

RUSSIANS ADVANCING NEARER LEMBERG ON THE GALICIAN FRONT

Town of Halicz Already in Flames
is Being Stubbornly De-
fended by Teutons.

BEING HEAVILY BOMBARDED

Over 20,000 Rumanian Prisoners
Taken by Germans and Bulgars
in Fall of Turtukai.

MORE THAN 100 GUNS TAKEN

Heavy Fighting Continues South
of the Somme River.

In Galicia the Russians are still actively in quest of Lemberg, keeping up their pressure against the Austro-Germans westward from the regions of Brezany and Halicz. Near Brezany the Russians have driven back the Teutons from fortified positions and advanced to the Narauivka river, a tributary of the Gniva Lipa, and at some points have crossed the stream. Near Halicz the railway line has been cut by the Russians, who now are heavily bombarding Halicz, which, although in flames, the forces of the Central Powers are still stubbornly defending.

In Wednesday's fighting in the Halicz sector, 5,645 officers and men of the Teutonic allies were made prisoner. Both Berlin and Vienna admit retreats between the Zlota Lipa and Dneister rivers.

Further Advance by Rumanians.
Likewise Vienna concedes a retreat of the Austrian forces before the Rumanians near Olah Toplitza, in Eastern Transylvania 20 miles from the Rumanian border. The retreat was made in the face of a threatened enveloping movement. To the southeast of this same region the Rumanians have occupied the Geyrgyo-Ditro-Orsova pass.

520,000 Rumanian Prisoners.
In the capture of Turtukai fortress the Germans and Bulgarians took more than 20,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns, according to Berlin. Bucharest says the fighting in this vicinity is of great violence and that the losses on both sides have been heavy.

The Russians in Turkish Armenia, near Ognout, continue to drive the Turks from their strong mountain defenses, according to Petrograd, and also have put down a Turkish offensive west of Erzingan and the Manan donian front and in the Austro-Italian theatre the fighting is still being done mainly by means of artillery.

In German East Africa two additional ports—Kilwa Kivine and Kilwa Kivine—south of Dar-Es-Salaam, have surrendered to the British.

French Make Gains.
The infantry of the belligerents in the Somme region of France was inactive Thursday except south of the river, where the French, to the east of Bellecourt, captured elements of the German army and brought forward their front more in alignment with their newly acquired line running through Belloy-En-Santerre and Berny-En-Santerre.

The day, however, was a continuation of the violent bombardments which always precede attempts at French advances by the Entente Allies. In addition great aerial activity was shown by French and British aerial squadrons in bombarding points of strategic importance behind the German lines.

Unable to Counter Attack.
South of the Somme so violent was the French artillery fire that under it the Germans were unable to make their customary counter attacks, according to Paris.

The Germans are heavily shelling the French in the old first line German trenches, a mile in length, between the Nau-Chapitre region and the town of Chronos, in the Verdun sector, which were taken by the French Wednesday night.

MORE THAN 20,000 RUMANIAN PRISONERS ARE CAPTURED
Berlin, Sept. 7 (via London).—More than 20,000 Rumanians were taken prisoners when Bulgarian and German troops captured the Rumanian fortress of Turtukai, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters.

GERMANY PLANNING FOR A TRADE WAR

Preparing Herself to Actively
Meet Competition of Allies
After the Struggle.

MANY SHIPS BEING BUILT

Plans Being Made to Re-Equip Manu-
facturing Plants With Machinery
of Maximum Efficiency,
Reports Say.

Washington, September 7.—Germany's plans for rehabilitating her foreign and domestic trade are not being made without regard for the trade war her enemies propose to wage when the armed conflict is ended. Official dispatches received here today telling of Germany's plans make it certain that the allied trade drive will be met with the active competition of Germany.

While industrial Germany is reported as regarding lightly the threat of a trade war there are many evidences of the physical preparations being made to meet it. Large numbers of freight and passenger ships are being built, the reports say, and plans are being made on an immense scale to re-equip manufacturing plants with machinery of maximum efficiency. One effect of the war, as seen in Germany, has been to improve processes and cheapen production.

Wide publicity recently has been given in Germany, the reports say, to a combination of several leading dye-stuff and chemical concerns in the interest of better equipment and increased efficiency to meet the new commercial competition. Standardization of factory processes and questions of marketing and raw products are among the foremost considerations.

