

PRESIDENT IS STILL ACTIVE ON QUESTION OF PEACE IN EUROPE

Will Continue to Gather All Information Obtainable Through Diplomats.

POPE LOOKS TO U. S.

Message to President Indicates Germanic Powers Ready to Discuss Question.

Belligerents Must First Seek American Efforts.

Washington, Sept. 3.—President Wilson will continue to get all information obtainable through American diplomatic officers abroad regarding the attitude toward peace of the nations at war.

However, the United States will make no further effort to bring about peace in Europe until it receives information that its good offices will be welcomed by both sides in the conflict.

From the fact that the vatican is in close touch with Austria the construction placed by officials on the Pope's message was that the Germanic powers will be willing to discuss peace at this time.

All Must Be Willing. Statements by those in closest touch with the administration stated that similar word would have to be received from Great Britain and her Allies before the United States would make any further move.

President Wilson has made it clear several times he is anxious to see services to bring about peace still stands and that he will do everything possible to further the movement.

The Pope's message will not be made public by this government. Enough of the contents of the message is known, however, to give basis for indicating that Austria, Germany and Turkey are not averse to discussing peace.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor announced today that in a letter to an organization known as the Friends of Peace he had said labor leaders were keeping in constant touch with working men in all nations at war.

Mr. Gompers added that the American Federation of Labor at the proper time would do everything possible to aid in the accomplishment of peace.

Mr. Gompers has seen President Wilson within the past week but he refused today to say whether the question of peace had been discussed.

POPE BENEDICT IS PLEASED.

Has Faith That United States Can Bring About Negotiations. Rome, via Paris, Sept. 3.—Pope Benedict today expressed pleasure over the fact that the diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Germany to modify her submarine warfare. The pontiff said that President Wilson, having shown both groups of belligerents the fairness, firmness and good will of the American government, could now address them with authority and induce them to take the preliminary steps which would gradually lead to negotiations for peace.

His holiness said today he hoped everybody, both in Europe and the United States, would be convinced that his constant prayer is for the ending of the war and that his word in this direction is entirely disinterested, being inspired only by the teachings of Christ and his love of humanity. He added that he would be ready to give the whole support of the Catholic church to the person, institution or country that undertook the noble mission of ending the war.

ENGLAND SUFFERING MORE THAN GERMANY FROM BLOCKADE

Dr. Rathenau Says in Speech that Germany is No Longer Afflicted. London, September 3.—Dr. Walter Rathenau, president of the German General Electric Company, delivered a highly optimistic speech at a meeting of the company Friday regarding Germany's industrial and economic conditions, according to Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent.

Dr. Rathenau is quoted as saying: "Our anxiety concerning raw materials has vanished. The blockade no longer afflicts us. On the contrary, England who hoped to destroy us suffers the heaviest from her own blockade, while we, despite the blockade, are able to continue our immense work of producing unprecedented quantities of material. We see that England is depending on home production, we, depending on home production, have escaped economic embarrassment and are more foster the hope that brilliant subscriptions to the war loan will confirm our independence abroad."

RUSSIAN TROOPS THREATEN TO SPAN THE DVINA

Lennewada Bridgehead Claimed to Have Been Taken.

CRITICAL FOR RUSSIANS

If Germans Cross the River the Russians Would Be Compelled to Evacuate Riga and Possibly Lose Command to the Gulf

ACCEPTS IN PRINCIPLE PROPOSALS OF ALLIES

Athens, (via Paris), Sept. 3.—It is announced here that Serbia has accepted in principle the entente proposals for territorial concessions to Bulgaria with the reservation that the new Serbian frontier remain in contact with Greece in some part. The Greek chamber adjourns tomorrow until October 14.

London, Sept. 3.—The Germans in their official report today claim to have carried by assault the fortified bridgehead at Lennewada on the Dvina river between Friedrichstadt and Riga. This is considered for the Russians the most critical point on their whole front, for should the Germans succeed in crossing the Dvina Russians would be compelled to evacuate Riga and their position between Dvina and Vlna and even Southwest of the latter city would be jeopardized.

