THE WEATHER

Partly cloudy Tuesday, probably east portion, cooler south portion; Wednesday fair.

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SENATE PASSES TWO BILLION DOLLAR WAR TAX MEASURE

PLOT TO DESTROY GOVERNMENT AND RE-ESTABLISH THE DESPOTIC REGIME IN RUSSIA IS UNCOVERED

General Korniloff Demands Dictatorial Powers—Is Deposed From Army Command

M. LVOFF HELD IN PRISON

Acting as Korniloff's Mediary, He Reveals Rebellious Plot Under Severe Grilling

MARTIAL LAW PETROGRAD

Russians Now Offering Strong Resistance to Germans

(Associated Press War Summary.)

The Russian government again is facing a crisis, but apparently with his usual "blood and iron" methods Premier Kerensky has taken vigorous steps to combat it and to punish severely those of the opposition elements who brought it about.

Korniloff Submitted Ultimatum.

Succinctly, General Korniloff, commander-in-chief of the army, backed by a group of political agitators has demanded for himself dictatorial powers by the surrender of the government into his hands. Kerensky refused to comply to the demand and has held incarcerated in the Petropavlovsk fortress M. Lvoff, member of the duma, who acted as Korniloff's mediary and who under a severe examination has had wrung from him the details of the plot to overthrow the government and bring about the return of the despotic regime. The names of the chief conspirators in the plot also have been ascertained and these men doubtless will receive punishment at the hands of the government.

As for Korniloff he has been deposed from the chief command of the army, while General Lokomsky has been pronounced a traitor for refusing to take up Korniloff's duties.

Martial Law Declared.

Meanwhile martial law has been declared in Petrograd and its environs, and the government is taking measures to crush the revolt swiftly and decisively, probably by the creation of a directory composed of a small number of men, tried and true friends of the revolution. An indication that Kerensky and his followers have a good chance quickly to bring about order is contained in a proclamation issued by the soldiers and workmen's council urging that all the army and navy organizations obey the provisional government and refuse to adhere to the conspiracy and asserting that Korniloff will be punished for his treachery.

Germans Forced to Retreat.

On the northern Russian front the Russians are now offering strong opposition to the Germans who are endeavoring to press their advantage farther eastward from the Riga-Dvina line. Thirty-two miles northeast of Riga, near Segevold, "a death battalion" has even defeated the Germans and forced them to retreat to the south, while along the Burthetsk line to the Pskoff railroad, the Russian rear-guards are giving strong battle to the advanced Teuton contingents.

Russo-Rumanian Offensive.

In the Rumanian theatre the Russians and Rumanians have again assumed the offensive, delivering repeated attacks with large effectives against Teutonic allied positions in the Trotu and Oituz Valleys. No details of the fighting have come through, except from Berlin, which asserts that the combatants met in hand to hand encounters and that the Russo-Rumanian forces were repulsed.

Cadorna Still Hammering Away.

Around Monte San Gabrielle General Cadorna continues to hammer away at the Austrian positions, with the enemy vigorously defending themselves. No claims to further progress on this sector are made by the Italian official communication, but it is announced that attempts by the Austrians in counter attacks to lessen the intensity of the Italian offensive have been repulsed. To the south, on the Carso Plateau, the artillery duel is still of great proportions.

Consolidate Gains.

Northeast of Verdun the French troops have consolidated the positions taken from the German crown prince in the Fosses and Caurieres Woods in the fighting of Saturday night and Sunday, and the Germans, doubtless because of their enormous losses, have ceased for the time being their violent counter attacks

On the British front the British likewise have consolidated trenches captured Sunday southeast of Hargicourt. They are also keeping up in various sectors their successful trench raiding operations and staving off similar attacks made by the Germans.

Daily the operations in the Macedonian theatre are growing in importance. To the north of Lake Malik

(Continued on Page Two.)

Korniloff's Ultimatum Is Regarded Act of Rebellion

Demanded, Through M. Lvoff, That Kerensky Surrender All Power. Members of the Russian Cabinet Tell Associated Press That Movement Must be Ruthlessly Suppressed.

