

BIG WAR TAX BILL PASSED BY SENATE

ONLY FOUR MEMBERS RECORDED AGAINST BIGGEST SINGLE TAX MEASURE IN HISTORY.

LEVY NEARLY \$2,400,000,000

Carried \$1,867,870,000 as Passed by House—Senators Borah, Gronna, La Follette and Norris Being Recorded in Opposition.

Washington.—The war tax bill—the largest single taxation measure in American history—was passed 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, La Follette and Norris being recorded in opposition.

Voting on amendments to the bill, preparatory to final passage, began in the senate with the adoption, 51 to 27, of a motion by Senator Broussard to strike out the first consumption tax clause, levying two cents a pound on coffee and its substitutes and designed to raise \$18,500,000.

Another motion by Senator Broussard to strike out the one and two cents a gallon taxes on molasses, according to grades, was adopted, 50 to 28.

Then the senate voted, 52 to 28, to strike out all consumption taxes in the bill, including those on sugar, tea and cocoa, all designed to raise \$86,000,000. By a vote of 69 to 11, the provision for repeal of the present law allowing "drawbacks," or manufacturing re-export allowances, to sugar refiners, was eliminated.

Senator Owen's amendment providing for a tax ranging from one per cent on inheritances of \$100.00 to 100 per cent on those over \$95,000.00 was rejected by a vote of 51 to 39.

The Jones' amendment, revised by the committee to levy a 10 per cent upon corporations' undistributed surplus was adopted on a viva voce vote. A substitute by Senator Jones to eliminate an exemption in the committee's clause of income actually invested and employed was defeated, 45 to 35.

Senator La Follette's substitute war tax bill, proposing to raise about \$3,500,000,000 solely from income, war profits, liquor and tobacco, was rejected, 65 to 15.

The senate adopted, 40 to 34, Senator Smoot's motion to strike out the McKellar amendment providing a one cent increase in second class postage rates beyond 300 miles and designed to secure \$12,600,000. The house zone provision and the finance committee's special publishers' profits provisions already had been eliminated.

Senator Hardwick's substitute to provide a zone system increasing second class postage rates on advertising portions of publications, estimated to raise \$16,500,000 next year, was rejected, 48 to 20.

KORNILOFF DEMANDS FULL CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT

Wants Supreme Power in Russia—Kerensky Votes for "Blood and Iron" Methods.

The Russian government is again 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.

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 with the demand and has had incarcerated in the Petropavlovsk fortress M. Loff, member of the duma, who acted as Korniloff's intermediary, and who under a severe examination has had wrong from him the details of the plot to overthrow the government and bring about a return of the despotic regime.

TWO AMERICANS HURT ON DUTY IN FRANCE

Washington.—The war department announced that Sergt. M. G. Calderwood and Private W. F. Brannigan, both of Company F, 110th 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 that concerning the members of the medical corps killed when German aviators bombed a hospital.

MAINE IS TWO TO ONE AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Portland, Me.—Woman suffrage in Maine was defeated, 2 to 1, at the special election if the voting ratio indicated by newspaper returns from approximately one-third of the state prevailed in the remaining districts.

Returns from 275 election precincts out of 635 in the state gave: yes, 11,161; no, 22,296. The tabulation included complete returns from the principal cities.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN VERDUN SECTOR

FRENCH AND GERMANS AGAIN ENGAGED IN EXTREMELY FIERCE STRUGGLES.

PETAIN'S MEN HOLD TEUTONS

German Returned to Fray With New Vigor—Haig's British Troops Deliver Successful Attacks—Lull in Northern Russian Fronts.

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

Over a front of nearly two miles the Germans, following unsuccessful attacks in the sector of the Bois des Fosses and the Bois des Carrières, returned to the fray with renewed vigor, especially around Hill 344. At some points French trenches 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 de Fosses Saturday night the Germans left nearly one thousand dead on the ground before the French positions.

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 prisoners taken. 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 loosed for the impending dash into the enemy territory.

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 Pskoff railroad line leading eastward from Riga. Here the vanguards of the Germans and Russian cavalry are engaged in fighting, the result being that the invaders are held back while the Russians are preparing defenses in which to make a stand.

LANSING EXPOSES BREACH OF SWEDISH NEUTRALITY

Develops Another Case of Sinister Teutonic Diplomacy.