However, the Germans do not yet claim to have crossed the river, which is being defended by a reinforced army commanded by General Ruzsky, who stopped the previous German advance on the Baura river in front of Warsaw. Military critics believe that if the Russians fall here the German fleet would gain command of the gulf of Riga and by landing troops at Pernau considerably shorten the protracted march to Petrograd, which is understood to be the ultimate object of the German higher command.

In view of the importance of the battle raging along the lower Dvina, the fighting elsewhere loses some of its interest. Grodno, which the Russians evacuated, apparently proved an empty shell to the Germans as they captured only 400 prisoners. To the northwest of Vlna the Russians are on the offensive, and while the Germans say the Russian counter-attacks have been a complete failure, Petrograd says the counter-offensive seriously threatens the German left flank.

Center Still Retiring. The Russian center is still retiring (Continued on Page Eight)

SOLDIERS ENGAGE IN FIGHT WITH BANDITS

One Mexican is Killed and Three Are Captured.

Mexicans Fire Across Rio Grande at American Aeroplane and Later Turn Guns on Soldiers Guarding Brownsville.

Brownsville, Texas, September 3.—A detachment of the 12th United States Cavalry early tonight had a short fight with four Mexican bandits, one of whom was killed and the other three captured, about 12 miles north of here. None of the cavalymen was injured. The prisoners were taken to San Benito.

Two hundred cavalry and infantry commanded by Captain S. H. Hawkins of the third cavalry tonight are guarding the old stage coach road and the railroad leading to San Benito. Detachments are stationed at every bridge and crossing. Likewise irrigation and power plants throughout this region are guarded.

It was learned today that a band of twelve Mexicans crossed into Texas last night and robbed two Mexican stores at Ojo de Aguas. A detachment of United States cavalry arrived on the scene just as the last of the band stepped from a boat onto Mexican soil.

Safely across the river, the Mexicans jeered the troops and dared them to shoot. Mexicans on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande late today fired nearly a hundred shots at an American army aeroplane flying over Brownsville and then turned their guns against a squadron of American soldiers on guard at the Brownsville electric light plant. The soldiers got behind shelter and returned the fire. There were no casualties. United States soldiers stationed at (Continued on Page Eight)

BELIEVES NEGROES PLANNED ROBBERY

Dr. and Mrs. Mohr Were Both Victims of Conspiracy?

IS LATTER'S DEFENSE

Mrs. Mohr Accompanies Husband's Body to Cemetery—Weeps Convulsively—Miss Burger Gives Details of the Shooting.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 3.—The defense of Mrs. Elizabeth Tiffany Blair Mohr to the charge that in a jealous rage she plotted the death of her husband, will be that both Dr. C. Franklin Mohr and herself were victims of a conspiracy, unless present expectations are disappointed.

In an interview today, which was terminated when she lost her composure for the first time since her arrest, she declared her belief that the three negroes who now accuse her had planned to waylay Dr. Mohr and rob him. She holds that when they broke down under the grilling of the police, they hoped to mitigate their punishment by representing that they had been incited by her on promise of a reward.

The body of Dr. Mohr today was placed in a receiving tomb at Swan Point cemetery after brief ceremonies at the Mohr home in the presence of several relatives and neighbors. Mrs. Mohr and her two children, Charles Franklin, Jr., and Virginia Blair, were present and accompanied the body to the cemetery.

Mrs. Mohr did not look at the body. Only once did she show any emotion. Then for a few moments as she stood near the casket, she wept convulsively. Miss Emily G. Burger, the doctor's secretary, jealousy of whom, it is alleged, inspired the crime, has not yet been told of the death of her employer. She is at the hospital recovering from bullet wounds received while on the automobile ride with Dr. Mohr. After visiting her today, her brother-in-law, George Rooke, said her feelings for the physician were such that knowledge of his death would kill her.

