

MUST RECOGNIZE ONE OF FACTIONS

COGNITION OF A MEXICAN GOVERNMENT IS NEXT STEP BY DIPLOMATS.

CHANCES FAVOR CARRANZA

Any Provisional President With Necessary Material and Moral Capacity to Maintain Civil Laws.

New York.—Secretary Lansing, representing the United States Government, and the diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia (Uruguay and Guatemala), resolved at their meeting here that the time had come for the extension of formal recognition to a government in Mexico.

In three weeks another meeting of the conference will be held in Washington, at which a decision is to be reached as to the elements upon which the recognition should be conferred. A formal statement issued by the conference declared that inasmuch as the factions themselves had failed to come to an agreement, recognition would be accorded to the de facto authorities possessing the "material and moral capacity necessary to protect the lives and property of Nationals and foreigners." Each of the several governments, it was announced, would itself "judge such capacity, and recognition will likewise be extended by each government separately at such time as it may deem proper."

Unless the military situation in Mexico takes a decided turn within the next three weeks in favor of General Villa who has concentrated his forces for battle with General Obregon, at Torreon, most of the conferees were of the opinion that the Carranza government would logically be entitled to recognition.

The several governments will endeavor to learn, however, not only what territory each faction controls but what promise of stability the factions give that aspire to recognition. To determine exactly what is the status of the different factions the several governments will examine the situation each in its own way. The United States will seek to form its judgment through long and exhaustive reports from its consuls supplemented in personal conferences in Washington between Secretary Lansing and representatives of all groups and elements.

UNDERWRITE BIG LOAN.

Syndicate Will Receive Commission Also Securities.

New York.—The proposed mammoth credit loan to Great Britain and France it was reported is to be underwritten by a large syndicate of American financiers and bankers who are to receive a commission for their services. The securities offered, it was said, will be British and French five per cent government bonds, and the price to the investor is to be par.

The amount of the loan it was reported is as yet undetermined but will be between \$600,000,000 and \$800,000,000.

The underwriting syndicate, it was reported, will be the largest of its kind ever established in the United States and probably will be open to nearly all national banks, trust companies and state banks that may care to participate.

Elimination of the reported difference in opinion between American financiers and members of the Anglo-French Commission over the manner of placing the loan apparently has resulted in a victory for the American financiers. Previous reports were to the effect that the commission's views were that the loan should be placed by subscription and that there should be no underwriting syndicate.

Confederate Naval Monument.

Washington.—A Confederate naval monument to cost not more than \$150,000 is proposed in the annual report of the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission just submitted to the Secretary of War.

Decisive Battle Near Vilna.

London.—The Germans have occupied Vilna, and by a wide sweeping movement to the north, have succeeded in almost if not entirely surrounding a portion of the Russian army fighting in the railway triangle between Vilna, Lida and Vileika. The Russian forces in this district either must fight their way out eastward or retire in a southwesterly direction, for the only railway left entirely in their hands is that which runs from Vilna to Lida, and thence to Baranovitchi.

Fire Prevention Day.

New York.—The Safety First Federation of America announced that Saturday, October 9, the anniversary of the Chicago fire, had been designated as National Fire Prevention Day, with plans for a general observance in many cities throughout the country. The governor of each state has been requested to issue a proclamation asking the public to cooperate in the movement. The fire loss in the United States and Canada in 1914 was estimated at \$285,591,350.

REAR ADMIRAL WINSLOW



Rear Admiral C. M. Winslow has been transferred from the Naval War College at Newport to the command of the Pacific fleet.

AMERICANS ORDERED OUT

SECRETARY LANSING DESCRIBES INSTRUCTIONS TO CONSUL AS SIMPLY PRECAUTIONARY.

Obregon's Rapid Advances to North and Frequent Lawlessness Led to Present Measures.

