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DANGER OF CLASH PASSES AWAY

German Government Yields To Demand Of United States

Principle For Which President Wilson Has Contended Is Recognized

Washington, Sept. 2.—The menace of German submarine operations to the friendly relations between the United States and Germany apparently ended when the German ambassador informed Secretary Lansing that it is the intention of his government not to sink passenger liners without warning and without regard for the safety of noncombatants on board.

While this communication is not in itself all-inclusive, making no mention of the treatment to be accorded nonpassenger carrying merchantmen, it is regarded here as demonstrating beyond question that Germany has yielded to the United States and that there will be no further serious trouble over this issue. As Secretary of State Lansing himself said, the ambassador's communication is interpreted as a "recognition of the fundamental principle for which President Wilson has been contending."

The German ambassador also shares the view that the question of principle, which had brought the two governments to the verge of a complete break, has been settled. In diplomatic circles generally the crisis is regarded as completely over. The task of adjusting the details of a settlement by Germany for what has occurred and providing for the future will, it is believed, be simple.

Big Diplomatic Victory.

Although various interpretations may be put upon the acceptance by Germany of the principle for which the United States has been contending, her action undoubtedly will be regarded by the world as a great diplomatic victory for the United States. In official circles here and in diplomatic quarters as well, it is held that the success of this government with Germany on the submarine issue will greatly strengthen the position of the United States in the eyes of the world, particularly in reference to the war in Europe. It is admitted that it will go far toward making President Wilson available as a peacemaker in the European struggle.

Many important results will flow from the removal of the danger of a break with Germany. One of the first will be the renewal of efforts to obtain from Great Britain a larger measure of respect for the rights of American trade. In official quarters, particularly, emphasis is laid on the fact that the president's hands are now freed and that he can proceed to demand observance of the law from Great Britain without fear that he will become involved in a dangerous situation as regards Germany.

The political importance attached to the latest developments by members of the administration can hardly be overestimated. They feel that Germany's action has absolutely vindicated President Wilson's course in dealing with Germany. Mr. Wilson, officials assert, can now go before the country and show that he stood firmly for American rights, won his point and got the country out of trouble.

Another Effect.

Another effect likely to come from the elimination of the fear of a break with Germany is increased activity by those opposing, for political or other reasons, large increase in appropriations for national defense. The adjustment of the issue with Germany will be cited by the small army and navy adherents as proof that the United States can maintain its rights without the use of military forces and that there is no warrant or occasion for plunging into elaborate preparations for a war.

While Germany's action and change of attitude is regarded by the administration as bringing within close view the end of the submarine operations, the Washington officials are

still maintaining their attitude of waiting for Germany to move further and make unmistakably clear, in formal and official manner, its reply to the demands of the United States. The next move by Germany is expected to be a statement regarding the Arabic incident.

Ambassador Von Bernstorff's note to Secretary Lansing reads: "With reference to our conversation of this morning, I beg to inform you that my instructions concerning our answer to your last Lusitania note contains the following passage: 'Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance.' Although I know that you do not wish to discuss the Lusitania question until the Arabic incident has been definitely and satisfactorily settled, I desire to inform you of the above because this policy of my government was decided on before the Arabic incident occurred. I have no objection to your making any use you may please of the above information."

TOWNS ON BORDER EXPECT INVASION

Mexicans Would Avenge the Death of Orozco.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 2.—All towns and ranches along the Mexican border are in arms waiting for what they believe will be a general invasion by Mexicans as a result of the killing of General Orozco. Mercedes, Harlingen, Del Rio and a score of smaller towns are closely guarded by armed citizens and soldiers. Ranches all over the border section are guarded by cowboys and rangers, heavily armed.

Several suspicious Mexicans were arrested in the border country, but it is believed that only one Mexican was killed. At various points along the Rio Grande bands of armed Mexicans have been seen. They were mounted and were galloping along as if looking for order to cross into Texas.

