

Partly cloudy in west, probable showers in east portion Wednesday; Thursday fair.

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SIMMONS RAPS REPUBLICANS ON TARIFF POLICY

In Supporting Revenue Bill, Says They Still Stand For Special Interests NOT WEANED FROM ODIOS COPARTNERSHIP

Declares That If G. O. P. Is Restored To Power That Old Copartnership Would Not Only Continue But Alliance Would Be More Strongly Knit Together Than in Past

Washington, Sept. 5.—Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, in support of the revenue bill, today said in effect during the fiscal year 1916 the revenue under it would have amounted to \$268,364,000, while the actual revenue under the present law was \$211,866,000.

Mr. Simmons pointed out that that had the Payne-Aldrich rates been applied to the importations of 1916 the increase in revenues would be only \$56,498,000, which would leave over \$300,000,000 of the cost of preparedness unprovided for.

The chairman of the Finance Committee reminded the Republicans of the Senate that their party stands for special interests, and that higher tariffs means big profits to manufacturers but increases the cost of living to the average man.

"The Republican party today, as in the past," said Mr. Simmons, "is the special representative in legislation and in government of the so-called special interests. The disaster which that party suffered in the election of 1912 has not weaned it from this odious copartnership. Events now transpiring make it clear that if that party is restored to power this old copartnership will not only continue but the alliance will be even more strongly knit together than in the past."

Known As Inevitable Government. "This alliance, while that party was in power, consisted of what came to be known throughout the country as the inevitable government.

"These interests wrote our tariff laws; they wrote our financial laws and controlled our financial policies. The Republican party could deny them nothing which they demanded and could do nothing which they opposed. Our legislation became a system of special privileges and governmental favors to the privileged classes. They demanded that they be protected against competition from abroad and that they be permitted to protect themselves against competition at home and it was granted. At their dictation the financial system had been built up which placed the money of the country in the hands of a few great financiers, who made money plentiful or scarce as their selfish interests required. The people's interests were forgotten or considered of minor or secondary importance.

"When this exploitation of the people through the agency of the Republican party had reached a point where it became unbearable the protest against the party became so strong that its candidate for President in 1912 carried only two small States in the Union. A Democratic President and Congress were elected upon the promise to put an end to these outrages, abuses and usurpations and to re-establish the government by the people and for the people.

Ended By Democrats. "The Democratic party, in response to this demand of the people, has put an end to the protection of governmental functions. The special interests no longer control the White House or the halls of Congress. They no longer dictate or control our economic, fiscal or commercial policy. Their special privileges have been taken away from them. The rule of the people has been restored.

"But for the power and influence and almost exhaustless resources of these great special interests which the Democratic party in 1912 unburied and has since, stripped them of their special privileges, the crushing defeat then administered to the Republican party, would have eliminated it as a factor in the coming election and the contest this year would be between the Democratic and Progressive parties."

Senator Simmons declared that the special interests are making a last desperate effort to regain the power wrested from them by the Democrats. He charged that they rallied around the Old Guard and nominated Mr. Hughes and captured a portion of the Bull Moose party.

"These special interests," said Mr. Simmons, "fight for the privilege of exploiting at will 100,000,000 people for their selfish ambition and greed. Their pocketsbooks are wide open to regain these lost privileges and it is for the purpose of making the purchase safe that the Republicans in Congress have announced their determination and purpose to defeat the corrupt practices act and give them a free hand by the election and to again install themselves in their old positions of dictation at the White House and in Congress.

G. O. P. Controlled By Interests. "There can be no concealment of the fact that the Republican party, as organized and controlled today is more thoroughly representative of the special

CONSIDER POSSIBILITY OF ATTACK BY VILLA

(By the Associated Press.)

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 5.—The possibility that Francisco Villa is making his way to the northeast with the intention of attacking General Pershing's expeditionary force was considered at General Funston's headquarters tonight. General Funston said he had received a telegram from General Bell at El Paso containing the gist of a report from General Gonzales in Juarez, in which the latter confirmed the definite location of Villa's force in the Santa Clara canyon. General Gonzales said he had dispatched troops to engage Villa but General Bell did not say from what point they are proceeding.

General Funston said he regarded it as not at all improbable that Villa was planning to engage the Americans, probably at some point where they are not great in strength. The Santa Clara canyon is far south of the southernmost American detachment. The Mexican consulate has received from Mexico City a dispatch which says that on Col. Maximiano Ferreras, a "legalist" leader, captured in the Laguna district and executed, was found a document dated August 20, 1916, signed by Francisco Villa as "general in chief" in which Villa appointed Ferreras commander "of all the chiefs who operate in the Laguna district."

