THE WEATHER
Fair Saturday and Sunday, except showers in mountain districts.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED A.D. 1867

ABOUT the only things which shouldn't be advertised are the things that shouldn't have been done at all.

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POLITICAL TROUBLES BREAK OUT ANEW IN PETROGRAD, WHILE THE RUSSIAN ARMIES STILL RETREAT

Foreign Minister Terestchenko and Minister of Agriculture Tchernoff Quit

DEMOCRATS WON'T COME IN

Entire Cabinet, With One Exception, Resigned But Later Withdrew Resignations

ANOTHER GAIN BY BRITISH

Haig's Men Re-Establish Themselves in Town of St. Julien

(Associated Press War Summary.)

Political troubles in Petrograd the continuance of the Russian retreat and a further advance by the British in Flanders stand out from the general war news.

Northeast of Ypres on Friday the troops of Field Marshal Haig re-established themselves in the town of St. Julien, captured by them on Tuesday, but from which they were driven by the Germans on Wednesday.

Other Gains Recorded.

Additional ground was gained south of Hollebeke, near the center of the line on which the Entente allied attacks were launched early this week. British artillery dispersed German forces preparing to attack near Ypres and forestalled any attempt by the Teutons to charge against the British lines. On Tuesday, the first day of the allied advance, 6,122 Germans were made prisoner by the Anglo-French forces.

Near Monchy le Preux, southeast of Arras, the Germans on Thursday night entered British front line trenches at two points. Desperate fighting ensued and the British during Friday re-took most of the elements.

Except for the repulse of a German attack on a 1,500 yard front near Cerny, on the Aisne front, there has been only raids and artillery duels on the rest of the Western front.

Breach in Cabinet.

With apparently no let-up in the Russian retreat along the line from Tarnopol to the Rumanian border, there came advices of a new political process in Petrograd. Premier and War Minister Kerensky and his fellow cabinet members, except one, resigned, but later, with the exception of M. Terestchenko, the foreign minister, withdrew their resignations.

To defend himself along charges that he had been connected with the German general staff, M. Tchernoff, the socialist minister of agriculture, has resigned. Efforts to strengthen the Russian cabinet by the inclusion of constitutional democrats seemingly have failed, and Premier Kerensky will attempt to rule the country with aides from the radicals and socialists. General Erdelli, recently appointed military governor of Petrograd, is reported to have been assassinated.

The line of the river Xbroz, at its confluence with the Dneister, has been given up at several places by the Russians, who, however, fought stubbornly to hold back the Austro-Germans. Between the Denter and the Pruth the Russians have not halted in the retreat toward the border.

Czernowitz is Occupied.

Bukowina is almost entirely in the hands of the Teutons again. Czernowitz, the capital, has been occupied by the Germans, and Kimpolung, an important town several miles south of the Rumanian border, has been evacuated by the Russians. The German advance in Galicia and Bukowina seemingly is aimed at Kamenetzpodolsky, a fortified city north of the Dneister and in the direction of Odessa, Russia's great port on the Black Sea.

ALL EXCEPT ONE MINISTER HANDED IN RESIGNATIONS

Petrograd, August 3.—Premier and War Minister Kerensky and all the other members of his cabinet, except Vice-Premier Nebrasoff, resigned tonight. Later, with the exception of M. Terestchenko, the foreign minister, they withdrew their resignations.

The action of Premier Kerensky and his fellow cabinet members came about as the result of accusations against M. Tchernoff, the minister of agriculture, and a complete breakdown of the negotiations to bring the constitutional democrats into the cabinet. Tchernoff was accused of having been connected with the German general staff.

A last attempt will be made to reconstruct the ministry under Premier Kerensky with the chief new members being exclusively from the socialist and radical parties.

TCHERNOFF QUITS IN ORDER TO DEFEND HIS CHARACTER

Petrograd, August 3.—M. Tchernoff, a socialist, has resigned his seat as minister of agriculture in the Russian cabinet. In a letter to Premier Kerensky, M. Tchernoff said he was resigning to obtain freedom of action in order to defend his character against the calumny that he had been connected with the Germany general staff.

The government accepted the resignation at the same time expressing the conviction that M. Tchernoff will succeed in rehabilitating himself.