Petrograd, Sept. 10.—Members of the Russian cabinet today told the Associated Press that the provisional government regarded General Korniloff's pronunciamento as an act of rebellion which must be ruthlessly suppressed. The government, it was added, believed it had enough loyal troops and the support of the Russian people to enable it to put down the Korniloff movement.

The members of the provisional government in the conversation with the Associated Press refused to be quoted by name. They stated that the ministers had reached an agreement regarding the following points of view:

Threat to Revolution.

"The government regards General Korniloff's pronunciamento as an act of rebellion, as a dangerous adventure and a threat to the revolution and liberty which, unless the ultimatum is withdrawn, must be ruthlessly suppressed.

"The government has no doubt that it has at its disposal sufficient loyal troops and the overwhelming support of the population to enable it to execute this program."

The government had decided to reorganize itself, placing all power in the hands of a small group of leading men.

The government regards General Korniloff's attempt further as essentially counter revolutionary and aimed at the restoration of the despotic regime.

Vladimir Lvoff, who was arrested, was first imprisoned in the winter palace, but now has been sent under a heavy guard to the Petropavlovsk fortress.

Secures Main Facts.

Concerning the details and development of Korniloff's rebellion, the ministers of the provisional government refuse to make public the details but The Associated Press from fragmentary sources, has been able to collect the main facts.

At 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon after Premier Kerensky had inspected a deputation of Russian soldiers from the Balkans, Deputy Lvoff called him by telephone and demanded an interview, declaring that his mission was of great importance.

Kerensky at first refused to receive M. Lvoff, but later in the afternoon did receive him, whereupon Lvoff declared that he had come as General Korniloff's plenipotentiary in order to

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GEN. SCOTT NEAR RETIREMENT AGE

Speculation Has Begun as to Whether He Will be Retained in Active Service

WANTS A FIELD COMMAND

In Event of His Retirement As Chief of Staff His Successor Probably Will Be General Tasker H. Bliss.

Washington, Sept. 10.—With Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, reaching retirement age this month, speculation has begun at the War Department as to whether he will be retained in active service under the war time emergency provisions of th law and continue in office

Secretary Baker declined today to say what course he contemplated. There are indications that General Scott will pass on to the retired list although he may be asked to continue on active duty and undertake some special work. In this event Major General Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of staff and acting head of the army when General Scott was with the Root commission in Russia, may be appointed chief of staff, although he too will reach the retirement age in a few months and probably would be succeeded by a younger officer.

General Scott has not resumed all of his duties as chief of staff since his return from Petrograd. General Bliss continues to exercise most of the functions of the office, possibly because there are many aspects of the expansion of the army with which General Scott must familiarize himself again because of his long abesence.

It is known that General Scott would welcome an active command in the field. In view of the his distinguished services on many occasions and the known high regard for him entertained by President Wilson and Secretary Baker, it appears probable that an effort will be made to gratify his wishes should it be determined to relieve him of his staff post.

The pressure upon the chief of staff will become increasingly heavy as American forces abroad are enlarged and when they are holding a portion of the Western front great physical vigor will be required to endure the strain.

GIVEN VERDICT FOR $20,000 AGAINST DUPONT POWDER CO.

Ola Tucker of North Carolina Claimed False Arrest.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 10.—The circuit court of Prince George county has been engaged for the past four days in the trial of the suit of Ola Tucker, of North Carolina, against the Dupont Powder Co., for alleged false arrest. The case was concluded today, the jury giving a verdict for the plaintiff for $20,000 damages.

A motion to set aside the verdict will be argued at a later day.

FOUR AMERICANS MET THEIR DEATH

In Addition to Lieut. Fitzsimmons Three Privates Were Victims of Germain Raid

PERSHING SENDS REPORT

Fitzsimmons Was Recommended for Promotion to a Captaincy on the Day He Died—Borland Introduces Bill.

Washington, Sept. 10.—First Lieutenant Fitzsimmons of Kansas City, killed when German airmen bombed an American hospital in France last Thursday, was recommended for promotion to a captaincy on the day he died.

