

PASS WAR TAX BILL WITHOUT ROLL CALL

CONFERENCE REPORT WAS ACCEPTED IN HOUSE WITH NO OPPOSITION.

SOME FEATURES CRITICISED

No Change in Form is Made.—Mail Rates and Zone System Are Discussed.—Publishers Don't Expect Any Changes in Plan.

Washington.—The conference report on the war tax bill was adopted by the House without a roll call.

So confident are leaders that the report will be adopted in its present form that Democratic Leader Kitchin advised democrats that they were at liberty to go to their homes at will. He expects the session to end within a week or 10 days.

Virtually no opposition to the report appeared in the House during the four hours it was under discussion. Mr. Kitchin explained all of its provisions at length, enumerating particularly the points on which the house won in conference, and Representative Fordney, of Michigan, the ranking Republican member of the conference, added his endorsement.

Mail Rates Criticised.—Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, roundly criticised the increase in second-class mail rates; Representative Green, of Iowa, insisted that the bill should have been at least \$300,000,000 higher; a dozen others spoke and the report was adopted.

Opinions still differ as to the amount that the bill will raise. Mr. Kitchin estimated it at \$2,575,000,000, while treasury experts believe it will be \$2,535,000,000 during the coming year and possibly \$2,588,000,000 a year when in full operation.

Official estimates as prepared by treasury experts differ materially from unofficial estimates previously published only in a few instances. Instead of \$600,000,000, the income tax total is placed at \$851,000,000; excess profits at one billion instead of \$1,110,000,000; tobacco at \$30,000,000 instead of \$24,000,000, and first class mail at \$70,000,000 instead of \$60,000,000.

Publishers' representatives here have virtually abandoned hope of seeing the new second-class zone rate changed though Senator McKellar is expected to oppose it on the floor.

SHRAPNEL RAINS IN LONDON FROM MANY AIRPLANES

Many Bombs Are Dropped in Strongest Attack Yet Made

London.—The strongest air attack yet attempted on London and the coast towns by the Germans, was carried out by four groups of hostile airplanes. Some of the machines got through to London and bombed the southwestern district. No casualties or damages have been reported.

A terrific barrage was sent up from the defense guns and the roar of battle lasted intermittently for two and a half hours.

The Germans bombed coast towns as they passed over and proceeded toward London. Two of the group succeeded in getting a number of machines through the sky barrage. Numerous bombs were dropped on the southwestern district which is thickly populated with the homes of the upper and middle classes. The fire from the defending guns was longer and louder than ever before. A rain of shrapnel fell in all sections of the town and the streets were virtually deserted save for a few police.

The weather was perfect for air operations as there was a bright full moon, with no clouds or wind. The people of London were expecting a raid and were awaiting for signals. Soon after 7 o'clock motors of the volunteer corps sped through the streets blowing their sirens and displaying an illuminated notice "Take cover." The telephone exchanges notified their subscribers and other measures were put into execution to inform the populace of the pending air raid.

MANY MEMBERS OF I. W. W. HAVE BEEN ARRESTED

Washington.—The great harvest of indictments returned at Chicago it was authoritatively stated, is but a fraction of what the government will reap, as the result of its nationwide raid on Industrial Workers of the World offices September 5. Only those regarded by the government as the chief figures in the alleged conspiracy to thwart the government in its war plans have been indicted. Tens of documents have been seized in the raid.

DECLARATION REGARDING BELGIUM EXPECTED SOON

Amsterdam.—The Vorwaerts, the German socialist organ, says the German government will make a formal declaration regarding Belgium when it deems the psychological moment has arrived. This moment will be deemed to have arrived when the question of Belgium appears to be the only obstacle to peace, says the newspaper, which adds that according to Dr. von Kuehlmann this declaration may be expected soon.

SIR CECIL SPRING-RICE



Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador to the United States, it is reported will be replaced before long by another diplomat, not yet named.

2ND LOAN IS THREE BILLION

DENOMINATION OF NEW BONDS WILL BE \$50 AND MULTIPLES OF \$50.

