

SPECTACULAR SCENES AT CLOSING SESSION OF THE WAR CONGRESS

Senator Robinson Bitterly Assailed LaFollette for His Pro-German Stand

SHOULD SEEK SEAT IN THE BUNDESRATH

Says LaFollette Has Done Kaiser's Wishes and Insulted the President

Washington, Oct. 6.—Under spectacular circumstances, featured by the most unrestrained debate in the history of the house and senate the war session of congress adjourned at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Closing hours snapp'd with bitter invectives, first launched by Senator LaFollette against those who have accused him of seditious utterances, and second by Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, who vigorously assailed LaFollette.

Never in the history of the world's parliaments has a representative body disposed of such tremendous work as that completed by the American congress today. President Wilson paid a high tribute to the "remarkable session."

For more than two hours in the closing session LaFollette defied the "war party" and "mob" and the "voice of power" in answering his critics. He cited Lincoln, Clay, Webster and others as examples of the men who in decades past had ventured to criticize the action of their war government.

Kellogg First to Speak. Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota, informally responding, urged caution in the expression of criticism for the government so there will be no aid or comfort given the enemy.

Robinson Assails LaFollette. Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, however, assailed LaFollette in the most unrestrained language that ever has been heard in the senate.

"If I entertained the sentiments of the senator from Wisconsin," said Robinson, "I would not think I had a right to a seat in the senate. I would apply to the kaiser for a seat in the Bundesrath."

Senator Robinson openly charged LaFollette had lent his talent "to the aims and wishes of the kaiser" and "insulted" the president, congress and the American armies.

Mr. Robinson said it was "a singular thing" to him, "that a senator should spend hours in denouncing his government and not having one word in support of the president, the flag, or the young men we are sending abroad to fight our battles."

When Peace Shall Come. He said: "If it is one of the privileges of free speech to test the patience of the country as LaFollette has, it is equally the right of other senators to criticize him. I suspect that if the senator from Wisconsin would produce here the evidence he claims to have of invasion of homes and arrest of citizens, it would be shown the affidavits were made by German sympathizers and even in some cases by German spies. We'll make peace when the armies of the kaiser roll back toward Berlin."

"God Pity the Man." "God pity the man who comes in the way of the wrath of the American people; God have mercy on the man who seeks to paralyze the right arm of the government, for toward such a man the American people will show no mercy."

At this point LaFollette left the senate chamber. He returned later.

Praise For Negroes. Senator Robinson praised the southern negroes for refusal to be a party to a "German-made rebellion," and then went on to say that "the time has come for every man to tell where he stands on Americanism. I have read the St. Paul speech of the senator from Wisconsin, and I know where he stands."

"The kaiser today could call his generals and say: 'We're just as well off as though we had seats on the floor of the United States senate. We've bought enough influence in America to block our war measures.'"

"Pro-Germans, spies and those who have no sympathy with the United States had better get to cover," declared Senator Robinson.

James Didn't Speak. Senator James, of Kentucky, was also to reply to LaFollette, but was checked when he was named a member of the sub-committee appointed by Senator Pomerene to investigate charges of seditious utterances lodged against the Wisconsin senator.

Committee Meets Monday. This committee will meet Monday and tomorrow LaFollette will announce what are the basis of his statements made at St. Paul regarding the Lusitania being armed when sent abroad, and other declarations which have been denied by the state department and questioned by his colleagues.

RECORD OF WAR CONGRESS

Here is the 188-day record of the war congress:

RAISING THE MONEY. War bond bill, \$1,538,000,000. War revenue bill, \$2,700,000,000. Second bond bill, \$5,000,000,000.

SPENDING THE MONEY. For the army, \$7,522,726,441. For the navy, \$1,604,840,690. Buy and build ships, \$1,040,517,500. Loans to allies, \$7,000,000,000. Ordinary civil expense, \$958,948,638. Soldiers' and sailors' insurance, \$176,250,000. Food control, \$173,846,000. President's discretion, \$100,000,000.

MEASURES PASSED FOR WELFARE OF FIGHTERS AND PUBLIC

Food control bill. War insurance measure. No questionable resorts allowed near camp. Free mail for soldiers and sailors. Raising fighting forces. Selective draft. Increasing naval and marine corps personnel. Increasing enrollment at West Point and Annapolis. Alien enemies legislation. Prohibiting training with the enemy. Wireless and cable censorship. Suppressing disloyal publications. Espionage bill, giving wide powers to secret service.

BILLS THAT FAILED.

Alien slacker bill at the instance of state department. Civil rights bill, held up in senate.

TO COME UP NEXT SESSION.