Recently, it was announced in Germany, the Krupp acquired several large and valuable mining properties in different parts of the empire, and made plans for large extensions of its business with increased supplies of coal, copper and other ores.

BEGINS TO SELECT MEN
FOR TARIFF COMMISSION

President Does Not Wait Until the Bill
Becomes a Law.

Washington, Sept. 7.—While Congress was still debating the Revenue bill, creating a tariff commission, President Wilson today began the work of selecting the five men to compose the commission. Among those under consideration are F. M. Halstead, chief of the customs bureau in the Treasury Department; E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Commerce Department, and Professor F. W. Taussig, of Harvard University, a political economist and tariff authority.

PLATFORM IS ADOPTED BY THE SUFFRAGISTS

May Submit Federal Amendment
to State Legislatures.

Plan of Campaign Outlined by National
Association—Propose to Raise \$1,000,000 by October of Next
Year.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 7.—After a long debate which carried the afternoon session of the convention well into the evening, the National American Woman Suffrage Association today adopted a platform outlining its plan of campaign for securing the submission of the Federal Suffrage amendment to the state legislatures for ratification.

It was decided that the next annual convention in 1917 be held in March or "thereabouts," that a lobby be associated at Washington and that the association conduct a nation-wide campaign of education, agitation, organization and publicity in support of the Federal amendment. A million dollar campaign fund is to be raised between October, this year, and October, 1917.

It was further agreed by the convention that no state association shall ask the legislature of its state for the submission of an amendment or referendum to the people until the National Board or Executive Council of the Association shall have been given the opportunity to investigate conditions and give consent.

The platform was adopted without amendment, after parliamentary tilts. Debate on the resolution of President Carrie Chapman Catt, presented yesterday, which interprets the constitution to mean that the submission of the Federal amendment is the immediate and principal aim of the association and that all state work is merely in preparation to that end, followed. Many of the delegates became weary

TREATY RATIFIED FOR PURCHASE OF THE DANISH ISLES

Favorable Action Taken by Senate
With Less Than Half a Dozen
Votes Against It.

URGED BY ADMINISTRATION

Ratification by This Country May
Have Much Influence on Situa-
tion in Denmark.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The treaty providing for the purchase from Denmark of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000 was ratified by the Senate tonight by more than a two-thirds vote. There was no roll call and less than half a dozen senators, including Senators Norris, Jones and Clapp, voted against it.

Favorable action on the treaty at this session of Congress had been strongly urged by the administration, particularly because of the influence it might have upon the situation in Denmark where the lower house of parliament has approved it and a fight is being made for ratification in the upper house.

Re-Convenes Without Invocation.
The vote tonight followed several hours of debate in executive session while the Senate was awaiting the conference report on the Emergency Revenue bill, the only obstacle to adjournment of Congress. Finding that no serious opposition developed administration leaders arranged for a recess from 8:15 to 8:30 o'clock to round up a quorum and force final action. By mistake adjournment instead of a recess was taken, causing a few minutes delay while the sergeant-at-arms looked for a minister to offer the invocation required under the rules, but when no minister was to be found a precedent was established by dispensing with the invocation and voting began soon afterward.

An amendment by Senator Norris to increase the purchase price from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 was defeated by an overwhelming vote, and the treaty was approved just as it was signed by Secretary Lansing and Minister Brun in New York, August 4th.

Negotiations Cover Half Century.

Negotiations for the purchase of the islands, a little group east of Porto Rico, have been in progress intermittently for half a century. Because of their strategic value, particularly since the construction of the Panama Canal, the American government has been anxious to acquire them but to prevent the islands from falling into the hands of any foreign power. German interference was credited with blocking negotiations on the subject in 1902 after the United States Senate had ratified a treaty.

Practically nothing was known about the recent conferences between Secretary Lansing and Minister Brun, and there was no announcement of the fact that the negotiations had been renewed until shortly before the pact was signed. Even so, the terms of the purchase were kept secret until one of the confidential copies of the treaty sent to the Senate had disappeared and its substance published.

Political Crisis in Denmark.

In Denmark the treaty has developed a political crisis that may result in a new general election of members of parliament and re-organization of the cabinet.

Under the terms of the treaty Denmark would sell to the United States the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, together with adjacent islands and rocks.

St. Thomas and St. John are a part of the Virgin islands, so named by Christopher Columbus. St. Thomas, an important coaling station and depot of trade with the excellent harbor, is 12 miles long and west and from one to three miles broad. The only article of export is bay rum.

