

CONGRESS TO END ITS WAR SESSION LAST OF THE WEEK

May Wind up All Measures in Time to Adjourn Tomorrow.

SENATE APPROVES DEFICIENCY BILL

House Is Expected to Adopt Report Today.—Goes to President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Congress will end its extraordinary war session, which began April 2, Saturday or possibly Friday.

Agreement of the senate today to take a final vote late tomorrow on the administration soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill and the adoption, with record-breaking speed, of the conference report on the war deficiency appropriation bill paved the way for adjournment.

Arrangements for the final formalities were made by Senator Martin and Representative Kitchen, majority leaders. Representative Kitchen prepared to introduce in the house tomorrow a resolution proposing adjournment at 5 o'clock Saturday. Such speed was made on legislation in the senate late in the day, however, that Senator Martin said tonight it might be possible to finish Friday instead.

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But brief time is expected to be required for conferees' agreement on the insurance measure after the final vote in the senate tomorrow and approval by the house of the deficiency appropriation final draft also is scheduled.

Before adjourning, both houses will send a committee to wait upon President Wilson to inquire formally if the executive wishes any other matters disposed of, but so many members of both houses already have left the city and the demand for immediate adjournment is so insistent that the program is regarded as not later than Saturday is got away not later than Saturday is got away as certain to be carried out.

ADOPTS REPORT. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Within less than three minutes the senate today adopted the conference report on the war urgent deficiency appropriation bill carrying \$7,757,433,410 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 items 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 carried \$5,355,976,016.93 of direct appropriation and authorized 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. It confers authority on the army for which the house had voted \$175,000,000 and the senate (Continued on Page Two.)

ANY APPLICATIONS FOR INCREASED RATES TO BE SUBMITTED TO SHIPPERS

Interstate Commerce Commission So Notifies Railroads.

TO HEAR BOTH SIDES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The interstate commerce commission today notified the railroads of the country that it proposed to hear before granting applications for increased rates to place such applications before the shippers interested in their operation.

The commission's notification to the railroads was made public in a proposed order upon which argument will be heard October 15, containing detailed suggestions concerning the method of dealing with applications for rate increases. The change is to be made to meet the situation arising out of the recent amendment of the act to regulate commerce, prescribing that no rates shall be increased without the commission's approval.

CZERMIN DETAILS PEACE POLICY OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Is Ready to Enter Upon Peace Discussions at Any Time.

AUSTRIA DEMANDS IMMEDIATE PEACE

Otherwise Will Be Forced to Charge Allies for Further Cost of War.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.—Budapest dispatches received here say that at a dinner given by the Hungarian premier, Dr. Alexander Wekerle, in honor of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, the latter, in reply to an invitation to make a statement concerning his peace policy said:

"The millions who are fighting in the trenches behind the lines wish to know why and for what they are fighting. They have a right to learn why peace, with the entire world desiring, has not come. When I was appointed to my post I utilized the first opportunity to declare that we did not want to oppress any one, but that in the other hand we would not suffer any oppression and that we were prepared to enter upon peace negotiations as soon as our enemies accepted the standpoint of peace by agreement."

Conversion of Teutons. Count Czernin said a plain statement of war was indispensable. He explained the conversion of the central powers to the doctrine of disarmament by declaring that armaments were necessary until the world was convinced that Austria-Hungary was a fair party, subject to disarmament.

In conclusion Count Czernin threatened that unless peace without annexations or indemnities were immediately accepted it would be necessary for Austria-Hungary to revise its program at a great cost of war. Arguing that competition in armaments after the war would mean economic ruin for all states and declaring that Austria-Hungary had not made up during the conflict for her former neglect of military equipment, Count Czernin stated:

"Gigantic fleets will have no further purpose when the nations of the world guarantee the freedom of the seas and land armies will be reduced to the level required for the maintenance of internal order. Every state will have to give up something of its independence for the purpose of insuring the world peace."

