

FURTHER DRASTIC INCREASES MADE IN INCOME TAXES

Extend Tax to a Tax of Forty-Five Per Cent on a Million or More.

SEVERAL SECTIONS STILL UNDER FIRE

Estimates Raise the Amount of Revenue Needed to \$2,245,000,000.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Further drastic increases were written into the income tax schedules of the war revenue bill by the house today, after announcement by Democratic Leader Kitchin that Secretary McAdoo's latest estimate of one-half the cost of the first year of the war, which the bill is intended to cover, would be about \$2,245,000,000.

The increases, twenty-five per cent on all the proposed surtaxes between \$40,000 and \$1,000,000 as reported by the committee and a forty-five per cent surtax on incomes in excess of \$1,000,000 as proposed by Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, were included by a vote of 146 to 107.

Another Bill Possible. No attempt will be made in the house, Mr. Kitchin announced tonight, to raise the total of the bill to \$2,245,000,000. It is probable, however, he added, that the total will be larger than \$1,800,000,000 contemplated in the original measure, and if it is found that tomorrow money is needed, another bill will be drafted at the next session of congress.

Many members believe further efforts to make the bill total \$2,245,000,000 be made on the floor or in the committee. The committee meets tomorrow and daily thereafter to consider changes in the bill.

Regardless of Secretary McAdoo's estimate, Mr. Lenroot announced tonight he will seek to have stricken from the bill the taxes on light and heat. Opponents of the second-class mail rates increases also will continue their fight.

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TREMENDOUS CAMPAIGN FOR THE LIBERTY LOAN TO BE STARTED AT ONCE

Small Investor Must Come to Front if Issue is to Be Successful.

RESPONSES MADE.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Representatives of the federal reserve banks and treasury officials in direct charge of the task of floating the Liberty loan were virtually unanimous tonight in the opinion that the tremendous campaign must be successfully carried on within the next twenty-seven days if the Liberty loan is to meet with the over-subscription which officials hope for.

Predictions that the big issue would be over-subscribed several hundred per cent, made on the face of the first returns of estimates of banks of the probable amount they and their customers would take, have not materialized thus far. There is a crying need, in the opinion of officials, for the small investor in great numbers to make felt his power, and to bring the realization of this home to the country a vigorous campaign is being planned.

Probably not one-half of the loan has been taken, including allowance for approximately \$450,000,000 of treasury certificates of indebtedness already issued.

A large over-subscription, officials feel, is highly desirable in that it would show that the United States is in the war to stay until Germany is defeated. Secretary McAdoo's trip through the middle west is a part of the program to arouse the country, especially the small investor, to the need of making a full and immediate response to the government's needs.

COMPLETE PLANS FOR HOUSING ALL TROOPS ARE MADE

Construction Work Will Be Undertaken as Soon as Weather Permits.

ENCAMPMENT WILL BE REGULAR TOWN

Millions of Feet of Lumber Will Be Used For Building Quarters.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Complete plans for housing 25,000 men at each of thirty-two divisional cantonment camps in which the war army is to be trained, have been worked out by war department officials, and construction work will be undertaken as soon as commanders of military departments have designated the sites.

Twelve of the camps will go to the new southeastern department, commanded by Major General Leonard Wood, making 264,000 troops assigned to that department. Six camps will be established in the central department, six in the southern, three in the western, four in the eastern and one in the northeastern department.

Building by Contract. The buildings will be done by contract under supervision of army officers. Colonel I. W. Lattell of the quartermaster's corps, has been placed in general charge of construction by Secretary Baker, and has nearly completed the organization of his forces.

In effect the project is to build thirty-two towns complete with all necessary equipment and facilities. It will require 5,000,000 feet of lumber which is adopted because the price of canvas is so high and the supply so short. If tents were used it would require two complete sets a year to keep the men under cover.

There will be 2,000 buildings in each encampment. These will include quarters for officers and men, stables, kitchen, mess halls, bath houses and store rooms in addition to numerous structures for special purposes. While some of the barracks will be of two-story construction, the majority will be long, low one-story affairs so arranged as to suit the convenience of the regiments of larger units.

Each town will cover a little more than a square mile of ground, not including the big tracts of land necessary for drilling and military operations during training. Modern plumbing and sanitary arrangements will be installed and the war department expects the cantonments to be the most up-to-date barracks of this type erected for any army.

In addition to the cantonments, the quartermaster's department has laid plans for the erection of central groups of warehouses and storage buildings which will be situated conveniently as to transportation lines and will be the supply depots for the camps. Quartermaster officers already at work inspecting sites for these depots and a number of military engineers have been assigned to duty in the various military departments to carry on inspection work.