St. John is eight miles long east and west and of irregular breadth. Its area is about 40 square miles. It occupies an excellent position near St. Thomas and its port of Coral Bay on the east side is said to be the best harbor of refuge from cyclones in the Antilles.

St. Croix, also named by Columbus, is 18 miles long, of irregular breadth, and contains 51,890 acres, of which over 16,000 acres are devoted to the cultivation of sugar.

PRESENT SESSION OF CONGRESS WILL END THIS MORNING

Both Houses Last Night Adopted
a Resolution for Adjournment
at Ten O'Clock.

AFTER 9 MONTHS' SESSION

Conference Report on Revenue Bill
Approved and Measure Goes
to President Today.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Congress will adjourn tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. After nine months devoted to legislation, both Houses held protracted sessions tonight to wind up their affairs by approving the conference agreement on the emergency revenue bill to raise approximately \$300,000,000, desired by the administration to meet the extraordinary appropriations for national defense and the Mexican emergency.

Only the physical impossibility of enrolling the revenue measure in time for the President's approval before tomorrow morning, prevents final adjournment tonight, despite the warning protests of members of both houses who threatened, but did not execute the threats, to prolong the session by demands for action on measures which were forced over until December.

Scores of Members Leave.
Leaders of the Senate and House agreed upon a concurrent resolution to adjourn at 10 o'clock in the morning and scores of members left town on midnight trains eager to reach their homes for participation in the national political campaign.

The last appropriation measure, the General Deficiency bill, was adopted by both houses while waiting for the conference report on the Revenue bill and the Senate ratified the Danish treaty to provide for purchase of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000. The corrupt practices bill, to limit campaign expenditures, and an immigration bill, which President Wilson had announced he would veto if passed, were put aside and will be taken up and pressed to a vote early in the December session.

Provisions of Revenue Bill.

The Revenue bill, as it will go to President Wilson for approval tomorrow, contains drastic provisions empowering the President to retaliate against foreign interference with American commerce, creates a non-partisan tariff commission, increases the duties on dyestuffs to encourage their manufacture in the United States, provides means to prevent "dumping" of foreign goods into American markets after the war, and provides for income, inheritance, munitions, corporation stock, liquor and miscellaneous internal revenue taxes.

Gardner Charges Hypocrisy.

During consideration of the report in the Senate Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, protested vigorously against elimination by the conference committee of a retaliatory provision against

GRADUAL MODIFICATION OF BLOCKADE EXPECTED

This as Result of Reprisal Provis-
ions of Revenue Bill.

Some Officials Believe Passage of This
Legislation Already Has Had Soft-
ening Effect on the Al-
lies' Attitude.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The expectation of officials here is that any change the Allies may decide to make as a result of the trade reprisal provisions in the Revenue bill will be made gradually rather than in the form of a blanket modification of the blockade.

By exercising greater leniency in cases of detained cargoes, by less rigorously enforcing the blacklist, by permitting mails to pass through more quickly, and by similar means, it is pointed out, a great part of the annoyance to Americans could be eliminated without a formal acknowledgment of defeat in the diplomatic controversy.

Some officials believe passage of the legislation already has had a softening effect on the Allied attitude toward American trade interests. Official and unofficial dispatches from London in the past few days, they point out, have not reflected such an uncompromising sentiment as has ever been apparent heretofore. With the retaliatory authority in the hands of the President, officials predict, the Allies will realize more fully what sweeping effects their restrictive measures have had on this side of the Atlantic and important modifications quietly will be put into effect.

Just that, it is understood, was the purpose which the State Department hoped to accomplish by proposing legislative action.

SECRETARY BAKER SPENDS BUSY DAY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Congressman Small and Dr. Poteat
Also Speak at Greensboro's
"Conservation Dinner."

GIVES HIGH POINT A CALL

Secretary of War Addresses Large
Political Gathering at Win-
ston-Salem.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 7.—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker was the honor guest and principal speaker at the "Conservation Dinner" given by the chamber of commerce here tonight. Other speakers present were Dr. W. L. Poteat, of Wake Forest College, and Congressman John H. Small. Mr. Baker arrived from Washington this morning, took breakfast with A. L. Brooks, visited Guilford battleground, then went to Winston-Salem where he spoke on political lines, then to High Point and back here for dinner in the State Normal College dining room this evening. He returned to Washington on a late train.