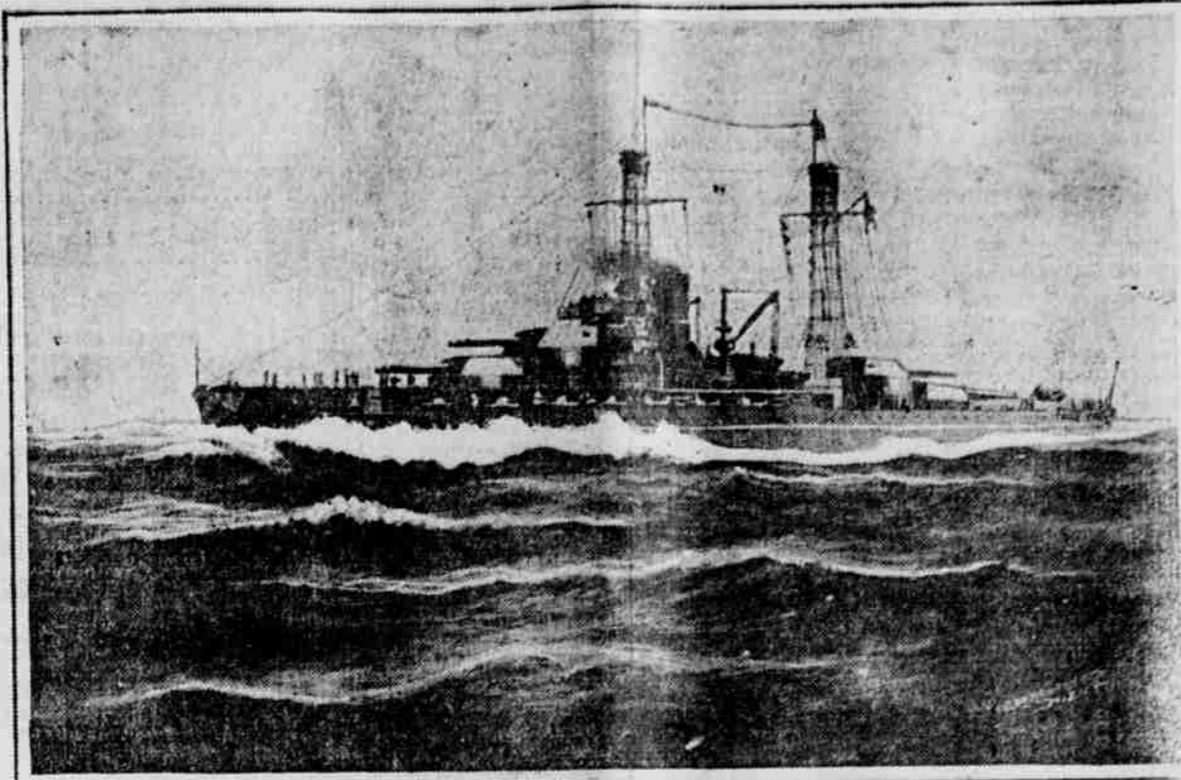
Colonel Omar Bundy, temporarily in command of the United States troops at El Paso, conferred there with Mayor Lea, Police Chief Johnson and secret service men regarding the reported unrest of a large part of the Mexican population in El Paso following the killing of Orozco.

MURPHY SUFFERS REVERSE

Fails to Secure Indorsement of His Man For Sheriff.

New York, Sept. 2.—Charles F. Murphy and Big Bill Edwards went down to defeat together at a meeting of the Tammany Hall executive committee. The designation for sheriff, worth \$60,000 a year for two years, if he is elected in November, went to Alfred E. Smith, minority leader of the assembly, instead of to Princeton's nammoth ex-football captain, the choice of Mr. Murphy. Mr. Murphy found only a handful of his men with him. Judge Edward Swann of general sessions was named for district attorney.

PLAN TO DOUBLE PRESENT ANGLE OF FIRE ON AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS.



THE COMPLETED ARIZONA © MCKNIGHT-SMITH

The main batteries of American battleships hereafter will have an elevation of thirty degrees, practically doubling the present angle of fire, according to a decision reached by navy department experts after close study of all available information of naval engagements of the European war. Wherever possible ships now under construction and those already in commission, it is under-

stood, will be similarly fitted. The Arizona, now nearing completion, will be fitted in this manner. The effect of the change will be to increase materially the range of the navy's fourteen inch guns and also to make gunfire more accurate in rough weather. The guns now have sufficient range to reach anything within the limit of vision at sea, and the added elevation will enable them to

hurl at objects far beyond the horizon or over hills of considerable size in bombarding land fortifications. Navy officers have heeded closely information on the battles in the North sea and off the Falkland islands in reaching their determination, it is said. Both were fought at almost the extreme range of the biggest guns engaged.

GERMANY FEELING OUT PEACE SITUATION

London, Sept. 2.—There are increasing indications that the German government is endeavoring to feel out the peace situation and to let the people of the various nations with which she is at war know that peace at this time, or in the very near future, will be acceptable to Germany.

The propaganda is being carried on through numerous channels and has at this time reached such a wide

scope in its cumulative effect that there remains no doubt in the minds of diplomats here that the German government is seeking to educate the minds of foreign people to the idea of an early peace.

It is the German view, apparently, that this is the time to make peace because the German military successes are at their zenith.