Representative Borland, of Missouri, today introduced a bill empowering the President to enter Fitzsimmons' name on the military records with the promotion he would have received.

Major General Pershing's report on the bombing of the hospital reached the War Department today. An early dispatch from the American military attache at London announced the death of Lieutenant Fitzsimmons, but made no mention of three privates mortally wounded at the same time.

General Pershing's message follows:

"Report following deaths September 5th at base hospital No. 5, France, from wounds caused by bombs during air raid 11 p. m., September 4:

"First Lieutenant Wm. T. Fitzsimmons, medical reserve corps, and Privates (first class) Leslie G. Woods and Rudolph Rubine, Jr., medical department, and Oscar C. Tugo, medical enlisted reserve corps."

RUSSIAN TROOPS LYNCH 20 PRISONERS OF WAR

Were Suspected of Setting Fire to Town of Laishev—200 Soldiers Burned in Building.

Nijnt-Novgorod, Russia, Sunday, Sept. 9.——The town of Laishew, in the government of Kazan, has been in large part destroyed by fire. The people of the town suspected that the fire was set by prisoners of war quartered in the vicinity. An attack upon the prisoners was made by soldiers, twenty of the prisoners being lynched and a number of others badly beaten.

In the village of Nicholivsk, in the government of Samara, soldiers began looting a great quantity of wines stored in a building. Two hundred of them were trapped and burned to death.

British Freighter Sunk.

An Atlantic Port, Sept. 10.—The British freight steamship City of Corinth, of 5,870 tons gross, owned by the Ellerman lines, has been sunk by a German submarine, according to reports received here today in marine circles. The City of Corinth was last reported leaving Vladivostok for London.

S. A. L. OFFICIALS NOT TO SUBMIT TO CLERKS' DEMANDS

Twenty-four Employes at Richmond Freight Office Strike for Higher Wages

OTHER CITIES ORGANIZING

Hamlet Clerks Reported to Have Quit—Those at Petersburg to Strike Today

Richmond, Va., Sept. 10.—Officials of the Seaboard Air Line Railway said tonight that they would not surrender to the demands of 24 freight office and yard clerks who went on strike today to enforce their demands for higher wages. At a meeting of the strikers and union men, held tonight, the statement was issued that they would fight to a finish, and whereas the strike had been inaugurated largely in sympathy with a general strike, now it was a straight-out battle for more money.

It was announced at the meeting that the clerks at Cordele, Ga., ahd walked out late today. Local railway officials are hiring new men and expect to have freight traffic moving as usual tomorrow.

A Sympathetic Movement.

The strike, the clerks say, is for an increase in pay, for the installation of a flat wage rate for clerks over the entire Seaboard Air Line system, and is a sympathetic movement with similar walkouts which have taken place within the past ten days at Jacksonville, Tampa and Raleigh.

The clerks at Raleigh walked out last Wednesday. For the past several days the clerks have been organizing all over the Seaboard Air Line system into what is known as the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Hamlet Clerks Also Out.

The clerks at Hamlet, an important transfer point in North Carolina, are reported to have quit work today, while clerks at Petersburg are expecting to walk out tomorrow strike leaders say. Those at Columbia, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham and other important points are expected to join in the movement within the next two or three days. Before the close of the present week it is expected by the strike leaders that clerks over the entire system will have joined in the movement, which would mean that between 1,000 and 1,500 men will be out on strike.

Congestion Affects Camp Lee.

The congestion of freight traffic at Richmond will immediately and vitally affect the big cantonment camp at Petersburg. This situation will be rendered worse if the clerks at Petersburg walk out tomorrow. Such action, it is believed, will force the hands of the government to take action in adjusting the controversy.

The clerks claim that every other class of employe in the railroad service except themselves have met with consideration, but that they have been neglected. They claim that they are required to work on Sundays without increase in pay and are made to do overtime without increase in wage.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH CLERKS OFFERED ADJUSTMENT

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 10.—The Seaboard Air Line clerks in Norfolk have not yet struck and officials of the road here express confidence that they will not do so. No announcement of a wage demand has come as a result of the recent organization of clerical workers in the Norfolk and Portsmouth offices, but employes have been offered an adjustment that, officials say, will represent a distinct increase in wages.

