

The Weather.

Fair Saturday, much cooler near the coast; Sunday fair, slightly warmer.

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ALLIES DRIVE THE TURKS BACK 12 MILES

HEAVY THRUST MADE BY FORCES UNDER GENERAL ALLENBY FROM THE JORDAN TO MEDITERRANEAN

MORE THAN 3,000 TURKS CAPTURED

British, French and Arabs Drive Forward 12 Miles On Sixteen Mile Front.

FUNCTION POINTS TAKEN

Quantities of War Material Fall Into Allied Hands—Naval Units Clearing the Coastal Roads of the Enemy.

(By the Associated Press.)

The Holy Land is aflame under the impact of a mighty stroke by the British, French and friendly Arab forces and the Turks from the Jordan drive westward to the Mediterranean.

Added to their already heavy losses on ground, men killed, wounded or prisoner and stores captured in Belgium, France, Italy and the Balkans, the Teutonic allies, judging from first reports of the hostilities begun against the Ottoman in Palestine, are in for a further extremely hard usage.

In less than a day, General Allenby's forces, aided by French troops and Bedouin, struck the Turkish line in front of 16 miles and penetrated to a depth of 12 miles, taking more than 3,000 Turks prisoner and overrunning the entire hostile defensive line.

Railway and highway junctions were captured and strong forces of cavalry at last accounts were in advance of the attacking troops threatening to carry out a flanking movement which might prove disastrous to the Ottoman.

Meanwhile along the shores of the Mediterranean naval units were clearing the coastal roads of the enemy.

In addition to the large number of prisoners taken great quantities of war material had fallen into the hands of the allied troops, and the pressure against the enemy was going unabated.

The predicament of the Turks is heightened by the operations of the British and French on the eastern side of the Jordan, which will prevent them from taking refuge across the stream of the Jordan valley and compel them to fight their way out of their trouble to the river as best they may.

ATTACK IN PALESTINE

LAUNCHED THURSDAY. British forces in Palestine under the command of General Allenby attacked the Turkish positions on a front of 16 miles on September 19. The British broke through the Turkish lines between the sea and the Jordan and pushed forward to a depth of 12 miles.

Three thousand Turks were taken prisoner by General Allenby's forces. The main Turkish forces in Palestine are being closely pursued by the British.

The cavalry pushed through the Turkish front and was advancing in the rear of the Turkish armies in the Jordan valley. Another body of British troops was advancing toward Beisan to intercept the Turks.

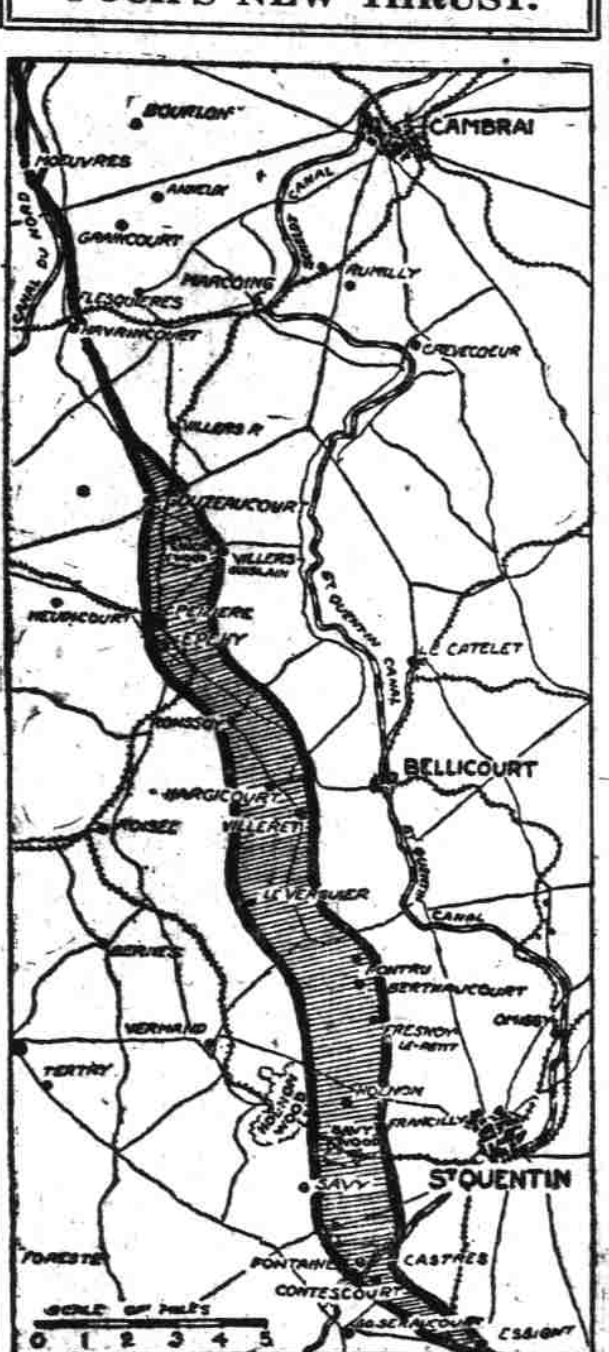
On Wednesday General Allenby's right wing attacked west of the Jordan and occupied Elmegeir. The main Turkish force in Palestine is being closely pursued by the British.