Maturity in 25 Years.—Subscriptions Payable Two Per Cent Upon Application; Installments Monthly of 18, 40 and 40 Per Cent.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo announced the details of the second liberty loan, which will be offered to the public October 1. The chief features are:

Amount—\$3,000,000,000 or more, the excess not to exceed one-half of the amount of over-subscription.

Terms of bonds—Maturity, 25 years; redeemable at the option of the secretary of the treasury in 10 years.

Denominations of bonds—\$50 and multiples of \$50.

Interest rate—Four per cent, payable semi-annually on November 15 and May 15.

Terms of payment—Two per cent upon application, 18 per cent November 15, 40 per cent December 14 and 40 per cent January 13, 1918.

The privilege of converting bonds of this issue into bonds of any succeeding issue bearing a higher interest rate than four per cent during the period of the war is extended, and through an arrangement under which bonds will be printed with only four coupons instead of 50 (to be exchanged at the end of two years for the bonds containing the full number of coupons deliveries will be prompt. In this manner the issue of interim certificates will be avoided.

TO REQUISITION ALL BIG AMERICAN MERCHANT VESSELS.

Shipping Board to Take Over on October 15 All Ships Available For Ocean Service.—Rates Fixed.

Washington.—Every American merchant vessel of more than 2,500 tons dead weight capacity available for ocean service will be requisitioned by the government October 15, the shipping board announced in a statement giving the charter rates at which the vessels will be taken over. American ships available for ocean traffic total slightly more than two million tons, but some already have been taken over for the army and navy.

In most instances, except where required for actual government service, the ships, it was said, will be turned back to their owners for operation on government account subject at all times to any disposition the shipping board may direct.

The rates announced will cut sharply the present charter rate charged by American vessels for carrying government supplies. It is the intention, it is understood, to apply them later to any foreign ships chartered in the United States. The chartering will be in the hands of the shipping board's chartering commission.

COMMITTEE WILL INVESTIGATE USE OF GERMAN MONEY

Washington.—Inquiry by the House committee into whether German money has been used to influence Congress probably was proposed in a resolution sponsored by the rules committee and supported by the Democratic leaders.

Demands for an exhaustive inquiry overwhelmed house leaders from both sides while the rules committee in executive session was considering whether to report favorably one of the several resolutions introduced since Secretary Lansing made public Count von Bernstorff's message to Berlin asking authority to spend \$50,000 influencing Congress as it had been done before.

AIRPLANE AMBULANCE SUCCESSFULLY TESTED

Paris.—The airplane ambulance that has been tried out successfully in recent tests is the invention of Dr. Chassaigne, of the French military sanitary service, who represented a wounded passenger during the initial trials, occupying one of the two stretchers that are placed in the tail box of the machine behind the pilot. A successful test of the machine at one of the French airdromes was witnessed by Justin Godard.

START DRIVE FOR NEW LIBERTY LOAN

FIVE BILLION DOLLARS AND TEN MILLION SUBSCRIBERS IS GOAL SET.

MINIMUM \$3,000,000,000

Gigantic Machine is Set in Motion.—Banks, Newspapers, Commercial Organizations and Patriotic Societies Will Work For Success of Big Loan.

Washington.—The second liberty loan campaign opened Monday with which to carry on the war.

To obtain \$3,000,000,000 in subscriptions, the minimum set by treasury officials for the issue, a gigantic machine of many parts stands set in motion with the opening of the campaign. Fifty per cent greater than the first liberty loan, the present offering is the largest the American people ever have been called upon to absorb, and to make certain that it will be more than fully subscribed officials for months past have been perfecting the elaborate sales and publicity mechanism.

Five billion dollars and ten million subscribers—that is the goal to which officials hope to drive the campaign successfully during the next four weeks. The services of virtually every industry of the nation have been enlisted to bring about this result.

Secretary McAdoo opened the campaign formally with a speech in Cleveland, Ohio, the first of many he will deliver in a transcontinental tour which will take him into virtually every section of the country and keep him on the road until October 26, the day before the subscription books close.

More than 26,000 banks will cooperate in floating the huge issue. These, working under the guidance of the 12 federal reserve banks, regional headquarters for the loan, will be the treasury's first lieutenants.

