

# THE CHATHAM RECORD

ESTABLISHED SEPT. 19, 1878.

PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C. SEPTEMBER 19, 1918

VOL. XL NO. 7.

## IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS  
AND OTHER NATIONS FOR  
SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

## THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South-  
land Will Be Found in  
Brief Paragraphs

### Domestic

The impression prevalent in many quarters that members of congress are subject to draft was removed by a ruling of General Crowder. Upon resignation, however, members of congress would automatically become subject to draft.

Medill McCormick, Republican, will contest the Illinois senatorship this fall with James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic incumbent. He was nominated by a plurality of 62,000 over Mayor Thompson of Chicago and Congressman George Edmond Foss.

Eugene V. Debs, charged with violating the espionage act, was found guilty by a federal jury at Cleveland, Ohio. Debs said: "I repudiate nothing; I retract nothing; I deny nothing. Everything will come out all right in God's good time."

Joseph C. S. Blackburn, former senator from Kentucky, and in recent years resident commissioner of the Lincoln Memorial commission, died at his residence in Washington from attacks of the heart. He was about 80 years old and served in the Confederate army.

The Louisiana orange crop this fall will be only slightly over 55,000 boxes, or about 35 per cent of the annual average yield in this state for the six years prior to 1915.

Habitual use of morphine, cocaine, heroin and preparations containing other narcotic drugs has increased rapidly in the United States within the last two years, and a drastic anti-narcotic law must be enacted to check the wholesale spread of the habit.

In South Carolina's second Democratic primary, William P. Pollock of Cheraw defeated Thomas H. Peoples of Barnwell for the nomination for the short senate term.

Youths of 19 and 20 years and men between the ages of 32 and 36 inclusive who have registered, will be first called to the colors, to whom questionnaires will first go out, and local boards have been ordered to proceed with their speed classification so that some of them may be called in October.

Pointing out that in classifying men above the ages of 31 the army draft would be "attacking the country's economic life and entering an unexplored field," General Crowder, in a public statement to all employers and industrial representatives, besought their aid in applying the plans of industrial deferments so that "the maintenance of the military establishment of the national interest during the emergency" may not be interfered with.

It is stated that only 601,000 men above the age of 31 can be mobilized for participation in the war—that is to say, that out of the number who register, not many more than a half million can be expected to qualify unless the standard is lowered, which is not likely.

### Washington

General Pershing has issued the following order: "It is the duty of every officer and soldier to kill on the spot any person who in a fight urges anyone to surrender or stop fighting. It makes no difference whether the person is a stranger or a friend, an officer or a private. Whoever he is he should be shot on the spot. In battle there is no time to inquire into the identity or motives of persons who create panic or disorganization, or who advise surrender."

President Wilson announces that a fair price for raw cotton will be fixed if that should be deemed necessary after the committee to be appointed by the war industries board has completed its inquiry into the general cotton situation.

Most of the cotton raised in the United States this year will be used for war purposes.

The German people ought to know that if they had dreamed of getting better peace terms from the entente than those formulated last January, they were mistaken, said Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, member of the privy council, in an address, on being given the freedom of Newcastle, England.

The administration measure designed to stimulate the sale of Liberty Bonds by making a larger amount of them held by individuals and corporations free from federal taxation was passed by the house without a dissenting vote.

Destruction of an enemy submarine on September 3, off the Atlantic coast by gunfire from the American steamer Frank Y. Buck, is reported to the navy department by the master of the steamer. He said two shots were observed to hit the submarine, which sank after a terrific explosion.

Information has reached Washington from a source usually reliable that Turkey has sent a large force to the Bulgarian border where trouble is brewing over division of territorial spoils of war between these two allies of Germany.

## TERSE REJECTION OF PEACE FEELER

PRESIDENT WILSON MAKES  
SHORT WORK OF GERMAN  
TRICK PROPOSAL.

## THE ONLY REPLY POSSIBLE

Emphasis of Answer Is Doubled by  
Length of Time Consumed  
in Its Delivery.

Washington.—The United States, as was fully expected, has unconditionally rejected Germany's peace feeler. In doing so, the government has spoken for all the co-belligerents.