AUSTRIANS DROP BOMBS ON ITALIAN CITIES

Three Persons Killed and Church Badly Damaged.

Rome, Sept. 5, via London.—An Austrian naval aeroplane squadron dropped bombs on Venice Monday night without doing any damage, says an official statement issued here today. On Sunday and Monday nights Austrian air-craft dropped bombs on Gorizia and other towns in that vicinity. Three persons were killed in Gorizia and the roof of the church of St. John was damaged.

The statement says: "During Sunday evening hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Mariano and yesterday evening on Lucinico, Sdrausina and Gorizia. Three dead and some wounded were reported in Gorizia. The roof of the church of St. John there was damaged seriously. "A sea plane squadron during Monday night dropped 20 bombs on Venice without doing any damage."

NO CHANCE TO GET RED CROSS AID TO SERBIANS

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 5.—American Minister Vopicka, accredited to Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria, advised the State Department today that American Red Cross efforts for relief of starving Serbians would be futile at this time. His message gave no particulars as to relief measures, but officials here believe the entrance of Rumania into the war is the primary cause.

The Red Cross had planned to secure foodstuffs for the famine victims in Serbia from Rumania and it is now believed that, Rumania having entered the hostilities it will be impossible to obtain there wheat, corn or other supplies, which are being conserved for Rumania's military and civil purposes.

CHINESE PRESS DENOUNCES DEMANDS OF JAPANESE

(By the Associated Press.)

Peking, Sept. 5.—The Chinese press strongly denounces the Japanese demands made on China in connection with the conflict between Chinese and Japanese troops at Cheng Chiatun, Mongolia, on August 13, which resulted in the killing or wounding of many on both sides.

The demands call for the dismissal of the Chinese officers in command of the troops; the withdrawal of Chinese troops from the district; indemnification of the families of the Japanese killed, and police rights for Japan in Inner Mongolia. The Peking Gazette asserts that the demands threaten China's sovereignty and urges the appointment of an investigating commission composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia.

NAVY DEPARTMENT OPENS BIDS FOR 20 HYDROAEROPLANES.

Contracts May Be Divided Among All Concerns Making Flying Machines.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Bids were opened by the Navy Department today for thirty hydroaeroplanes for the aviation school at Pensacola, Fla. Officials say they will be unable to award the contracts for a week or more. As an encouragement to all concerns manufacturing flying machines the department may divide the awards among all those whose bids are acceptable under the law.

The Curtiss company was the lowest of sixteen firms which submitted bids. It quoted, on complete machines with motors, \$9,000 each, in lots of three; \$8,750 in lots of six; \$8,500 in lots of nine; and \$8,250 in lots of twelve.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE. Met at 10 a. m. Resumed debate on Revenue bill. Danish West Indies purchase treaty favorably reported by Foreign Relations committee. Session continued during evening to finish debate and vote on revenue bill. Passed the emergency revenue bill by a vote of 42 to 16. Adjourned at 12:20 a. m. (Wednesday) to 11 a. m. Wednesday. HOUSE. Met at noon. Series of campaign speeches delivered. Adjourned at 2:52 p. m. until 10 a. m. Wednesday.

HEFFLIN CRITICIZES THEM FOR TRYING TO MAKE PARTY ISSUE OF 8-HOUR LAW

Alabama Congressman Charges Republicans With Misrepresenting The Administration in Presidential Campaign. Calls Chief Executive The Lincoln of 20th Century

Washington Sept. 5.—Representative Hefflin, of Alabama, criticized the Republicans of the House for making a party issue of the eight-hour work day bill for railroad employees: "I have been unable to find out why gentlemen on the Republican side voted against that measure," declared Mr. Hefflin.

"The only reason I can suggest is that from the Bible, the New Testament, his owner and the as his master's (Mr. Moore) and those like him are mad because the great Democratic President invited the trainmen to the White House, these men with soot on their faces, and grime on their hands, these soldiers of the rail of this country, coming up and sitting down and conferring with this great Democratic President. You are so accustomed to star chamber proceedings and to doing what the bosses tell you that I invited him over when you say that great evil blind men actually go up into the White House, shake hands with the President and sit down and talk with him.

"The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Moore) said in his speech that he used four pens in signing that measure and gave those pens to the heads of the brotherhoods of the trainmen. Why should he not have given the pens to me? He has employed more pens in more purposes in three years and a half than I put together for five terms all put together."

