

Fair in west, showers in east portion Monday; Tuesday fair.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1917

COMPLETE SERVICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EXTREMELY HEAVY FIGHTING IS AGAIN GOING ON IN THE VERDUN REGION; FRENCH HOLDING GAINS

German Efforts to Recoup Their Losses of Last Week Fail With Heavy Casualties.

DEAD COVERS THE GROUND

At Various Points Haig's Men Make Advances—Guns Still Roaring in Flanders.

GERMAN DRIVE SLACKENED

Enemy Stopped by Russian Stand At Several Points.

(Associated Press War Summary).

Again the French and the Germans are engaged in extremely heavy fighting in the Verdun sector, with the Germans trying to recoup their losses of the end of last week on the right bank of the Meuse, but with General Pe-tain's forces holding them back almost everywhere and covering the ground with their dead.

GERMANS RENEW ATTACKS.

Over a front of nearly two miles the Germans Sunday morning following unsuccessful attacks Saturday night in the sector of the Bois des Fosses and the Bois des Courrières, returned to the fray with renewed vigor, especially around Hill 344. At some points French troops were captured by the Germans but they later were driven out and the French line was entirely re-established. In the fighting around the Bois des Fosses Saturday night the Germans left nearly 1,000 dead on the ground before the French positions.

Haig's Men Advance.

At various points on the front held by Field Marshal Haig, the British troops have delivered successful attacks, especially northwest of St. Quentin, where German positions on a front of several hundred yards were captured and the British line was extended. In Flanders the British guns are still roaring in the mighty bombardment that has been in progress more than a fortnight, but as yet the infantry has not been loaned for the impending dash into the enemy territory.

German Advance Halted.

There has been a considerable slackening in the German advance in northern Russia, due in large measure to the Russians making stands at several points, particularly on the front of the Pskov railroad line leading eastward from Riga. Here the vanguards of the Germans and Russian cavalry are engaged in fighting, the result being that the Russians are holding back while the Russians are preparing defenses to make a stand.

On the Upper Aa River the Germans have thrown pontoon bridges across the waterway and are gathering their forces for another onslaught.

Concentrations of Germans also have been discovered in the regions of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk, probably indicating that Prince Leopold of Bavaria proposes extensive operations against the Russians in this region.

On the lower end of the line in Rumania the Russians and Rumanians continue to hold the Austro-Italian front causing the rivers to overflow their banks and turning the plains into quagmires, the heavy battle for Monte Sanna continues unabated, with the Italians still maintaining the position. On the Carso plateau the battle has again lessened in violence, only artillery duels and patrol actions taking place.

GERMANS MAKE GAINS BUT ARE LATER DRIVEN BACK

Paris, Sept. 9.—Strong German forces broke the French positions on the right bank of the Meuse over an extent of nearly two miles and succeeded in gaining a foothold temporarily in one section of the line, according to the statement issued by the war office today. French counter attacks eventually regained all the positions. The Germans made an attempt against the new French positions north of the Chateau Wood but without success.

VON TRITZ IS MEMBER OF NEW "PATRIOTIC PARTY"

Amsterdam, Sept. 9.—The Rheinische Freiheitliche Zeitung, of Essen, announces the formation of a new "patriotic party," the leaders of which are Duke Johann Albrecht, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Admiral von Tritzt and Dr. von Wangen Kapp. The party's official proclamation declared opposition to the Reichstag's peace resolution and urges against "any peace dictated by weak nerves."

The proclamation adds that the party is "political" and will be dissolved on Page Three.

Baron Lowen Denies Sending Cipher Messages to Berlin

Swedish Minister at Buenos Aires Says He Has Cabled His Government to "Clear Up Matters"—Argentine People Regard the State Department Disclosures Gravely.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 9.—The Swedish minister to Argentina, Baron Lowen, today denied that dispatches in cipher had been sent to Berlin by the German charge through the Swedish legation at Buenos Aires. He declared:

"I have not sent nor caused to be sent by the legation under my charge any telegram from the German legation. The news is a great and disagreeable surprise. I have cabled to my government to clear up matters. In the United States they are very excitable."