Washington.—American Consuls in northern Mexico, which now has become the chief battleground between the contending factions, have been advised by the state department not only to notify American citizens to withdraw from the danger zones, but to leave Mexico themselves if conditions become intolerable.

Secretary Lansing described the instructions to Consuls as simply precautionary. They are similar to those given American Consuls in Europe whenever the contending armies draw near cities previously untouched by the fighting.

Obregon's rapid advance into northern Mexico, and frequent reports of lawlessness on the border led to the present measures, according to state department officials. The only formal announcement on the subject follows: "Owing to disturbed conditions prevailing along the Mexican border, the department repeats the advice heretofore given to American citizens to remain on this side of the international line for the present."

As soon as American citizens have withdrawn, there will be no necessity, in the opinion of high officials, for the Consuls to remain, but it was denied that they had been ordered to leave, discretion being vested in the Consuls themselves. The notifications extended to Consuls in Torreon, Chihuahua, Hermosillo, Guaymas, Nogales and Juarez. Latest telegrams to the department indicated a general exodus. At the Villa Washington agency the department's action was received with resentment.

SEVENTH VOTE OF CREDIT.

Premier Emphasizes Growing Expenditures of War.

London.—The seventh vote of credit since the war began, bringing up the total to 1,262,000,000 pounds (\$6,310,000,000), was moved in the House of Commons by Premier Asquith. The amount asked for was 250,000,000 pounds (\$1,250,000,000).

The Premier also announced that nearly 3,000,000 men had enlisted. He made this statement in reviewing the financial and military situations, so far as military exigencies permitted; but this requirement necessitated in many instances only vague references to the trend of events.

The growing expenditures for the war were emphasized by the Premier. He said the average daily cost from April 1 to the end of June was 2,700,000 pounds (\$13,500,000); from July 1 to 17, 3,000,000 pounds; from July 18 to September 11, 3,500,000 pounds. Thus the total for this period in round figures is 500,000,000 pounds. There has been rapid 50,000,000 to the Bank of England, 30,000,000 pounds has been lent to foreign governments and 28,000,000 pounds lent to the Dominions.

Thinks Trouble Nearly Over.

New York.—Settlement of the difficulties between the United States and Germany within a fortnight was predicted by Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, here shortly after his return from Washington.

Fighting in Africa.

Paris.—"Fighting continually in Africa since last September along a front of more than 2,000 miles, the French colonial troops aided by the British, have obtained remarkable results," said Gaston Doumergue, minister of the Colonies.

"German East Africa," the minister continued, "will soon be the only colony possessed by Germany with the exception of a small part of the Kameruns. The other German possessions are either occupied by the French or English."

SMALL BATTLES ON MEXICAN BORDER

FIGHTING ACROSS RIO GRANDE BETWEEN MEXICAN AND U. S. TROOPERS.

FORM MOB AT MATAMORAS

Americans Suffer No Casualties.—Reported That Seventeen Mexicans Were Hit.

Brownsville, Tex.—American cavalrymen had two fights with Mexicans across the Rio Grande, one here and one near Donna about 60 miles up the river. In both clashes the American soldiers were fired upon and returned the fire without themselves suffering any casualties.

Then American cavalrymen in the Donna fight, which lasted two hours and a half, reported they were fired upon by about 200 Mexicans and believed that they had hit 17 Mexicans.

Twenty American cavalrymen fought on the outskirts of Brownsville for half an hour with Mexicans on the opposite bank of the river. After the fight one Carranza soldier was taken to Matamoros, probably fatally wounded, but Carranza officers denied emphatically that any of their men joined in the battle.

Col. A. P. Blockson, American commander at Fort Brown here, reported to Major General Funston at San Antonio that the Mexicans started the firing near Brownsville.

Immediately after the battle a small mob formed in Matamoros, about the headquarters of Gen. E. P. Nafarrete, Carranza commander, shouting: "Give us guns."