Almost immediately after receiving the Austrian government's note from the minister from Sweden, Mr. Ekenren, Secretary Lansing issued this formal statement:

"I am authorized by the President to state that the following will be the reply of this government to the Austro-Hungarian note proposing an unofficial conference of belligerents:

"The government of the United States feels that there is only one reply of this government to the Austro-Hungarian government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain."

Mr. Lansing's statement was given out within half an hour after he had received the Austrian proposal. It would have been forthcoming almost immediately upon the delivery of the Austrian note had it not been found necessary in order to avoid the possibility of grave error to make a careful comparison between the official text and that which was received in news dispatches last night from Amsterdam.

This, emphasis was added to the declaration, if any were needed, the quickness of the reply indicating the existence of no shadow of doubt in the mind of the administration as to what it should be. As soon as Mr. Lansing's reply can be put in form it will be handed to the Swedish minister for transmission to Austria.

### STRENGTH OF ENEMY IS REDUCED FOUR DIVISIONS

American Headquarters in Lorraine.—It probably is not an underestimate to assume that the Americans, in obliterating the St. Mihiel salient, reduced the enemy's strength by the equivalent of four divisions. The victory of the Americans was due to German inferiority in numbers and a greater inferiority in morale.

The statement coming from the German high command that it is glad to be rid of the salient may be believed, but it may be doubted if the command also is glad to have lost 15,000 men, more than 100 guns, an innumerable quantity of machine guns, trench mortars, tons of ammunition and telegraph material, as well as railroad equipment, rolling stock, clothing and supplies.

Emperor William declares that every one in the remotest corner of the fatherland knows that he has "left no stone unturned to shorten the war as far as possible for the people and for the entire civilized European world."

The emperor of Germany says it takes two to make peace—one cannot do it unless he can overcome the other. Emperor William says Germany has made it plain on more than one occasion that she is willing to make peace, which, he says, is plain enough for any "sensible people" to comprehend.

Twenty-five British prisoners are confined like birds in a cage near the flying sheds at Evers, a suburb of Brussels.

Fleeing deserters from the German army recently have been repeatedly fired at in the busy streets of Cologne. This is what a member of the reichstag says in a message to the German imperial chancery.

A troop ship with 2,800 American soldiers on board has been torpedoed. All hands were saved. The troop ship was beached. The transfer of the American soldiers from the stricken vessel to escorting British and American torpedo boat destroyers was made quickly without injury to any one. All escaped injury when the torpedo exploded and they were seen on their way to a British port. There was no sign of panic on board. "The admirable behavior of the men was gratifying to the officers. Many of the troops were from Chicago and Cleveland."

The submarine which torpedoed an American troop ship off the English coast was lifted clear out of the water after one of the depth bombs exploded and then entirely disappeared.

American troops of all units have been instructed to kill on the spot any one who in time of battle urges surrender or attempts to persuade them that further resistance is useless.

The statement is made that a German soldier was recently found mortally wounded far inside the American lines at Fismette. He had lived for a long time in America and spoke English well and possibly he intended to get an American uniform and create doubt or disorganization among

most a solid mass of barbed wire.

## STEADY ADVANCE OF PERSHING'S FORCES

ENEMY'S WITHDRAWAL MAY BE  
TO PROTECT HIS RAILWAY  
COMMUNICATION.

## AMERICAN PATROLS ADVANCING

Two New Divisions Broken Up by  
British—German Strength Is  
Greatly Reduced.

London.—General Pershing's Army is making fine progress. It has advanced from two to three miles on a 33-mile front and the fortress guns of Metz have come into action against it.

The enemy appears to be withdrawing to some further line which will protect the railway communications in the vicinity of Metz, which at present are under the long range fire of the Americans.

American patrols are advancing at various points a couple of miles beyond the general advances.

The American line at noon ran through Norroy, on the Moselle, Haumont, Doncourt and to Abaucourt on the old line.

The advance by the French seems to have been in the nature of several local pushes and not a big general forward move. The situation is much the same as it was. The enemy has been reacting very violently on the French front. He made several counter-attacks, although he has not recovered any of his lost ground, he is holding up the French somewhat.