Washington.—Copies of three brief dispatches made public by the state department revealed another case of sinister German diplomacy, this time directed against Argentina and involving the Swedish foreign office in an apparent grave breach of neutrality and diplomatic propriety.

They were messages to Berlin from Count Luxburg, the German charge at Buenos Aires, forwarded by the Swedish legation there as its own communications. Besides advising that no concessions be granted Argentina in the submarine controversy, they suggested that the South American country's ships be sunk "without leaving any trace" and gave information as to the sailing and positions of certain vessels.

The department's announcement was sent to the Argentine embassy and the Swedish legation here at the same time it was given to the public. There was no explanation as to how the messages came into the hands of the United States nor discussion as to what may be the result.

The action created a sensation, particularly among the neutral diplomats. Baron Akerhielm, the Swedish charge in the absence of advices from his government, would not comment further than to say it was improbable the Swedish minister at Buenos Aires knew of the contents of the dispatches. Axel Robert Nordvall of the special Swedish economic mission, declared that he was certain that Baron Lowen, the Swedish minister to Argentina, had no knowledge of the contents of the dispatches.

May Recall Baron Lowen.

Mr. Nordvall was of the opinion that Baron Lowen would be recalled by the Swedish government and said he looked for an explanation and a disavowal of any intention to commit an unneutral act.

What effect the disclosure will have on Argentina's relations with Germany could only be guessed at both by state department officials and by Ambassador Naou. The ambassador already has transmitted messages to his government and until instructions are received he will not comment on the incident.

TWO MILLIONS A MONTH IS SPENT IN WAR RELIEF

Washington.—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" 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.

GREATEST CORN CROP IN HISTORY

GOVERNMENT'S SEPTEMBER CROP REPORT FORECASTS MANY BIG CROPS.

IS 3,248,000,000 BUSHELS

Spring Wheat Shows Favorable Increase, Oat Crop Is Expected to Set a New Record Along With Rye and Potatoes.

Washington.—Corn, the country's greatest crop, needs only a few weeks freedom from frost to mature into the largest production ever known in the history of the nation. The government's September crop report forecasts a production of 3,248,000,000 bushels, which is 124,000,000 bushels more than produced in the record year, 1912.

Corn prospects improved to the extent of 53,000,000 bushels as a result of good weather during August, the Kansas crop showing improvement to the extent of almost 40,000,000 bushels, and Missouri 23,000,000 bushels. Declines were recorded in other states. Spring wheat yields are turning out better than expected and the September forecast showed an increase of 14,000,000 bushels over the production forecast in August with a total of 250,000,000 bushels. Adding the winter wheat production, a total yield of 668,000,000 bushels of wheat was announced. That is 28,000,000 bushels more than last year's harvest, but 138,000,000 bushels less than the average of the crops for the five years 1911-15.

Besides the record crop of corn, larger production than ever before will be harvested in oats, with 1,532,000,000 bushels; rye with 56,000,000 bushels; white potatoes, with 462,000,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, with 88,200,000 bushels; tobacco, with 1,221,000,000 pounds, and hay, with 91,700,000 tons.

Oats prospects increased 79,000,000 bushels during August but tobacco lost 49,000,000 pounds. Virginia 61,752,000 bushels; North Carolina 65,393,000; Georgia 71,344,000; Tennessee 117,273,000; Alabama 89,014,000; Mississippi 86,333,000; Louisiana 42,246,000; Texas 81,806,000; Oklahoma 362,611,000 and Arkansas 71,307,000.

CHICAGO OFFICIALS THINK MRS. KING WAS MURDERED

Will Investigate Tragic Death of Wealthy Woman at Concord, N. C.

Chicago.—Findings of a midnight postmortem here over the body of Mrs. Maude A. King, who was killed at Concord, N. C., August 29, were communicated to the attorney general of North Carolina by Assistant State Attorney Sullivan in a telegram. The telegram reads:

"Postmortem examination by Coroner Hoffman of this county on body of Maude King, killed at Concord, N. C., August 29, 1917, by pistol shot, reveals that shot could not have been self-inflicted and also reveals that her left ankle was broken shortly before her death. Coroner believes that crime of murder has been committed in your state. Coroner and state's attorney of this county await your directions."

