

FORM LEAGUE FOR NATIONAL UNITY

WILSON ENDORSES MOVEMENT IN ADDRESS EMPHASIZING NEED OF TEAM WORK.

EDUCATIONAL PATRIOTIC MOVE

New League Represents Church, Political, Labor, Agricultural and Industrial Organizations Which Will Work for Unity of Thought.

Washington.—An extensive movement to lead and express public opinion on the war was inaugurated here by formation of the League for National Unity, representing church, political, labor, agricultural and industrial organizations, to which President Wilson gave his endorsement in an address emphasizing the need for team play by the forces of American thought and opinion.

Welcoming the leaders of the movement at the white house in a brief speech, the President expressed the belief that American public opinion, although understanding the war's causes and principles, needs guidance to remember that the war should end only when Germany is beaten and Germany's rule of autocracy and might are superseded by the ideals of democracy.

This is the issue, which the American people should always keep in mind, the President said, in order to avoid being misled into byways of thought and of the resultant scattering of the force of public opinion. Talk of early peace before Germany is defeated is one of the evidences of misdirected thought, he suggested, and should not cloud the vision of those who understand that the United States is fighting now for the same ideals of democracy and freedom that have always actuated the nation.

President Gives Warning.
The President gave warning that it should not be forgotten that German success would mean not only prevention of the spread of democracy, but possibly the suppression of that already existing.

The league, which will have headquarters in New York, chose as honorary chairman Cardinal Gibbons and Dr. Frank Mason North, president of the federal council of churches. Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., is active chairman, with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Charles Barrett, president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, and George Pope, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, as vice chairmen. The object was stated as follows:

"To create a medium through which the loyal Americans of all classes, sections, creeds and parties can give expression to the fundamental purpose of the United States to carry on to a successful conclusion this new war for the independence of America and the preservation of democratic institutions and the vindication of the basic principles of humanity."

WIDE DIFFERENCES IN BREAD PRICES SHOWN

In Consumers' Reports to Food Administration from 52 Cities and Towns.

Washington.—Consumers' reports to the food administration from 52 cities and towns in all parts of the country show wide differences in bread prices. The lowest price reported was from Pleasantville, N. J., where a 16-ounce loaf sells for six cents. The same size loaf sells for 15 cents in Rock Falls, Ill.; Eastport, Me.; Red Bank, N. J.; Miami, Okla.; Nashville, Tenn.; Laramie, Wyo., and Newport, R. I.

A 16-ounce loaf is sold for eight cents in many cities throughout the west and in some cities in the east. A five-cent loaf of 12 ounces is sold in a few cities.

ITALIAN U-BOAT FIRED UPON BY U. S. PATROL

Washington.—Vice Admiral Sims cabled the navy department that an American patrol vessel had fired on an Italian submarine which failed to answer recognition signals, killing one officer and one enlisted man. Secretary Daniels at once sent a message to the Italian ministry of marine, expressing the deepest regret over the unfortunate occurrence, and tendering his and the American navy's sympathy for the loss of life.

\$35,000,000 DESTROYER PROJECT TO BE PUT IN FORCE

Washington.—Contracts to put into immediate force the \$350,000,000 destroyer project approved by Congress just before adjournment were made ready and signed by Secretary Daniels. Preliminary contracts made with ship, boiler and engine building companies, providing for the competitor of the big job in not more than 18 months, were of a tentative nature and some minor changes were necessary.

ADJOURNS BIG WAR SESSION

LAST DAY OCCUPIED IN DEFENSE AND CRITICISM OF LA FOLLETTE.

SESSION BEGAN APRIL 2ND

Generally Regarded as Most Momentous in American History—Galleries Were Packed to Capacity During Last Hours.

Washington.—In the midst of a day's thrilling debate on alleged disloyalty of Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, the extraordinary session of Congress, which began April 2, and generally regarded as the most momentous in American history, was adjourned sine die at 3 p. m.

Veheement criticism of the Wisconsin senator and his own defense occupying virtually the entire day, marked the close of the war session, with other customary adjournment and legislative procedure, including President Wilson's attendance at the capitol. The usual eleven hour session of legislation was put through, following six months of important war action, and most of the members who had remained for the final days were en route home to await the call of the next session, December 3.