The British are reported to have captured the village of Maissey, northwest of St. Quantin. It has been discovered that there were six German divisions operating in the St. Mihiel salient. That would give a total strength of 60,000 men or a rifle strength of 36,000. The Germans had broken up for them, two more divisions in this action, thus reducing their strength in the west to 191 divisions, plus four Austrian divisions and some dismounted cavalry.

### PEACE DISCUSSION TO BE NO INTERRUPTION OF WAR

Amsterdam.—In extending an invitation to all the belligerent governments to a neutral meeting place, the Austro-Hungarian government states that the object of the conference would be to secure an exchange of views which would show "whether these prerequisites exist which would make the speedy inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising."

The Austrian proposal, which is announced in an official communication telegraphed here from Vienna suggests that there be no interruption of the war, and that the "discussions" would go only so far as considered by the participants to offer prospects of success.

The proposal calls for all the belligerents to send delegates for a confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace, in a place in a neutral country and at a near date that would yet have to be agreed upon."

### LIVES OF LITTLE CHILDREN SNUFFED OUT BY SUBMARINE

London.—The British steamer Galway Castle of 7,988 tons gross was torpedoed and sunk. She had 960 persons on board, of whom more than 860 were reported saved.

The missing from the Galway Castle numbers 189. They include 120 passengers, 36 naval and military officers and men, and 33 of the crew.

Ninety third-class passengers lost were without exception women and children.

The liner floated for two days in charge of the captain and volunteers. The passenger list included 300 women and children. The bodies of three of the children who had died were brought ashore. The captain and several of the officers are reported to have been still on board the ship when she was last seen and sinking.

### FORCE, FORCE TO THE UTMOST; FORCE WITHOUT STINT OR LIMIT

Washington.—Germany's latest peace feeler best finds its answer in President Wilson's Baltimore speech: "Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

That was the President's answer then, and it was reiterated today; it is his answer now.

### WHAT SPANISH INFLUENZA IS IS DESCRIBED BY GEN. BLUE

Washington.—The new disease, Spanish influenza, is thus described by Surgeon General Blue: "People are stricken on the streets, while at work in factories, shipyards, offices or elsewhere. First, there is a chill, then fever with temperature from 101 to 103, headache, backache, reddening and running of the eyes, pains and aches all over the body and general prostration. Persons so attacked should get to bed."

## ST. MIHIEL IS TAKEN BY AMERICAN ARMY

MORE THAN 13,000 PRISONERS  
COUNTED AND LARGE STORES  
OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS.

## MOUTH OF SACK IS CLOSED

Allied Airmen Already Bombing the  
Moselle Region and Metz Out-  
lying Fortifications.

The American first army has carried out the initial task assigned to it—the leveling of the famous St. Mihiel salient in Lorraine.

In a little more than 24 hours not only had the work been accomplished but General Pershing's men had all the important towns, villages and strategic positions in the sector within their hands and were standing on the banks of the Moselle river at Pagny, looking across the stream into German territory. And the southern outer fortifications of Metz, the great German stronghold in Lorraine, were only four miles distant.

Large numbers of Germans had been counted and others were still on their way back to the prison cages—many with machine guns and other war stores were in American hands.

From Hattenville, to the north, across the salient eastward to Pagny, the Americans have closed the mouth of the big sack which extended southward to St. Mihiel, trapping within it by their fast advance all the enemy forces who failed to take refuge in fight when the great bombardment of Thursday morning heralded the approach of the offensive.

In addition, along the eastern side of the heights north of Hattenville the Americans have debouched from the hill region and are astride the railroad running from Commercy to Verdun. Likewise the Thiaucourt-Metz and Nancy-Metz railroads are in American hands.

Beginning in the northwest and crossing the salient eastward, Fresnes, Les Eparges, Hattenville, Pagny and Metz and all the ground lying between them are in American hands. The towns of Vigneulle, Thiaucourt, Pont-A-Mousson and St. Mihiel are now neutral meeting places. The Austro-Hungarian government states that the object of the conference would be to secure an exchange of views which would show "whether these prerequisites exist which would make the speedy inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising."