Fifty students of the State Normal College served the elegant dinner in a most acceptable manner, and there was prolonged applause when they marched from the dining hall in two lines by either aisle.

Toastmaster A. L. Brooks proposed a toast to the President of the United States which was responded to with great enthusiasm, as was the toast to Secretary Baker a few minutes later. The diners then rose and sang "Carolina," the chorus of which was sung by several hundred men.

Behind Secretary Baker, as he spoke, was a large National flag, while he faced the North Carolina colors. He congratulated the college and chamber of commerce upon bringing together such a large company of men. Chambers of commerce were described as one of the Nation's greatest progressive and organizing forces.

"Human Conservation."

The speaker's subject was "Human Conservation." Two-thirds of the world's people, he said, still live in houses of bamboo, and he illustrated how many of the world's people still live in a primitive condition and use primitive tools.

Civilization he defined as the giving up of some liberties for the good of the people as a whole. In primitive countries questions are settled by fighting, while in civilized communities they are settled by common agreement or concessions or by organized government.

Changes of present means of living and conditions in the larger cities were discussed.

His reference to the child labor law received applause. The speaker wanted the health and minds of men conserved, but hoped that neither he nor any of his successors in office would be called upon to rally these men to the defense of the nation against a foreign foe.

One of his epigrams was that if a man wants to do a thing all at once he is a radical; if he wants to put it off he is a conservative.

He urged playgrounds and parks and declared there must be recreation for the men and women who do the world's work. He urged the restoration of the neighborhood control.

The resolutions made by the speaker that could be considered of a political nature were his declaration that the water power of the country should be owned by the government for the benefit of all the people and that Congress just adjourning had put into law nearly all of the progressive platform of four years ago.

It was 11 o'clock when Secretary Baker concluded. The banquets then sang "America," after which diplomatic victories, saying that the greatest military nation that the world has ever seen had admitted herself in error and conformed to the dictation of Wilson.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN BEING MUSTERED OUT OF FEDERAL SERVICE

INQUIRY MADE INTO 'FERTILIZER TRUST'

Methods of Competition Found to
be Detrimental to Smaller In-
dependent Concerns.

WILL MODIFY PRACTICES

Small Firms Actually Operated by
Larger Concerns Will Hereafter
be Fully Identified With
Parent Interests.

Washington, Sept. 7.—"Independent" firms in the fertilizer industry actually operated by larger concerns, or the so-called "fertilizer trust," will hereafter be fully identified with the parent interests, according to a report made public today by the Federal Trade Commission which has been investigating the fertilizer situation. The report says the companies concerned have agreed to show their various relationships on their containers and letter heads.

The commission's investigation was made in compliance with resolutions introduced last year by Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, whom farmers had complained regarding the high price of fertilizer, \$150,000,000 worth of which was consumed by the American farmers in 1914. In a letter of submission to the Senate, accompanying the report, the commission asserts that there are in the United States 800 concerns operating some 1,200 plants, but that seven of the large companies, the largest being the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and the American Agricultural Chemical Company, control 55 per cent of the total output. It is asserted that the prices paid by farmers for mixed fertilizers have been high in comparison with the cost of the constituent elements, partly because of credit conditions and expensive distributing methods of the large companies.

Credit Conditions Burdensome.
"Credit conditions affecting farmers," the letter continues, "are so burdensome that some action, legislative or otherwise, should be taken to remedy them. Any action that would reduce the high interest rates on agricultural credits, particularly the short time loans, would tend to reduce the farmers' prices both on fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizer."

By the practice of concealing the identity of controlled companies, which the commission has scheduled in having discontinued, the large corporations are said in the report to have been enabled to get more dealers in a given locality and thus increase their sales to the detriment of the smaller companies. In addition, it has enabled them to benefit financially from business which they could not get under their own names; to sell to farmers who are dissatisfied with the same

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Twelve Regiments, Comprising
Over 15,000 Men, to be Dis-
charged Soon as Practicable.

ALREADY IN HOME STATES

Paratyphoid Epidemic Delaying
Discharge of Members of 14th
New York Infantry.

OTHERS TO GO TO BORDEE

Troops in Mobilization Camps to
be Moved When Ready.