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"DIFFERENT BUSINESS BUT BETTER BUSINESS" WANDERLIP PREDICTS

Says Readjustment is Necessary But Will Benefit Whole Country.

ECONOMY NECESSARY.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Different business, but better business for America during the war, was predicted today by Frank A. Vanderlip, banker and member of the labor committee of the Council of National Defense's advisory commission.

"The sooner the public gets over the idea that we want 'business as usual' or can have 'business as usual' during this great war the better for the country," he said. "We want to stop all unnecessary work and unnecessary expenditures short off and concentrate on the immense volume of work which has to be done. The business men should get rid of any foolish fears that economy will bring on a general paralysis of industry or trade."

"There is no danger of not having work for everybody; the trouble is that there is more work in sight than can possibly be done, and the question is whether we shall cut off luxuries or necessities. It is absurd under these conditions to talk of the danger of unemployment, and to urge that the people shall go on buying what they do not actually need in order to keep labor from unemployment or to maintain business as usual."

"How is labor to be had to make uniforms unless it is released from making other clothes; how are looms to be had for blankets unless released from something else; how is steel to be had for ships, tin cans and agricultural implements unless other consumption is curtailed; how are women to be had for offices unless released elsewhere? And, finally, how are we to put \$7,000,000,000 or \$8,000,000,000 of purchasing power to the disposal of the government unless we curtail our individual expenditures?"

GERMANS DRIVE IN FROM BULLECCOURT BY BRITISH FORCES

After Days of Most Intensive Fighting, Britons Hold the Village.

GERMANS LINES ARE BEING REINFORCED

Fresh Troops, However, Fail to Stop Onslaughts of the Allies.

After days of most intensive fighting, in which the position several times changed hands and men fell in hundreds, in attacks and counter-attacks, the British forces have at last driven the Germans out of the village of Bullecourt, and once more are threatening the southern end of the Drocourt-Queant line, which Field Marshal von Hindenburg constructed to defend Cambrai from the eastward advance of Field Marshal Haig's army.

German Reinforced. Thousands of fresh German troops recently have been thrown into the fray around Bullecourt, but their efforts, according to official communications, have gone for naught in endeavoring to drive out the British from the entire village. Although several times the line has been bent the preponderance of weight of the German formation, at no time have the British been forced to evacuate, holding here and there fringes of the outskirts and keeping back the Teutons until their elements were reformed with sufficient strength to make effective counter-attacks and regain their lost territory.

Likewise to the east of Arras around the village of Roeux, the battle has been waged with a viciousness scarcely ever before seen, and here also the British have been successful against the Germans. In Wednesday night's fighting the Germans were forced to give ground before counter-attacks inside the village of Roeux and loosen their hold on the positions they previously had taken.

Attacks Renewed. Although the forces of the German crown prince have renewed with extreme violence their attacks against the French northeast of Soissons in the sectors of the Moulin de Laffaux and Braye-en-Laonnois—three of them against each position—they were again repulsed by the French artillery and infantry suffering enormous casualties. To the east the French troops near Craonne delivered a successful attack, capturing German trench elements.

The Berlin war office reports that for the first sixteen days of May, the Germans made prisoners of 5,000 British and French soldiers on the French front—2,300 of them British and 2,700 French.

From Tolmie to the sea, the Italians are keeping up their strong offensive against the Austrians or warding off violent counter-attacks against positions they have captured in their new push. All counter-attacks thus far have failed, says the Rome war office, and the Italians have been

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GERMAN REICHSTAG IS ADJOURNED TO EVADE DISCUSSIONS OF PEACE

No Progress Toward Accomplishment of Constitutional Reforms Made.