The postmortem examination of the body of Mrs. King indicated that Mrs. King was murdered, in the opinion of Coroner Peter M. Hoffman. The body was removed from the mausoleum here and to examination conducted just before midnight last night by order of Judge Kersten, of the criminal branch of the circuit court. Dr. William Burmeister, pathologist of Northwestern University conducted the examination in the presence of representatives of the police and coroner's office.

Asheville.—Emphatically denying any complicity in the death of Mrs. Maude A. King, widow of James C. King, late Chicago millionaire, Gaston B. Means, the dead woman's secretary, who arrived here told the story of the tragedy at Concord, N. C., August 29.

PRESIDENT WILSON PLACES EMBARGO ON GOLD EXPORT

Washington.—President Wilson placed an embargo, effective September 10, on the exportation of coin, bullion and currency. At the same time he authorized the secretary of the treasury to license such exportations where, in the opinion of the federal reserve board, they are not harmful. The effect of the embargo, which applies to all nations, will be to place in the hands of Secretary McAdoo.

BRAGG MADE HIGHEST AMERICAN AIR FLIGHT

New York.—The 12,900-foot altitude flight made by Caleb Bragg in a hydro-airplane with two passengers at Fort Washington, N. Y., August 25, has been sanctioned as the American record for that class of flying by the Aero Club of America. It was announced here. The passengers were Harry Guggenheim and K. A. Craig. The previous record was 9,524 feet, made at North Island, Cal., by Floyd Smith, February 11, 1916.

WAR CREDITS BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

GRANT AUTHORIZATION OF BONDS AND CERTIFICATES PASS UNANIMOUSLY.

FOLLOWS WAR TAX IN SENATE

Material Amendment Was Added to the Bill by the House.—Total Amount Which is Authorized is \$11,538,945,460.

Washington.—The great war credits bill, authorizing \$11,538,945,460 in bonds and certificates, passed the house unanimously. Action by the senate as soon as the pending war tax bill is disposed of is planned by administration leaders.

Not a material amendment was added to the bill by the House. Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, led a group of republicans in a futile effort for consideration of his proposal for a war expenditures committee, which was thrown out on a point of order.

Every effort of republicans to limit the control the bill would give Secretary McAdoo over the bonds and certificates resulted in failure. The last effort, made by Representative Johnson of Washington, to direct the secretary to spend at least \$2,500,000 for newspaper advertising in disposing of the bonds, was defeated overwhelmingly. If the secretary desires under the measure, he may use some of the \$1,600,000 appropriated for disposing of all the bonds and certificates in newspaper publicity.

Representative Cannon, of Illinois, obtained the adoption of a compromise amendment to exempt from taxation forever interest on bonds not in excess of \$5,000. He wanted to make it \$10,000, but Democratic Leader Kitchin would not agree.

The bill authorizes the issuance of \$7,389,454,460 worth of convertible 4 per cent bonds, subject to super-taxes and war profits taxes, and to terminate at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. Of this total, \$4,000,000,000 worth is for a new floating loan; \$3,000,000,000 worth to take over a 3-1-2 per cent issue already authorized and the remaining \$528,945,460 to be used for converting certain outstanding bonds, including the Danish West Indies, Alaskan railway, Panama canal and naval construction issues.

RUSSIANS FLEE WHILE ITALIANS HOLD AUSTRIANS

German Fleet Is Active as Slavs are Pressed from Riga.

The Russians and Austro-Italian theaters continue the centers of interest in the world war. In the former the Germans are still pressing the Russians in their retreat from the Riga region; in the latter the forces of General Cadorna continue to harass the Austrians but with the enemy offering stout resistance on the major sectors—north and northeast of Georgia and along the Carso plateau.

With the Russian front already broken over a distance of about 45 miles between Riga and Friedrichstadt, the province of Livonia is fast being overrun by the Germans. Everywhere the enemy is pressing the retreating Russians, among whom the disaffection that permitted the easy taking of Riga daily becomes more apparent.

Although the Russians have fallen back with great speed all along the line, it seems evident that they have not been npt to root and that the loyal troops are fighting splendid rear-guard actions. This seemingly is borne out by the fact that the German bag of prisoners thus far has been less than eight thousand and their capture in guns only 180.