Strongly emphasizing the necessity for naval disarmament on the high seas, Count Czernin said: "I purposely say the high seas, for I do not extend the idea to narrow seas and I freely admit that for sea communications special rules and regulations must obtain. With these factors made clear every ground for territorial guarantees disappears. This is the basic ideal of the beautiful and sublime note which the pope addressed the whole world in which this basis is accepted by our enemies, we can repeat (Continued on Page Two.)

"PERNICIOUS ACTIVITY" OF POLICE DESCRIBED AT PHILADELPHIA HEARING

"Club Heads" Was Order Received by Police, One Officer Says.

SEARCH DEFENDANTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The alleged "pernicious activity" of the police, which Mayor Smith is said to have backed in helping Isaac Deutch to win the councilmanic nomination in the Fifth ward which resulted in the killing of a policeman and much disorder was described at the second day's hearing of the mayor and eight other defendants charged with conspiracy to murder, aggravated assault, battery and violation of election laws.

The tremendous interest aroused by yesterday's sensational testimony connecting the Vars brothers, leaders of the faction opposed to Senator Boies Penrose and State Senator J. P. McNichol, continued in the case today as witness after witness testified that the police "went the limit" to defeat James A. Carey, the leader of the ward.

"Club heads" was the order received by Police Lieutenant David Bennett, one officer testified. "Bring them in and if they are Deutch men I will excuse them; Carey men I'll send down," was the further order given by Bennett, the police said. The penalty for failure to "turn in" for Deutch was transfer to another police district or resign, eight policemen told the court.

RUPPRECHT STILL HURLING HIS HUNS AGAINST BRITISH

Making Every Effort to Retake Recently Captured Terrain.

NO INDICATION OF RENEWAL OF DRIVE

French Airmen Bomb German Towns and Italians Bomb Austrians.

Since the middle of last week the German armies in Flanders daily have been trying to wrest from the British the territory taken from them in the recent big offensive of Field Marshal Haig.

As on previous days Crown Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria on Wednesday unleashed large numbers of his troops in an attempt to re-capture terrain on the Ypres sector, where the British are seriously threatening his communication line with Ostend and the submarine base at Zeelbrugge. Ever watchful, the gunners of Haig again wrought havoc among the attacking waves and dispersed the Germans with heavy casualties and retained all their positions intact.

Pounding the Huns. There still is no indication of the time set by Field Marshal Haig for the renewal of his efforts to press on toward and cut the Ostend-Lille railway but he is steadily keeping up his pounding of the German trenches with his masses of artillery of all calibres.

Although the German war office asserts that in Tuesday's fighting along the eastern bank of the Meuse in the Verdun sector the Germans won a comparatively long line of French trenches the French official communication makes no mention of this and asserts merely that violent artillery fighting and spirited patrol engagements took place.

While British and French airmen continue their bombing operations against Germany's submarine base at Zeelbrugge and points of military importance behind the lines, the French aviators are keeping up their attack on German towns and cities in reprisal for the shelling by German aircraft of the open town of Bar-le-Duc. More than 15,000 pounds of explosives are reported to have been dropped on numerous German settlements, among them the famous town of Baden, famed as a health resort.

Italians Busy. Likewise the Italians are giving the Austrians little respite from aerial incursions, again having dropped four tons of projectiles on military objectives at Pola, the great Austrian naval base on the Adriatic, and bombed other points of strategic importance. In addition the Italians have repulsed decisively another Austrian attack on the western slopes of Monte San Gabriele, in the Gorizia sector.

Great Britain's 1-1 in merchant vessels through attacks by German submarines and by striking mines last week, and the latest since Germany started her intensified submarine warfare in February. Only thirteen merchantmen (Continued on Page Two.)

BRITISH EMBARGO ON ALL SUPPLIES TO NEUTRALS ADVISED BY AMERICANS

Conference Held Recently Resulted in This Action Being Taken.

HITS AT GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Great Britain's embargo on the export of all supplies to the northern European neutral countries, which was declared after every phase of its possible effect was gone over in conferences between American and allied statesmen.