With galleries crowded to their capacity, the senate chamber was the scene of five hours stirring discussion of Senator LaFollette's attitude, but in the house there was little to mark the occasion except submission of a committee report mildly censuring Representative Heflin of Alabama for criticizing fellow members in connection with Count von Bernstorff's request for Berlin to furnish funds to influence Congress.

Speaks Three Hours.
The day began with a three hour speech by Senator LaFollette in defense of his criticisms of war questions. Without mentioning his recent address before the Non-Partisan league at St. Paul, for investigation of which arrangements were completed by a senate sub-committee, or naming any of his critics, Mr. LaFollette read a carefully prepared defense of his course and declared his intention to follow it in the future. He was interrupted only once and was applauded by the galleries when he closed.

ANOTHER NATION TAKES UP ARMS AGAINST GERMANY

Uruguay Follows Peru in Severance of Relations.

Germany has still another nation arrayed against her in the world war. Following closely the action of Peru, the republic of Uruguay has severed diplomatic relations with the imperial government and the German minister has been handed his passports. Although Germany had committed no direct act of hostility against Uruguay the president of the republic in his message to parliament said it was necessary for Uruguay "to espouse the cause of the defenders of justice, democracy and small nationalities."

Montevideo, Uruguay.—Uruguay has severed diplomatic relations with Germany. A presidential decree announced the rupture in a vote in favor of it by the chamber of deputies, 74 to 23. The German minister has been sent his passports. The vote in the chamber was taken at 2 o'clock this morning.

President Viera in his message to the parliament declared that the Uruguayan government had not received any direct offense from Germany, but that it was necessary to espouse the cause of the defenders of justice, democracy and small nationalities.

8,000 RUSSIAN TROOPS REFUSE TO GO TO FRONT

Petrograd.—Eight thousand soldiers at Gomel in the province of Mohilev, after a meeting, refused to go to the front, says a telegram from Gomel.

REICHSTAG TO DISCUSS WAR AIMS THIS WEEK

Amsterdam.—The Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, in its report of the address of Dr. Karl Hefferich, German minister of the interior, in the reichstag Saturday, represents him as saying: "The question of war aims will be discussed in the course of a big debate next week." The Rheinische Westfallische Zeitung in its version says "the big debate will take place Monday."

AMERICAN DESTROYER IN CLASH WITH A SUBMARINE

Washington.—Making public an account of an action between an American destroyer in European waters and a German submarine, the navy department avoided any claim that the U-boat had been destroyed, although all indications pointed to that result. The report on which the department's statement was founded was made by Vice Admiral Sims, in command of American destroyers in the war zone.

ARRANGE TRAINING; WORK MAPPED OUT

IS BASED UPON SIXTEEN WEEKS OF INTENSE TRAINING WORK.

SCHEDULES ARE ANNOUNCED

Work Will Be Varied With Lectures by American and Allied Officers Who Are Experts in Modern Warfare Tactics.

Washington.—Training work mapped out by the war department for national guard and national army divisions before they will be regarded as ready for duty abroad is based on a 16-week course of the most intensive kind of work in the open, varied with lectures by American and allied officers, who are experts in modern warfare. He schedules have been announced.

Great stress is laid upon the necessity for night training. Trench raiding, scouting, trench building and operations of all kinds which may be called for in actual combat will be duplicated at the camps through the night hours. To give the men some respite, their Wednesday and Saturday afternoons will be kept free, except in the case of backward individuals or units. Target practice runs through the entire course and the schedules call for 40 hours' training each week.

A striking feature of the program is the fact that practically the entire 16 weeks will be devoted to training individuals, platoons and companies. Brigade, divisional and even regimental exercises are reserved for a later period with some minor exceptions during the last weeks. Since the platoon, commanded by a lieutenant, is the actual fighting unit in trench battles the new regulations fix upon the lieutenants of each company the responsibility for training of less than company units, so that they may get in close touch with their men.

Rigid requirement is made that officers be present with their commands at all drills. The whole system is to be prepared in advance so that each officer and man will know just the work to be done during the day and night before him.

New elements will be injected into the training each week. The lecture program with graphic illustrations will show all that three years of war have brought of gas attack, of bombing and of bayonet work. First aid instruction holds a high place for wounded soldiers today must depend largely on themselves.