The Italian commander-in-chief, General Cadorna, continues his reticence concerning the operation he has in view against the Austrians, his latest communication merely announcing the continuation of the heavy fighting northeast of Georgia, and the repulse on the Carso plateau, south of the Brestovizza Valley, of strong Austrian counter-attacks.

TO GIVE MEN IN RANKS CHANCE FOR COMMISSIONS.

Washington.—Enlisted men are to be given special opportunities to be commissioned officers. Secretary Baker said that the establishment of a third series of officers' training camps was under consideration and that men selected under the draft would be extended such opportunities to enter that a majority of those enrolled probably would be from the ranks. This policy will be adhered to in all training camps.

GERMAN AIRMEN BOMB GREAT FRENCH HOSPITAL

Grand Headquarters of the French army in France.—The Vandœuvre hospital in the region of Verdun was again bombed by German aviators for six and a half hours. Nineteen persons were killed and 26 wounded. The huts attacked contained only severely wounded men, who were unable to move from their cots. The hostile airplanes flew over the hospital 20 times from 8:30 o'clock in the evening until 3 o'clock in the morning.

ITALIANS RENEW GREAT OFFENSIVE

GERMANS TAKE ANOTHER SLAY FORTRESS WHILE RUSSIANS CONTINUE FLIGHT.

AUSTRIANS LAUNCH ATTACK

Attempted to Stop Cadorna's Further Approach to Trieste.—Nearly 1,700 Men Have Been Captured By Italians in Corizia.

While the Russians continue their fight before the Germans in the region of Riga, the Italians, after a few days of comparative idleness, again have started their great offensive on the Bainzizza plateau against the Austrians and to the northeast of Gorizia.

In the south, however, from the Brestovizza valley to the sea, the Italians have been compelled to withstand violent counter-attacks by the Austrians, who are endeavoring to hold back General Cadorna's lines from a further approach to Trieste. The Austrians at one place momentarily forced the Italians to cede territory. A counter-attack by the Italians not alone retrieved the lost position but resulted in the capture of more than 400 prisoners. On the Bainzizza plateau, northeast of Gorizia, the Italians have made further gains, capturing an important Austrian position near Ocrogio.

No details have been vouchsafed concerning the battle which is in progress northeast of Gorizia, and no confirmation is at hand of the reported capture by the Italians of Monte San Gabriele, the last dominating position held by the Austrians north of Gorizia.

Nearly 1,700 men have been captured by the Italians in the fighting in the Gorizia sector.

Again the Italians have sent their airmen over Pola, the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic, dropping bombs, the explosions of which have added materially to the damage done in previous raids.

In the region of Riga the Russians are retiring eastward and northeastward all along the line, pursued by the Germans.

SENATE'S BITTER PROFITS BATTLE BROUGHT TO END

Committees Compromise Provisions Are Adopted.

Washington.—The Senate's bitter fight over war profits taxation virtually ended with adoption of the finance committee's compromise provisions for a total levy of \$1,286,000,000 or about one-third of this year's war and normal excess profits.

This is an increase of \$1,060,000,000 over present taxes. The high-tax advocates failed to secure adoption of a single amendment.

Action on the war profits section the largest revenue-producing provision, was taken technically in committee of the whole and is subject to final review later. Today's decisive rout of the high-tax element, however, may prevent further efforts along this line and Senate leaders say it forecasts defeat for the fighting for heavier income taxes.

With adoption of finance committee's war profits provisions—increased by the committee from \$562,000,000 to \$1,060,000,000 after the high-tax senators began their fight—the bill totals \$2,522,000,000, near which figure it is expected to remain. Many senators, however, predict ultimate elimination of consumption taxes aggregating \$86,000,000; second class mail increases of \$12,600,000; freight taxes of \$77,500,000 and stamp taxes on parcel post packages estimated to yield about \$8,000,000.

In the contest between those advocating and opposing higher taxation of war profits, which has approached high levels of Senate discussion, the largest muster of the high-tax group was 29 votes. This came today on an amendment of Senator Johnson of California to increase the maximum graduated rate from 60 to 70 per cent.

SUPPORTING IT WERE:

Democrats: Ashurst, Beckham, Broussard, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Hollis, Husting, Johnson, South Dakota; King, Kirby, McKellar, Myers, Overman, Phelan, Shaforth, Sheppard, Thompson, Trammell and Vardaman—19.