The entire press of the country—daily newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines, trade papers, foreign language publications and farm papers—which contributed so largely to the success of the first issue, will work for the success of the second.

Chambers of commerce, boards of trade, manufacturers' associations and kindred organizations have pledged their active and unstinted efforts in the campaign.

Patriotic societies by the score have been enlisted, as well as church and school organizations, labor organizations, fraternal societies and school children.

The stage and the screen will do their part. Leading theatrical and moving picture stars have been filmed for a special number which will be displayed in virtually every moving picture theater in the country, while from behind the footlights of vaudeville and other theaters speakers will utilize daily the time between the acts to campaign for the loan.

COAL RETAILERS' PROFITS LIMITED BY ORDER ISSUED

Immediate Reduction to Consumer is Expected.

Washington.—Government control over the coal industry was made complete by an order of Fuel Administrator Garfield limiting the profits of retail coal and coke dealers throughout the country to a basis which is expected to bring about an immediate reduction in prices to the consumer.

The order directs that the retailers shall fix their prices so as to limit their gross margins over cost to the average of such gross margins during the year 1915, plus a maximum of 30 per cent of the 1915 margin, provided that in no case shall the average margin of the month of July this year be exceeded.

Local committees appointed by the federal fuel administrators in each state will see to it that the dealers comply with the order and the dealers themselves will be called upon to return sworn cost sheets showing the facts upon which they have based their prices.

Doctor Garfield selected 1915 as a normal year because the coal shortage which resulted in continued rises in prices did not begin until 1916. The additional 30 per cent is allowed to cover increased cost of doing business.

Prices already fixed by the government for coal at the mouth of the mine are near those charged in 1915, and with the jobbers' charge now limited to 25 cents a ton and the cost of transportation not materially increased, the consumer in every community should be ample to get coal of any description at approximately the price he paid in 1915.

LONDON DISTRICT IS AGAIN RAIDED BY AIRMEN

London.—The London district was again raided by German airmen. There is a circumstantial but unconfirmed report that one enemy machine was brought down. While there was a bright moon, there also was a slight mist and the raiders were invisible to persons in the streets, but from the sounds of the anti-craft guns in action the indications were that the raiders were moving over various quarters of the district.

W. A. EKENGREN



W. A. Ekengren, minister from Sweden to the United States, may become involved in the expose of violations of neutrality by Swedish officials, for the American government is making an investigation to determine whether Sweden has assisted German intrigue against the United States as she did against Argentina.

BRITISH HAVE GOOD SUCCESS

FIELD MARSHAL HAIG'S MEN ARE AGAIN STRIKING IN FLANDERS IN BIG DRIVE.

Veritable Inferno of Artillery Fire is Opened in Early Morning and at Evening Important Enemy Positions Had Been Riddled.

Field Marshal Haig's men again are striking in Flanders, and the force of their blow, like that of those that have preceded it, is meeting with good results on a front of nearly six miles.

Notwithstanding the necessity of carrying the battle to Crown Prince Rupprecht across uninviting ground—virtually a morass owing to recent rains and against the inevitable concrete and steel redoubts and woods and shell craters teeming with rapid-fire guns—the English, Scotch and Australian troops have snatched valuable vantage points from the Germans, but not without terrible opposition.

Location of New Drive.

Haig's new thrust was delivered from the base of front line positions captured and consolidated last week, before which the Germans held numerous vantage points of strategic value, barring the way to further inroads by the British or for harassing the British line by machine gun and rifle bullets.

As on previous occasion, Haig loosed a veritable inferno of artillery fire against the Germans before launching his attack in the early hours of Wednesday morning, and when night fell many important positions had been riddled of the enemy, but with the Germans at numerous other points savagely contesting the right of way.

Probably the most significant gain of the British, which the Germans assert was to a depth of two-thirds of a mile at certain points, was near Zonnebeke, to within a few hundred yards of the western outskirts of which village they penetrated, placing them about six miles from the railway running from Ostend through Roulers and Roubaix to Lille. The cutting of this line, which seems to be the objective of Field Marshal Haig, would seriously affect the transport of the Germans from their naval bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge to the south.