"For a long time," he said, "Miss Burger did all in her power to reunite Dr. Mohr and his wife. She found that he was bitter against Mrs. Mohr and would not entertain any such idea." Miss Burger gave Rooke a statement which was in substance as follows: "Details of the Shooting: "Dr. Mohr was suspicious during the ride. Healls ran the machine from the Stewart street office at a high rate of speed. Several times the doctor remarked about it. "We did not stop until the chauffeur brought the machine under the trees on the Washington road. George then switched off the headlights and turned on the sidelights, remarking 'I am having trouble with the gas.' "We sat in the tenebrous of the machine and neither questioned him. "I was startled by the first shot but thought it was the car back-firing. A second shot did not make me feel any danger. Then three successive shots caused me to feel pain behind my ear and in my shoulder but even then I did not realize that I was wounded and thought that some accident had occurred to the car. "I jumped up when I saw the blood streaming from Dr. Mohr's wounds, but all this time I had no idea of the (Continued on Page Eight)

Many Importers Mistaken. A statement issued tonight by the State Department revealed that Ambassador Page at London had been informed of these conferences and told that an answer might be expected at a later date to his informal inquiry as to what treatment would be accorded applications for shipment permits made through the department's foreign trade advisers as unofficial representatives of Americans owning millions of dollars' worth of merchandise now held up at Rotterdam.

In its statement the department says: "Many importers are laboring under a mistaken impression in regard to Great Britain's attitude touching the bringing forward of goods of German origin. They seem to believe that goods contracted for prior to March 1 with legal liability of payment are now freely coming forward and that applications will be received by the British embassy at this capital. This is an error. "The American consul general at London informed the department that attorneys on the ground were obtaining permits for such goods upon certain conditions which were not specifically stated. "The department is now sending a cablegram to Ambassador Page at London stating that the American importers not represented by private attorneys in London feel that they should receive notice of any relaxation of the application of the British order in council in regard to goods owned by them in Rotterdam and are now entitled to full information as to whether their applications would be received in London or by the British embassy here through the unofficial aid of the foreign trade advisers."

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY CONSIDERED MONOPOLY

Brief is Filed in Government Anti-Trust Suit.

Proceeds Upon Same Theory of Law as That Filed in the Supreme Court Against the Harvester Company Last Spring.

Baltimore, Sept. 3.—A brief on behalf of the government in its anti-trust suit against the American Can Company was filed in the United States district court here today by the Department of Justice officials. The document proceeds upon the same theory of the law as the brief filed last spring in the Supreme Court in the Harvester case.

SUIT INSTITUTED LAST YEAR. Brief Filed Yesterday is in Support of the Complaint. Washington, Sept. 3.—The anti-trust suit against the American Can Company charging it with being a monopoly in restraint of trade, was instituted last year and voluminous testimony has been taken since. The brief filed today is in support of the complaint and declares that the American company is not a natural growth but an artificial combination which controls more than 50 per cent of the trade. The government contends that such a construction, on the one hand, will preserve from undue restraint the free action of competition in interstate commerce which was the purpose of the act, and on the other hand, will give full scope to business development by every normal and legitimate means and will in no manner interfere with the creation of business units large enough to obtain the highest economic efficiency.

German Chancellor and Minister He Overcame in Arabic Case.



Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor of Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN MAY RELAX HER ORDERS

And Permit Shipment of German Goods to America.

RESULT OF CONFERENCE

Definite Announcement of Conditions Expected Within Few Days at Washington—Statement Issued by State Department.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Conferences now in progress between Great Britain and France in regard to trade out of neutral European ports, are expected to result in a definite announcement of conditions under which Great Britain will relax its orders in council to permit the shipment of German or Austrian-made goods to the United States. A statement issued tonight by the State Department revealed that Ambassador Page at London had been informed of these conferences and told that an answer might be expected at a later date to his informal inquiry as to what treatment would be accorded applications for shipment permits made through the department's foreign trade advisers as unofficial representatives of Americans owning millions of dollars' worth of merchandise now held up at Rotterdam.