Washington, September 7.—Orders were issued by the War Department today for the discharge from Federal service as soon as practicable, of 12 National Guard regiments, comprising about 15,000 men recently withdrawn to their home states from the Mexican border, and a number of smaller organizations of some 1,500 college and university students.

Paratyphoid Epidemic.
Orders for the mustering of additional units are expected to follow soon. The first regiment to leave the Federal service will be the 14th New York Infantry, now at camp near Fishkill, N. Y., which will go as soon as its members are freed from danger of paratyphoid contagion.

A number of cases of the disease already have been reported in that regiment, and it will be held as a matter of precaution in the camp until the infection has been eradicated. Surgeon General Gorgas said today a vigorous campaign against the disease was being waged and that he expected to see it stamped out promptly. A special paratyphoid serum is being manufactured and special precautions are taken to prevent the infection from spreading. There are about 40,000 guardsmen still in State mobilization camps and these probably will be dispatched to the border very soon to relieve men now serving there. Secretary Baker favors giving all the state troops a chance for the training to be acquired on the patrol line.

Withdrawal from Mexico?
Today's orders were construed by some officials as a preliminary move to the withdrawal of General Pershing's regulars from Mexico. Officers of the general staff insisted, however, that the release of the guardsmen resulted principally from the improving conditions on the border.

The original order for all guardsmen in the Federal service to move to the border as soon as possible, a request held in abeyance by General Funston's request, received by the department when the railroad strike was imminent, has not been revoked. Secretary Baker is expected to lift the suspension shortly and permit the troops waiting in mobilization camps to move as soon as they are ready.

The order releasing the college men requires them to go to their home mobilization camps for mustering out and resuming their statuses in the state guards.

FORD SUES THE CHICAGO
TRIBUNE FOR \$1,000,000.

Asks Compensation for Personal Dam-
ages as Result of Editorial.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Suit for \$1,000,000 was filed by Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer, against the Chicago Tribune in the United States district court here today. Mr. Ford asks for personal damages as compensation for an editorial printed in the Tribune June 23, which, it is charged, called Ford an "anarchist."

The bill charges that the Tribune "sought to bring the plaintiff into public hatred, contempt, ridicule and financial injury," by publishing the editorial.

The editorial, it is charged, referred to Mr. Ford as "ignorant, a deluded human being," and "an anarchistic enemy to the nation which protects him in his wealth."

The editorial also charged that employees of Mr. Ford's would lose their positions if they went to the border as members of the National Guard.

CONSULS ASKED TO FORWARD
ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Investigation as to Sinking of Vessels
With Americans Aboard.

Washington, Sept. 7.—American consuls at Glasgow and Barcelona were directed today to forward all available information regarding the sinking of the British steamer Kelvinia, from which 23 Americans were rescued, and the Italian bark Stella Del Mare, which had two "presumed" Americans among her crew. The State Department asked particularly whether the Kelvinia was sunk by a torpedo or mine and for the circumstances of the alleged submarine attack upon the Italian vessel.

CROCKER LAND PARTY IS RETURNING SAFELY

Exploring Ship Cluett Reaches
Battle Harbor, Labrador.

No "Crocker Land" Was Found by the
Expedition—Admiral Peary Was
Apparently Deceived by
a Mirage.

Battle Harbor, Labrador, Sept. 7.—The exploring ship George B. Cluett, bearing the Crocker Land Expedition, headed by Donald B. McMillan, entered Battle Harbor today.

Donald B. McMillan, the Arctic explorer, left New York July 2, 1913, in search of "Crocker Land."

With the explorer went Ensign Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N., engineer and physicist; W. E. Ekblaw, geologist and botanist; Maurice O. Tanquary, zoologist; Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, surgeon; and Jerome Lee Allan, wireless operator.

After establishing their base at Etah in the spring of 1914, McMillan and Ensign Green made a dash of 130 miles across the Polar ice to the supposed Crocker land, which Admiral Peary after returning from the North Pole said he thought he had seen. Led on by the mirage that apparently had deceived Peary, they were continued in the location described by Peary. They then returned, Ensign Green having barely escaped death in an avalanche of snow. Within 24 hours after they had left the ice field on which they had traveled for days, according to reports sent by McMillan to civilization, became a seething, boiling mass of ice.

McMillan then attempted a particularly dangerous journey across the ice to Finlay land, 1,400 miles away. For many months nothing was heard from him and in July, 1915, the schooner George B. Cluett left St. Johns, N. (Continued on Page Two.)