SERIOUS DISORDERS ARE OCCURRING IN ARGENTINE

Buenos Aires.—Serious disorders occurred in various parts of the capital as the result of an anti-German manifestation and strike agitations. As an outcome of the firing upon street cars by strikers or sympathizers, an inspector was killed and several persons were wounded. In sympathy with the anti-German demonstration of business houses in the city closed their doors.

BAKER ISSUES FIRST OFFICIAL WEEKLY STATEMENT

Washington.—The American government's first official statement concerning military operation in Europe, was issued by Secretary Baker, inaugurating a series which in time will be devoted largely to activities of the United States expeditionary forces. It says though ascendancy on the western front has passed definitely to the allies, they are content merely to wear down the enemy until the force of American army makes itself felt.

MANY LEADERS OF I. W. W. INDICTED

CHARGED WITH NATION-WIDE CONSPIRACY TO HAMPER GOVERNMENT.

W. B. HAYWOOD OF FIRST TAKEN

None But Members of I. W. W. Are Included in the Blanket Indictment.—Thirty-five of the Men Were Arrested During First Hour.

Chicago.—Formal return of a blanket indictment charging a nationwide conspiracy to hamper the government during the war, was made in the United States district court here against 166 leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World. Arrests speedily followed the return.

Almost before the court proceedings had reached the state of the discharge of the jury, deputy marshals were on their way to the local I. W. W. headquarters in automobiles, donated and driven by women, and quickly returned to the federal building bringing prisoners with them.

In the first hour 35 men were thus haled into the marshal's office and later were questioned by investigators for the department of justice.

Among the first to be taken into custody was William B. Haywood, secretary of the national organization of the I. W. W. who was questioned September 5 when the headquarters of the I. W. W. in various cities were raided by the government.

An explanatory statement issued by the government attorneys who have directed the investigation of the seditious conspiracy, the crime of which the men named in the indictments were accused, said:

"The prosecutions are under sections 6, 19 and 37 of the criminal code and under the espionage act. Only leaders in conspiracies of those personally culpable in connection with the perpetration of crimes against the United States are included as defendants."

To permit the sure arrest of the indicted men, no hint of their names was permitted to escape during the court proceedings.

None but members of the I. W. W. was named in the indictment, the government attorneys taking pains to specify that no others were touched.

GULF COAST SECTIONS EMERGING FROM STORM

New Orleans.—The gulf coast section of east Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and western Florida were emerging from the battering of the tropical hurricane which swept in from the Gulf of Mexico near Pilot Town, La. The course of the storm shifted after striking Pilot Town from northwest to northeast and sweeping across a narrow portion of southern Louisiana, missed New Orleans but struck Gulfport, Biloxi and the Mississippi coast section, swept through Mobile, where the wind reached a velocity of 96 miles an hour, and extended east beyond Pensacola, where according to latest reports received here, the wind was blowing 100 miles an hour.

HEAD-ON COLLISION KILLS 27, AND INJURES MANY

Kellyville, Okla.—Twenty-seven persons are known to have been killed and more than a score injured in a head-on collision between a west-bound St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train and an empty train, which had been used for transporting troops, one mile southwest of Kellyville. At 9 o'clock the bodies of seven white men, three Indians and 17 negroes had been taken from the wreckage of the passenger coaches, three of which were telescoped.

The passenger train is said to have been ordered to wait at a siding here for the empty troop train to pass, but for some reason pulled out of the station and met the eastbound train head-on at a bridge over Pole Cat creek.

U. S. COMMISSIONER NICHOLS ENDS LIFE AT RALEIGH

Raleigh, N. C.—United States Commissioner John Nichols, 84 years of age, at one time a member of Congress, shot himself through the back of the head in his office at the post-office building here and died a few minutes after he had been rushed to a local hospital. He left a note in his office, which read: "Old, poor and blind; what's the use of living?" He was said to have been the oldest Mason in North Carolina.