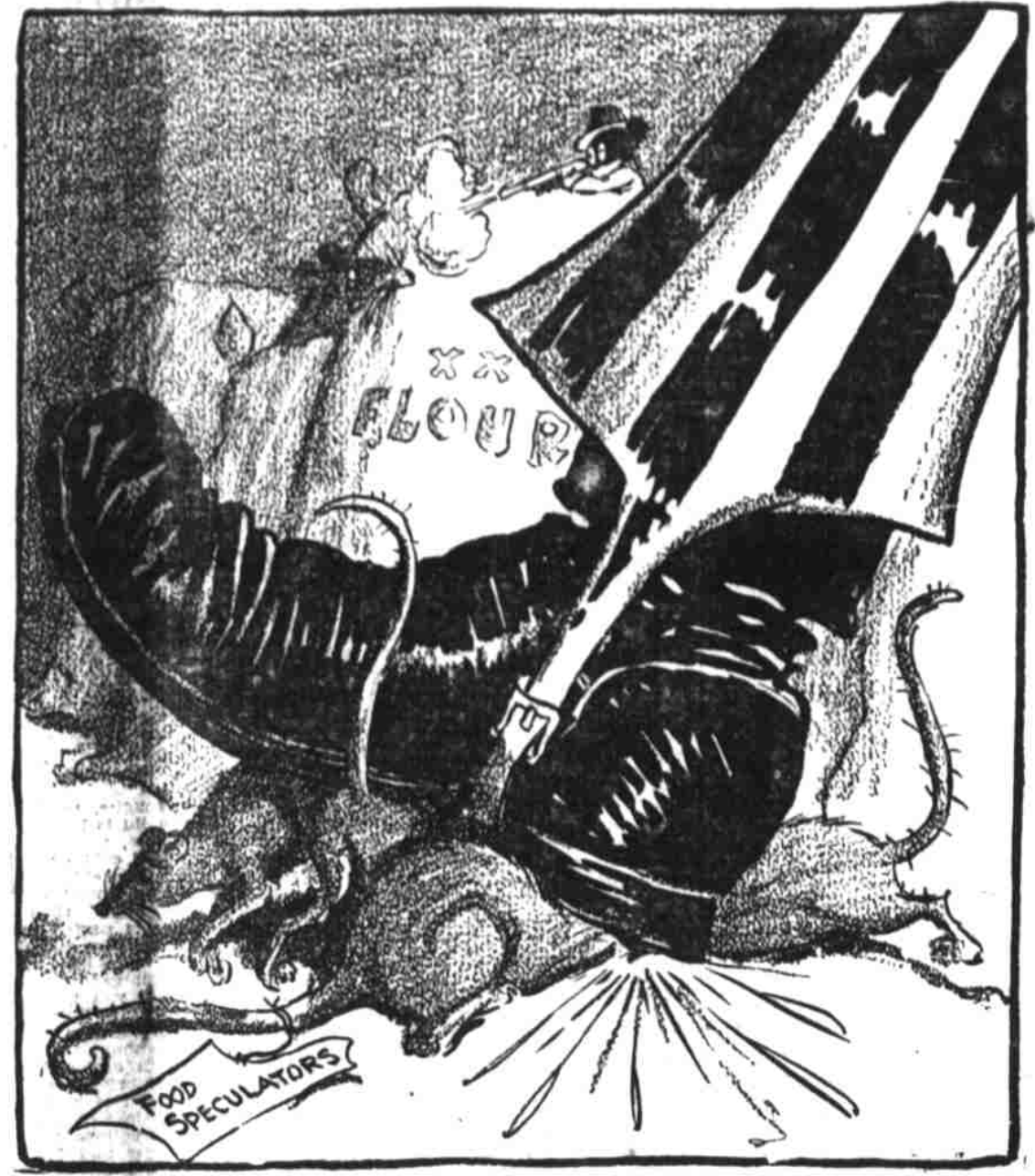
CHANCELLOR QUIET.

COPENHAGEN, (Via London, May 17.)—The adjournment of the German reichstag for two months without obtaining from the cautious imperial chancellor any satisfaction regarding the details of the government's peace program and without having made any progress toward the desired constitutional reforms, beyond acceptance of the proposal for greater representation for a few overgrown reichstag districts, confirms the Associated Press predictions of nearly two weeks ago of the course events would take. The chancellor was able to deal only with generalities in respect to peace discussions, but he seemed also able to convince the great majority of the house, including probably the Scheidemann socialists, of the wisdom of his policy of saying nothing which would tend to call the Russian people, superior to the party struggles, to prosecute the war vigorously as a defensive program, nor on the other hand, bar Germany from obtaining greater advantages should the progressive weakening of Russia continue.

The so-called Bethmann bloc of the middle parties, between Herr Scheidemann and Count Westarp, as predicted, reconstituted despite the earlier announcement by the radicals that they would be satisfied with nothing less than internal reform and the statements of a section of the national liberals in favor of a sweeping program of annexations.

The adjournment of the reichstag was not altogether voluntary. The government, which desires to have its hands free from the embarrassment from parliamentary debate "for the great moment" which it feels may come in the course of the summer, intimated that the session of the reichstag might otherwise be a long and a procedure which involves the death of all unfinished business including in this case the work of the constitutional reform committee.

Crush 'Em!!



WAR ARMY BILL, WITH CONSCRIPTION CLAUSE, WILL PROBABLY BE A LAW BY TONIGHT, ACCORDING TO PRESENT PLANS

Senate Adopts Conference Report Accepted by the House, and Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark Will Sign the Bill Today—Will Be Sent to the White House and President Will Sign It—Roosevelt Still Storm Center.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Final action was taken by congress today on the war army bill, the second of the major measures of the war.