Situation Regarded Serious.

The official announcement issued at Washington saying that communications from Count Luxburg, German charge at Buenos Aires, had been sent to the Berlin foreign office through the Swedish legation here in cipher, caused a sensation and was the principal topic of discussion throughout the city. That the situation is regarded as serious was evidenced by the fact that the population, usually gay on Sunday, were remarkably quiet and sober faced. Dancing girls, waving Argentine flags and decked with American and British flags, were greeted with silence at the main after being wildly applauded all week.

The government offices have been closed since Friday evening, but when the officials return from the week-end tomorrow the revelations from Washington will be the first matter considered. The president of the republic has already called on the foreign minister for explanations.

Sensational Diplomatic Scandal.

The Buenos Aires papers refer to the exposure as an unusual and sensational diplomatic scandal. La Nacion says: "This sensational revelation, which compromises the faith of the German foreign office, must modify many opinions regarding the situation. It clearly shows the contempt with which the two diplomats involved regard the Argentine foreign office. This war has given us

(Continued on Page Three)

WILL VOTE TODAY ON WAR TAX BILL

Final Action Will Be Taken on Measure in Senate After a Month's Contention.

ADJOURNMENT FEVER HIGH

However, Several Important Administration Bills Are Still on the Calendar—Peace Discussion Is Unlikely.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Passage of the \$2,500,000,000 war tax bill late tomorrow by the Senate, after a month's contention, is the first major item of an adjournment program being framed by Congressional leaders.

The adjournment fever is in the air, with general acquiescence in speeding up process. Leaders are endeavoring to reconcile the widespread desire at the capitol and the White House to close the session next month, with the President's legislative program, with the soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill as the principal stumbling block.

Chief features of the program before Congress are:

The war tax bill, which will go to conference this week and probably to the President within a fortnight.

The \$1,500,000,000 war credits bill, which will be taken up Tuesday by the Senate finance committee.

The \$4,500,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill before the House.

The insurance measure, due to pass the House this week.

The administration trading with the enemy bill, which has passed the House and is awaiting Senate debate Tuesday.

As usual the pre-adjournment congestion is on the Senate side. The war tax bill is definitely set for passage there tomorrow. While it is in conference the Senate hopes to pass the radiating with the enemy and eleven billion dollar war credits bills, possibly within a fortnight, leaving the insurance measure and the mammoth appropriation bill as the final features.

Senate leaders are endeavoring to secure agreement of administration leaders to postpone enactment of the theory that few, if any, American soldiers will be actually in the trenches by that time. The President and Secretary McAdoo so far have refused to agree to its postponement and are urging its prompt passage. This may upset his hopes of a vacation before the regular December meeting.

Several further changes are expected in the war tax bill tomorrow. Strong fights are awaiting the congressional session on sugar, tea, coffee, and cocoa; the three per cent tax on freight transportation; the second-class mail rate increases; proposed repeal of the sugar "draw back" and undivided surplus 10 per cent.

Agitation for a general discussion of peace after passage of the tax bill apparently has subsided. Senator La-Follette is undecided when he will call up his resolution proposing a statement of American peace terms. The President's reply to the Pope's peace debate has dissipated interest in peace proposals.

Senate action is planned during the week on bills to curb industrial workers of the World and other activities interfering with the conduct of the war.

EXPOSURE OF THE SWEDISH MINISTER ABSORBS OFFICIALS

Sensation Such As to Sweep Nearly All Other War Subjects Aside in Washington

RIVALS ZIMMERMANN NOTE

How Argentine Will Receive the Insult Is the Subject of Much Conjecture

Washington, Sept. 9.—The government's exposure of how Sweden's legation in Argentina acted as a secret channel of communication for Count Luxburg, German charge in Buenos Aires, and the Berlin foreign office, has created a sensation which absorbs the diplomatic corps and all official quarters almost to the exclusion of all other subjects connected with the war.

As a revelation of the German diplomacy it takes rank second only to the celebrated Zimmermann note plotting war between the United States and Japan and Mexico.