At regular intervals review courses will be given and a program of test courses to determine the proficiency of each man in each phase of his work has been devised which will give a perfect line upon every soldier's ability and be the stepping stone of promotion.

COAL MINERS WIN FIGHT FOR INCREASE IN WAGES

Operators' and Miners' Representatives Reach Agreement on Terms of New Contract.

Washington.—Bituminous coal miners of the central competitive field who their fight for a general wage increase when operators' and miners' representatives in conference here reached a compromise agreement on the terms of a new contract. The agreement presages a wage raise throughout the industry since the central field scale serves as a basis for all other districts and a consequent advance in the government's fixed price for coal.

Operators' representatives agreed to the new wages no condition that they be absorbed in higher coal prices. After the agreement, drawn by a sub-committee, is ratified by the full conference, they will go to the fuel administration and ask a revision upward of present coal prices to meet a raise. The wage increase, according to operators' estimates, will add from 35 to 50 cents a ton to the cost of producing coal in thick vein mines.

REVOLT AGAINST MEXICAN GOVERNMENT IS STARTED

Brownsville, Texas.—A revolt against the Mexican government has been started by Gen. Porfirio Gonzales, former Carranza commander, who has mobilized 800 followers at Aldamas, near the Nuevo Leon-Tamaulipas line, 150 miles west of Matamoras, according to reports reaching here. Aldamas is 100 miles south of Roma, Tex. All trains out of Matamoras, advised received here say, have been cancelled.

SEVENTEEN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS APPROPRIATED

Washington.—Since Congress convened in its extraordinary session last April it has placed at the disposal of the administration seventeen billions of dollars and has authorized contracts for almost two and a half billions more. Most of the money was for war purposes, including seven billions for loans to the Allies. The appropriations committees, through chairman, Senator Martin and Representative Fitzgerald, made the figures public.

SEC'Y BAKER ISSUES WEEKLY WAR REVIEW

Washington.—Decisive ascendancy for the allies in the supreme test of battle strength now taking place on the bloody fields of Flanders is claimed by Secretary Baker in the weekly review of war operations issued by the war department.

While it may be premature to assert that the British war machine has forced a deviation over the Germans, Mr. Baker says, the victories of the past fortnight, threatening the German submarine bases on the Belgian coast, are conclusive indications of allied superiority. With favorable weather he thinks these victories will be repeated and extended.

The review for the week, makes no reference to the American forces in France or to the great preparations for war going forward at home.

Titanic Struggle in Flanders.
"The attention of the world," it says, "is focused on the titanic struggle now going on in Flanders. The battle raging there is proving an engagement of wholly unprecedented scope and potentialities."

At the beginning of the week, owing to bad weather, the Germans were able to launch counter-attacks against the positions recently gained by the British. Notwithstanding the fact that the Germans made use of smoke screens, liquid fire and brought into action an imposing array of artillery in their attack against the advanced British lines between the Tower Hamlets and Polygon wood as well as along the Menin road, their efforts proved futile.

It is significant on the other hand, that while the British were sustaining the shock of German assaults successfully they were able to bring up sufficient fresh troops in order to launch another offensive action on an even larger scale than the preceding one in the face of the enemy's onslaught.

Drive Sweeping Onward.
"Slowly, but therefore the most irresistibly, the allied drive at the heart of the German line in the west is sweeping onward."

The wisdom of the British in maintaining a great density of front would appear justified by the results achieved during the past week. It must be borne in mind that it is due to the depth of the British line as much as to any other cause, that while the enemy is still reeling under one blow, the allies are ready to deliver another and still a third.

It has been characteristic of the campaign in Flanders hitherto that neither belligerent has attained what may call a decisive success.

"The Germans have massed their greatest war strength along this battle front."

Sound Strategy.
"To attack them at their strongest point of resistance is sound strategy."

The defeats inflicted upon them during the past fortnight are conclusive indications of allied superiority. In the light of past experiences, it may be premature to assert that the British have succeeded in forcing a decision, but it may be stated with emphasis that in no engagement hitherto has such vigor, energy and concerted speed of action been displayed.

The full success of these operations means that the Belgian coast, with its numerous submarine bases, will become untenable to the enemy. Zeebrugge, Ostend and the system of canals leading out of Bruges are threatened.

"The supreme test of the battle strength of the contending belligerents is taking place. Allied ascendancy would appear decisive."