The senate, by a vote of sixty-five to eight, adopted the conference report accepted yesterday by the house. Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark will sign the bill tomorrow and send it to the white house for President Wilson's approval. It probably will be law before tomorrow night.

As finally approved, the bill provided for raising by selective conscription, a war army in increments of 500,000 men from twenty-one to thirty years-of-age. It also authorized without directing the president to raise volunteer forces which Colonel Roosevelt desires to take to France, and greatly increases the pay of all enlisted men.

For First Draft. Machinery to register and draft the first 500,000 men already has been set up by the war department. Immediately after the president signs the bill, he will by proclamation designate the day for registration of the ten million or more of the prescribed age. Registration books will be in the hands of state and local authorities who are to cooperate in the work, and Brigadier General Crowder, the provost marshal general, expects to have his complete lists in Washington within five days after registering begins.

They will make the task of selecting the first half million, exempting the

physically unfit, those with dependents and men who are needed on the farms and in industries. The process of selection probably will be completed long before the men are wanted, Secretary Baker said today, that because of lack of supplies, the new army would not be called to the colors for training before September.

Roosevelt's Position.

Whether Colonel Roosevelt shall be permitted to raise an expedition rests with President Wilson. His views have not been disclosed, but it is believed that he probably will postpone decision while the draft system is being put into operation.

As during the early stages of the long debate in congress, today's closing debate centered upon the so-called Roosevelt amendment. Colonel Roosevelt was vigorously attacked by Senator Stone, of Missouri, and an ardent defender by his friend, Senator Johnson, of California.

The senate's approval of the measure agreed upon by the conferees and adopted by the house came late in the day after attempts to send it back to conference, and an earnest appeal by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military committee, for final action.

The eight senators who cast the negative votes were: Democrats—Gore, of Oklahoma; Hardwick, of Georgia; Kirby, of Arkansas; Stone, of Missouri; and Trammell, of Florida. Republicans—La Follette, of Wisconsin; Gronna, of North Dakota, and Norris, of Nebraska.

The bill, backed by the administra-

tion, was introduced in the senate April 19, was passed April 23—in the senate by a vote of eighty-one to eight and in the house, 397 to 24—and has since been tied up in conference, returned there twice by the house to include the Roosevelt volunteer provision and further pay increases for enlisted men. His provisions are:

Chief Provisions.

Raising of army forces by the selective draft system, imposed upon all males between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, inclusive, subject to registration and certain exemptions from service.

Increasing the regular army to maximum war strength.

Drafting into the federal service of national guard units.

Raising of an initial force by conscription of 500,000 men, with addition of 500,000 if deemed necessary.

Raising, if the president sees fit, of four divisions of volunteer infantry. (The Roosevelt amendment.)

Increasing the pay of all enlisted men as follows: \$15 additional monthly for those now receiving less than \$21, comprising the bulk of the army, graduated downward to additional monthly for those receiving \$40 or more.

Prohibiting sale of liquor at or near army training camps and otherwise protecting morals of the soldiers.

The conscription act bills were agreed upon with much difficulty. The war department proposed a minimum of nineteen and a maximum of twenty-five. The house voted to fix them at twenty-one to forty and the senate at from twenty-one to twenty-seven, the compromise of twenty-one to thirty, inclusive, resulting.

DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN IS ELECTED AS MODERATOR

General Assembly of Presbyterian Church Honors the Former Evangelist.

DALLAS, Texas, May 17.—With the election of J. Wilbur Chapman, of Jamaica, N. Y., former evangelist, as moderator today, the one hundred and twenty-ninth general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America took a step which many of the delegates want a long way toward furthering prospects for union of the two branches of the church—the north and south.

Two other candidates were nominated for the moderatorship—Dr. Harlan C. Mendenhall, of New York, and Dr. John B. Rendall, president of Lincoln university, Lincoln, Pa. The vote was: Chapman, 590; Rendall, 139, and Mendenhall, 131. The election was made unanimous by acclamation.

Dr. Johnston, mentioned as a nominee as moderator, eliminated himself at the outset by nominating Dr. Mendenhall.

AVIATION OFFICERS TO INSTRUCT COLLEGE MEN

Will Aid Civilian Instructors in Giving Training to Reserve Officers.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Army aviation officers from the First Aero squadron have been ordered to four of the six universities co-operating in development of the army air service, and will aid the civilian instructors in giving a month of preliminary theoretical training to reserve officers for the score or more new squadrons to be created.