State Department officials today continued their policy of absolute silence, but it was plain they deplored any attempt to color the incident as forecasting a diplomatic break between the United States and Sweden.

No such development is even thought of at this juncture. At the present stage it is wholly a matter between Argentina, Sweden and Germany, with the United States, her allies and the rest of the world interested only in being eager to know how the most remarkable train of events will be explained or dealt with by the three governments.

German Agents Probable.

Germany's probable action is more or less discounted. Anxious to retain the friendship of the few nations which have not gone to war with her, it is expected that Germany will offer to Argentina for the German charge's references to the foreign minister as a "notorious ass" and his recommendations that Argentine ships be destroyed "without leaving any trace." This might take the form of Luxburg's recall and a repudiation of his action.

How Argentine will receive the insult, coming close on her "diplomatic victory" with Germany, and apply to her determination not to join the United States in the war, or even to sever diplomatic relations, is the subject of a good deal of conjecture. Undoubtedly public opinion in Argentina will go toward determining that point and there has not been time for it to crystallize.

U. S. Hopes for the Best.

To Sweden, however, the United States, and its allies, are looking for action which will purge the Swedish government and the Stockholm foreign office of the stigma of knowingly having been Germany's tool in her recent peace negotiations. They also expect to believe that Sweden officially discontinue any such encroachments on her neutrality; that the guilt was personal to some particular officials, or possibly to Sweden's legation, which imposed upon by Luxburg and supposed that at the worst he was lending the inviolability of the legation's diplomatic privileges to an attempt to reactivate peace negotiations.

Officials and diplomats entertain the possibility that the legation may have transmitted Luxburg's dispatches without knowing their exact contents, taking the German charge's word that they were no breach of Sweden's obligations to abstain from any such action.

Whatever becomes the accepted explanation, officials and diplomats here are unanimous in their belief that the Swedish government is in a position and responsibility and take appropriate steps to show her good faith.

Difficult Task for Sweden.

This may be difficult because of the international situation, where the upper circles are admittedly pro-German; because of the fact that Sweden, militarily a weak nation, lies at the mercy of Germany at her borders, and also because Sweden may wish to adopt one course while Germany may wish her to take another.

It is thoroughly understood that in Stockholm the pro-German classes are the court, the professors in the universities, the bankers, the officers of the army and the journalists. The most intense Germanophile is the king, who is a cousin of the Kaiser, while the king has little to say, but in spirit of contrary opinion at heart favors the English. The government is in the main neutral but the lavish bestowal of the reward in shape of orders and decorations has won over certain officials to the German side.

RE-EXAMINATION ORDERED FOR REJECTED APPLICANTS

Fort Oglethorpe, Sept. 9.—Orders were received at Camp Warden today that all candidates for the training camp recently rejected be re-admitted to the camp for re-examination. A plan is made of the order, which was issued by the War Department, but the 200 candidates rejected will be notified to appear immediately. This order follows on a similar Saturday order for the commander at camp not to admit men examined and accepted to replace these rejected.

BRITISH FORCES ADVANCE TO THE EAST OF VILLERET

London, Sept. 9.—British troops holding the line east of Villeret, southeast of Haricourt, attacked early this morning and succeeded in entering German trenches on a front of several hundred yards, taking a number of prisoners, according to the war office statement. Enemy trenches also were successfully raided during the night in the neighborhood of Gavrelle and east of Vermelles.

Chancellor Michaelis Says Germany Will Soon Be Able To Announce Peace Terms

What Purported to Be An Outline of the Terms Has Been Circulated Among Diplomats in Washington Within the Past Two Weeks, But Is Regarded by Entente and Most of the Neutral Envoys to Be a "Feeler."

London, Sept. 9.—Germany will shortly be able to publish her peace terms, according to Dr. George Michaelis, the German chancellor. Dr. Michaelis in an interview said he had so informed the reichstag main committee, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today states.

The main committee, said Dr. Michaelis in the interview, had "tried to make final arrangements regarding peace conditions, and the question of Alsace-Lorraine, but no decision has yet been taken. The question, however, was eagerly discussed and Germany will soon be able to publish her peace terms."