Suffrage constitutional amendment. Prohibition amendment. Settlement second class mail rates. Reports as to Representative Heflin's and Senator LaFollette's conduct. Civil rights bill. To meet a billion dollar deficit.

ed the soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill. Marshall's Farewell. Vice-President Marshall, in his brief farewell speech, said he wished for every member that "consummation so greatly to be desired—the knowledge of what is right, and the courage to stand by it, no matter what it costs individually or the nation in sorrow, money, blood or sacrifice."

Clark's Tribute to House. Speaker Clark, in adjourning the house, declared: "The amount of business transacted in absolutely amazing and stupendous. I believe that every member has contributed all that is in him to the support of the government."

DECISIONS IN CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS MONDAY

Judges Cline and Webb to Hand Down Decisions in Means Case

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 6.—Judge Cline will decide in Salisbury Monday whether the restraining order commanding John T. Dooling, assistant district attorney of New York, and his associates to give up all papers seized in Gaston B. Means' apartments shall be made permanent.

Following the issuing of the order during the Means hearing in Concord, N. C., Dooling and associates in contempt proceedings, alleging that Dooling had not obeyed the order. Judge Webb will announce Monday in Charlotte whether or not he will sign the petition citing Dooling. It is not necessary for Dooling to appear in Salisbury Monday if he has filed answer to Means complaint with the clerk of the court in Salisbury. Means' attorneys here said tonight they were ready to enter into hearing. Mrs. Maude Melvin and Means are complainants in the Salisbury hearing.

BUENOS AIRES PROHIBITS NEUTRALITY MEETING

Buenos Aires, Oct. 6.—Fearing possible disorders, the authorities this afternoon formally prohibited the holding of what was planned as the greatest neutrality demonstration in the city's history.

Proponents of the parade expected to have thousands in line. Every effort had been made to stage a demonstration which would put in the shade the recent meetings of war supporters. Considerable ill feeling had already been kindled by the preparation of the parade, and with the public stirred by unrest in the general strike, the authorities decided to take no chances.

Presented With Flag. Hempstead, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The 151st machine gun company of Georgia was presented with a regimental and an American flag by their fellow citizens from Georgia who visited camp today.

ALLEGED KIDNAPERS TO GO ON TRIAL MONDAY

Marshfield, Mo., Oct. 6.—The final chapter in the kidnaping and murder of baby Lloyd Keet, which horrified the nation a few months ago, will have its beginning here Monday, when Claude J. Pieroul, age 20, one of the alleged kidnapers will go on trial.

Pieroul's trial will be followed by six others. Two of these are in connection with the kidnaping of baby Keet. Two hundred and ten witnesses have been subpoenaed, mostly by the state. The defense is expected to present an alibi.

Baby Keet was kidnaped from the home of his father, G. Holland Keet, of this city, the night of May 30. The body was found in a well ten days later. Two of the alleged kidnapers narrowly escaped lynching.

DESTROYERS ARE HAVING SUCCESS AGAINST U-BOATS

Navy Department Gives Out Two Statements Telling of Engagements

GIVES DETAILS OF WESTWEGO BATTLE

Believed Six Enemy Submarines Were Destroyed—Merchant Ship Sunk

Washington, Oct. 6.—American destroyers, operating in foreign waters, are netting a heavy U-boat toll. In two statements issued by the navy department today, it was shown that the American vessels are meeting with success in their operations against submarines. More statements are forthcoming. Neither the date of the engagements, nor the names of vessels involved are given in the description of destroyer U-boat battles made public.

In one case a destroyer after several attempts, destroyed a submarine with a depth bomb. The second engagement described from reports received at the navy department, was that in which the steamer Westwego, previously reported attacked, figured in the sinking of at least one submarine out of six that made an attack on a merchant fleet.

The navy account of the Westwego battle follows: "One merchant ship was sunk and another badly damaged in an attack of enemy submarines on a large convoy merchantman. These were not American vessels. The exact number of submarines engaged could not be determined, but the general belief was that there were six. The first intimation of the attack which the Westwego received was the torpedoing of a merchantman some distance away. The propeller and rudder of the ship were blown away and there was a large hole in the starboard beam. She was afterward towed into port. At almost the same time a tanker was struck squarely amidst ships by a torpedo. The ship sank rapidly. Up to this time no one on the Westwego had seen a periscope. A destroyer which had been in the Westwego starboard beam turned back and dropped two depth bombs. Flying debris and oil on the surface of the water followed one of these explosions.