American officials, it was learned today, initiated the discussions and insisted that the British step be taken to make sure that there be no nullification of the purposes of the United States government had in view in putting into operation its own embargo.

The step indicated that the allies have united in a decision that the neutrals must cut off the shipment of all supplies to Germany. American officials and some of the allies heretofore have hesitated as to just how far to go in demanding cessation of trade between the neutrals and Germany. The new policy can be accomplished through rigid embargoes applied by the allies. The neutrals cannot exist without British and American supplies and within the next two or three months all of them are expected to declare flat embargoes on the export of their commodities to all countries. This will hit England as well as Germany, but the British, who can draw on the United States, are in a position to do without neutral goods, while Germany, cut off from the rest of the world, cannot exist, officials here say, if neutral shipments cease.

To those familiar with the military and economic situation in Germany, the new policy indicates that the allied governments have come to the conclusion that by making every use of economic weapons the war will be ended much more quickly than by military supremacy alone.

GOVERNMENT IS WORKING TO DEVELOP COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM FOR DEALING WITH LABOR UNREST IN UNITED STATES



DIFFERENCES BETWEEN WORKMEN AND EMPLOYEES IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY THREATEN TO HAMPER WAR PRODUCTION, AND GOVERNMENT IS ANXIOUS TO AVOID THIS POSSIBILITY—Some Things Which Must Be Stopped.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—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 today for the west, will largely depend the governments' eventual policy.

Meanwhile, the government's course will be to meet the Government's Course. 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, longshoreman'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; To encourage employers to form associations by industry groups to deal collectively with labor demands; and

To press informally for adjustment of disagreements before they reach the strike stage, under the implied pressure of the government's power to commandeer and operate plants. Those practices already are in effect on a small scale, having been developed gradually to deal with specific problems as they arose. They have failed to prevent many walkouts, however, despite the government's recognition in most cases of the right of labor's demands for higher pay to meet the increased cost of living.

Continued evidence that employees and employers were not working in harmony, led government officials and their advisers of the Council of National Defense to look for a more fundamental solution. With this end in view, special study is being given British government methods by many American officials, including Secretary Baker, Secretary Wilson and Samuel Gompers, chairman of the defense council's labor committee.

British Practices. While recognizing that British methods may not be adaptable entirely to American labor conditions, officials here are giving special attention to the following British practices: Centralization of administration of all labor matters affecting war production in a single government department;

Enlarging of mediation of troubles reaching the strike stage to another branch; Government promotion of the organizations of labor now unorganized and of employers by industries, to make collective agreements possible; Heavy tax levies on war profits, which some observers consider a prime cause of labor unrest;

The defense council's labor committee, headed by Samuel Gompers, will co-operate in any movement to stabilize labor conditions, but cannot be expected, officials say, to prevent strikes or force mediations except by its general advocacy of industrial peace as a war policy.

The shipping board is considering an attempt to organize shipbuilders under an agreement not to lure workmen from one plant to another, and there has been considerable discussion among officials of other departments of a nation-wide movement to stabilize labor conditions in that way. Labor leaders are hostile to the plan, however, and point out that the British law forbidding employers to bid against each other for workmen existed before government permit or mutual agreement, was nullified recently, because it was found unnecessary and difficult to enforce.

Employers' Interests. Employers' interests represented by the national industrial conference board, are urging the government to call a conference of labor leaders, including those not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to ratify an agreement which includes a provision against changing conditions of open or closed shops during the war. Since this would virtually suspend the labor organization movement, it is opposed by labor leaders.

The federation of labor has no well formulated new features of a program to promote harmony between employers and employees for the war emergency. Most leaders advocate a more thorough organization of employees in each industry in order that wage scales might be uniform throughout the industry, and any government proposal for employers' associations probably will receive strong support from the labor men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The war tax bill became a law in today 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 for the high cost of the war. Equalization of pay within the trades is proposed and, it was said, the effect would be to place all of the men on the basis of pay of the top men of that trade. The actual increase for the high men would be small, in some cases not more than two per cent. For the men in lower ratings, the advance would be twenty-five per cent or more.