PURPORTED OUTLINE OF TERMS GIVEN TO ENVOYS

Washington, Sept. 9.—What purported to be an outline of Germany's peace terms has been circulated among diplomats here within the last two weeks, but has been regarded by the entente embassies and most of the neutrals as a "feeler." The origin of the so-called terms was not disclosed but they are said to have been written by Foreign Secretary von Kuhlmann before his visit to Vienna, which since has been pointed to as strengthening the probability that they bear evidences of authenticity.

Briefly the so-called terms were as follows: Restoration of Belgium and northern France, to be paid for out of the sale of Germany's colonies to Great Britain.

Alsace and Lorraine to be independent states. (High French officials recently have stated anew the determination of France to be satisfied with nothing less than the recovery of her lost provinces).

Trieste to be a free port. Serbia and Rumania to be restored, and Serbia to have a port on the Adriatic.

The Balkan question and the status of Turkey to be subjects for negotiations. Disarmament and international police.

Freedom of the seas with Great Britain in control of the English Channel until the projected tunnel is built between Dover and Calais.

This outline of terms, circulated without definite stamp of any official authority, it will be noted, bears in many respects a resemblance to the general tenor of the peace proposals of Pope Benedict.

By some diplomats such an outline is regarded as presenting something susceptible of discussion. It is discussed (Continued on Page Three).

PRESIDENT VISITS COL. E. M. HOUSE

Presidential Yacht Mayflower Makes An Unexpected Call at Gloucester, Mass.

PARTY TAKES MOTOR TRIP

Colonel and Mrs. House Are Later Guests of President and Mrs. Wilson at Dianer Abroad the Mayflower.

Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 9.—President and Mrs. Wilson made an unexpected call here on board the presidential yacht Mayflower, motored along the picturesque north shore two hours with Colonel and Mrs. E. M. House and tonight dined on board the yacht with Colonel and Mrs. House as guests.

Colonel House, who has a summer home at Coolidge Point, Magnolia, assured all inquirers that the visit of the President was purely social.

While the Mayflower was familiar in these waters during the administration of President Taft, this is the first visit here with President Wilson on board and his arrival was a surprise to the north shore summer colony. The yacht slipped into the harbor this afternoon unostentatiously and dropped anchor at a point opposite the estate of John Hays Hammond.

Increased generally the movement of trains considered not essential to pressing war needs.

Averted freight congestion by moving promptly empty cars from one road to another, irrespective of ownership.

Saved 50,000 cars by pooling lake coal and ore and 133,000 cars by pooling tidewater coal.

Besides increasing the general efficiency of railroads the war board, Mr. Harrison points out, has assisted the government in solving military problems. The statement says:

"Skilled and experienced railroad men have been sent to every pantomim to assist the constructing quartermasters there in the movement of supplies. A trained executive has been stationed in Washington to aid the headquarters of the supervising quartermaster that every car used in the transportation of government supplies might be available when needed."

"At the request of the government plans have been perfected whereby one million men are to be moved from training camps for the national army and national guard by October 20. About one-third of these men already are under way and are carrying their arms and equipment with them. This means that in addition to the coaches and tourist sleepers occupied by them more than 12,000 freight cars must be transported."

"Freight generally is moving in unexampled volume. Practically every factory in the country is moving to its capacity turning out supplies."

"If the maximum amount of transportation is to be obtained the shipping and traveling public and all railway employes will have to continue to co-operate, in many ways, submit to many inconveniences and some times even bear losses due to changes in the transportation service."

DAVISON REVIEWS WORK OF THE RED CROSS IN EUROPE

About \$12,000,000 to Be Expended in First Six Months Since U. S. Entered War.

FIVE COMMISSIONS SENT

Vast Quantities of Supplies Are Being Shipped Almost Every Day.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Approximately \$12,000,000 for war relief work in Europe will have been expended by the American Red Cross in the first six months since the United States has been at war with Germany, according to a report addressed "to the American people" today by Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council, in which full details are given of the activities of the organization in various nations abroad.