General Manager Fritch said tonight that "we are doing our best to meet our obligations to the government," and expressed the belief that an early agreement will be reaced.

RETAIL COAL PRICES ARE SOON TO BE MADE PUBLIC

Will be Announced for Every City and Community in Country.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Retail coal prices will be announced for every city and community in the country before September 30, and Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, announced tonight. They will be fixed on the recommendation of local committees to be named by state fuel administrators.

"It is obvious," Dr. Garfield said, "that prices will vary considerably between localities and between city and country districts. Care will be taken to include all items which ought to be included, for there is no disposition to deprive the local dealer of his fair measure of profit. It may be necessary to make the price tentative, as in the case of prices fixed at the mines."

In the naming of local committees coal men will be excluded, Dr. Garfield said, to save them from embarrassment that might arise if they were called on to pass judgment on others in their own line of business.

Although there is a shortage of cars, there will be enough to transport all the coal the country needs, it is said.

U-Boat Hid Behind Schooner And is Sunk by Tank Steamer

An Atlantic Port, Sept. 10.—How a German submarine hid behind his schooner until it got within range to attack an American tank steamer and later was sunk by the tanker's crew, was told by the captain of a sailing vessel here today. When about 1,500 miles from Gibraltar, he saiad, the U-boat ordered him to stop. The submarine then kept behind the schooner until the approaching tank ship was within range. When it began the attack the naval guard returned the fire, the eighth shot striking the German boat and sinking it within sight of the schooner's crew. Both steamer and schooner escaped injury.

OFFICE OF GERMAN NEWSPAPER RAIDED

Federal Agents Arrest Editor and Business Manager and Seize Many Documents

AID TO ENEMY IS ALLEGED

Several Charges of Disloyalty Made Against the Publishers—Warrants Issued for Arrest of Four Others.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.—In a raid on the Philadelphia Tageblatt, a German language newspaper which is charged with having attacked government war policies for several months past, Federal agents tonight arrested the editor and business manager and confiscated large quantities of correspondence, files and documents. The prisoners, who are charged with violating the espionage act, are Dr. Martin Darkow, editor, and Herman Lemke, business manager. Warrants also have been issued for the president, treasurer, editor-in-chief and an editorial writer.

The government agents in one warrant charge certain members of the staff with "wilfully making and conveying false reports and statements with the intent to promote the success of the enemies of the United States, while the United States is at war with the imperial German government."

A second warrant charges the staff with using the mails for the same purpose. According to government officers, the Tageblatt on Saturday published statements instructing Germans in this country how to evade the postal laws and forward letters to Germany. In these statements, government officers say, a man described as "H. Isselhurst, care of the German Aid Society, Stockholm, Sweden," was given as the official who would see that communications addressed to German destinations would arrive unsuspected by American or allied censors.

The newspaper and business files, correspondence and other matter seized will be examined carefully.

All of the employes of the plant, about twenty, have been served with subpoenas to appear before the Federal grand jury.

Since the beginning of America's entrance into the war The Tageblatt has published daily editorial attacks on President Wilson and the government's war policies, government officers said. The draft was ridiculed and men were urged to resist its enforcement, it is alleged.

Joseph Scientz, president of several German societies, who came to the Federal building, said he intended to enter bail for Dr. Dargow.

Lemke, the business manager, is a member of the Defense Committee appointed by Mayor Smith.

The raid today follows an announcement from Washington that the government intended to take drastic action against all foreign language newspapers circulating anti-war propaganda.

LONDON BRINGS CHEERS IN ADDRESS ON PEACE

Socialist Representative Hope For The End is Brighter—Pays Tribute to Reply to Pope.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Representative London, of New York, the Socialist member of Congress, spoke on peace in the Houes today, declared hope for the end of the war was becoming brighter, and won applause from both sides of the chamber with his explanation of the present European situation as he sees it.

After paying a tribute to President Wilsons' recent reply to the Pope's peace proposals, Mr. London said it gave great encouragement to those who desire peace. Two dominant declarations of the President, that there will be no dismemberment of the central powers and no economical warfare after the war of bullets, are of the utmost significance, he insisted, because these two steps have been considered part of the war plans of the allies.