"As the gentleman from Pennsylvania spoke of that I wondered what Mr. Roosevelt had done with the pen that he used when he addressed, 'My dear Harriman,' and asked him to come over and read his message to Congress and to see if there was anything in it to which the interests objected.

"I wondered what Mr. Roosevelt did with the pen he used when he wrote John D. Rockefeller, the head of the Steel Trust, and invited him over to discuss with him the taking over of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to further boost up his great monopoly."

"I wondered what Mr. Taft did with the pen that he used when he signed Ballinger's commission as secretary of the interior, the man who was secretly squandering the public domain of the West to the moneyed interests of that section."

"I do not know what he did with the pen that he used when he signed the Payne-Aldrich tariff, including schedule K, unless he gave one to the head of the woolen trust and the other to captains of industry at Lawrence, Mass., where they were grinding out the lives of little children.

"There are other various things that Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft used to bad purposes for the people. "This man Wilson is a man of the people. The people come to him. The farmers came for a banking law, the manufacturers from every center of the country urged him to prevent that strike and he acted for the people. The leaders of your party did all in their power to strike that measure dead. Your leaders in the Senate did all they could to defeat it. When the mothers in the cities, the lives of whose children depended upon fresh milk supplied from the farms of the country implored the President to prevent the strike and save their little ones you and those like you voted against that measure. Your party under the present management, leadership and supervision has damaged and destroyed its usefulness to the American people. You have reached the point where you seek power at the cost of principle. You are time servers against the people and God save the country from your control again."

Misrepresenting Administration. Mr. Hefflin charged the Republicans with misrepresenting the Administration in the presidential campaign. "You are slandering and traducing the President," said he. "You are using money corruptly. You intend to buy the election in some places and to obtain it under false pretenses in others. You appeal to sectional prejudice. No sincere patriot, no genuine American citizen, will do anything now to try to disturb the increasing friendship and growing cordiality between the sections. The man who does it is not a friend of the American people.

"President Wilson is the Lincoln of the twentieth century, with all his human impulses and all his love for the common people. No President has ever encountered so many trying difficulties, and so many grave and perplexing problems."

Leut. Broadhurst to Raleigh. (Special Local Wire.) Washington, Sept. 5.—Leut. Hugh M. Broadhurst, of the army, will be sent to Raleigh to act as instructor of military tactics at the A. and M. College. Leut. Broadhurst is now on the Texas border, but will be sent to the A. and M. College within a short while. Leut. Broadhurst is originally from Goldsboro.

REVENUE BILL TO RAISE \$205,000,000 ANNUALLY PASSED

Senate Eliminates Usual Formalities To Insure Adjournment By Thursday

HOUSE WILL NAME CONFEREES TODAY

Measure Provides For Retaliation Against England, Creates a Tariff Commission and Will Prevent "Dumping" of Cheap Foreign Goods Here After War

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 5.—The administration revenue bill, designed to raise \$205,000,000 annually from taxes on inheritances and war munitions and from increases in the income tax; creating a tariff commission; establishing a protective tariff on dyestuffs; providing for protection of American firms from "dumping" at the end of the war; and giving the president authority to take drastic retaliatory steps against allied interference with American trade was passed late tonight by the Senate. The vote was 42 to 16.

Eliminating the usual formalities in order to insure adjournment of Congress by Thursday by the latest, the Senate rushed the measure, the last on the administration legislative program immediately to conference. Five Republican Senators—Cummins, Kroyon, LaFollette, Norris and Clapp—were appointed by the Senate conferees appointed were Simmons, Williams, Hoke Smith, Hughes, Penrose, Smoot and McCumber.

The House will appoint conferees tomorrow. The Senate was in session until after midnight. It practically had completed the bill earlier but toward midnight Senator Underwood moved to strike out the section which would create a tariff commission and began a last fight against this provision which already had been agreed to.

By a vote of 55 to 5 the Senate rejected Senator Underwood's motion, thus retaining the tariff commission section of the bill. Senators who voted to eliminate it were Bankhead, Hardwick, Shields, Underwood and Vandamm. A motion by Senator Penrose to send the bill back to the Finance Committee with instructions that it report a measure to raise revenues by a protective tariff and with special provisions for industrial defense was rejected by a vote of 39 to 21. Senator LaFollette was the only Republican to vote no.