TRENCH AND CAMP TO APPEAR ABOUT OCTOBER 8

Washington.—Trench and Camp, the weekly newspaper to be printed for every army camp through nationwide co-operation of newspaper publishers, will make its first appearance about October 8. It was to have appeared a week earlier but arrangements of details in the far west made a postponement necessary. The paper will be published under the auspices of the national war council of the Y. M. C. A.

MANY PAPERS ARE HELD IN NEW YORK

ONLY A SMALL PACKAGE OF THE MEANS' LETTERS BROUGHT TO CONCORD.

CLERK NOW HAS "PAPERS"

Solicitor Hayden Says Papers in Rowan Clerk's Office Will Be of No Value to State or Means.

Salisbury.—"All the papers that were turned over to me by Mr. Dooling," says Solicitor Hayden Clement, "are now in the office of the clerk of the superior court of Rowan county and I am perfectly willing to show them to Mr. Means' attorneys at any time they desire to see them."

In a lengthy interview explaining the "papers," the solicitor states that the papers brought to North Carolina and turned over to him consist of one package of letters. He has not yet examined them, but is sure from what Mr. Dooling says they will be of no benefit to either the state or to Means.

The solicitor insists that Means' attorneys are trying to prevent Mr. Dooling from bringing certain papers to North Carolina under threat of seizure and that these papers are more damaging to Means than beneficial. He expresses anxiety over the prospects of betting these papers for the trial next month.

At the conclusion of the hearing at Gastonia the day before brought by E. T. Cansler, attorney for Gaston B. Means to have John T. Dooling, of the district attorney's office in New York appear before Judge Crine in Salisbury October 8 to answer charges of contempt of court, Judge Webb announced that he would make his decision later.

Attorneys for Means brought action for contempt of court against Mr. Dooling after he had refused, they charge, to deliver up papers as was demanded in the order of Judge Webb issued. The papers are those which were taken from Gaston Means' apartment in New York and are now supposed to be in the possession of the attorneys for the prosecution, also the alleged second will of J. C. King, former husband of Mrs. Maude A. King.

Solicitor Clement appeared for Mr. Dooling at the hearing and stated that he had affidavits from Mr. Dooling and witnesses from New York, stating that they had turned over to him (Mr. Clement) all papers in the case which they had brought into this state.

Solicitor Clement stated that the alleged second will was not among the papers. He declared that the contempt proceedings were brought to humiliate and intimidate witnesses who had voluntarily come from New York to appear for the state in the King-Means case. Stating that all the papers in the case were in his possession, he said that the attorneys for the defense were welcome to copies of any papers he might have, there being no disposition on the part of the state to withhold this information from them.

E. T. Cansler, of counsel for Means, stated that the defendant Means was only asking for his legal rights in demanding possession of these papers, which Mr. Cansler contended had been wrongfully taken and withheld and he stated that civil action had been taken in friendly spirit, that if the papers were in North Carolina he might have the right to see them.

He stated that the returns on Judge Webb's order showed that Mr. Dooling had refused to honor the order and should therefore be cited for contempt of court.

Child Crushed to Death.

Rocky Mount.—Little Jacob Leo Vick, the 9-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Vick, of this city, was crushed to death between two piles of lumber. The little fellow was playing alone at the time, and it seems that one of the piles of lumber fell over on him, killing him almost instantly.

University Has Over Thousand.

Chapel Hill.—At the end of its second week of work the University of North Carolina already has 1,938 students registered in the various courses. There has been only a very slight falling off in the attendance courses, the largest decline in attendance coming in the law, pharmacy and graduate departments, where the men are older. The medical department has enrolled nearly as many men as last year. The number of students this year who are planning to go into medicine is also large.

Croatians at Camp Jackson.

Camp Jackson, S. C.—A. H. McEachern and G. B. Sellers, members of Robeson county, N. C., local board No. 2, came to Columbia bringing with them 14 Cherokee Indians from that county, who had been selected for service in the national army. These were the first Indians to reach Camp Jackson. The Messrs. Sellers and McEachern said that they came along to explain the social status of the Indians to the officers at Camp Jackson. The coming of the Indians will give authorities another problem to solve.