Reports that the reichstag is to draft the German peace terms, Mr. London declared, is a good sign.

"A well defined expression in the reichstag for peace," he said, "is an assurance that the desire for peace becomes irresistible, and the very fact that in Essen, where the Krupp factory is located, eight thousand workers held a meeting at which they adopted unanimously a resolution in favor of the reichstag resolution shows that the government in Germany does not dare to prevent the people from discussing international questions."

SWEDEN WILL BE OBLIGED NOW TO DEFINE POSITION

She Must Let It be Known Where She Stands as a Neutral, View of Observers

MAY TIGHTEN EMBARGOES

Stern Measures by America and Allies to Keep Exports From Germany Probable

Washington, Sept. 10.—While the American government awaited developments today following Secretary Lansing's disclosures regarding the transmission of official German dispatches by the Swedish charge at Buenos Aires, Washington officials and foreign diplomatists turned their attention to a study of their possible significance.

Two facts stood out clearly to most observers. Sweden will be compelled to make definite her position as a neutral and the exposure may be taken as indicating more exactly the intention of the Allies to see that Germany shall cease receiving aid from all the northern European neutral countries.

Knew of Aid to Germany.

Publication of the facts, although disclosing nothing the government's exports administrative board has not known for some time, reveals to the public t hat this government is fully cognizant of aid Sweden has been rendering the Central Powers and tends to cement opinion in support of the absolute embargo put into effect against Sweden, along with the other neutrals, six weeks ago.

It already has been declared definitely that no foodstuffs or other supplies will be permitted to go to the neutrals for at least six weeks to give this government an opportunity to establish precisely their trade relations with Germany.

Country Drained of Food.

Sweden as well as the other neutrals has contended it has the right to export to Germany any commodities imported from the United States. Some American officials say the war would be ended within six months if Swedish iron exports to Germany were stopped. The Swedes, it is declared, have drained their country of foodstuffs by taking from the food producing industries vast numbers of men and placing them in the iron mines and the munitions factories which have sprung up since the war began.

Lose Argentine Wheat.

Another phase of the situation being given careful attention here is the possible effect if Argentina breaks relations with Germany or declares war. Argentina this winter will have large quantities of wheat for export, and as a neutral she might send much of it to the European neutrals under the operation of the British blockade. As a belligerent or with diplomatic relations broken, the government probably would take control of ts exports and carefully supervise all shipments to the neutrals to prevent any foodstuffs from reaching Germany.

DISCLOSURES MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED IN SWEDEN NOW

London, Sept. 10.—England, like the whole of Europe, was anxiously awaiting today what Sweden would have to say regarding Washington's revelations of the use of her diplomatic service for forwarding dispatches from the German legation in Argentina.

The opinion is expressed in circles with knowledge of Swedish political conditions that the Swedish government may not allow the full publication of the revelations in Sweden because of the elections now in progress there. Although about one-seventh of the membership of the chamber has already been elected the revelations come at a time to have their effect on the constitution of that body. The conservative party, which is generally believed here to have pro-German leanings, has not done well in the elections so far, having lost five seats, and should the Washington disclosures be published it will lose more.

The press is declined to differentiate between the government and the people and expresses the opinion that the people, if they have the opportunity, will repudiate the action of their representative in Argentina and of the foreign office.

"The distinction must be drawn," says the Standard, "between the Swedish royal government and the Swedish nation. The nation may, of course, be behind the government in its treacherous, grossly irregular conduct, but until it is clearly established that the Swedish people, with full knowledge of the facts, condone or approve their government's action, the allies will be well advised to act with deliberation, if also with decision."

The Swedish government, continues the Standard, has a very bad record behind it. "Its action," says the newspaper, "has from the first been inspired by dynastic partialities and it has had to be warned repeatedly concerning its conduct. * * * The German consort at Stockholm has almost rivalled the part played by the kaiser's sister in Athens. It is clear that no bargain made with a government led by such influences can be regarded as binding."