To increase government revenues the bill provides for doubling the normal tax and increasing the surtaxes on incomes; an inheritance tax; a net profit tax on manufacturers of munitions of war; a license tax on stock of corporations capitalized at more than \$60,000; excise taxes on beer, wines and liquors and miscellaneous stamp taxes. The bill also creates a United States tariff commission of six members whose salaries shall be \$7,500 a year, despite an effort made to increase them to \$10,000; provides for increased tariff duties of dyestuffs to encourage their manufacture in this country and makes provision to safeguard against dumping of foreign-made goods after the European war into American markets.

Drastic Amendments. Drastic amendment to the bill striking at the allied blacklisting of American merchants, discrimination against American commerce, interference with American mails and embargoes on American trade were incorporated in the bill to arm the President with retaliatory weapons. These amendments have created consternation among diplomatic representatives of the allied powers in Washington who assert that if finally enacted, as now seems certain, they would constitute a non-intercourse act. Passage of the bill and adjournment of Congress were threatened for a time tonight by an attempt to attach to the measure the Webb bill desired by the

Children Aiding Flood Sufferers And From Durham Comes an Addition of \$145.75 To Its Generous Giving

There came to the State Flood Relief Committee yesterday \$6.00, and with it this letter, dated Blades, N. C.: "We, the members of Oak Grove Sunday school, New Bern District, Carteret Charge, N. C. Conference, are enclosing you \$6.00 for the Flood Sufferers' Fund, praying that the same may be the means of relief to some of the sufferers of our beloved State. Regret very much that the amount is not greater, but we are only a small rural Sunday school of limited means, we send this together with our prayers for the unfortunate ones and for all those who have so generously contributed to their relief. "And a little child shall lead them." The fund for the relief of the flood sufferers advanced \$77.74 yesterday, and has passed the \$43,000.00 mark, the total being \$43,078.77. Durham, which

ENTENTE ALLIES WEDGES FARTHER INTO TEUTON LINES

Progress Being Made Both North and South of The River Somme

Russians Report Successes Near Vladimir-Volynski and a Continuance of Their Advance Toward Plains of Hungary; Italians Take Several Positions From Austrians

Gradually the lines of the entente allies are drawing more closely about Cambes and toward Peronne, and farther and farther their wedges are being driven into the German lines both north and south of the river Somme. On a front of about 25 miles the French and British troops, supported powerfully by their enormous artillery arm, are steadily hammering the German positions and sustaining, unflinchingly, heavy counter-attacks.

North of the Somme to the east and southeast of Forest, the French have driven forward their lines, capturing the outposts of the Anderlu wood, Hospital Farm and the Rainette wood and part of Marriees wood and a position on the road leading from Bouchavesnes to Clercy.

Near Ginehy, to the north of Guilleme, the British have made further progress, winning all the territory between the Falfemont Farm and Leuze wood and between that wood and the outposts of the town of Ginehy, which they captured and have held since the fighting of Sunday.

South of the Somme the French have taken the town of Chilly, situated one mile west of the railroad leading from Chaulnes to Roye, a line of trenches east of Soyecourt and numerous isolated positions between Vermandovillers and Chilly. Since Sunday French also have taken on the Somme front 6,550 prisoners and 66 guns, 28 of them being of heavy calibre.

On the eastern front violent fighting continues from the Pripet marsh region in Volynia, through Galicia, and up in the Carpathian passes, with the Russians reporting successes near Vladimir-Volynski and a continuance of their advance toward the plains of Hungary through the Carpathians. Berlin reports that in Galicia, in the region of Bzeczany, and near Fandul Moldov, in the Carpathian region, heavy Russian attacks were repulsed, in the latter district with heavy casualties. In eastern Rumania, the Germans and Bulgarians have captured the fortified bridgehead of the Tutrakan and the Bulgarian reports the cutting down of a Bulgarian outpost by Russian cavalry in its first engagement with the invaders on Rumanian soil.

Near Ognott, in Turkish Armenia, violent fighting between Turks and Russians is taking place. Both Petrograd and Constantinople report successes here for their respective armies. The Italians have taken several additional positions from the Austrians in the Upper Bovi region of the Anastro Italian theatre and repulsed violent Austrian counter-attacks. Aside from military activity there has been no fighting in the Macedonian theatre.

Greece has not yet officially announced her intentions with regard to her future stand in the war, but unofficial reports say that five classes of Greek reservists have been called to the colors. The advice says also that the Greek authorities have taken from the British and French secret police the task of arresting Austro-German agents, who will be apprehended by the Greeks and deported.

