 30 for Liverpool, has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

## Italy Puts Cotton on Contraband List.

Paris.—Italy has declared cotton contraband of war, a Rome dispatch to the Havas agency announces.

## Americans May Claim Goods.

Washington.—Ambassador Page cabled that Great Britain now is prepared to accept informal representations by the Foreign Trade Advisers of the state department as a means of releasing American owned goods of German and Austrian origin held up at neutral ports by the British order-in-council. The decision will result in the Trade Advisers resuming negotiations interrupted since June 15 by the British refusal to consider further applications for special permits under the order-in-council.

## AIRCRAFT ATTACK HEART OF LONDON

BOMBS DROPPED IN LONDON BUSINESS DISTRICT BY GERMAN CRAFT.

## MOST A SCORE ARE KILLED

No Americans Were Killed.—Great Norwich Factories and Iron Works Are Damaged.

Washington.—A cablegram confirming press dispatches that no Americans were killed or injured in the Zeppelin raid on London reached the state department from the American Embassy at London.

While the state department officials did not care to commit themselves to an official opinion on the aspect in international law of an attack of airships upon London or any other such city, it was indicated that presuming the presence of a defensive force in the city there can be no legal objection by a neutral power whose citizens were killed. The state department's interpretation is that the fact that the place is "defended" is sufficient to relieve the attackers from the necessity of giving notice.

Berlin, via London.—The chief of the Admiralty Staff has issued the following report:

"Our naval airships attacked during the night of September 8-9, with good results, the western part of the city of London, the great factories near Norwich and the harbor works and iron works at Middlesboro. There were heavy explosions and numerous fires were observed.

"Our airships were heavily fired at by hostile batteries but all returned safely."

London.—The official statement given out here gives the following list of casualties in the air raid.

Killed, 12 men, two women, and six children.

Injured seriously, eight men, four women and two children.

Injured slightly, 38 men, 23 women and 11 children.

One soldier was killed, and three were injured. All the other victims were civilians.

No Americans were killed or injured.

## DR. DUMBA MUST GO.

Washington Informs Vienna That He Is No Longer Acceptable.

Washington.—Ambassador Penfield of Vienna has been instructed by cable to inform the Austro-Hungarian government that Dr. Constantin Dumba no longer is acceptable as an envoy to the United States, and to ask for his recall.

Secretary Lansing formally announced the action. It was the answer of the American government to Doctor Dumba's explanation of his intercepted letter to Vienna outlining plans for handicapping plants in this country making war supplies for the Allies.

News that Doctor Dumba's recall had been requested created a sensation in the capital. It had been known in official circles that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing regarded his conduct as a grave breach of propriety, but there had been a well defined impression that the only immediate step would be the cancellation, announced, of the passport of Archibald, the American who carried the intercepted dispatches.

## Germany Sends Regrets.

Berlin, via London.—In its note to the United States on the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, the German government says that "it most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander; it particularly expresses its regret to the government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens," and adds:

"The German government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic."

## Dyers are Seeking Aid.

Washington.—A committee representing the Master Dyers' Association of Philadelphia, headed by D. F. Waters, president, asked Secretary Lansing for assistance to relieve the dyestuff situation. They declared no new practical methods had been developed for the manufacture of dyestuffs, and that supplies were about exhausted, and that the situation could be relieved only by releasing dyes now detained in German ports. Under certain conditions they said Germany would release those goods.

## Cotton Manufacturers Meet.

New London, Conn.—The ninety-ninth semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers opened at Eastern Point with an attendance of 300 members and guests. The effect of the war in Europe on the American cotton industry will be one of the features of the discussion. The President of the association, Albert Greene Duncan, of Boston, in an address, said he believed that industrial preparedness should go hand in hand with military preparedness.

## BIG WORLD WAR TO AID FARMERS

COMMISSIONER E. J. WATSON DISCUSSES EFFECTS OF GREAT EASTERN CONFLICT

## ROBBING SOIL OF ITS LIFE

Commissioner Says That Unassuming Cow Pea Will Redeem Soil of South Carolina

Columbia.—As part of the program for the conference for the Common Good holding joint meetings with the Conference of Charities and Corrections, E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, delivered an address in which he showed how the farmers of the state were profiting by the lesson they had been forced to learn from conditions which were caused last fall by the outbreak of the European war. David R. Coker of Hartsville, although unable to be present himself, contributed a paper to the conference in which he announced the results of some important experiments he has been conducting in seed selection on his experimental farm.

In his address Mr. Watson traced graphically what he termed the "agricultural revolution which has gotten under way in the last 18 months." He declared that the farmers of the cotton states in the southeast had advanced further along agricultural lines in that period than they had in the last 25 years. The reason for this advancement, Mr. Watson said, was that they had taken to heart the lessons the European war drove home last fall.

"Ignorance is the costliest thing in the world," said Mr. Watson. "It led to the most shameless robbery of our soil by a system of farming which impoverished it without even attempting to replace by natural means the elements necessary to the growth of plant life."

Mr. Watson predicted that the unassuming cow pea and other legumes by restoring the nitrogen to the soil would in time redeem the soil of South Carolina.

"With the wealth created by the cow pea, we can build educational and charitable institutions and make our state blossom like a rose," said Mr. Watson.

The speaker scored the wasteful use of commercial fertilizers which he said had led the southeastern states to the brink of bankruptcy. He declared that commercial fertilizers were merely "patent medicines" for the soil which stimulated it for a time when it was sick from neglect and made it do its duty for a day.

## Build Houses For Florence Fair.

Florence.—The Florence fair will be held next November in the association's own buildings. The directors have been busy in the matter of collecting subscriptions recently and have raised enough to complete payment for the tract of land recently bought on the outskirts of the city. They have borrowed money enough to put up several buildings and to fence the entire grounds. The Florence Athletic Park Association will build the grandstand, and the city of Florence is expected to build the stalls for the cattle.

## Creamery Stock Subscribed.

Darlington.—The subscription list to the capital stock of the creamery to be located at Darlington by authorities at Clemson college was passed around and practically all of the stock was subscribed by the business men of town.

The first announcement that a creamery would be established here was made at the last annual meeting of the Darlington County Agricultural society about the 1st of August. Since that time the people of the town and surrounding country have been very much interested in the project and plans for the establishment of routes, etc., are already well under way.

## Want to Handle Guns.

Greenville.—At a meeting here it was decided that an artillery company should be organized in Greenville. Fifty-three young men, the vast majority of whom have had military experience ranging from 3 to 15 years, have signed a petition asking that the artillery corps be formed. The petition will be forwarded immediately to Adjutant General Moore. The men who hope to form this organization express a preference for field artillery, but are willing to join the coast artillery if officials think best.

## Big Fire Fighting Machine.

Charleston.—Charleston's new \$11,000 motor pumping fire apparatus is a giant machine. It weighs 13,000 pounds, is 30 feet long, 7 feet wide and 10 feet high, has a motor developing 144 horsepower under brake test and can pump 1,000 gallons of water a minute on a fire. A factory expert here to supervise the unloading of the machine said that it was the largest apparatus ever built by the Seagrave company of Cleveland and is therefore probably one of the largest machines in the country.