Republicans: Gorah Brady, Gronna, Johnson California; Jones of Washington; Kenyon LaFollette McNary Norris and Sutherland—10. Total 29.

As now written into the bill the war profits section strikes out the House provisions for an additional tax of \$200,000,000.

ISHII DELIVERS JAPAN'S MESSAGE OF COMRADESHIP.

Washington.—Japan's message of comradeship and co-operation in the war was delivered to the House by Viscount Ishii amid hearty applause from a crowded floor and galleries. The special ambassador told the House as he had told the Senate and President Wilson that his country was in the battle against military oppression to stay and welcomed the opportunity to fight beside the United States.

OLD NORTH STATE NEWS

Brief Notes Covering Happenings in This State That Are of Interest to All the People.

Maxton is planning to install an electric light plant soon.

Edward E. Britton has gone to Washington and taken up his duties as private secretary for Josephus Daniels, Secretary of Navy.

Mrs. M. L. Poole, one of the oldest women in Burke county, met death by falling down a flight of stairs during the night. Her body was not discovered until next morning.

A check for \$1,000 was forwarded to Francis C. Boyer, North Carolina director of the Red Cross, for the American Red Cross ambulance to be sent to France by the people of Fayetteville.

Employees of the Southern Railway at Spencer received pay checks covering back time since March 1, in accordance with an agreement for an increase in wages from forty-two cents per hour to fifty and a half cents an hour.

Visitors will be allowed to land at Fort Caswell provided they know an officer there who is willing to vouchsafe for them and they can proceed to the National Guard camp if they do not object to the presence of an armed sentry strolling by their side.

The fall crop of cabbage all through the western part of the state always suffers from the several kinds of worms which eat the leaves. These come from eggs laid by innocent-looking yellow-white butterflies, or dull-gray moths. And it is a question whether they do not sometimes devour, or spoil, as many pounds of the cabbage as are eaten by people, states Entomologist Sherman.

The "Patriotic Penny" movement for the benefit of the Red Cross will be put into effect in Rocky Mount by the local chapter. The movement means that the city will be divided into districts, with a captain appointed for each. This captain will call on every family in his district once a week for a contribution of one penny from each member of the household.

The North Carolina troops are pouring into Camp Sevier at a rate which will soon see them completely mobilized. The third regiment is already complete, following the arrival of six companies early this morning on a special train of twenty coaches. The companies were: Headquarters, from Graham; Company A, from Lexington; Company I, from Burlington; Company K, from Asheboro; Company L, from Thomasville, and Company G, from Reidsville.

Miss Blanche McDade, twenty-five, well known Raleigh woman, was instantly killed when an automobile in which she was riding collided with a car driven by Luther Austin, automobile mechanic of Knightdale, ten miles west of here. Austin, together with two other occupants of his machine and three occupants of the car in which Miss McDade was riding, was severely if not seriously injured. Miss Lula Ford, another Raleigh girl in the car in which the young woman was killed, escaped unhurt. It is said both cars were running without lights.

When the West Point graduation ceremonies came to a close another Fayetteville woman could say that she had four boys in the active service of the United States army. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. McNeill have three sons and one grandson in the army—Norman McNeill, who received his commission as a second lieutenant at the hands of Secretary Baker at the military academy recently; Kenneth McNeill, a corporal in company F, second North Carolina infantry; Lauchlin McNeill, private in company A, North Carolina engineers, and George Stancill, a private in company F of the second regiment.

George Pou, son of Representative Pou, is preparing to leave for France with the signal corps to which he belongs. His mother and wife are in Washington to see him off.

The North Carolina Pine Emergency Association will furnish 1,500,000 feet of lumber for the construction of a frame stucco building to house the council of national defense in Washington. The order was given Saturday and will be rushed here before the end of this week.

The first and only drowning of the 1917 season at Wrightsville Beach occurred when James Edwards, 16-year-old son of Mr. Jacob Edwards of Wilmington lost his life. His brother, aged 35 years, who went to his rescue, came near being drowned also, being brought in by life guards when almost exhausted.

Governor T. W. Bickett made a war speech in Salisbury. He was heard by about 4,000 people from all sections of the country and his address made a deep impression for patriotism.