STORM OFF N. C. COAST. Moving North and Attended By Wind of Moderate Gale. (By the Associated Press.) Washington, Sept. 5.—The storm on the South Atlantic coast was central tonight off the south coast of North Carolina and was moving north, northward. It was attended by wind of moderate gale force in the vicinity of its center and rains on the South Atlantic coast. Storm warnings are displayed from Wilmington, N. C., to the Virginia capes.

YOUNGVILLE HAS GOOD TOBACCO OPENING. Large Crowd of Farmers Present; Weed Averages 21 Cents. (Special Local Wire.) Youngville, Sept. 5.—The tobacco market here opened today in a most satisfactory manner. A large crowd of farmers were present. There were 75,000 pounds of tobacco on the warehouse floor. The weed sold well, averaging 21 cents.

NO SUBWAY OR ELEVATED ROAD STRIKE IN 48 HOURS. (By the Associated Press.) New York, Sept. 5.—After a conference of union leaders it was announced tonight that there would be no strike in the subway and on the elevated railway lines of this city for at least 48 hours.

To Become Money Order Office. (Special Local Wire.) Washington, Sept. 5.—The postoffice at West Jefferson will become a domestic money order office on October 2.

GERMANY PUTS BAR ON TOBACCO IMPORTATION

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 5.—Efforts of the State Department in behalf of American tobacco growers and manufacturers whose products have suffered by European war embargoes, were further complicated tonight by receipts at the State Department of a message from the American Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, transmitting an official report of the German tobacco embargo. His message, dated August 29, follows: "Until further notice German government has prohibited the importation of tobacco and tobacco products not including Oriental and similar tobacco. For consignments shipped to Germany from abroad by mail or rail prior to August 7 and purchased by firms residing in Germany, exceptions may be made. In case of such overseas shipments, appropriate certificate from German consul and the place of shipment is required."

Spurred by protests from the American tobacco trade against the entente allies' tobacco embargo, the State Department already has moved to secure concessions for the American product, and a Senate amendment to the Emergency Revenue bill is designed to retaliate against the allies' embargo. It is assumed that the German government considers tobacco a luxury for which its people should not spend their money. Much American tobacco is reported to have found its way to Germany during the war through Dutch and Scandinavian sources.

WILSON TO ADDRESS SUFFRAGETTES FRIDAY

Plans To Remain at Shadow Lawn During Practically All Campaign.

Washington, Sept. 5.—President Wilson returned to Washington today from Hodgenville, Ky., and immediately began work incident to the adjournment of Congress. Friday he goes to Atlantic City to address the National American Woman Suffrage Association. After his Atlantic City address the President plans to establish himself at his summer home, Shadow Lawn, at Long Branch, N. J., and remain there during practically all of the presidential campaign. The executive offices will be moved to Asbury Park, N. J., Friday.

While at Long Branch the President will continue to attend to official business, but will devote much of his time to campaign work. The address at Atlantic City will be delivered Friday night and after that he has no speaking engagements before Sept. 20, when he will go to St. Louis.

On his return trip from Hodgenville the President urged Chairman Newland of the joint congressional subcommittee on railroads, a member of his party, to begin as soon as possible an investigation of questions growing out of the recently threatened railroad strike.

CONDEMNNS "LEGISLATION IN ADVANCE OF INVESTIGATION"

Hughes Delivers Political Address in Lexington, Ky.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 5.—Charles E. Hughes, addressing an audience that filled the auditorium here today, condemned "legislation in advance of investigation," and declared that the United States "had gone very far toward the day when we shall have action under pressure instead of in consideration of the facts."

"Mr. Hughes' declaration was loudly applauded. The nominee did not refer by name to the Adamson law, but his remarks were interpreted by many in the audience as applying to it. "We have a new spirit abroad in these recent days in America," Mr. Hughes said. "It is the spirit that demands legislation in advance of investigation. It is the spirit that demands executive action and congressional action in advance of an examination of the facts upon which such action should be based."

"It is the spirit that says: 'Legislate now and investigate afterwards.' It is the spirit of force. It is not American." Thousands of persons who sought entrance to the auditorium were turned away. These Mr. Hughes addressed at an overflow meeting in the park outside. Mr. Hughes left here for Cincinnati at 6:20.