While the war department did not participate in the conferences it is expected that under the standardization policy for civil employees of the army and navy and of the shipping board, men at the arsenals and engaged on government shipbuilding outside the navy yards in many cases will benefit from the new plan.

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BERNSTORFF FURNISHED MONEY TO BOLO PASHA

Proof to This Effect Will Be Forwarded Today to France.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Proof that German money was furnished in this country by Count von Bernstorff to Bolo Pasha, under arrest in Paris as a spy, will be forwarded tomorrow to the French government, it was announced here today by Merton F. Lewis, state attorney general.

The attorney general who investigated Bolo Pasha's activities here at the request of Ambassador Jusserand, said that it was a preliminary report submitted by him to the ambassador at Washington last week which resulted in the arrest of Bolo Pasha in Paris.

The conclusions will be substantiated by a mass of documentary evidence," the attorney general's statement said, "including photographic reproductions of checks, bank records and other proofs of the disposition of the German money furnished Bolo Pasha in this country by ex-Ambassador Bernstorff."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—John P. Grace, editor of the Charleston, S. C. American, appeared before the post-office department today to answer charges of printing matter in violation of the espionage act. He was cited to show cause why his publication should not be denied second-class mail privileges. Decision was deferred.

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GERMANY WILL BE GIVEN LARGE DOSE OF OWN MEDICINE

England Will Bomb Germany With Compound Interest, Premier Says.

ANSWERS DEMANDS OF LONDON PEOPLE

"Bomb for Bomb" Only Way to Stop Raids, Northcliffe Asserts.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—England has definitely decided on reprisals against Germany for the bombardments of unprotected English towns according to the Daily Mail today. The decision has been given official voice by Premier Lloyd-George, speaking to an assemblage in the southwest portion of London.

Answering the demand for reprisals, Lloyd-George shouted to the crowd: "With Interest." "We will give it all back to them and will give it back to them very soon. We shall bomb Germany with compound interest."

His announcement was greeted with cheers. For some time there has been a demand for reprisals against Germany for the bombardments of the Hun airmen, who have dropped bombs indiscriminately on the coast towns of England and on London, slaying women and children, and seemingly seeking by a campaign of frightfulness and terrorism to frighten the British people into demanding peace.

Opposite Effect. The action of the Huns has had just the opposite effect. Slow to anger and slower still to act, the British people have been smoldering their wrath, bearing patiently each new inhuman raid of the Teuton aviators, until they thought the time has come to carry the lesson back to Germany.

England has plenty of aviators, fliers who have proved themselves superior to the German aerial fighters line and again, and only a reluctance to make war, as it were, on women and children, has held them from retaliatory raids to the present time. The time has come, the government believes, for a counter measure which will bring war's frightfulness home to the German people, and action will be taken in the near future.

"BOMB FOR BOMB." TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 3.—The only way to deal effectively with the Germans is to bomb them back. (Continued on Page Two.)

VIRTUAL AGREEMENT IN WAGE SCALE REACHED BETWEEN NAVY AND MEN

Presidents of International Trade Unions Ready to Sign up. INCREASES COST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—An agreement in wage scales was virtually reached today between the navy department and the presidents of the International Trade unions, representing navy yard employees. While figures have not been finally decided, it was announced officially that the conference had reached a point where the trade union men expected to sign up tomorrow for the ensuing year.

The effect of the scale under consideration will be to increase the cost of navy yard labor to the government more than ten per cent over the scale for 1917 which expired September 24. The point remaining to be settled, according to Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, was to increase the cost of navy yard labor to the government more than ten per cent over the scale for 1917 which expired September 24. The point remaining to be settled, according to Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, was to increase the cost of navy yard labor to the government more than ten per cent over the scale for 1917 which expired September 24.

Circulation Yesterday: City 4,293; Suburban 4,642; Country 1,762; Net paid 10,697; Service 215; Unpaid 157; Total 11,069.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Forecast for North Carolina: Fair Thursday and probably Friday.