Contributing Factors.

"The two immediate contributing factors of this success are: Air control and shell supply."

"The former made it possible for the allies to locate enemy concentrations, the latter to break them up before they could develop into serious offensive actions, at the same time permitting their own concentration of men and guns to be carried out with clockwork regularity, unhampered by enemy interference."

"The British are thus able to report that since July 31 last they have not lost a single gun, while they have captured 332 field and heavy guns and taken 51,435 prisoners. During the fighting of the past two days they have added 4,446 prisoners, including 114 officers, to this imposing total."

Enemy Realizes Danger.
"The enemy realizes the danger he is facing."

"We may expect him to counter-attack in force. He may even regain certain secondary objectives temporarily, but the British war machine is moving forward, and if time permits and the combat season remains open, with the weather continuing favorable for reconnaissance and careful aircraft observations, the allied victories of the past two weeks will in all probability be repeated and extended."

The enemy pressure along the eastern front has been relieved by the strong allied offensive in Flanders. No engagements of more than local importance are reported in the east.

"The German advance in the north-east has apparently weakened, and the Russians have been able to reorganize their position in the Riga sector."

INSURANCE BILL IS PASSED BY SENATE

WITH THE TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR MAXIMUM INSURANCE PLAN RESTORED.

SENATE VOTE WAS 70 TO 0

Provision is Inserted Which Raises Major General Pershing and Major General Bliss to the Rank of General.

Washington.—With the \$10,000 maximum insurance plan restored, as urged by the administration and with an addition provision raising Major General Pershing, commanding the American forces in France, and Major General Bliss, chief of staff, to the rank of general, the soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill, carrying an appropriation of \$176,000,000, was passed by the senate by a vote of 71 to 0.

An amendment by Senator Smoot, adopted, 37 to 33, provides that \$25 a month shall be paid widows of Civil War and Spanish-American war veterans as well as to the widows of men who may be killed in the present war. This will mean an increased cost to the government of \$3,500,000 annually and an advance of \$15 a month to 4,141 Spanish war widows and \$5 a month to 43,544 Civil War widows.

Other amendments offered by the Utah senator authorizing the bureau of war risk insurance after the war to turn over to life insurance companies at government expense policies held by soldiers and sailors, and providing for the payment of \$100 a month to men permanently incapacitated because of wounds or disease were rejected.

Reductions were made by the senate in the house provisions for compensation paid for death or disability of soldiers and sailors or members of the army and navy nurse corps. Under the bill as it now stands a widow would receive \$25 a month, compared to \$35 fixed by the house, while a widow with two children would receive \$47.50, a reduction of \$5. The other sections of the house bill were accepted with only minor changes with the exception of the insurance section which permits a soldier now not later than five years after the war ends to convert his life insurance without medical examination into any other form of insurance he may request.

GERMAN RAIDERS ARE OPERATING IN SOUTH SEAS

Two of Them Manned by Crew of Famous Sea Adler.

Washington.—Two German commerce raiders, manned by the crew of the famous Sea Adler, which it now develops stranded on Mopeha island, in the South Pacific, after roaming the seas for seven months preying upon American and allied shipping, are operating somewhere in the South seas, according to a report received at the navy department from the commander of the naval station at Tutuila, Samoa Islands.

The dispatch, transmitting the story of Captain Hador Smith of the American schooner C. Slade, one of the Sea Adler's victims, was sent on September 29, several weeks after the two new raiders left Mopeha Islands, where they had been captured by the Germans. The first put to sea on August 21, and the other on September 5, and it probably was their operations which led to recent reports of raiders in the Pacific.

Before coming to grief on August 2, the Sea Adler, had added the American schooners A. B. Johnson, Manila and Slade to the list of at least 12 allied vessels which she sank early this year in the South Atlantic ocean. In the long period from last March, when she was last heard from, the raider probably sent down other craft encountered in passing through the Atlantic, around Cape Horn and across the Pacific to the Society group of French islands, of which Mopeha is one.

The Sea Adler according to Captain Smith's report, arriving at Mopeha on July 31.

20,000 Airplanes For Service.