Vice-Premier Nebraskoff informed the Associated Press that some of the

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WAR REVENUE BILL PUT IN FINAL FORM

Will be Presented to the Senate as a Bi-Partisan Measure on Next Tuesday

TOTALS AROUND 2 BILLION

LaFollette Plan to Submit Separate Report Advocating Higher Levies —No Additional Bond Issues Provided For.

Washington, August 3.—The war tax bill, under revision since May 24, was put into final form for report to the Senate today by the finance committee. It provides for approximately $2,000,000,000 in taxes to meet war expenses, but makes no provision for further bond authorizations.

The bill was increased $133,000,000 over the total as it passed the House. About $327,000,000 was added during the last week because of the latest war estimates. The final redraft was sent to the printer tonight and will be presented to the Senate as a bi-partisan measure Monday and probably called up for debate Wednesday. Senators LaFollette, Gore and Thomas plan a separate report advocating higher tax levies.

The new increase of $327,000,000 over the committee's original draft is distributed approximately among the following additional levies:

On corporate incomes, $162,000,000; additional surtaxes on individual incomes of $15,000 and over $27,500,000; distilled spirits, $95,000,000; beer, $12,500,000; wines, $17,000,000; war excess profits, $5,000,000; bank checks, $2,000,000; floor, or stock, taxes on sugar, coffee, tea and cocoa, $6,000,000. Total, $327,000,000.

The additional levy on incomes of corporations applies also to partnerships, joint stock companies and associations, including life insurance companies. The normal income tax is increased to 6 per cent, 4 per cent more than the present law, and 2 per cent above the original House and committee program.

The increased surtaxes fall entirely on individuals having incomes of $15,000 or above. They range from 1 per cent on $15,000 incomes to a maximum of 33 per cent on incomes in excess of $500,000.

An additional $1 per gallon tax is imposed on distilled spirits withdrawn from bond except those used for industrial purposes, increasing the tax on distilled beverages to $3.20 per gallon as compared with the present rate of $1.10. The committee's prohibitory tax on grain, molasses and other ingredients of whiskey to stop further manufacture also is retained.

Beer would be taxed $3 per barrel, double the present rate. Wines would bear virtually treble their present taxes. The House levy was only $6,000,000 on wines.

The $5,000,000 increase on war excess profits was added by minor changes in the schedule of such taxes providing for a total revenue of $528,000,000.

The $2,000,000 additional from bank checks would make $10,000,000 in all from that source. The committee originally planned to tax only checks of $5

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SHIPS BUILDING TO BE COMMANDEERED

Most All the Vessels Under Construction to be Taken Over by the Shipping Board

THEY NUMBER ABOUT 700

This Step is Taken Preliminary to Commandeering All of the American Tonnage Already on the Seas. To Speed Construction.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Immediate commandeering of most of the vessels under construction in American shipbuilding plants was decided on today by the Shipping Board. The step is preliminary to the requisitioning of American tonnage already on the seas and will be taken to speed construction so that the yards may be cleared for building ships of which the government has let contracts.

There are building in the yards of the country about 700 ships totalling more than 1,500,000 in tonnage, most of it for foreign account. Hulls and contracts both will be taken over, the final disposition of the foreign craft to be left to negotiations between the United States and the governments concerned. The completed American ships will be retained by the board for operation.

Commandeering the tonnage building was one of the features of the program for shipbuilding announced by Major General Goethals just before his resignation as manager of the fleet corporation was accepted by President Wilson. Chairman Denman's blocking of this program was one of the things that led to Mr. Denman's removal by the President

General Goethals' plan for constructing two great government ship yards for building fabricated steel ships will be taken up by the board later. It is understood Read Admiral Capps, now manager of the fleet corporation, is opposed to the form of contracts proposed by the general for this work and that the whole scheme may be abandoned. In that event the fabricated ships would be built in private yards for government account.

The board probably will make no move toward requisitioning American tonnage already on the seas for several days. Several legal hitches are to be straightened out before any ships are taken over.

FIRE AT HIGH POINT.

Dry Goods Store, Undertakers' Shop and Millinery Store Ruined.

High Point, N. C., August 3.—The large dry goods store of H. A. Moffitt, the undertaking establishment of Loflin & Brockway, and a millinery store were ruined by fire this afternoon. The fire started in the dry goods store about 5:30 o'clock and despite the hard work of the firemen, spread to the adjoining building which housed the two other establishments.

What the fire failed to do to the stock of the dry goods store, the water accomplished. The loss is estimated to be between $25,000 and $30,000, but was covered by insurance.

SUBMARINE DELIBERATELY DROWNS MEMBERS OF CREW

Thirty-Eight Sailors From the British Steamer Belgian Prince Mustered on Deck of U-Boat Which Later Submerged, Leaving the Men to the Mercy of the Seas.

A British Port, August 3.—Thirty-eight members of the crew of the British steamship Belgian Prince were drowned deliberately by the German submarine which sank her, according to the account given by survivors who have reached British shores. The chief engineer, who many times after the steamer was torpedod was near drowning, gave the following narrative of his experiences:

"About eight o'clock on Tuesday evening when we were two hundred miles off land I saw the wake of an approaching torpedo. The vessel gave a lurch as she hit and I was thrown to the deck among the debris. The vessel listed heavily and all of us took to the boats.

"The submarine approached and shelled the vessel and then ordered the small boats alongside the submarine. The skipper was summoned and taken inside. The others were mustered on the deck of the submarine.

"The Germans removed the life belts and the outer clothing of all except eight of us, smashed the life boats with axes, and then re-entered the submarine and closed the hatches, leaving us on deck. The submarine went about two miles and then submerged.

"I had a life belt. Near me was an apprentice boy of 16, shouting for help. I went to him and held him up until midnight, but he became unconscious and died of exposure. At day light I saw the Belgian Prince afloat. I was picked up after 11 hours in the water by a patrol boat."

The second engineer also was a survivor, and succeeded in reaching the Belgian Prince before she blew up. The Germans came on board and looted her, he reported. He was in hiding, but finally jumped into the sea and kept afloat on the wreckage.

The only other known survivor is too ill in a hospital to tell his story.

DRAFTED MEN WILL HAVE CHANCE TO BECOME OFFICERS.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Capt. Arthur Cosby, of the military training camp association, announced today that all men drafted or anticipating draft will have the chance throughout the country for special drill so that they may become officers if they prove their fitness. The plan, he said, has the indorsement of the Washington authorities and of Major General Bell and was in line with the announcement from Washington that in the future, second lieutenants in the national army are to come from the ranks of the drafted men, the regular army and the National Guard.

KITCHIN ATTACKS SENATE'S REVISED WAR TAX MEASURE

Declares It Contains "Intolerable Inequalities" in Favor of the Wealthy

CITES "UNJUST" CHANGES

Stubborn Fight Indicated if the Bill Reaches the House in Its Present Form

Washinngton, August 3.—Chairman Kitchin, of the House Ways and Means committee, declared in a statement tonight that "intolerable inequalities" in favor of the more prosperous have been written into the war tax bill by the Senate finance committee.

"In rewriting the ways and means committee's measure," said Mr. Kitchin, "the senators have taken an enormous load of taxation from the big business concerns and placed it upon the shoulders of the farmer, the small business man and others having modest incomes; have stricken out by wholesale the House proposals for taxes on luxuries, substituting levies of necessities; have eliminated income tax schedules from the incomes of the needed millions from the incomes of the rich; and have added a grossly inequitable excess section which is impossible of administration.

Regarded as a Warning.

The statement of the House leader generally was accepted as a warning that should the finance committee amendments prevail in the Senate they will encounter a stubborn resistance once the measure gets to conference. The House bill championed by Mr. Kitchin was drawn at bi-partisan conferences of representatives, was supported during debate by both Democratic and Republican leaders, and passed the House by virtually an unanimous vote.

Main Points of Criticism.

Among Mr. Kitchin's criticisms are that the finance committee struck out the Lenroot amendment increasing surtaxes on incomes of $40,000 to $1,000,000, thus relieving large incomes of taxation totalling $66,000,000 annually; repealed the munition manufacturers' tax, relieving munition makers of more than $25,000,000 a year; exempted all corporations from taxation for dividends received from other corporations, relieving the big corporatons of more than $50,000,000 taxes a year, and eliminating the additional House tax on the transfer of estates relieving big estates and inheritances of $6,000,000 the first year and $33,000 or more yearly thereafter.

Taxes Taken From Luxuries.

The finance committee struck out entirely, said Mr. Kitchin, many millions of dollars of taxes which the House had imposed on the manufacture and sale of automobiles ,tires, cigars, musical instruments and numerous other luxuries, and shifted over $100,000,000 to the owners of automobiles and to necessities like sugar, coffee, tea and cocoa.

The finance committee reduced taxes on cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff about $15,000,000, he pointed out, and put that amount on coffee, tea and cocoa.

The Senate plans to tax war excess profits on the basis of the increase shown in any corporation's profits over the average for a previous war period of three years—the years 1911, 1912 and 1913—is declared by Mr. Kitchin to be manifestly unjust, making an undue discrimination in favor of the fortunate persons or corporations who were highly prosperous during the pre-war period. On that basis, he said, a corporation of $10,000,000 capital making $1,500,000 during the pre-war years and the same now would be no excess profits tax, while a farmer worth $20,000 making $1,200 during pre-war years and now making $6,000 will pay over $1,800 taxes.

The Farmer Would Suffer.

"There are hundreds of corporations whose annual profits each reach into the hundreds of thousands and millions," said Mr. Kitchin, "that will pay not a cent of excess profits under the finance committee's amendments because being highly prosperous during the pre-war years, they are making the same profits now and therefore have no excess. Under the finance committee amendment as to excess profits and incomes, the United States Steel Corporation with a billion and a half capital, making $270,000,000 annual profits, while the little farmer worth less than $20,000 making a profit of $6,000 will pay $2,071."

Even Hit Blacksmiths.

Mr. Kitchin cited Senate committee amendments which he said would impose excess profits taxes on farmers, merchants, butchers and blacksmiths, but would exempt lawyers, doctors and others, including employes and agents, receiving fixed amounts for their services. The classification "employes and agents," he said, would include "officers of corporations like Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation; Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Morgan of J. P. Morgan & Company, and Dupont of the powder company.

The excess profits taxes is entirely unworkable, Mr. Kitchin charges, because it requires "in 99 cases out of a hundred, physical valuation of all the assets of each taxable individual, partnership or corporation," not only in the year when the tax is collected, but for each of the three years of pre-war period. Such a stupendous task, it is declared, would take months to perform and as mapped out by the Senate amendments would lead to endless confusion.

Many big business concerns which for years have been at the feet of Con-

(Continued on page two.)

Conference Reports On the Two Food Bills Adopted By House Almost Unanimously

Not a Vote Recorded Against Control Bill—Scattering "Noes" on Survey Measure

PATRIOTIC APPEAL BY KAHN

Republican and Native of Germany Urges Representatives to Stand by President

BOTH SIDES APPLAUD HIM

Predicts Great Success for the Food Administration

Washington, Aug. 3.—Conference reports on both the administration food control and food survey bills were adopted virtually without opposition today by the House. They will be taken up in the Senate tomorrow, but probably not adopted before Tuesday. Opposition by Senator Gore, Democrat, chairman of the agriculture committee, who may file a minority report, now appears to be the only dangerous stumbling block.

Not a vote was recorded in the House against the report on the control bill. Representative Powers, of Kentucky, after an unsuccessful effort to recommit it, voted in the negative and then changed his vote. The only other show of opposition came from Representative McLemore, of Texas, who voted "present." On the survey measure the vote was viva voce, with only a few scattered "noes."

A patriotic appeal by Representative Kahn, of California, a Republican born in Germany, was the feature of the debate. Amid applause from both sides, he urged united support of President Wilson. He emphatically endorsed the conferees' decision in eliminating the Senate war expenditures committee amendment, opposed by the President and favored by some Republican House leaders.

"I want to congratulate the House conferees, particularly for knocking from this bill the provision for a 'snooping' committee", said Mr. Kahn. "The duty of Congress at present is to present a solid front in standing behind the President. He is the commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He will have to give an account of his stewardship later. Let us not hamper him now."

Mr. Kahn predicted great success for the food administration.

Contrary to expectations, neither the changes in the prohibition section, nor the elimination of the war expenditures committee provision, caused much discussion. Representative Barkley, of Kentucky, one of the dry leaders, declared his satisfaction with the revised prohibition sections, which would prohibit manufacture of distilled liquors and give the President power to commandeer liquor and to prohibit the making of beer and wines.

ARM THEMSELVES TO RESIST DRAFT

Groups of Men Numbering Probably Four Hundred Gather in South Central Oklahoma

RIOTS ALREADY REPORTED

Citizen-Deputies on Guard in Five Counties—Resisters Principally Negroes, Indians and Government Land Farmers.

Oklahoma City, Okla., August 3.—Groups of men numbering probably four hundred in the aggregate, have armed themselves and were gathering in several places in south-central Oklahoma tonight, prepared to resist forcibly their selection as soldiers under the draft law. Discovery by officials late tonight of the existence of a new band of resisters who are thought to have established a base near Shawnee, a few miles southeast of this city, has increased the anxiety of state officials as to the probability of confining the agitation within the five countes already affected.

A hundred armed men are patrolling the streets of Allen. Henryetta also is filled with armed citizen-deputes. At the direction of Governor Williams, who hesitates to use the National Guard against the resisters, hundreds of armed civilians have concentrated in Seminole, Hughes, Pontotoc, Okmulgee, Pottawatomie counties and will make an effort at dawn tomorrow to arrest the resisters.

According to late reports to Governor Williams, one of the bands has located near Sasakwa, another is at Holdenville, and another at Wenoka and the last heard from had gathered at Rock Crossing on the South Canadian River.

Several arrests have been made of men charged with resisting the draft, throughout the affected localities, and one, a socialist agitator, was arrested at Holdenville when it was discovered he was carrying a grip filled with ammunition. Sheriffs of the five counties have informed the Governor that the situation is out of their control and state officials awai with anxety the outcome of the attempt being made by civilian posses to arrest the men tomorrow. The bands are composed for the most part of negroes, indians and farmers, who are tenants on the lands held by the government in trust for Indians. It has not been determined what influence was behind the movement.

BIG CROWD GATHERS FOR PURPOSE OF RESISTING DRAFT

Shawnee, Okla., August 3.—One hundred and fifty men said to have gathered with the intention of resisting the selective draft were reported here tonight to have gathered at Rock Crossing on the South Canadian river, the boundary between Seminole and Hughes counties. This point was expected to be the resisters' base of operations.

Roy Crane, a socialist agitator, was arrested today at Holdenville. He carried a grip filled with ammunition and was heavily armed.

SHERIFFS MAKE AN APPEAL TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Oklahoma City, August 3.—Early tonight, twenty civilians with rifles, pistols and ammunition also were sent to Holdenville and Weweoka by Adjutant General Earp, following appeals from the sheriffs in these places who fear trouble from draft registers. Guardsmen would be used only as a last resort, the adjutant general said.

GERMANY KNEW OF AUSTRIA'S INTENTION TO FIGHT SERBIA

Received the Austrian Ultimatum Fourteen Hours Before It Was Delivered to Belgrade—Zimmermann's Admission Sets at Naught the German Government's Repeated Denials.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Germany had possession of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia fourteen hours before it was delivered to Belgrade, according to positive information which has reached officials here and which was made public today for the first time.

It was stated that former Foreign Secretary Zimmermann admitted this himself, when pressed very closely as to Germany's foreknowledge of the action of her ally which precipitated the European war.

Germany has maintained consistently in all her public documents that she was not consulted by Austria as to the ultimatum which practically denied Serbia's independence and that she did not even have knowledge of the step.

Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's admission, however, is interpreted here to show that Germany had full knowledge of the note in time to stop action on it if she felt it essential. Her inaction, however, is felt to have proved her an accomplice of Austria, whom she had already told she would support in any decision she might make.

The admission was stated here to have been made when Zimmermann was pressed very closely as to Germany's knowledge of the Austrian ultimatum. For a considerable time, it was stated, he maintained Germany had known nothing at all about it, but, finally, when certain information and facts were presented, Zimmermann admitted Germany had had the text for 14 hours before its delivery. This, he seemed to think, was a purely negligible time, which did not allow the possibility of action.

This fact fits in very closely with the recent statements, first advanced by Deputy Cohn in the reichstag and since adopted by the Allied governments, that German and Austrian leaders held a war council at Potsdam on July 5 in which it was practically decided to plunge Europe into conflict.

The interpretation placed on this council has been that Germany had full knowledge of all Austria's plans and stood unreservedly behind her. Germany, however, has denied the holding of such a conference.

CHALLENGES GOVERNMENT TO PROSECUTE DR. COHN

Amsterdam, Aug. 13.—The Deutsche Tages Zeitung challenges the German government to prosecute Dr. Cohn, socialist member of the reichstag, for his alleged revelations regarding the crown council held at Potsdam July 5, 1914. The newspaper says it knows the revelations published in the London Times came from Stockholm direct and from the German independent socialists and it offers to give the fullest evidence in case the government desires to court martial Deputy Cohn.

The London Times asserted that a conference was held in the presence

(Continued on page two.)

POSTAL EMPLOYES ARE SUBJECT TO SERVICE IN ARMY

Exemptions Will be Asked Only for Qualified Distributors of the Mails

THE DEPARTMENT'S RULING

Steps Are Taken to Reduce Number of Exemptions Because of Dependent Families

Washington, August 3.—A ruling today by the Postoffice Department shows that department officials will make few requests for the exemption of postal employes from military service. Postmasters are instructed not to ask for exemption for carriers or laborers or for clerks in second-class offices below the $1,000 grade, clerks in first-class offices below the $1,100 grade, or any above these grades unless they are qualified distributors of mail.

The ruling is the first formal action by an executive department in compliance with President Wilson's order directing that department officials indicate exemptions and that the requirement of indispensibility be rigidly enforced. As generally constructed the postal ruling shows the purpose of the administration to make the government departments leaders in freeing valuable employes for war service.

Carriers Excluded From Exemption

The entire mail carriers force, numbering thousands of men of whom a considerable percentage are within the draft age limits, is excluded from exemption unless for physical reasons or because they have dependent families. Every portion of the country is reached by the ruling as even the rural carriers are included.

The department's ruling in regard to clerks leaves railway mail clerks within the exemption class, as they are highly specialized distributors.

Provost Marshal General Crowder took steps today to reduce the number of exemptions because of dependent families. Instructions were sent to the governors of all states pointing out that the minimum pay of soldiers is now $30 a month and that local boards must consider whether a man's dependents could be supported on that amount. The telegram follows:

General Crowder's Telegram.

"Please call attention of local boards to the fact that a soldier's pay is not less than thirty dollars a month and that all clothing, subsistence, medical treatment and housing are furnished him. Under the law he may allot any portion of his pay to a dependent. Many soldiers receiving thirty dollars a month are easily able to allot twenty-five dollars monthly to the support of dependents. In case of death in line of duty, the government will pay to the beneficiary designated by the soldier six month's pay.

"Section four of the selective service act provides that those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable may be discharged, but it does not require that they shall be discharged in all such cases. The discretion of local boards is invoked by this provision and such boards may well take the facts recited above into consideration in deciding claims for discharge due to dependency with a view to determining whether as a matter of fact, the person claiming such discharge will not be in as good or better position to support his dependents after selection for military service than he was before. If such is the case, of course, the discharge should not be granted."

Knotty Problems Arising.

Government officials generally are beginning to take up the individual questions that arise where government employes are called for service. Secretary Daniels said today that knotty problems were arising in the Navy Department as to what individuals in the clerical force, navy draughtsmen, or skilled workers at the navy yards are absolutely indispensible.

The number of exemptions asked by the various departments will be reduced to the absolute minimum, it is indicated, even if some temporary derangement of the clerical force results.

General Crowder has suggested to the governors that each assemble the full membership of all district boards in his state for a general conference to insure uniform proceedings regarding appeals. The governors were asked also to appoint an official in each local district to file appeals. County attorneys were suggested.

LOOPS-THE-LOOP IN A TWO-TON COMBINATION PLANE

Newport News, Va., August 3.—Edward Stinson, instructor at the Atlantic Coast Aeronautical station, set a world record oday by looping the loop in a two-ton combination land and water machine. Aviators and manufcturers have always contended the feat with a machine of such dimensions was impossible. Stinson made the record carrying a passenger with him. Edward Stinson is regarded as the foremost fancy flier in the United States. Katherine Stinson, famous woman aviatress, is his sister.

GENERAL ERDELLI REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ASSASSINATED

Petrograd, August 2.—General Erdelli, military governor of Petrograd, says the Bourse Gazette, has been killed. He was treacherously shot in the back.