PRESIDENT SIGNS EIGHT-HOUR BILL FOR SECOND TIME

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 5.—To make certain of the legality of the eight-hour bill for railroad employes signed last Sunday in order to avoid the threatened railroad strike, President Wilson tonight signed the measure for the second time. He went through this unusual procedure because there was fear that the railroads in attacking the constitutionality of the law might make the claim that it was not effective because it was signed on Sunday. As the enrolled bill went to the State Department tonight to become a public record, it bore the President's signature twice, with the dates September 1 and September 5.

GOV. PHILLIPS APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN RENOMINATED

(By the Associated Press.)

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 5.—Early scattering returns from today's primary election in Wisconsin indicate that Gov. E. L. Phillips, conservative Republican, has been nominated over three opponents and that Robert M. LaFollette, has been renominated for United States Senator over M. G. Jeffers of Janesville, was indicated from the primary election returns received up to 11 o'clock tonight.

SENATE PLANS TO RETALIATE AGAINST BRITAIN AND ALLIES

To Get Even For Embargo On Tobacco, Blacklisting and Interfering With Mails

AMENDMENTS TO REVENUE BILL

Would Deny Clearance To Ships of Belligerent Nations Which Discriminate Against American Shippers, and Would Deny Use of Mails To Such Countries

(By H. E. C. BRYANT.)

Washington, Sept. 5.—The Senate dealt a double blow at Great Britain and her allies, today, in retaliation for the embargo on tobacco, the blacklist and the interference with U. S. mails, when two amendments aimed at discriminations against Americans were accepted to the revenue bill. An amendment proposed by Senator Thomas, of Colorado, would deny clearance to ships of belligerent nations which discriminate against American shippers and one proposed by Senator Phelan, of California, would deny the use of the mails to such countries.

The Thomas and Phelan amendments, which were agreed to without serious opposition or debate, are considered drastic and they created consternation among diplomatic representatives of the Allies.

The Thomas amendment, which was adopted first, authorizes the President during any war in which the United States is not engaged to withhold clearance from vessels which discriminate against American shippers, and withhold privileges from ships of nations that withhold privileges accorded to other nations from American ships. The President is authorized to use the army and navy or "any part of the land and naval forces deemed necessary" to uphold this law.

The Phelan amendment authorizes the President by proclamation to deny the use of the mails, express, telegraph, wireless or cable facilities to nations or citizens of nations who do not give to Americans all facilities of commerce, "including the unhampered traffic in the mails."

The Phelan amendment is directed especially at Great Britain because of her interference with United States mails and its author, Senator Phelan, said today that it was introduced with the sanction of the State Department. The Thomas amendment is a more vigorous one than that recently added to the Shipping Bill amendment, said Senator Thomas, today. "It is admittedly not specific nor vigorous enough to meet the emergency caused by the British blacklist. My amendment to the revenue bill furnishes the needed bite that should eliminate discrimination against American shippers and exporters by nations engaged in war."

The Thomas and Phelan amendments empower the President to refuse clearance during any war in which the United States is not engaged, the President shall be satisfied or has reasonable ground to believe" that belligerent governments have denied all lawful rights to American citizens or discriminated against them to their detriment.

A fine of \$10,000 or two years imprisonment, or both, is provided by each of the measures.

SAYS BRITISH CRUISER SEIZED ONE OF HIS CREW

Captain of American Schooner Makes Complaint To Federal Authorities.

Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 5.—The American schooner Marcus L. Urann, which arrived here today from Pernambuco, was held up in the South Atlantic July 21 by a British cruiser and a member of her crew seized, according to Captain Richardson. The schooner was bound from Norfolk to Pernambuco. (Capt. Richardson reported the stopping of his vessel to government officials here. He said in his report that British naval officers came aboard his ship, examined his papers and the crew list and seized H. Herleson, a crew member who had shipped as a German citizen. Capt. Richardson said the officers refused to give the name of the cruiser, ATLANTIC FLEET OFF FOR SOUTHERN DRILL GROUNDS

Leave Hampton Roads To Resume Target Practice. (By the Associated Press.) Newport News, Sept. 5.—The Atlantic fleet, which spent the week-end in Hampton Roads, left this morning at 10 o'clock for the Southern drill grounds off the Virginia capes to resume target practice. The fleet will return to Hampton Roads Friday to spend the next week-end here. There were about forty dreadnaughts, cruisers, destroyers, supply ships, colliers, etc., in the line that steamed out today. The fleet was brought into the roads last week to take on full bunker cargoes of coal in anticipation of the then threatened railroad strike which would have crippled the navy's coal supply. The work of coaling was rushed and had been virtually completed when the strike order was revoked.