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### GERMANS VIRTUALLY ON WOTAN-HINDENBURG LINE

With the American Army in Lorraine.—The St. Mihiel salient has been wiped out and the enemy forces are now virtually with their backs on the famous Wotan-Hindenburg line with the Americans and French paralleling them closely from Verdun to the Moselle.

The line now extends past Norroy, Janny, Xammons, St. Benoit, Hattenville, Hanonville and Herbeville.

### CONGRESS DISCUSSING MEANS FOR FURTHER FINANCING WAR

Washington.—Measures for the financing of the war will occupy the attention of Congress this week. In the house the war revenue bill was taken up for discussion of amendments under the five-minute debate rule with a view to a final vote, while in the senate, when it reconvenes will begin consideration of the administration Liberty bond measure, designed to stimulate sale of bonds of the fourth issue.

## AMERICANS ATTACK IN MIHIEL SECTOR

ALONG FRONT ATTACK OF TWEN-  
TY AND DEPTH OF FIVE MILES  
HUNS ARE DRIVEN BACK.

## THE CAPTURE OF ST. MIHIEL

Haig Penetrates Old Defense Line,  
Taking Important Positions and  
More Than 1,000 Prisoners.

The American first army under command of General Pershing is in action against the Germans on a 20-mile front on the famous St. Mihiel salient in Lorraine, which has stood a sharp wedge in the French line southeast of Verdun since the commencement of the war.

In the preliminary thrust ground was gained on both sides of the triangle and also at its apex at St. Mihiel, and at last accounts the Americans, with whom some French troops are brigaded, were fast sweeping across the salient in an effort to close the mouth of the big pocket before the Germans can extricate themselves as a result of the suddenness of the blow and the element of surprise.

Although the advance of the Americans was swift and sure and gains in excess of four miles on the southern side of the battle area were made, the cavalry far outstripped the tanks and footmen and was last reported operating along the railroad near Vigneulle, almost in the center of the salient and some 10 miles northeast of St. Mihiel and also northwest of Pont-A-Mousson, through the forests and along the railway line running northward to Metz, the great German fortress, the southern outer fortifications of which are less than 10 miles distant.

To the south everywhere the Americans penetrated into the heights of the Meuse and the French fought their way into the outskirts of St. Mihiel. Unofficial reports are to the effect that the town has been recaptured by the French.

The strategy of Marshal Foch in the present maneuver cannot be foreseen, except that it has as its first objective the leveling of the St. Mihiel sector and the straightening of the allied line from the region of Verdun eastward. The observation of the salient would be necessary before a direct thrust toward German territory from this region would be possible.

In the north, Field Marshal Haig is still hard after the Germans in the region of Cambrai. Here, he again has advanced his front toward the much desired German base; and sent a thousand prisoners into the British prisoners' cages in the rear. The Germans fought hard at Havincourt to stay the British, but all their counter attacks were beaten off.

### INSTANT DEATH FATE OF ALL TRAITORS, SPIES OR COWARDS

With the American Army in France.—American troops of all units have been instructed to kill on the spot anyone who in time of battle urges surrender or attempts to persuade them that further resistance is useless.

These instructions, which originated with a certain division and have now been universally adopted because they proved so popular, were made necessary because someone in American uniform during a German attack on Fismette, on August 27, ran among the troops calling upon them to cease resistance and declaring that the officers advised surrender.

The instructions point out that these statements were absolutely false and added:

"The person who spreads such an alarm is either an enemy in our uniform or one of our own troops who is disloyal and a traitor, or one of our troops who has become a panic-stricken coward. Whoever he is, he should be shot on the spot. In battle, there is no time to inquire into the identity or motives of persons who create panic or disorganization or who advise surrender."

### SUCCESS MEETING EFFORTS OF GENERAL PERSHING'S ARMY

Reports show that success is meeting the American commander's efforts to fling the enemy out of this sharp salient thrust in behind the fortress of Verdun. But of even greater significance to government officials was the fact that the all-American attack meant that the months of ceaseless toil and effort have now brought forth a third great organized army, which has taken its place beside the French and British armies.