This marked the end of the attack. Various reports from different ships as to the number of submarines sighted were received immediately after the attack. They did not agree, but, as stated, the general belief after comparing the different reports was that there were six U-boats in the attack.

Less than a half hour later a periscope appeared within a few yards of the side of the Westwego and drifted astern, where it quickly disappeared in the wake of the ship. Destroyers concentrated at the spot and the periscope presently reappeared. More than half an mile away, it was visible for a few moments only. The destroyers continued the search, but nothing more of this U-boat was seen. If she attempted to torpedo any of the ships in the convoy there was not a sign.

The remainder of the voyage was uneventful.

MATERIALS AS WELL AS MEN NEEDED AT FRONT

Congressman McCormick Coming Back to Urge "Speeding Up"

Paris, Oct. 6.—Congressman Medill McCormick, of Illinois, is so impressed with the imperative necessity that America must win the war with materials as well as with men that today he cut short his trip to Europe and arranged to hurry back home that he might plead for "speed up" work.

"No mere marshalling of men in this war will compensate for any deficiency of organization behind the lines or the assembling of an almost incredible amount of artillery and aircraft," McCormick told the United Press today. "After six weeks' study of the submarine problem, I believe it is still by all odds the most important question facing America and the allies. Of bare second importance, however, is the problem of transport supply."

"My observations indicate that Germany is weakening—despite the Russian collapse," continued Mr. McCormick. "She is on the defensive on all western fronts. But it is necessary to remember that she is fighting on inside lines now, behind piled box defenses." McCormick's most recent trip was to the Italian front.

"The Italians are doing marvelous work," he declared. "It is the allies' duty to co-operate with Italy's campaign to the fullest extent. Italy already has Austria wabbling."

AMERICA MOBILIZED FOR SUPREME TASK

Country's Progress in First Six Months of the War Is Without Precedent in History of Democracies, Says Summary Issued by Committee on Public Information—Tells of Growth of Army and Navy.

Washington, Oct. 6.—"Without precedent in the history of democracies," is the official view of America's transaction during the first six months of the war. The government's progress in public information which was issued tonight, a summary of this country's war progress, also declared "the United States is now mobilized for the supreme task ahead."

The resume, covering 16 long typewritten sheets, barely outlined the government's activities and achievements since war was declared on April 6. It reviewed each department's record, including those created by the war food administration, fuel administration, council of national defense, exports administrative board and the reorganized Red Cross.

Of congress just adjourned the summary said "the extraordinary session has enacted more legislation of importance than any preceding session in our history."

The army's growth was illustrated by the increase in officers from 20,000 at the beginning of the war to 80,000 officers today. Pershing's force in Europe, like the entire force of 1,000,000 men training in this country, is being modernized and outfitted along new lines, it was stated. In connection with the 20,000 aeroplane program it was pointed out that an international general staff on aviation is at work in Washington and that many American aviators are receiving intensive training behind the battle fronts.

The army's medical department has grown tenfold, now having over 63,000 men in it. Gas defense is a special branch. "The navy now has in service more than three times as many men and nearly three times as many vessels as when war was declared," said the summary. "The largest ship construction program in history is being carried out by the navy, comprising hundreds of vessels of various types from super dreadnaughts to submarine chasers. New speed records in construction are being made."

That the shipping board was authorized by congress to spend nearly \$2,000,000,000 and has under construction and contemplation a total tonnage of nearly 11,000,000 dead-weight capacity was shown by the statement. "Every government branch was engaged in war activities—Liberty Loan in the treasury, war crops in the agriculture department, munitions workers mobilized by the labor department, clearing mails of seditious and treasonable matter by the postoffice and draft and espionage law enforcement by the justice department."

WAR INSURANCE BEGINS AT ONCE

Secretary McAdoe Says the Measure Should Brighten Morale of Army—Gives Justice to Forces

Washington, Oct. 6.—War insurance for America's soldiers and sailors and protection for their dependents will begin at once, Secretary McAdoe announced tonight, under the terms of the act signed by President Wilson this afternoon.

"It is the most humane and progressive measure introduced in congress since war was declared," said McAdoe, "because it deals fairly with the families of our soldiers and sailors and with our fighters themselves. It should brighten immeasurably the morale of our army and navy and the civil population back of them."

Administration of the war insurance act will be in the treasury department, under a subdivision of the bureau of war risk insurance which now issues policies on America's ocean going steamers and their crews. Preparations for administering the law, which provides for family allowances, compensations and life insurance, were begun several months ago. Secretary McAdoe announced tonight that he had experts abroad studying European conditions. They have made preliminary reports.