They had heard the rifle shots and were angered by reports that their people had been fired upon. General Nafarrete refused their demands. He sent his chief of staff, Col. P. A. Chapa, to investigate and Colonel took United States Consul Jesse H. Johnson with him to the Mexican side of the battleground.

Mr. Johnson found some evidence to support the Mexican soldiers' claim that they were not implicated in the fight, but after coming to Brownsville to learn the American version, Mr. Johnson said he was convinced that Colonel Chapa had not yet been put in possession of all the facts.

The trouble at Brownsville began when Juan Diego, a Mexican resident of Brownsville, reported to Colonel Blockson that for two or three days snipers on the Mexican side had been shooting into his ranch on the river front.

FINDS LAND HE SOUGHT.

Stefansson, Thought Possibly to Have Been Lost, Heard From.

Nome, Alaska.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, chief of the Canadian Government Arctic exploring and surveying expedition that left Victoria, B. C., in June, 1913, and who set out afoot over the ice with two companies from the shores of northeastern Alaska in March, 1914, to seek new land in uncharted seas, did not go to his death, as the world had begun to fear, but found the new land and the only hardships endured were those of short rations.

The power schooner Ruby arrived from Herschel Island with dispatches from Stefansson to the Canadian Government in which he omits reference to the perils of the journey on the ice and gives space to the scientific results achieved.

Stefansson is wintering at Banks Land, where he has a large power schooner on a small one. He plans to explore the new territory during the winter and next summer penetrate further into the region of mystery between Alaska and the North Pole, where no ship has ever gone.

Girl Kills Father.

Lynchburg, Va.—Dora Kidd, 20 years of age, shot and fatally wounded her father, John Kidd, 66, at their home, because it is alleged he was beating a younger child. Kidd died and the girl was locked up without bail.

Ambassador Dumba's Recall.

Washington.—The Austrian Government intends to recall Ambassador Dumba for consultation, according to intimations given to Ambassador Penfield, when he delivered the note from the United States. Such arrangement which was in accord with Ambassador Dumba's own request for recall on leave of absence, is satisfactory to the American Government. It is understood, however, that Ambassador Dumba would not return to the United States at the termination of his leave.

Fate of Vilna.

London.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says: "The fate of Vilna hangs in the balance. The latest letters received from there state that cannonading is heard without interruption day and night. Bomb dropping aeroplanes are constant visitors. Three of them have been brought down recently. The evacuation of government institutions has been completed and factories are being removed. Thousands of workmen already have left. The supply of sugar has been exhausted."

MRS. G. H. MATHIS



Mrs. G. H. Mathis is a wealthy planter of Gadsden, Ala., who is devoting most of her time to educating southern farmers in the matter of diversification of crops. In this she acts as the field agent of the Alabama Bankers' association.

WANTS FULL DISAVOWAL

FAILURE TO GET IT WILL SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

Officials of the Two Countries Are Holding Informal Discussions at Washington and Berlin.

Washington.—Favorable adjustment of the submarine controversy with Germany depends entirely on Berlin's acceptance of recommendations cabled by Ambassador Bernstorff as a result of his conference with Secretary Lansing.

Details of the conference became known, throwing light on the critical stage the negotiations had reached. The Washington government was almost ready to sever diplomatic relations, but decided to delay taking any step until Germany could be furnished the evidence in its possession on the Arabic case.

Friendliness and candor are understood to have characterized the conversation between Mr. Lansing and the Ambassador. The latter now has been given an opportunity to communicate freely with his government, so it may be clearly understood in Berlin why officials here are convinced the torpedoing of the Arabic could not have been a mistake, justified or unjustified.

In view of the evidence, the United States wants a disavowal of the act. That was made clear to Count Bernstorff. Arbitration cannot be an issue for consideration until the attitude of the German government toward the act itself is placed on record. Later the American government may consider a proposal to arbitrate, not the principle, but what indemnity should be paid for lives lost.

SOUTH CAROLINA VOTES DRY.