### NEARLY ONE MILLION MEN REGISTERED IN NEW YORK

New York.—New York's new army, nearly a million strong, marched to registration centers, voting in all the fifty-odd tongues of the polyglot city their willingness to join Gen. Pershing's meg overseas.

The work went forward swiftly. In some sections of the city, where employers had neglected to make arrangements to release their men during the day, exceptionally heavy registration was reported at night.

## PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR UNIVERSITY

ALL DORMITORIES FILLED AND  
OTHER AVAILABLE QUARTERS  
BEING PUT IN SHAPE.

## TO BE FILLED TO CAPACITY

Will Probably Be "a Moving In and  
Moving Out" Population Because  
of Calls to War.

Chapel Hill.—With applications for admission pouring in on every mail, due in part to the regulations governing the student army training corps, prospects for a successful opening of the University of North Carolina, September 26, when classes meet for the first time, are exceptionally bright. Practically all the dormitory space has been filled, and other available quarters to take care of the large number of students expected are being rapidly put into shape.

Contagious enthusiasm and intense interest are being manifested in the new regulations growing out of the establishment of the student army training corps in the numerous collegiate institutions. President Edgewood K. Graham, who is regional director of the student army training corps for the south Atlantic states, is being literally swamped with inquiries from this and neighboring states pertaining to the new system of military training.

The university, as well as other collegiate institutions, will be filled to capacity this fall in the opinion of well informed university officials. The student body for the most part, however, will be a "moving in and out" population probably, inasmuch as it is quite possible that the 20 year olds will be called after Christmas; those 19 about April; and the 18youths about June next. The university campus will be a preliminary training camp from which students will be gradually sorted out and sent into the various branches of the service.

### Coal Dealers Curtail.

Charlotte.—Acting on a request from Fuel Administrator J. H. Little, coal dealers of Charlotte are delivering only one ton of coal at a time to a customer. This request was made by Mr. Little in order that each family may receive at least a part of the coal needed for this winter.

Heretofore the coal dealers of the city have been delivering coal on the "first come, first served" principle, and a person ordering five or 10 tons of coal would have that amount delivered before any other orders were sent out. This plan, it is explained, worked admirably for the persons getting the coal, but caused uneasiness among those whose stock was getting low, and who began to have visions of the cold, bleak, wintry winds due in Charlotte a little later in the year, and which bade fair to catch them coales.

As a result of this feeling, which was beginning to find expression among the citizens of Charlotte, the fuel administrator wrote the coal dealers and asked that they rotate their orders, giving each family one ton of coal before starting over their regular circuit again.

### Apple Exposition.

Raleigh.—As there will be no state fair at Raleigh this year, the horticultural division of the North Carolina experiment station and extension service is planning to hold a western North Carolina apple show at Asheville, November 12-14, so as to exhibit North Carolina's fruit, and use the premium list prepared for the classes of fruit which were to have been exhibited at the State Fair.

According to C. D. Matthews, experimental horticulturist, the horticultural department plans to offer around \$775 worth of premiums at this show. In addition to this, however, plans are being made to put on an interesting and instructive horticultural program which will be given in connection with the show.

### A Heavy Allotment.

Charlotte.—The Charlotte Ad. Club at the Selwyn hotel, where the members were the guests of Leake Carraway, the president, at dinner, were informed in a letter from H. M. Victor, chairman of the Liberty loan campaign for Mecklenburg county, that this county's allotment for the fourth Liberty loan was about one-tenth of the total quota of North Carolina. C. A. Brooks, secretary of the ad. club, was appointed chairman of publicity for the fourth Liberty loan drive by Mr. Victor.

### Happy and Contented.

Durham.—Among the 50,000 or 60,000 troops at Camp Jackson none look better nor seem to be more happy and contented than the Durham county boys declared General Julian S. Carr, after spending a day at Camp Jackson last week. General Carr looked into the hundred and one details connecting with the camp, and noticed particularly the environments surrounding the boys and the conditions under which they live, and after seeing these it would not be surprising if he tried to get a job with Uncle Sam

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