Washington.—Twenty thousand airplanes for America's fighting forces in France, authorized in the \$640,000,000 aviation bill passed by Congress last July, actually are under construction. The necessary motors also are being manufactured, Secretary Baker announced and the whole aircraft program has been so co-ordinated that when planes and motors are completed trained aviators, as well as machine guns and all other equipment, will be waiting for them.

SCARCITY OF WORKMEN DELAYS WAR CONTRACTS

Washington.—Detailing of skilled mechanics in the national army without discharging them from military service was urged upon President Wilson by Representative Wadden, of Illinois, who pointed out that hundreds of employers holding war contracts are handicapped by scarcity of workmen. The president promised to ask Secretary Baker to investigate the question after receiving reports from the labor commission now in the west.

WILSON SIGNS BIG WAR TAX MEASURE

NO FORMALITIES ATTENDED SIGNING OF BILL WHICH IS NOW LAW.

SENATE ACTED SPEEDILY

Within Three Months Senate Adopted War Appropriation Bill, Said to be Largest of Kind in History of the World.

Washington.—The war tax bill became a law with President Wilson's signature.

No formalities attended the signing of the measure, which levies for this year more than two and a half billion dollars new taxes to provide war revenues. It touches directly or indirectly the pocketbook of everybody in the country, through taxes on incomes, excess profits, liquor, tobacco, soft drinks, passenger and freight transportation, proprietary medicines, chewing gums, amusements, musical instruments, talking machines, records and many other things.

One of the immediate effects of the signing of the law will be an increase in distilled beverage prices to meet the new tax of \$2.10 a gallon, which reaches even the stock of the retailers in excess of 50 gallons.

Within less than three minutes the senate adopted the conference report on the war urgent deficiency appropriation bill carrying \$7,757,434,410 in cash and authorized contracts. Tomorrow the house is expected to adopt it and send it to President Wilson.

The measure is said to be the greatest of the kind in the history of any government. It emerged this afternoon from conference between the two houses in which sections involving over \$780,000,000 had been in dispute and went through the senate in record-breaking time without the formality of a roll call.

The bill carries \$5,355,976,016.93 of direct appropriation and authorizing the government to enter into contracts for \$2,401,458,393.50 more, almost entirely for war purposes, including the navy's great destroyer program. In conference, subsistence of the army, for which the house had voted \$175,000,000 and the senate \$321,000,000, was provided for in a compromise of \$250,000,000. For army transportation for which the house had voted \$35,000,000 and the senate \$413,000,000, the conference substituted \$375,000,000. For regular quartermaster supplies, \$125,000,000 was agreed to after the house had voted for \$100,000,000 and the senate \$163,000,000.

Probably the largest appropriation in the bill is for the ordnance department of the army, which gets \$695,100,000 for purchase, manufacture and test of mountain, siege and field cannon, and \$225,000,000 more of contract obligations authorization, together with \$663,000,000 of cash and \$777,000,000 of contract obligations authorized for ammunition.

LABOR TROUBLES THREATEN FULL WAR PRODUCTION

Government is Seeking Solution of the Problem.

Washington.—The government is working to develop some comprehensive system of dealing with the labor unrest which threatens to hamper war production. It is concerned over the pronounced upward movement of wages, disproportionate for various industries, and the difficulty of stabilizing conditions without doing injustice to workers or employers.

Nearly all production now is directly or indirectly necessary for the prosecution of the war, and the output of war materials is curtailed by strikes, extraordinary movement of workers from one industry to another or from plant to plant, and other unsettled conditions. On the recommendations of the commission headed by Secretary Wilson, of the department of labor, which left for the west, will largely depend the government's eventual policy. Meanwhile it is understood the government's course will be:

Course Outlined.

To extend to a number of industries having war contracts the present system of wage adjustment boards which have been created for cantonment construction, shipbuilding, longshoremen's work and army and navy clothing production.

To increase the number of war department contracts containing clauses providing that in case of suspension of work by strikes the secretary of war shall settle the disputes.

To enforce agreements with industries, for whose products standard prices are fixed, not to reduce wages.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT FAVORED BRITISH EMBARGO

Washington.—Great Britain's embargo on the export of all supplies to the northern European neutral countries, just announced, was declared after every phase of its possible effect was gone over in conference between American and allied statesmen. American officials, it was learned, initiated the discussions and insisted that the British step be taken to make sure that there be no nullification of the purposes of the U. S.