Present Local Option Dispensary System Voted Out.

Columbia.—South Carolina adopted statewide prohibition to take effect January 1 next, in place of the present local option system, according to returns here from throughout the state.

The vote, with almost complete returns from a majority of the 44 counties, stood 33,104 for prohibition, to 14,157 against. It was declared by those who have followed the referendum election that the total vote would not exceed 60,000.

Governor Manning, who was elected on a local option platform, whereby the individual counties may operate liquor dispensaries, issued a statement after reading the returns, in which he said that "the people have spoken," he would do his utmost to enforce the law.

Of the 30 counties which were dry under the local option system, all were declared to have voted for prohibition. Only one of the dispensary operating counties was known to have cast a majority of its votes for prohibition.

Columbia voted for prohibition, while Charleston was said to have voted overwhelmingly against it.

Deaths in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The official thermometer here registered 90 degrees, 'three deaths and a number of prostrations were reported.

German Bankers to Be Invited.

New York.—The pro-German element in New York's financial world probably will be invited to participate if they desire in the billion dollar credit loan which Great Britain and France hope to establish in this country. The monied faction of this element, Wall Street believes, would be glad to help; another faction, composed largely of middle Western bankers with pro-German sympathies is expected to bitterly oppose the plan even though the money will be spent in the United States.

MEAT FORFEITED TO GREAT BRITAIN

PRIZE COURT DECIDES AGAINST AMERICAN OWNERS OF SEIZED PRODUCTS.

WERE VALUED AT \$15,000,000

American Owners Will Carry Case to Navy Council and Expect to Win They Say.

London.—Virtually all of the American meat aboard the seized Norwegian steamers Kim, Alfred Nobel, Bjernstjerne Bjornsen and Fridland was condemned by the British prize court and declared forfeited to the Crown. The cargoes were valued at about \$15,000,000. A small part was released to claimants.

The case has been pending for several months. The steamships were seized last November, and efforts by the American owners to obtain an early trial failed. The hearing began in June and closed last month.

The court said it was plain these ships were carrying towards Copenhagen, when seized, more than 13 times the amount of goods which under normal circumstances would have been taken to that port. The fact that gave practical and overwhelming assurance that the goods were intended to find their way to Germany. One circumstance throwing light on the real destination of the goods, the court said, was that the exportation of lard by one American company alone to Copenhagen in three weeks after the outbreak of the war was 20 times more than in periods of peace.

Neutrals are expected to conduct their neutral trade during the war without false papers and with candor, and belligerents are entitled to expect from neutrals a frank course of conduct," said the decision.

The decision renewed intense interest among all the representatives of American packing firms here as well as those immediately involved, as no American meat products have been shipped to European neutrals since last May, and the unfavorable result of the packers' case is likely to cause further stoppage of this trade.

HESPERIAN NOTE RECEIVED.

State Department Contemplates No Action at Present Time.

Washington.—Germany's note informing the United States that there is no reason to believe the liner Hesperian was sunk by a submarine has reached the state department.

Secretary Lansing said no action in the case was contemplated at this time. There is no evidence before the department to prove whether the liner was attacked or struck by a mine.

The German note declares all reports received from submarine commanders indicate that there was no submarine in the vicinity when the explosion which wrecked the Hesperian occurred, and expresses belief that the vessel was blown up by a mine, in view of the nature of the explosion and the fact that it was well forward.

Although dispatches from London and Queenstown at the time stated that the Hesperian had been torpedoed, the explosion occurred when the vessel was about a hundred miles outside of the zone in which German submarines usually operate, and so far as is known here nobody on board has claimed to have seen a submarine or torpedo.

South America Disappointed.

New York.—Dr. L. S. Rowe, secretary general of the Pan-American Financial Congress, who returned from a three-months' investigation of financial, industrial and commercial conditions in South America, declared that in Peru and Chile especially, he found a feeling of disappointment that American exporters had not taken advantage of the opportunity to build up closer trade relations.