FLASHING REPLY TO HAIG'S CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE. London, Sept. 20.—Field Marshal Haig today in an order of the day, in which he expressed an appreciation of the British army, whose heroic and gallant fighting over the last few days has won the British army a permanent peace is secured.

Chicago Team Won Title. Great Lakes, Ill., Sept. 20.—Scoring 11-10, the Chicago team of the National A. A. U. defeated the Peoria team in the championship of the National A. A. U. football championship.

Americans Repulse Germans. Washington, Sept. 20.—News of the repulse of the enemy to our lines in the Vosges mountains, the German army was repulsed, says General Pershing, is a great relief. The German army has given up the idea of attacking in the Vosges and in Alsace.

FOCH'S NEW THRUST.



British north of the Somme and the French below have wrested the shaded area from the enemy.

IMPROVE POSITIONS ON WESTERN FRONT

Anglo-French Shaping Plans for Capture of St. Quentin and Cambrai.

MOEUVRES HAS FALLEN

Important Positions Near Cambrai Now Definitely British-American Big Guns Shelling the Fortress of Metz.

(By the Associated Press.)

Although there has been somewhat of a let-up in the intensity of the fighting from the region of St. Quentin to Cambrai in the French theatre, both the British and French armies have been able materially to better their positions in front of both Cambrai and St. Quentin.

Moeuvres, lying to the west of Cambrai, over which there has been such intensive fighting for more than a week, in which the town several times changed hands, now is definitely British. The large numbers of German dead strewn the ground attest the value they placed on Moeuvres as a point of strategic value in the defense of Cambrai.

To the south on both sides of St. Quentin the British and French have moved in more closely the jaws of the pincer which is being poised ultimately to pinch St. Quentin out of the battle. Most of the German strong points which have been the means of holding back the allied troops in this region have been overcome and apparently it is only a matter when General Foch will give the order for the pressure of the pincers and the capture of St. Quentin.

In the region northwest of Soissons, the Germans are still using machine guns in large numbers to hold back the French from further encroachments on the Chemin des Dames positions and also are launching heavy counter attacks in efforts to expel the French from the positions they have attained. Notwithstanding these strenuous efforts, however, the French have gained further ground northeast of the Vally.

Little additional fighting has developed on the front held by the Americans north of St. Mihiel, but American long range guns are heavily shelling the big German fortress of Metz.

In Macedonia the British, Serbians, French and Greeks continue hard after the Bulgarians, driving the enemy before them and taking large numbers of prisoners.

In northern Russia, the allied troops have gained additional successes over the enemy forces.

SCOTTISH TROOPS CAPTURE THE VILLAGE OF MOEUVRES. London, Sept. 20.—Scottish troops Friday morning finally overcame the resistance of the Germans still in the village of Moeuvres, west of Cambrai, where there has been much violent fighting recently and completely captured the village, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication tonight.

METZ IS UNDER FIRE OF AMERICAN CANNON. Newspaper in the Fortress City Publishes an Article Relative to the Bombardment.

Amsterdam, Sept. 20.—Metz is under fire of American cannon. An official communication relative to the bombardment is published in the newspaper of that city, according to a Berlin dispatch. It follows: "The enemy for several days has been bombarding Metz with a long range gun. Such bombardment has been always possible throughout the war and has long been expected. Modern guns have a longer range than, for example, from south of Pont-A-Mousson to Metz. The present bombardment, therefore, is in no wise connected with the fact that the enemy, after our evacuation of St. Mihiel salient, drew nearer to the town. It is only a concomitant phenomenon of the present battles west and southwest of Metz and will cease when these battles come to a standstill. Regulations regarding entry and departure from the fortress zone, therefore, are unaltered."