CHARGE OF SHOOTING

Cleveland, Sept. 2.—Grabio Dombay, forty-nine, was arrested here following the shooting of Mrs. Rose Suzar, nineteen. The woman was shot in the leg through the window at her home. Police say the shot was intended for Mrs. Dombay, who was a guest at the Suzar home, following domestic trouble with Dombay.

REPUBLICAN LUNCHEON

Columbus, Sept. 2.—Several hundred Republicans from various parts of the state attended the luncheon at the Virginia hotel which the Republican state executive committee gave as part of the celebration of Governor's day at the state fair. Short speeches were made by Governor Willis, Senator Harding, Harry Daugherty, Charles Diehl and others.

INJURIES ARE FATAL

Cleveland, Sept. 2.—Edward Vlachek, twenty-five, of Bedford this county, died at a hospital here from injuries received when a traction engine blew up, instantly killing James Leslie, Robert Rutt, also injured, will recover.

SPRAGUE ACT GETS A REF.

Columbus, Sept. 2.—Chairman W. L. Finley of the Democratic state executive committee filed with Secretary of State Hildebrand a petition with more than sufficient signatures to assure a referendum vote on the Sprague congressional gerrymander law. To the petition was appended 76,928 names.

MISSING CASHIER CAUGHT; RETURNED TO OHIO

Columbus, Sept. 2.—John Hornung, cashier of the Dresden National bank, who suddenly disappeared two months ago from Dresden after a reported shortage of \$60,000 in his accounts, was caught by federal officers at Indianapolis, where he waived examination and was placed under \$10,000 bond. He was brought to Columbus

today. Officials of the bank offered \$500 reward for his arrest. Hornung is sixty-one years of age and is married. The bank was closed July 13, the day after the cashier disappeared. John A. Best of Washington, D. C., has been appointed receiver for the bank by the United States comptroller of currency, and is now in charge.

LICENSE ACT REFERRED

Columbus, Sept. 2.—There were filed 77,559 names attached to petitions for a referendum on the McDermott license act. Of these names, 15,568 were obtained in Lucas county. It was said that 18,000 additional names will be filed.

GOV'S DAY AT FAIR

Columbus, Sept. 2.—This is Governor's day at the fair, and it is likely that all records for attendance will be smashed. Governor Willis for the Republicans made the chief speech, the exercises beginning at 3 p. m. Ralph D. Cole is the other orator. Senator Harding, former State Chairman Daugherty and other leaders are in attendance. Democratic oratory will have its representative in United States Senator Henry Ashurst of Arizona, who has been in this vicinity on a Chautauqua lecture tour.

SCALDED TO DEATH

Coshocton, O., Sept. 2.—George Cooleedge, fifty, of Canton, died in a hospital here from scalds sustained while he was plumed in the wreckage of his freight locomotive when it jumped the track north of here, with several cars, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad.

ADOLPHE PEGOUD
Famous French Aviator Who
Lost His Life on Battle Front.



Photo by American Press Association.

GIVE NICKNAMES TO BOMBS.

Allies Have the "Hairbrush" and the "Cricket Ball."

London.—The various kinds of bombs now used in France and Flanders are described by an English officer in a letter from the front. There are, he says, four main types—the "hairbrush," the "cricket ball," the "policeman's club" and the "jam tin." Bomb throwers are known in trench slang as "anarchists."

"The hairbrush," explains the writer, "is very like the ordinary hairbrush, except that the bristles are replaced by a solid block of high explosive. The policeman's truncheon has gay streamers of tape tied to its tail to insure that it falls to the ground nose downward. Both these bombs explode on impact, and it is inadvisable to knock them against anything—say the back of the trench—when throwing them."

"The cricket ball works by a time fuse. The removal of a certain pin releases a spring, which lights an internal fuse timed to explode the bomb in five seconds. You take the bomb in your right hand, remove the pin and cast the thing madly from you. The jam tin variety appeals more particularly to the sportsman, as the element of chance enters largely into its successful use. It is timed to explode about ten seconds after the lighting of the fuse. It is, therefore, unwise to throw it too soon, as there would be ample time for your opponent to pick it up and throw it back. On the other hand, it is unwise to hold on too long, as the fuse is uncertain in its action and is given to short cuts."