More than \$10,000,000 of this sum, appropriated up to and including August 3 by the war council, since its appointment May 10, is for use in France. Other countries to receive relief are Russia, Rumania, Italy, Serbia, England and Armenia, the grand total amounting to \$12,339,681.

The greater part of which will be used by November 1, although some of the appropriations cover a year. Most of the persons in charge of the Red Cross work in France are giving their time and paying their own expenses. A special fund of \$100,000 has been privately contributed through the expenses of members of the commission to France, unable to pay their own way.

Five Separate Commissions.

The war council has sent to Europe five separate commissions, each comprised of representative Americans skilled in business administration, in medical and surgical work and in other lines of Red Cross effort. The work covers a wide scope of relief, from the establishing and maintaining of hospitals for soldiers in the American army in France to civilian aid, including the care and education of destitute French children and the rehabilitation of the devastated areas in France and Belgium. Relief and preventive means against tuberculosis, which has greatly increased since the war, also will be supplied. A plan has been devised to extend aid to soldiers and civilians held as prisoners by the enemy. There are only a few of the many French states through which Red Cross relief will flow to countless thousands of war victims.

Takes Over Hospitals.

The Red Cross in France has assumed the management of the war relief clearing houses. It has taken over, under control of the United States army, the administration of the American ambulance hospital at Neuilly. It has assumed financial responsibility for Dr. J. A. Blake's American hospital in Paris. It has allied with itself the work of the American surgical dressing committee, which distributed in France in July 78, 949 dressings among 435 hospitals.

The effort has been in accordance with the expressed view of President Wilson and of the civic and military authorities of France. Toward this end, along helpful lines all relief work being done in France and America. The first and the supreme object of the task is to care for the United States army and navy. Toward this end the Red Cross is establishing field canteens which it will provide for every corps of the French army as well as for the American army. There are now large reception camps near the coast where United States soldiers are received.

Along the route to the firing line the Red Cross has established infirmaries and rest stations. At railway stations canteens are being established where American soldiers may find rest and refreshment. Baths, food, games and other comfort will be available. When the American troops start for France the men are given comfort kits. Christmas parcels will be sent later.

Various appropriations have been made to worthy causes, such as \$1,000,000 for the relief of sick and wounded French soldiers and their families; \$100,000 for medical research work in France; \$500,000 for supply warehouses; \$1,500,000 to buy food-stuffs to be sent to France; and \$1,000,000 for the hospital supply service.

Difficult Transportation Problem.

The transportation problem in moving supplies over seas has been most difficult, but through official French, British and Italian co-operation with the United States Shipping Board and leading steamship and railroad companies, vast quantities of supplies are now shipped almost daily.

Red Cross transport service has been developed in France as the railroads there are over-taxed with military needs. Six base hospitals were sent to European fronts in advance of the American soldiers and more than a dozen are now actively in service there and others are rapidly being made ready.

It is not the policy of the Red Cross to rebuild French villages but it is hoped to afford new starts in life to a large number of persons destitute through ravages of the German army. A provisional experiment along this line is being worked out.

Railroad Clerks Strike.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 9.—A strike order issued here today calls upon 7,000 freight handlers and checking clerks of the Rock Island, Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Missouri Pacific railroads to quit work tomorrow.

RAILROAD BOARD'S WORK IS REVIEWED

Shows What Has Been Done in Speeding Up and Increasing Government Transportation As Well As That of the Public.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Accomplishments of the railroad war board in meeting transportation requirements since its organization four months ago were set forth in a statement tonight by Fairfax Harrison, its chairman.

The board is operating the nation's 693 lines as one continental system. What it has succeeded in doing is set forth in the following summary:

Reduced the car shortage 70 per cent and increased the general efficiency of the roads in moving freight 16 per cent over 1916.

Saved 20,000 miles of train service annually by eliminating passenger trains considered not essential to pressing war needs.

Averted freight congestion by moving promptly empty cars from one road to another, irrespective of ownership.

Saved 50,000 cars by pooling lake coal and ore and 133,000 cars by pooling tidewater coal.