Nine Inch Guns and Larger. Washington, Sept. 20.—The forts of Metz are under fire of American guns of nine-inch and larger calibre, members of the house military committee were told today at their weekly conference with acting Secretary Crowell and other war department officials.

Remains Billiard Champion. Chicago, Sept. 20.—Ampie Kleckher retained his title as the world's three cushion billiard champion by defeating Charles Oils, of New York, tonight in the third ball of his match by a score of 50 to 48, in 64 innings. The score for the three nights' play was: Kleckher, 150; Oils, 120.

CHANGES IN THE BATTLE SITUATION IN FRANCE NEAR

Officials Confident That Foch Has Planned to Strike New Blows.

GIVE THE HUNS NO REST

Is Nothing to Indicate That Pershing Has Yet Launched Drive On Metz.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Changes in the battle situation in France are foreshadowed by the impending capture of St. Quentin and the clearing of St. Gobain forest, indicated by the unflinching progress of the British and French armies to be only a matter of a few days. Both allied and American military officials here are confident that new blows will fall immediately on the Germans, denying them any rest or chance to reorganize their battered units, but the actual plans of Marshal Foch are as much of a mystery here as they are in Berlin.

It appears certain that General Pershing's first army has for the moment completed its allotted task, having blotted out the St. Mihiel salient and restored railways to allied use. It was pointed out today in addition to the new American positions in the vicinity of Metz constitutes a direct threat to the German front. However, there is nothing to indicate that the American commander has embarked on the far-reaching campaign which would be necessary to capture this German stronghold.

For the moment the allied offensive effort is concentrated on the St. Quentin-La Fere-Laon front. There is, therefore, a strong feeling here that larger active in the preparation of a new line of defense along a wide front roughly paralleling the Hindenburg line and some eight or 10 miles farther to the east. Again behind that front are enormous difficulties to be met in the breaking of the enemy's resistance in this region and forcing him to a new retirement.

The Germans are known to be feverishly active in the preparation of a new line of defense along a wide front roughly paralleling the Hindenburg line and some eight or 10 miles farther to the east. Again behind that front are enormous difficulties to be met in the breaking of the enemy's resistance in this region and forcing him to a new retirement.

The capture of St. Quentin and clearing of St. Gobain forest, it is felt here, will almost certainly send the enemy's main forces back to the first of his new defensive positions. It is when that movement begins that the moment for launching a new offensive will come, in the opinion of many observers here.

More than two months of unceasing battle on other parts of the western front since Marshal Foch struck his first counter last July the Rheims-Verdun front has remained quiet. The capture of Metz, therefore, is stronger than Verdun, which has cleared up the St. Mihiel salient and many officials feel that a thrust between the two French fortresses of Rheims and Verdun now is to be expected.

There are enormous difficulties to be faced in the breaking of the German grip on Lorraine by the reduction of Metz, it has been pointed out. It is not possible to regard that city as a single fortress which can be circled and cut off. In effect, a whole block of country some 30 square miles surrounding Metz and Thionville has been turned into a vast fortress.

Beyond doubt, it is said, the position is stronger than Verdun, which has cleared up the St. Mihiel salient and many officials feel that a thrust between the two French fortresses of Rheims and Verdun now is to be expected.

Metz was created by the Germans as an offensive post from which when the time came to hurl a great army into France. German maneuvers always took on that character and Verdun and Nancy were girded with steel as the French men for its capture.

Officials here feel that the American people should fully realize the great strength of this position and not pin their hopes to any swift campaign by Pershing's men for its capture.

The name of Scheidemann, the German socialist leader, already mentioned in the dealings of the German government with bolsheviks, appears in a unique telegraphic conversation between Tschernin now bolshevik foreign minister at Petrograd and Trotsky, at Brest-Litovsk's last February a few days before Trotsky made his notorious "no peace—no war" play. Tschernin is quoted as promising that a separate peace by which Russia would not cause a rupture with the allies and saying "Ist England und Amerika sind 'playing up to us separately'."

PRODUCTION OF LIBERTY MOTORS IN THE INCREASE. Washington, Sept. 20.—Production of Liberty motors and of ordnance, particularly eight-inch howitzers is increasing, acting Secretary Crowell today said to the house military committee. The production of motors was said to have passed 7,000, of which 2,500 have gone to the navy and the allies. Liberty motors are being used in tanks.