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Along the rest of the eastern line fierce fighting is continuing at various points. Northwest and west of Vlna the Russians have been making counter attacks but the Germans claim that this Russian offensive undertaken in an attempt to arrest the Teutonic advance, has resulted in failure. Vienna announces that at several points near the Galician frontier, the Russians again are offering resistance along the entire front. In the western theatre there has been at many points violent cannonading. On the Austro-Italian frontier the main activity has been in the Tolmine district where, Vienna asserts, an attack against the bridgehead was repulsed. It is announced in Athens that Serbia has accepted in principle the proposals made by the entente powers for territorial concessions to Bulgaria. Serbia is said to have made the reservation that her new frontier remain in contact with Greece in some part. According to a semi-official announcement from Nish, the Serbian reply will be presented at an early date. The efforts of the Pope in behalf of peace continue to be an absorbing topic. The pontiff has expressed the belief that the United States is now in a position to address groups of belligerents in the matter of peace with the probability of inducing them to take the preliminary steps which would lead to negotiations for the ending of the war. In London the rumors of peace overtures are exciting considerable interest but it is authoritatively stated that the rumors have no foundation in any step taken by the British government or in any statement issued in London from authoritative sources. It is added that England has no intention of making at present any concessions other than those enumerated in President Aquilino's speech on November 9th when he said: "The irreducible minimum of terms included the restoration of Belgium, security for France against aggression, the rights of existence for small nations and the overthrow of the Prussian military machine."

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—William Howard Taft, who as president of the United States broke ground for the Panama-Pacific Exposition four years ago, tonight burned the exposition mortgage in a ceremony which symbolized payment of all indebtedness. The ashes were cast to the winds from an illuminating aeroplane.

War News at a Glance

The great battle being waged in Courland, upon the outcome of which hinges the fate of the important Russian port of Riga, at present a closed gate to a possible German advance on Petrograd, is the dominant feature of the latest war news. Further success by the Germans in their attempt to force a crossing of the Dvina river is reported from Berlin, but the Russians are defending this most crucial line stubbornly. Along the rest of the eastern line fierce fighting is continuing at various points. Northwest and west of Vlna the Russians have been making counter attacks but the Germans claim that this Russian offensive undertaken in an attempt to arrest the Teutonic advance, has resulted in failure. Vienna announces that at several points near the Galician frontier, the Russians again are offering resistance along the entire front. In the western theatre there has been at many points violent cannonading. On the Austro-Italian frontier the main activity has been in the Tolmine district where, Vienna asserts, an attack against the bridgehead was repulsed. It is announced in Athens that Serbia has accepted in principle the proposals made by the entente powers for territorial concessions to Bulgaria. Serbia is said to have made the reservation that her new frontier remain in contact with Greece in some part. According to a semi-official announcement from Nish, the Serbian reply will be presented at an early date. The efforts of the Pope in behalf of peace continue to be an absorbing topic. The pontiff has expressed the belief that the United States is now in a position to address groups of belligerents in the matter of peace with the probability of inducing them to take the preliminary steps which would lead to negotiations for the ending of the war. In London the rumors of peace overtures are exciting considerable interest but it is authoritatively stated that the rumors have no foundation in any step taken by the British government or in any statement issued in London from authoritative sources. It is added that England has no intention of making at present any concessions other than those enumerated in President Aquilino's speech on November 9th when he said: "The irreducible minimum of terms included the restoration of Belgium, security for France against aggression, the rights of existence for small nations and the overthrow of the Prussian military machine."

BIG SECRET LOAN MADE TO BRITAIN?

To Temporarily Correct Exchange Rate on Sterling.

WALL STREET REPORT

The Amount is Said to Have Been From Fifty to Hundred Million Dollars—Exchange Rate Makes Spectacular Rise.

New York, Sept. 3.—All indications today tended to confirm a report current in Wall Street that Great Britain had borrowed from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 temporarily, in this market to correct the exchange rate on sterling until such time as her commissioners shall reach New York and consummate negotiations looking toward the flotation of a much larger credit loan here. There was no confirmation or denial of this report by the big men of New York's financial world. Two of the shipments of collateral on which this preliminary loan was issued, totaling about \$55,000,000, were brought from Great Britain to Halifax, it was reported, aboard British men-of-war and shipped thence to New York with about \$40,000,000 in gold within the past 30 days. The other securities were said to have arrived here yesterday on the Adriatic and St. Paul. Spurred by an unseen stimulant, rates rallied in a spectacular manner today, sterling soaring ten cents or more at the opening of the market. They fell back later, but on the day's transactions a substantial gain of three and one-half cents was recorded. Sterling closed at \$4.66. Conservative estimates of Great Britain's needs here in the form of credit placed the sum today at a minimum of half a billion dollars with twice that sum mentioned as an outside total. A billion dollar loan if floated would not, it is thought, be raised on a huge issue. But a half billion dollar loan, it was thought, might be floated. To furnish this staggering sum, it was said, the bankers of all the chief cities of the country would be called on to participate. All reserve centers and some cities where there are no reserve banks would be represented in conference with New York. They would be asked to contribute their (Continued on Page Eight)

THIRTY MILLIONS TO TAKE CARE OF THE COTTON CROP

Reserve Board and Secretary McAdoo Take Definite Steps to Aid Growers.