The officers assigned are: Captain Chas. E. Benedict, to the University of Illinois; Captain Ralph E. Cousins, to Texas State university; Captain Benjamin W. Mills, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and First Lieutenant Howard C. Davidson, to Cornell university.

Captain Melchor McE. Eberts, who was killed in an accident on the border a few days ago, had been selected for assignment to Ohio State. Another officer will be named later for this place and for California university.

THREE-MASTED SHIP IS WRECKED IN BEARING SEA

Of Nearly 150 Men Aboard the Vessel, Only Twenty-Nine Saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The three-masted ship Standby, owned by Libby McNeil and Libby, is a total wreck off Cape Constantine in Behring sea, according to a message received here today by the naval radio station. Of nearly 150 men aboard the vessel, only twenty-nine have been rescued, according to the report.

The vessel, which carried a large crew and many men from the Alaska canneries, stranded May 14, and was abandoned the next day when heavy seas began to pound her to pieces.

Five lifeboats, each crowded to capacity, were launched. One was picked up a few hours later containing twenty-nine men. So far, according to the message received today, none of the remaining boats have been sighted.

BAPTIST WOMEN DENIED RIGHT TO SIT AS DELEGATES

Effort to Amend Constitution of Church in This Respect Fails.

VIGOROUS FIGHT IS WAGED ON THE FLOOR

Referred to Committee to Report at Next Year's Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Women members of the Southern Baptist churches were denied the right, for another year at least, to serve as delegates to the annual convention of the denomination, by action of the body here late today. With less than 600 delegates in the hall, Robert H. Coleman, of Dallas, aroused those present to keen interest by suddenly offering for adoption a proposed amendment to the body's constitution, making women eligible to the convention.

Opposes Amendment. Dr. J. W. Porter, of Lexington, Ky., immediately and vigorously opposed the amendment, declaring Mr. Coleman was proposing with only eleven minutes' time available for discussion, to overturn a provision of the constitution which had stood for seventy-two years. He moved to table the amendment. Numerous advocates of women's rights to seats sprang up and warm debate developed on the question. Veterans in the denomination said this was the first time the question ever had reached discussion on the floor.

When put to a vote, Dr. Porter's motion to table the amendment was lost, 338 to 245, indicating strong sentiment for giving women equal privileges with men in the convention. A parliamentary tangle over interpretation of requirements for amending the constitution, occupied an hour's time, and finally the convention adopted a motion by N. W. P. Bacon, of Memphis, Tenn., to refer the amendment to a committee of five with instructions to report on it at next

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NORTH CAROLINIAN IS ELECTED MODERATOR OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. John M. Wells, D. D., of Wilmington, Accorded This Honor.

ASSUMES OFFICE.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 17.—The outstanding feature of the fifty-seventh assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, here today was the election of Rev. John Miller Wells, D. D., a commissioner from the presbytery of Wilmington, synod of North Carolina, as moderator.

Four commissioners were placed in nomination for the position: Rev. Thornton Whaling, D. D., president of Columbia Theological seminary, Columbia, S. C.; Rev. A. B. Curry, of Memphis, Tenn.; Rev. W. B. Dobyns, D. D., of St. Joseph, Mo., and Rev. J. M. Wells, D. D., of Wilmington, N. C.

The name of Dr. T. M. Hawes, of Louisville, Ky., was not nominated. The mode of election was by the standing vote, the last commissioner nominated being voted upon first, and the one receiving the fewest votes being dropped after each ballot. Dr. Dobyns was eliminated on the first ballot, Dr. Whaling on the second, and Dr. Curry and Dr. Wells ran off the third, Dr. Curry getting ninety-nine votes and Dr. Wells 139. The election of Dr. Wells then was made unanimous by a rising vote.

Dr. Grafton, the retiring moderator, immediately turned over the duties of the office to his successor. Rev. J. D. Sibley, D. D., of Charlotte, N. C., and Rev. W. F. Galbraith, of Dallas, Texas, were named as temporary clerks.

On motion, the reports of the executive committee of foreign missions, the executive committee of home missions, the executive committee of Christian education and ministerial relief and the executive committee of publication and sabbath school work, were received in printed form and the secretary of each committee addressed the assembly, showing the past year to have been of marked success in the work of each committee. The secretary who addressed the assembly were Erbert W. Smith, D. D., Rev. Henry M. Sweets, D. D., and R. E. Magill.

Table with circulation statistics for THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN. Circulation Yesterday: City 4,640, Suburban 4,539, Country 1,739. Net paid 10,918, Service 208, Unpaid 161, Total 11,287.