10,000 BULGARIAN PRISONERS ALREADY SENT TO THE REAR. Paris, Sept. 20.—Ten thousand Bulgarian prisoners were sent to the rear on September 19th alone, says Marcelle Hutin in the Foch de Paris. The pursuit of the retreating enemy continues with great success, the article adds.

President Will Fix Price Of Cotton and Government Will Control Distribution

Plans to Carry Out This Decision Are Said to Be Already Under Way—Mr. Wilson Tells Southern Senators and Representatives a "Fair Price" Will Be Fixed, But Does Not Indicate What It Will Be.

Washington, Sept. 20.—President Wilson will fix the price of cotton, placing the last of the principal commodities necessary in the prosecution of the war under government regulation, despite strong pressure from the southern states. In addition to determining the price, the government will take over control of the distribution of this year's crop.

The decision of the president, definitely announced at a conference this week with senators and representatives from the cotton states, became known today. Plans to carry out the decision are said to be under way.

Agitation for fixing cotton prices has been prevalent for a number of months, owing to the rapidly mounting cost of cotton products and the belief in many quarters that the staple should be placed on the same basis as wheat and other essentials, the price of which has been fixed. The principal factor in the president's action is understood to have been the shortage in the present crop estimated at between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bales.

The price to be named by the president or the means of controlling distribution have not been decided upon. The president is understood to have emphasized at his recent conference that "fair price" would be fixed but did not indicate in any way what this would be.

Before price-fixing was first mentioned, cotton sold at 33 cents a pound, Secretary Houston, it is said, had recommended that 25 cents would be fair. Southern senators deny this would be (Continued on Page Two).

GERMANY DID NOT AWAIT AN EXCUSE

Was Preparing For War At Least Six Weeks Before Sarajavo Incident.

SISSON SUBMITS PROOF

Soon After War Started "Destruction Agents" Were Sent to America to Hire Anarchists For Sabotage Work.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Another convincing link in the proof that Germany was preparing to start a war of world conquest at least six weeks before the assassination of the Austrian heir apparent at Sarajavo, concludes the amazing series of disclosures which the American government has given to the public through secret documents brought out of Russia.

Two authentic documents are included in the final chapter of the story which began a week ago with evidence removing any doubt that may have existed that the Russian bolsheviks headed by Lenin and Trotsky, is a tool of the imperial German government. One of these is an original circular from the German general staff dated June 3, 1914, directing the all industrial concerns to be notified to open their secret instructions for industrial mobilization. Another, dated November 29, 1914, is from the German navy general staff, and reveals that within four months after hostilities began in Europe, "destruction agents" were ordered to Canada and the United States to hire anarchists and escaped criminals for the purpose of sabotage work.

In addition to this authenticated evidence, Edgar Sisson, who obtained the papers for the committee on public information, offers a remarkable group of circulars put out in Russia text at Petrograd last winter purporting to be copies of documents taken from the files of the counter-espionage bureau of the Kerensky government supplemented by some from the files of the same bureau before the fall of the czar. Some of this matter has been published previously in France and in this country.

The circulars tell of German arrangements six months before the outbreak of war for the establishment of the financial agencies in bordering central countries which later furnished the money for the operation of the bolshevik; of orders to German banks to establish close and secret relations with American and Finnish banks; of the launching of revolutionary propaganda against the czar's government in Russia as early as November, 1914, and of instructions to German diplomats in all neutral countries to cooperate with agencies set up in those countries for stirring up social unrest, strikes and sentiment against war.

The name of Scheidemann, the German socialist leader, already mentioned in the dealings of the German government with bolsheviks, appears in a unique telegraphic conversation between Tschernin now bolshevik foreign minister at Petrograd and Trotsky, at Brest-Litovsk's last February a few days before Trotsky made his notorious "no peace—no war" play. Tschernin is quoted as promising that a separate peace by which Russia would not cause a rupture with the allies and saying "Ist England und Amerika sind 'playing up to us separately'."

Feigenpan is Frank in Discussing Purchase of Washington Times.

Says Attempt to Associate Times Transaction With Pro-German Activities Is a "Dastardly and Outrageous Libel."

New York, Sept. 20.—C. G. Feigenpan, president of the United States Brewers association, tonight made public a letter to Senator King, chairman of the senate sub-committee on the judiciary, in which he "frankly and freely confessed" that the association furnished Arthur Brisbane funds to finance the purchase of the Washington Times.

Feigenpan also admitted that the association and the brewing interests have maintained lobbyists at Washington and in various state capitals "whose business it was where possible to protect us and checkmate those representing the opposition to our industry."