OTHER CROPS INCLUDED

Government Will Extend Aid, if Necessary to Handle Any Staple Crops.

Washington, September 3.—Definite steps were taken today by the Federal Reserve Board and Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury Department, to extend aid to cotton producers of the South and to clear the way for handling the fall crop without the uncertainty and difficulty experienced last year.

The board issued new regulations authorizing Federal reserve banks to give special re-discount rates on promissory notes secured by warehouse receipts for staple agricultural products with the restriction that member banks must not charge more than six per cent to the borrower. Secretary McAdoo announced he would soon deposit \$5,000,000 in gold as an initial deposit in each of the Federal reserve banks at Richmond, Atlanta and Dallas. Fifteen million dollars more is to be deposited. In a statement he said that if conditions showed the need of deposits elsewhere to aid in handling any other crop, he would extend similar government aid.

Applies to Other Crops, Too. The new regulations are broad enough to apply to all staple readily marketable crops but it is well known that the cotton crop is the one which has given concern of late. The board announced that the reserve banks in Atlanta and Dallas already had requested a discount rate of 3 per cent, on the sort of paper mentioned in the regulations.

The announcements tonight followed meetings that have occupied the time of the board and Mr. McAdoo most of the last two days. Although when the Secretary originally proposed deposits of government funds in Southern reserve banks alone, many months ago, the plan was not favored by several members of the board, it was not opposed during the recent discussions. Some members indicated, however, that as the total cotton crop probably would be worth about \$800,000,000, they did not think \$30,000,000 would go far towards handling it.

Practically the Same as Announced by Mr. McAdoo Recently. (Speaks in Detail.) Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo declared today to deposit \$30,000,000 in gold in the Federal Reserve banks at Richmond, Atlanta and Dallas to assist the cotton producers of the South. He ordered \$15,000,000 sent to the banks immediately, \$5,000,000 to each as the initial deposit. Mr. McAdoo several days ago announced that he would deposit the \$30,000,000 in the \$500,000 to aid cotton growers if it became necessary. He determined today that the step would be advisable. The scheme is the same as announced, except that Mr. McAdoo decided that it would be better to place the money with the Federal Reserve banks instead of the member banks of the Federal Reserve system. The Federal Reserve Board today adopted regulations whereby all National banks and state banks which are members of the Federal Reserve system may lend money to farmers and others on notes secured by cotton which is properly warehoused and insured, and have the notes re-discounted by the Federal Reserve banks. The rate of interest charged, including commissions, must not exceed 6 per cent. The notes must not run for more than 90 days. Mr. McAdoo intends to take the \$30,000,000 in gold from the fund of gold coin and gold certificates in the United States Treasury and the sub-treasuries. The Treasury statement of Thursday shows the fund of gold coin to be \$60,995,508.99, and the fund of gold certificates to be \$29,947,240. How Farmer Gets Money. To illustrate how the proposed relief is available to the cotton producer, the following is given as an example: A borrower asks his local bank for a loan on his note, secured by warehouse receipts for cotton. If the bank is satisfied that the cotton is in a responsible warehouse, properly insured, and that the note is good, it may make the loan. If the local bank charges the borrower a rate of interest, including commission, not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, it may endorse the note over to the Federal Reserve bank of its district, and the Federal Reserve bank may advance to the local bank the full amount of the loan. That the rate of interest which the Federal Reserve bank will charge the local bank will be sufficiently low, say 3 per cent, to enable the local bank to make loans at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, and have a liberal margin of profit on such transactions. It must not be inferred that the regulations adopted by the Federal Reserve board concerning commodity loans apply only to cotton. These regulations apply to all non-perishable and staple commodities in all parts of the country and like credit facilities (Continued on Page Eight)