BILL IS ADOPTED WITH ONLY FOUR VOTES AGAINST IT

Borah, Gronna, LaFollette and Norris the Senators Recorded in Opposition

IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE

Proposed Publishers' and Consumption Taxes and Postal Increase Eliminated

Washington, Sept. 10.——The war tax bill—the largest single taxation measure in American history—was passed tonight by the Senate. It provides for a levy somewhat under $2,400,000,000 as compared with the $1,867,870,000 proposal in the bill as it passed the House May 23. The vote was 69 to 4, Senators Borah, Gronna, LaFollette and Norris being recorded in opposition.

The great bill, nearly four months in the making, will be returned to the House tomorrow and then goes to conference with enactment within ten days or two weeks probable. Senators Simmons, Stone and Williams, Democrats, and Penrose and Lodge, Republicans, of the finance committee, were appointed the Senate's conferes.

Credits Bill Next.

Awaiting the Senate in the final struggle over war fiscal policies is the $11,500,000,000 credits bill, which passed the House unanimously and upon which work will begin tomorrow by the Senate finance committee.

Of the $2,400,000,000 new taxes provided in the tax bill for the duration of the war, $842,200,000 is to be taken from incomes, corporate and individual, and $1,060,000,000 from war profits. Most of the remainder is levied on liquor tobacco and public utilities.

In tonight's clean-up, the principal eleventh hour actions of the Senate were elimination of all provisions for taxing publishers and increasing second-class periodical postage rates and all consumption taxes on sugar, tea, coffee and cocoa the latter reducing the bill $86,000,000. Then Senate also struck out the clause proposing repeal of the "draw back" or re-export, allowance given sugar refiners and defeated proposals to add inheritance taxes.

High-Tax Group Defeated.

In a last effort of the high-tax group to increase taxes, the Senate rejected 65 to 15, the LaFollette substitute bill to raise $3,500,000,000 more taxes Those supporting it were: Borah, Brady, Gore, Gronna, Hardwick, Hollis, Husting, Johnson of California; Jones of Washington; Kenyon, LaFollette, McNary, Norris, Reed and Vardaman.

Passage of the bill was void of the usual stirring scenes marking such an epochal measure. At four o'clock today, under the Agreement which ended the cloture fight a fortnight ago, debate was shut off and a tedious series of a dozen roll calls brought the bill to passage.

Excitable Postage Fight.

A parliamentary snarl and a determined fight on the second-class postage provisions furnished the most excitement. After the McKellar substitute zone postage increase provision, applying to publications sent beyond 300 miles, had been rejected 40 to 34, Senator Hardwick's substitute zone plan applicable to advertising portions only was beaten 48 to 20. Senator McKellar attempted to offer another substitute with a maximum rate of four cents a pound instead of six cents, but Senator Saulsbury, presiding, held that the House zone provision had never been formally eliminated. Then the Senate made sure of its determination to eliminate all postage increases and special levies on publishers by adopting Senator Week's motion to strike out the entire House clause, 59 to 9.

Parcel Post Stamp Tax.

The only postage features left in the bill are provisions for free transportation of letters from American soldiers abroad and for a cent stamp tax on parcel post packages, raising about $4,000,000.

The consumption taxes, of 1-2 cent a pound on sugar, 2 cents on coffee, 5 cents on tea, 3 cents on cocoa and from one to 2 cents a gallon on molasses went out by overwhelming majorities. A final vote on Senator Broussard's motion to eliminate them all was 52 to 28.

AMERICAN SERGEANT AND A PRIVATE WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Wasington, Sept. 10.—The War Department announced late today that Sergeant M. G. Calderwood and Private W. F. Brannigan, both of Company F, 11th railway engineers, had been slightly wounded by shell fragments while on duty in France. This is the army's first casualty announcement of the war except t hat concerning the members of the medical corps killed when German aviators bombed a hospital.

Operate Under License.

Washington, Sept. 10.——Grain elevators began operating today under license restrictions prescribed by the food administration. None will be allowed to store wheat or rye for more than thirty days and each elevator is required to make weekly reports of its transactions.