Charges of disloyalty or pro-Germanism, both personally and on behalf of the association, were vigorously denied by Feigenpan who asked that he be permitted to appear before the sub-committee for questioning "without any publicity of the kind which would be a reflection on the honor of the association."

ADMITS BREWERS FURNISHED MONEY

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SISSON SUBMITS PROOF DENIES ANY DISLOYALTY

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REVENUE MEASURE PASSES HOUSE BY UNANIMOUS VOTE

Provides \$8,182,000,000 and Is Largest Bill of Its Kind in History.

SENATE IS YET TO ACT

Leaders There Say All Possible Speed In Its Passage Is Assured.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The house late today passed the war revenue bill, designed to raise by taxation approximately \$8,182,000,000 of the 24 or more billions needed by the nation for the current year. The huge measure—the largest of its kind in the history of any nation—now goes to the senate.

Passage of the bill was unanimous. A formal roll call, demanded by Majority Leader Kitchin, recorded 350 yeas and no nays which, when announced by Speaker Clark, was greeted by a roar of cheers and applause.

All possible speed in the bill's enactment through the senate is assured, according to leaders, the senate finance committee having concluded formal hearings. Desire for the bill's enactment before the November elections has been expressed by leaders of both houses but this is considered doubtful. Consideration of the measure by the house today prior to the vote was brief. An amendment by the house ways and means committee which drafted the bill extending the depletion allowances to gas and oil wells and mines to include "timber and other natural deposits" was adopted.

Representative Moore of Pennsylvania, republican, renewed his proposal for a committee to supervise war expenditures instead of the bill's amendment on a point of order as was another amendment offered by Mr. Moore for a house committee to investigate means of preventing wasteful expenditures.

Representative Good of Wisconsin, republican, made a vigorous but futile fight for his amendment to provide \$3,500 exemption for income taxes for persons serving in the military establishment overseas instead of limiting the exemption as proposed in the bill to government salaries. A substitute amendment by Representative Austin of Tennessee, republican, to exempt all private income from taxation also was rejected.

An amendment in the interest of wine producers was denied consideration because of objections by Representative Stafford of Wisconsin, republican. It provided that wine growers could extract alcohol from wine and sell non-alcoholic beverages.

Just before the final vote, Representative Longworth of Ohio, republican, characterized the bill as a "mighty good job" and the "best answer the American congress can give to the whining peace proposal from Austria."

As passed over to the senate, the principal revenue-producing sources of the measure—income, war excess profits, liquor, tobacco, and luxuries—were approved by the house substantially as drafted unanimously by the ways and means committee after three months' labor. Roughly the total tax levy doubles present returns from internal revenue under existing laws.

In the senate, mounting war expenses and revenue reduction by prohibition are factors entering into revision, expected to be extensive. Much senate sentiment exists for reduction of the bill's aggregate levy, while Secretary McAdoo already has disapproved any substantial increase.

Major tax features of the bill as transmitted to the senate, and estimated revenue yields include: Income tax: Individuals' normal rate increased from 5 to 12 per cent, with the first \$4,000 at 6 per cent and exemptions of \$1,000 for single, \$2,000 for married persons—\$14,000,000.

Individual surtaxes in incomes over \$5,000; present ranges of one to 65 per cent increased from two 53 per cent \$1,000,000.

Corporations' incomes increased from six to 18 per cent, but with only 12 per cent payable on dividends distributed, debts paid and new Liberty bonds bought—\$84,000,000.

War and excess profits of corporations—80 per cent on war profits and virtually doubled rates on excess profits, ranging from 35 to 70 per cent—\$3,200,000,000.

Beverages, present rates doubled—\$1,137,000,000.

Tobacco, present rate doubled—\$341,204,000.

Luxuries and semi-luxuries, 29 and 10 per cent—\$272,555,000.

Other excise taxes, including automobile sales, jewelry, two cents a gallon on gasoline, etc.—\$274,750,000.

Use of automobiles, 35 to 50 each—\$72,830,000.

Amusement admissions—\$100,000,000.

Besides these leading revenue sources, the bill provides a general 310 annual tax for persons in business, trade or professions earning more than \$2,500 and taxes on transportation, insurance, club dues, inheritance, theaters, brokers, mail order sales, bowling, billiard and pool establishments, shooting galleries, riding academies and documentary stamp taxes.

Wins "Old Men's" Championship. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Sept. 20.—"Farmer" Burns, age 57 years, tonight defeated "Dad" Clark, of West Branch, age 55 years, for the wrestling championship of the world for men over 55 years of age.