500,000 For Woman Suffrage.

San Francisco.—The Woman Voters' Convention here adopted resolutions placing the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage squarely behind the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and recording the unalterable opposition of the convention "to the introduction into Congress of any other amendment dealing with the issue of National Woman Suffrage." A petition to Congress for woman suffrage 18,338 feet, four inches long, with the names of 500,000 women signed to it, was started on its way to Washington.

Prorogued to Mid-November.

Petrograd, via London.—The Russian Duma was prorogued until mid-November, President Rodzanko announcing an imperial order authorizing the prorogation which had been transmitted through Premier Goremykin. The last session lasted only three minutes. A muttering from some of the laborite and radical deputies of "it is crime," greeted the reading of the imperial message, but the constitutional Democrats demanded silence.

"Vaporize" Croup or Cold Troubles

Vapor treatments for cold troubles are better than internal medicines, as the vapors carry the medication direct to the lungs and air passages without disturbing the stomach.

When Vick's "Vap-O-Rub" Salvo is applied over the throat and chest, these vapors, released by the heat of the body, are inhaled with each breath. 25c. to \$1.00. THE GENUINE HAS THIS TRADE MARK.

VICK'S Croup and SALVE

MARK GRAVES WITH MAPLES

Plan Proposed to Honor Canada's Dead Who Have Fallen in Flanders.

How to mark permanently the resting places of the thousands of Canadian soldiers who have fallen in Flanders and in France is a matter to which the people of the dominion have given considerable thought.

From a member of the Over-Seas club comes the happy suggestion that since the maple leaf is the emblem of Canada, maple trees be planted over the isolated graves and along the roads leading to the cemeteries. He has already sent millions of seeds to France, and is to send more.

The species chosen is the sugar maple, and so France in time will have a beautiful memorial of the aliens who gave their lives for her.—Youth's Companion.

FACE BATHING WITH

Cuticura Soap Most Soothing to Sensitive Skins. Trial Free.

Especially when preceded by little touches of Cuticura Ointment to red, rough, itching and pimply surfaces. Nothing better for the skin, scalp, hair and hands than these super-creamy emollients. Why not look your best as to your hair and skin?

Sample each free by mail with book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

A Useful Head.

A Washington man has in his employ a faithful but, at times, stupid servant in the person of an old darky named Zeke.

Recently, when the employer had vainly endeavored to get something done in a certain way, he gave up in despair, exclaiming:

"Zeke! Zeke! Whatever do you think your head is for?"

Zeke, who evidently thought that this was another of the troublesome questions that his employer was always asking, pondered it deeply. Finally he replied:

"Well, boss, I guess it's to keep my collar on."

Tobacco and Poison-Gas.

Writing to a friend, a corporal of the Canadian artillery says:

"What hurt us most was the gas they turned loose. It made the air green and yellow, and it just choked and poisons a man where he stands. Tobacco saved many a boy's life in that battle. We began to feel pretty choky at the guns, and wondered if tobacco would help us. We thought we would try it, and put a big chew in our mouths, and it made us spit the gas up. Now, when we notice the gas in the air, we put tobacco in our mouths, and it helps us a lot."

Rare Case.

"There are exceptions to all rules." "I had a striking illustration of that fact offered me only yesterday."

"How so?"

"I traveled with an actor two hours before he told me what his profession was."

Building Master Men

Potash, sodium, lime and iron are some of the vital mineral salts necessary to proper nourishment of muscle, brain and nerves, but are not found in proper abundance in white bread and many other foods.

Grape-Nuts

—made from whole wheat and malted barley—richly supplies these needed mineral elements and is a delicious dish served with cream or rich milk.

Grape-Nuts food is splendid for brain workers, and ideal for school children. Being partially pre-digested, it is quickly absorbed by the system—going directly to the up-building of sinew, brain and nerves without overloading the stomach.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers.