

COMMITTEE FIXES \$2.20 AS THE BASIC PRICE PER BUSHEL TO BE ALLOWED FOR 1917 WHEAT CROP

Unanimous Decision Reached by Committee After Three Days' Deliberation

FIGURES BASED ON CHICAGO

Food Administration Works Out Prices for Different Grades at the Terminals

HOPE TO STABILIZE MARKET

New Prices Will Permit of 14-Ounce Loaf for Five Cents

Washington, Aug. 30.—The price of No. 1 Northern spring wheat was fixed at \$2.20 a bushel at Chicago for the 1917 crop today by the wheat fair price committee, headed by H. A. Garfield, whose findings, reached after three days' deliberation, were submitted to and approved by President Wilson. The announcement was made from the White House.

Approved Unanimously. Labor representatives on the committee voted first for \$1.84 and the farmers for \$2.30. After long discussion the compromise at \$2.20 was approved unanimously. The committee finally agreed late this afternoon after several days of voting. At one time today it looked as if it would be unable to come to a conclusion, but after six o'clock a compromise was reached and the last vote was unanimous.

On the base of \$2.20 at Chicago, the Food Administration worked out to-day differentials for the various grades and classes and for the several terminals.

The price fixed tonight is twenty cents higher than that named for the crop by Congress in the food control bill. The \$2 price set by Congress was taken into consideration by the committee in considering a fair valuation for this year's crop.

To Keep Prices Down. In a statement accompanying the announcement of the price President Wilson declares it is the hope of the food administration, and his own as well, that the fixing of a price basis will stabilize the market and keep prices within the moderate bounds for all transactions during the current year.

The price of flour and bread, too, the President declares, will be kept down. The committee, in its report to the President, gave as the three chief considerations that entered into its deliberations the following: The fact that the United States is at war, the need of encouraging the producer and the necessity of reducing the cost of living to the consumer. All members agreed in their discussions that the price of flour should be fixed at a fourteen percent profit over the cost of the flour manufacturer and the baker.

Price Differentials. The price differentials worked out by the food administration tonight are: No. 1 hard winter, \$2.24; hard winter basic, \$2.20; red winter basic, \$2.16; yellow hard winter, \$2.16; soft winter, \$2.18; dark Northern, \$2.24; amber durum, \$2.24; durum white, \$2.20; red durum, \$2.16; white, \$2.18; hard white basic, \$2.20; soft winter, \$2.18; white club, \$2.16; No. 2 of each grade is three cents less; No. 3 six cents less; No. 4 ten cents less.

Relative market basis: Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, basic; Kansas City, Omaha, five cents less than basic; St. Louis, two cents less; Baltimore and Philadelphia, nine cents less; Buffalo, five cents more.

The basic grades are No. 1 hard winter, red winter and northern spring. Expects No Difficulty. Although the prices are fixed on government purchase only, the Food Administration, through its wheat control board, organized, expects to control the market without difficulty. The corporation will make all arrangements and allied purchases and the government will make all arrangements for the purchase of wheat from the millers.

Members of the committee said to-day that they expected a great deal of criticism from the farmer, but that they felt that every farmer should understand himself a part of the war machine of the government and willing to sacrifice a part of his profits in the interest of the common good.

Most Desirable Camp Site East of Mississippi River

LOYAL RUSSIANS REPULSE ATTACKS

Gap Made by Desertions West of Fokshani is Being Filled Up With Other Men

KERENSKY GIVES WARNING

Says Cowards Who Throw Down Their Guns Will Be Put to Death—New Advances Made by the Italian Forces.

(Associated Press War Summary.) Following the reports of Fokshani again have deserted their posts, thereby permitting the Teutonic allies to make further gains, in the regions of Oona and Keszdi-Vasarhely they are giving battle to the invaders and on both sectors have repulsed strong attacks.

Between Ireshi and Fokshani a majority of the men comprising two Russian regiments deserted their trenches and fled but the Russian commanders have taken steps to restore the former status of the line by filling the gap with loyal men.

Following the reports of fresh desertion among the Russians on the east Bukovina front, which came prior to the commencement of the retrograde movement in southern Moldavia, premier Kerensky in a speech at the closing session of the Moscow conference let it be known again that order was to be brought out of the chaos by putting to death of the cowards who throw down their arms in the face of the enemy.

The possibility that the rule of "blood and iron" already has begun with the desertions before Fokshani is indicated in the latest Russian official communication which says that one of the cowardly regiments was "dispersed." As is usual when the Germans see a faltering among their forces, they have thrown into the battle line in Moldavia some of their tried attacking troops.

On the Banaisza plateau of the Austro-Italian theatre General Cadorna is giving the Austrians no rest, keeping up his intensive attacks along the entire front. New gains of considerable importance in the general scheme of the Italian commander-in-chief's offensive have been made and at several points where the Austrians have striven to hold back the Italians or to recapture lost positions, they have been repulsed. More than 500 new prisoners have been taken by the Italians.

On the front in France and Belgium no important engagements have taken place. Members of People's Conference for Democracy and Peace Not Allowed to Hold Convention.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 30.—Five members of the People's Conference for Democracy and Peace who went to Hudson, Wis., today to arrange for holding the council's national convention, were placed under arrest by ten o'clock today and placed on a train bound for St. Paul, according to a telephone message received from the sheriff at Hudson.

Plans Virtually Abandoned. Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 30.—Plans for holding the convention of the People's Conference of America for Democracy and Peace at Hudson, Wis., were virtually abandoned tonight by Louis F. Lochner, executive secretary of the council, who returned here shortly before midnight from Hudson, where he was escorted to a train by citizens.

PRIVATE ALLISON MORTALLY WOUNDED BY HECTOR H. RICH. Member of Company F Shot While Leaving Home of Young Lady.

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 30.—On the eve of his departure for a training camp, William A. Allison, a member of Company F, North Carolina National Guard, was shot and mortally wounded tonight by Hector H. Rich, a local barber. The shooting is said to have been the outcome of ill feeling caused by the fact that both men were paying attention to a young lady of this city. It is stated that as Rich was leaving the young lady's house shortly after the shooting Allison approached and was shot by Rich. The bullet struck Allison between the eyes and he died four hours later at a local hospital. Rich walked to police headquarters after the shooting and was locked up. He is said to have stated that Allison had repeatedly threatened his life.

Estimate Said to Have Been Placed Upon Fayetteville by a High Army Official

HAS INSPECTED LOCATIONS

Camp Practically Certain to be Placed at Upper Cape Fear City to be Permanent

POU STANDS BY NEWSPAPER

Declares Proposition to Increase Their Burdens Unjust

(By Parker R. Anderson.)

Washington, Aug. 30.—It was learned at the War Department today that one of the highest officials in the army, who has inspected the camp sites at Fayetteville, had made a report saying Fayetteville is the most desirable camp location east of the Mississippi river.

This officer reports that there is more water around Fayetteville than any other city in the State and in addition there is 170,000 acres of good sandy loam soil suitable for drill purposes and also accommodations for a rifle range, something the War Department is extremely anxious to get. The hopes of the Fayetteville people therefore are higher than ever before and they are confident that at least one of the regular camps for training the draft armies will be established at that point.

All of the National Guardsmen now in training in this country will be in France within sixty days from the time they arrive at their training camps. Those cities which have been awarded National Guard camps will more than likely be without soldiers after the Guardsmen entrain for France.

The camp which the government expects to establish at Fayetteville will be of a more permanent institution. The drafted men will be trained at this camp and as fast as an assignment is ready for service they will take their places; in other words, if Fayetteville gets a camp she will have troops there until long after the war ends. Secretary Baker congratulated the Fayetteville committee for their action and told them they are extremely lucky in not getting the camp which the city was originally recommended for, but which was switched to Charlotte at the last moment for some unknown reason.

Pou Stands by Newspapers. Representative Pou is one man from North Carolina who is going to stand by the newspaper publishers and refuse to vote for the heavy tax which a number of congressmen are endeavoring to place on newspapers.

Mr. Pou said today that there never was a more unjust proposition than the proposition to increase the already heavy expenses of the newspaper at this time.

Mr. Pou pointed to the fact that publishers are already carrying a heavy burden and have profited little, if any, from the war. He believes it a grave injustice to place any additional tax upon newspapers now except that which is placed upon all other corporations of the country.

Mr. Pou pointed to the fact that practically every publisher in the United States has been most liberal in handling reading notices and other literature to make the Liberty Bond a success. He ventured the prediction that not a single newspaper in the country charged the government a penny for this service. He declared there was every reason in the world why the government should encourage the newspapers. They have built up a business on the assumption that they would be given a reasonable postal rate and in the meantime the newspapers of the country, he thinks, have done more than any other one thing to help make the United States the biggest and greatest country in the world.

GARFIELD TO OUTLINE HIS POLICY TOWARD COAL CONTROL. Washington, Aug. 31.—A statement outlining his policy toward coal control will be issued soon, possibly to-day, by H. A. Garfield, fuel administrator, said tonight. Dr. Garfield held an hour's conference today with directors of the national association of coal operators, some of whom later expressed the opinion that the fuel administration might suggest a number of changes in the present scale of prices to smooth out inequalities.

REGRETS BEING EXPRESSED STATEMENT THAT AROUSED DANIELS

Navy League Now Convinced Navy Department Did Not Hamper Probe at Mare Island

ACCEPTS BOARD'S REPORT

Expresses Regret Over Its Manner in Referring to Alleged Labor Activities

Washington, Aug. 30.—In a statement today, the Navy League announced its acceptance of the report of the naval board on the Mare Island explosion and expresses regret that, in a former statement, it gave currency to an opinion that the investigation was being hampered by the Navy Department under the influence of powerful labor interests. The former statement led to the bitter controversy between the league and Secretary Daniels.

The league's statement also regrets that in referring to labor influence it was not made clear that it did not refer to the standard labor unions, but to "the Germanized I. W. W." The statement issued with the approval of Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the league, says the organization is convinced there were "no hampering instructions or restrictive direction as to the method of investigation." While the Navy Department was investigating the explosion which killed five and injured more than 30 in July, the league issued a statement declaring a reliable informant had told it that a time fuse leading to the black powder magazine had been found but that the investigation was being blocked by powerful labor influences.

The issuance of the statement caused a bitter controversy with Secretary Daniels who at once called connections with the Navy League, ordered all of its members excluded from naval ships or stations and refused to accept for the navy contributions for comforts being made for seamen by thousands of women throughout the country.

The official report of the Mare Island disaster, made public a little later, confirmed the finding of the time fuse, charged a criminal conspiracy by persons unknown, but denied that the investigators worked under any restrictions.

The league's acknowledgment and expression of regrets now is expected to lead to a resumption of relations with the navy.

FALLS HEIR TO FORTUNE IF HE MARRIES IN A YEAR

Chattanooga, Aug. 30.—Charles Hoffman, private in Company K, 52nd United States Infantry, at Fort Gorthorpe, has been notified that he has fallen heir to a fortune of \$1,500,000 by the death of his uncle, Marvin Royce, of Detroit, Mich. Hoffman is 23 years old and has led the life of a soldier of fortune for some years. His father, Fred Hoffman, is a wealthy chair manufacturer of Detroit. A provision of the will of the deceased uncle provides that in order to secure the fortune young Hoffman must marry within a year.

KILLS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Tragedy Takes Place in the Country Near Raleigh. Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 30.—William Hicks, aged 21, shot and killed his brother-in-law, Calvin Faison, aged 28, this afternoon in the country near here. When overtaken by officers several hours later he said that Faison was advancing on him in a threatening manner after he had rebuked him for mistreatment of Mrs. Faison, Hicks' sister.

GROUND BROKEN FOR ARMOR PLATE PLANT

Daniels Speaks at Ceremonies Attended by Thousands

Declares Plants at Charleston, W. Va., Will Be Realization of Dreams of Statesmen for the Past Twenty Years.

WILL TAKE FINAL VOTE ON WAR TAX BILL BY SEPT. 10

Senate Enters Into Unanimous Consent Agreement Instead of Resorting to Cloture

DAY OF SPIRITED DEBATE

Simmons Upholds the Measure in Face of Strong Opposition. Amendments Offered

Washington, Aug. 30.—An agreement was reached by the Senate late today to take a final vote on the war tax bill not later than Monday, September 10, and the cloture petition filed yesterday was withdrawn.

The Senate's agreement, formally entered into by unanimous consent, also provides for disposition of the war profits section not later than Wednesday of next week and of the income tax provisions not later than the following Friday, September 7. It provides for earlier action if the debate ends sooner than expected.

The agreement was reached after a day of spirited debate between Senator Simmons and Underwood on war profits, and after Senator LaFollette had blocked an effort to fix next Monday as the day for a vote. If the debate runs through until September 10, the bill will have been under Senate jurisdiction just one month. It passed the House May 23.

Anticipating possible adoption of cloture, many amendments were introduced late in the day. Senators Hollis, Gore and Brady sponsored provisions to increase the war profits levy to rates ranging from 50 to 66 2/3 per cent and Senator LaFollette presented a substitute bill designed to raise about \$3,500,000,000 principally from war profits, incomes and liquor taxation.

Denouncing "money slackers," Senator Underwood said the committee's war profits scheme would work many injustices, exempt many large corporations' earnings and was "full of dark places." He opposed principally the graduated rates and the basis of calculating profits.

Senator Simmons attacked the Bankhead suit as an alleged exemption of such wealth from taxation. He said it was an excess rather than a war profits plan, while the committee proposal combined both.

Exempting from taxation of dividends declared by banks and trust companies out of surplus and undivided profits accumulated or earned prior to March 1, 1918, was proposed in an amendment by Senator Pomeroy. Another by Senator Ransdell would put a tax on cigarettes, ranging from 2 cents on those retailed for not more than five cents to 50 per cent on those sold at 25 cents or more.

PROMINENT FARMER KILLED WHEN TRAIN HITS AUTO.

Dave C. Goff Loses His Life on A. C. L. Track at Rocky Mount.

Rocky Mount, N. C., Aug. 30.—In an attempt to cross the railroad track of the Atlantic Coast Line before train No. 49, from Norfolk, at the Cokey road crossing, Dave C. Goff was instantly killed and his car demolished. According to witnesses, the accident occurred by Mr. Goff's failure to see the oncoming train before he moved onto the track at a moderate speed.

The machine was dragged nearly a block after being struck by the train. Mr. Goff was dead when the train was brought to a standstill. He is a prominent farmer of Edgecombe county and is survived by a family of four boys and two girls.

MESSAGE FROM JAPAN DELIVERED TO SENATE. Viscount Ishii Says His Country is in the War to Stay

Will Fight Shoulder to Shoulder With America to a Certain Victory—Address Read in English, Frequently Applauded.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS NOW ARE CONVOYING VESSELS OF ALLIES

CHILD LABOR LAW ARGUED AT LENGTH

Two Speeches Yesterday for Constitutionality and One Against at Greensboro

JUDGE BYNUM TO BE HEARD

Prof. Parkinson Declares Congress Power Over Interstate Commerce Unlimited When National Good is Involved.

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 30.—Arguing the constitutionality of the Keating-Owen Child Labor law before Federal Judge J. E. Boyd here today, Professor Thomas I. Parkinson, of Columbia University, declared that the "power of Congress over interstate commerce is unlimited when the national good is concerned."

He said that the employment of child labor is an "evil which may not be sustained successfully; a growing menace and one whose effects have been glaringly displayed since physicians have begun to feel out the manhood of the nation for the selective draft army."

Professor Parkinson, who aided in the construction and passage of the Child Labor law, replied to the contention of those opposing it that the act was for other purposes than the discouragement of child labor in the cotton mills and other large industries of the country. He declared frankly that he had no objection to other object in the minds of his friends.

Three speeches were made today in the case. District Attorney W. C. Hammer spoke briefly in support of the law. W. M. Hendren, of Winston-Salem, spoke against the constitutionality of the act, and Professor Parkinson in support of it. One additional argument remained to be made when court recessed late today. Judge W. E. Eynum, of Greensboro, representing the plaintiffs, will close the argument tomorrow.

Mr. Hendren, arguing against the constitutionality of the act, ridiculed the presumption that Congress should set the tests for issues of helping a state in its competitive manufacturing struggle with another by means of the police regulatory sort. "If Congress is to start into the work of equalizing economic conditions," he said, "then it might begin with the equalization of the interest rate of 3 1/2 per cent in New York and 6 per cent in North Carolina."

Mr. Hendren declared he was neither federalist nor state's rights advocate in any rabid degree, but pleaded for a frank attitude toward constitutional limitations. "If the people believe that Congress should have the power it seeks to wield through this law let that body by covert act violate the intent of the constitution as it stands," he said.

In an attempt to show the fact that the law goes into effect September 1, it is expected that shortly after the argument is concluded tomorrow Judge Boyd will render his opinion, either holding that the law is unconstitutional or that it is a restraining order to stay the operation of the law or else deny the petition for an injunction. In either event, it is stated that the case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

BOND AND CERTIFICATE BILL IS AGREED UPON

Eleven and a Half Billion Dollar Measure Will be Favorably Reported to House Next Week.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The \$11,538,045,640 war bond and certificate bill will be favorably reported to the House Saturday in virtually the same form that it was presented to the Ways and Means committee by Secretary McAdoo and will be passed probably next Wednesday.

Republican opposition to the measure disappeared today when administration leaders agreed to minor compromises. Tentative arrangements are that the bill shall be reported to the House with these outstanding provisions: Bonds to bear 4 per cent interest; bonds, certificates of indebtedness and war savings income surtaxes, but not to normal income or war profits tax. Interest rates on war savings certificates and certificates of indebtedness to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury; for signs and bonds taken in exchange for loans to be re-sold at not less than their purchase price and the Secretary to make no deposits of monies accruing from bonds or certificates without obtaining interest.

NEW OFFICERS GRADUATE. Members of 1918 Class at West Point Receive Diplomas.

Fleets of Merchantmen Being Regularly Escorted on Trips Across the Atlantic

BIG DECREASE IN LOSSES

U-Boat Sinkings of Convoys Ships Average Less Than One-Half of One Per Cent

MANY DEVICES ARE USED

Submarines Forced to Remain Submerged at Great Depths

Washington, Aug. 20.—American naval forces are convoying merchant craft across the Atlantic, it was disclosed officially today at the Navy Department, and examination of records shows that the loss of convoyed ships by submarines has averaged less than one-half of one per cent.

Details Withheld. Details of the convoy system are withheld. It was stated, however, that American war vessels are regularly escorting fleets of British, French, or other allied merchantmen across the protection being supplemented, when the danger zone is reached, by the destroyers and other patrol craft.

American naval officials believe that an effective system for checking the submarine menace is being built up gradually but certainly. Many devices and many methods enter into the task. Among other things depth bombs are proving effective. Official reports indicate that American destroyers have accounted for several U-boats with these weapons. No announcement of such incidents will be made, however, unless absolute proof of the fact is available.

No U-boat has been captured by the Americans. Reports from London that the submarines are working now farther at sea than formerly were confirmed by the Navy Department. It may be that new boats of greater size and better sea-keeping qualities lend to this extension of the zone of activities, but it is regarded as more probable that the increased and increasing vigilance of the anti-submarine forces is mainly responsible.

U-Boats Forced to Stay Submerged.

The effect of the increasing patrol, of the employment of airplanes and of the addition to new devices to the anti-submarine weapons, has been to force the U-boats under water to a greater and greater degree. Their effectiveness is limited in proportion. They can not run down a merchant ship of average speed if kept under water. They can operate only against ships that almost stumble upon below the U-boat and they are under water they are consuming the stored power of their storage batteries, decreasing their range of underwater action and compelling them to come up at night and lie idle on the surface, when their oil engines are used to re-charge the batteries.

The decision of the Navy Department to spend \$350,000,000 on new destroyers and destroyer building facilities, approved yesterday by President Wilson, is based on the effectiveness of the swift fighting machines as proven by Admiral Sims' forces.

How Depth Bomb is Used. American experts have developed a depth bomb for use against submarines that will be deadly at considerable range. The bomb, containing high explosives, is dropped from a destroyer over a spot where the presence of a submerged U-boat is indicated. It is timed to explode at a certain depth. If the explosion occurs below the U-boat and within a reasonable distance, the hull of the underwater craft cannot withstand the pressure, but is crushed like an egg shell.

Signs of the destruction in this way appear on the surface in the shape of oil from ruptured fuel tanks, bits of floating wreckage and the like. It is very difficult, therefore, to be certain of a hit as the Germans on more than one occasion released the surface. The bomb, containing high explosives, is dropped from a destroyer over a spot where the presence of a submerged U-boat is indicated. It is timed to explode at a certain depth. If the explosion occurs below the U-boat and within a reasonable distance, the hull of the underwater craft cannot withstand the pressure, but is crushed like an egg shell.

Airplanes are being used in conjunction with the destroyer work of the Allies along the French coast and in the channel. So far, the American destroyers have not worked with air craft.

Block U-Boat Bases.

The under-water radius of the average U-boat is less than 150 miles under most favorable conditions. To get that distance it would have to travel at a rate of very few miles an hour. It is argued, therefore, that if by means of aircraft, destroyers and all other agencies for the detection of submarines a zone 150 miles or less in width could be drawn about the German bases of the entrance of the North Sea in which a submarine could come to the surface only at rare intervals, the Germans would not be able to operate on a scale to threaten supply lines except inside that zone.