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

EAST BUFFALO, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$9.50; mixed, \$8.50; butchers, \$8.25; cows, \$7.50; calves, \$5.50; hogs—Heavy, \$7.50; mixed, \$6.50; light, \$5.50; pigs, \$4.50; sheep—Wethers, \$5.50; ewes, \$4.50; mixed, \$4.50; lambs, \$3.50; goats, \$3.50; chickens—Cocks, \$2.50; hens, \$2.50; ducks, \$2.50; geese, \$2.50.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Beef, \$10.00; mixed, \$9.00; butchers, \$8.50; cows, \$7.50; calves, \$5.50; hogs—Heavy, \$7.50; mixed, \$6.50; light, \$5.50; pigs, \$4.50; sheep—Wethers, \$5.50; ewes, \$4.50; mixed, \$4.50; lambs, \$3.50; goats, \$3.50; chickens—Cocks, \$2.50; hens, \$2.50; ducks, \$2.50; geese, \$2.50.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$8.50; butchers steers, \$7.50; cows, \$6.50; calves, \$5.50; hogs—Heavy, \$7.50; mixed, \$6.50; light, \$5.50; pigs, \$4.50; sheep—Wethers, \$5.50; ewes, \$4.50; mixed, \$4.50; lambs, \$3.50; goats, \$3.50; chickens—Cocks, \$2.50; hens, \$2.50; ducks, \$2.50; geese, \$2.50.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Prime fat steers, \$9.50; butchers steers, \$8.50; cows, \$7.50; calves, \$5.50; hogs—Heavy, \$7.50; mixed, \$6.50; light, \$5.50; pigs, \$4.50; sheep—Wethers, \$5.50; ewes, \$4.50; mixed, \$4.50; lambs, \$3.50; goats, \$3.50; chickens—Cocks, \$2.50; hens, \$2.50; ducks, \$2.50; geese, \$2.50.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania, \$2.50; Delaine washed, \$4.50; XX, \$3.50; blood combing, \$5.50; three comb blood combing, \$6.50; delaine unwashed, \$3.50; fine unwashed, \$2.50.

RUSSIANS FORCED

From Galicia By The Austro-Germans

Austrians Announce Capture of Important Stronghold.

SEIZE THE FORTRESS OF LUTSK

Object of the Teutons to Separate the Russian Army Operating in Galicia From the Forces Operating to the North—Russians Holding Their Own on the Rest of the Front.—Operations in France.

London, Sept. 2.—It was officially announced at Vienna that the fortress of Lutsk, which with those of Dubno and Rovno forms a fortified triangle on Russian territory just north of the Galician frontier, has been captured by Austrians. It is in this direction that the Austro-German offensive has been the most aggressive during the past few days, the object being to separate the Russian army which has been retreating through the Pripiet marshes from that operating in Galicia.

The capture of Lutsk is likely to compel the Russians to evacuate that part of Galicia held by them; otherwise their flank would be seriously threatened.

Along the rest of the front, except in the center, where the Austro-Germans continue to make a slow advance, the Russians appear to be holding their own. They have thus far prevented the Germans from crossing the Dvina at Friedricstadt, where a battle has been in progress for several days; they have arrested the German offensive between that point and the Gulf of Riga, and are still holding their ground between Kovno and Vilna and before Grodno, although the Germans have approached the outer positions of Grodno fortress.

Rains Would Aid Russ.

In the opinion of military writers here, the Russians now stand a good chance of winning the race for time. Within a few weeks the autumn rains will begin and, it is pointed out, unless they can succeed in gaining a decisive result before that time, the Austro-Germans can hardly hope to smash the Russian armies before, under cover of the long winter, they are reformed and re-equipped. At present the Austro-Germans are straining every nerve to win this decision, but they have been greatly delayed by the intensity of the Russian counter attacks and the stubbornness with which the Russian troops hold the positions protecting their retreating comrades.

The Russian losses, of course, have been enormous. According to Berlin, the Russians have lost 1,000,000 in prisoners since May 2, the date on which the drive began in western Galicia, while during August alone the captures included more than 250,000 men and 2,200 cannon. The Austro-German losses, too, have been heavy in killed and wounded, while the strain on the troops has been terrific.

For a week the French have been pouring an avalanche of shells into the German lines in the west. It is not believed that this ammunition would be used simply for the purpose of damaging the German trenches, and therefore an early general offensive is looked for.

The fall of Lutsk is, if anything, more of a surprise than the speedy capitulation of Brest-Litovsk. It was a fortress of considerable strength and was in every respect modern. The German advance upon this position was one of the speediest of the war, which leads to the conclusion that the Russians probably dismounted the guns and prepared for retreat long before the German guns were within range.

Chairman Tanner Under the Knife.

New York, Sept. 2.—Frederick C. Tanner, chairman of the Republican state committee, was operated on for appendicitis. A bulletin issued by the surgeons said that the operation had been successful.

Admiral Von Tirpitz Ill.

Amsterdam, Sept. 2.—Admiral Von Tirpitz is suffering from overwork, says a report from Berlin, and at the advice of his physicians, who say that he is bordering on a state of exhaustion, will take a few weeks' vacation.