"From now on," said McAdoe tonight, "men entering the army and navy and those who have already been drafted or volunteered will have the comforting assurance that their loved ones at home will not be dependent upon the uncertain chances of charity. America now fighting to establish justice and liberty will begin to treat with adequate justice its own soldiers and sailors."

STREET CAR STRIKE THREATENED IN ST. PAUL

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 6.—A general walkout of 18,000 members of the local allied trade unions was threatened tonight in the Twin City street car strike, when officials of the labor organizations met and voted to call out their members unless the street car company granted the demands.

Every street car in Minneapolis and St. Paul was stopped at midnight tonight following several hours of rioting in which cars were wrecked and conductors and motormen injured.

FIRE DOES \$100,000 DAMAGE IN PITTSBURGH

Goldsboro, N. C., Oct. 6.—Fire which originated in the business section of Bethel, Pitt county, tonight threatened the entire town. The business district was destroyed, the loss there being estimated at \$100,000.

Placed Under Arrest. Paris, Oct. 6.—Deputy Turmel, who has been seeking to explain why a large sum of money from Switzerland was found in his rooms in the chamber of deputies was formally placed under arrest today. His arrest makes the fifth growing out of the famous "bonded route" case and Bolo Pasha. The authorities refused specific information as to the charge against Turmel.

IN GREAT CONTEST WHITE SOX EDGED OUT 2-1 VICTORY

Felsch's Homer and Cicotte's Pitching Defeated Giants in the First Game

FIELDING OF BOTH TEAMS SPARELED

McMullen and McCarty Responsible for First Runs for Their Teams

By H. C. HAMILTON.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Out of a star-spangled field, the American league broke another flag of victory this afternoon at Comiskey field. In one of the best played and hardest fought contests the fall classic of American national sport has ever seen Chicago's champion White Sox edged out a victory over the New York Giants by the score of 2 to 1.

Today's game was more than a survival of the best club. It brought out the extreme of world's series fielding. It dragged from Slim Sallee, of the Giants, and from Eddie Cicotte, of the White Sox, some wonderful pitching. Working hard and cautiously from the first ball up to the time John Collins grabbed in Robertson's fly for the final out Cicotte hurled a finished contest. Pitted against him was the southpaw marvel of many a season, Slim Sallee, pitching one of the red-letter games of his career.

Brilliant Fielding. Behind the two master workmen the fielding sparkled. It took a broken in the luck to turn Cicotte's cards to victory. A step in the same direction—and the chance once offered itself—and the men of John McGraw would have been the field victor. Instead, it was Clarence Rowland, who when the break of the game went, and he holds the balance as he faces his second game.

Outfielders Starred. It was the heavy bat of Happy Felsch that provided the winning run. Another outfielder, Joe Jackson, deserves the credit for staying off possible defeat. To Benny Kauff, who went the day throughout without a hit or a good play, went the sting that followed the game's loss. It was his desire to attempt to cut off a hit that resulted in the first White Sox win.

Infield Did Great Work. Around each infield was woven a fabric of brilliance. From one side of the field to the other, wonderful fielding was thrown into the face of the crowd. Charley Herzog pushed himself into glory on two occasions and Ed McMullen, bench warmer, actually showed up the famous Zimmerman by his beautifully executed plays.

The recognized stars of baseball had small chance to shine along the lines of their best work. Eddie Collins' stick work was minus quantity and so was that of Joe Jackson. The latter's fielding stood out. It was the bat of George McMullen, that drove in.

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GERMANS MAKE NO COUNTER ATTACKS

General Reports Taking of More Prisoners on Flanders Front—British Artillery Active

London, Oct. 6.—A British artillery still rumbled in a tremendous chorus of death tonight over the Flanders front where Field Marshal Haig won his latest great victory.

The British commander in chief reported the British artillery "drive" as the most important feature of the day's fighting in his statement tonight. He added that there were no counter attacks and that the British took 350 more prisoners.

"Our airplanes bombed the enemy airbases at Lille and the area around the railway stations at Westroosebeke, Iseghem and Courtrai," Haig continued. "More than two tons of bombs were dropped. Four German planes were downed and three others were sent down out of control. Five of ours are missing."

Let Well Enough Alone. London, Oct. 6.—The crown prince Rupprecht decided to let well enough alone along the British front today, and as a result Field Marshal Haig reported not a single counter attack against the great slice of Flanders just won in his biggest drive. The Teutons confined their activity to deluging the new British positions with shells.

Around Hollebeke a raid was attempted last night but the enemy detachment was driven off. Near Gouzeoncourt, Haig reported Welsh regiments successfully raided and bombed dugouts, inflicting severe casualties.