

WEATHER FORECAST  
Washington, Sept. 1.—Forecast:  
North Carolina: Fair Sunday; Mon-  
day probably showers.  
South Carolina: Occasional show-  
ers and thunder showers Sunday  
and probably Monday.

# THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH

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## THE CONTEST IN CONGRESS ON TAX BILL

Each Side to the Controversy  
Claiming Victory on the  
War Profits Tax Measure

JOHNSON AMENDMENT  
DEFEATED BY BIG VOTE

Through Union of Finance  
Committee Forces and  
Southern Senators—Other  
Side Boast of Forcing Com-  
mittee to Raise its Figures—  
Fight Not Over.

(By United Press.)  
Washington, Sept. 1.—Temporarily  
checked by the mass play of Finance  
committee forces and Southern Sena-  
tors, wealth conscriptionists tonight  
prepared to renew their battle Monday  
to increase taxes on wealth.

After a stirring appeal to levy a  
greater tax upon those deriving profit  
out of the world's suffering, Senator  
Johnson of California, went down to  
defeat today with his amendment to  
the revenue bill, asking an 80 per cent.  
tax on war profits.

But, Johnson, Borah and the rest  
have only begun their fight, and, out  
of their defeat today they find reasons  
for rejoicing. Their battle has forced  
the Finance committee, originally bit-  
tely opposed to increased war profits  
taxes, to begin a steady drive to pass  
its amendment raising \$500,000,000  
more from this source than its original  
bill provided.

"This in itself is a victory for our  
case," said Senator Johnson tonight.  
"It is a conversion of those who  
bought us most bitterly to the princi-  
ple that great wealth must bear  
main share of the war burden and  
that money must pay if the people  
must fight."

"The committee's theory of comput-  
ing the tax is fundamentally wrong  
and never will win our support, but  
the result we have sought has been  
obtained in part. We have not given  
up the fight, nor will we until our  
last amendment has been beaten. We  
are fighting the people's fight. From  
all over the land have come hearten-  
ing messages, and in every State we  
know the question of who is to pay is  
paramount."

Senator Borah said in the far West  
the people are deeply stirred on this  
question. "We seemed to be beaten  
on our specific plan," he said, "but  
the sentiment we have stirred has  
forced the committee to turn a flip-  
flop. It flopped so hard it even re-  
versed its basic principles of comput-  
ing the tax. But what they conceded  
—\$500,000,000 more than the original  
provides—is not half the amount of  
increase profits tax the section should  
carry. It is more than the committee  
would have granted without our fight."

Finance committee members were  
agently jubilant over their decisive vic-  
tory in the Johnson plan—52 to 17.  
They saw ultimate triumph for their  
proposal to limit the increase in war  
profits tax to \$500,000,000 over the  
original bill.

"We looked them," said Senator  
Simmons, chairman of the Finance  
committee, "and I anticipate speedy  
action on all the other amendments  
of like character. The sentiment of  
the Senate is strongly with the com-  
mittee amendment, and when the  
measure becomes a law, the country  
will thoroughly approve it."

To this Senator LaFollette has eight  
amendments ranging from a 76 per  
cent. increase to a 48 per cent. in-  
crease applied tonight. "The country  
will not accept the committee bill.  
It will do more to create disgust with  
the war than anything else. You  
can't put any more burdens on the  
American people and get away with  
it when you let great wealth escape  
its just share. Patriotism striveth un-  
der injury."

As the situation stood tonight, how-  
ever, it appeared inevitable that the  
Finance committee forces, supported  
by Southern Democrats who do not  
fear the committee bill but who fear  
the wealth conscription amendments  
more, would put over the com-  
mittable war profits tax by a comfort-  
able margin.

Senator Johnson arraignment was  
blatant. He charge it with evolving a  
plan of computing war profits that  
"will put a premium on the ability of  
great corporations to hoodwink and  
exploit the government." He declared  
corporations rejoiced at the commit-  
tee's plan to "wait, pause, hesitate,"  
because by that time, "the war will  
be over, the corporations will have  
stowed away their swollen profits and  
the government could no longer touch  
them."

He attacked sarcastically of the Ger-  
man claim that "we have not the cour-  
age to take huge war profits, and our  
corporations never will volunteer  
them." And he said, that one way  
to make this war popular would be to

(Continued on Page Eight)

## FRENCH BABIES SUFFER RESULT OF BOMB ATTACK

Necessary to Erect Brick  
Building to Shelter Little  
Ones From Huns

GAS MASKS DON'T  
FIT BABY FACES

Red Cross Nurses and Doctors  
Have Brought Order Out  
of Chaos—Now Well  
Cared For.

(By George Martin, United Press Staff  
Correspondent.)  
Washington, Sept. 1.—Driven from  
home by the storm of gas bombs rained  
on their city by the Germans, 750  
little children of Toul, France, are  
being mothered by Red Cross nurses  
rushed to the front from Paris.

Cables detailing the plight of these  
babies, ranging in age from one to  
eight years, were received by the Red  
Cross war council tonight.

Further asphyxiated gas bomb at-  
tacks by the Hun baby killers on  
other villages along the front are ex-  
pected to bring at least five hundred  
more little refugees fleeing from the  
terrors of Teutonic frightfulness.

Brick houses sheltered and pro-  
tected from murderous air raiders  
have been built behind the front for  
these youngsters. Red Cross nurses  
are in charge of these, which have  
been equipped with living quarters,  
hospitals and schools for all the tiny  
 tots.

Older folks in the besieged villages  
are wearing gas masks, but the baby  
faces of the little ones are too small  
for these protectors. The manufac-  
turers, not being in the habit of mur-  
dering infants themselves, didn't think  
to make any of them.

When the first Red Cross group,  
bringing a doctor, a nurse and two as-  
sistants, a director and two motherly  
women aides, arrived at the front they  
found the 750 little boys and girls  
herded together in an old barracks  
amid dirt and filth without a bed or  
pillow or even a chair to rest upon.

Disease and infection abounded among  
the frightened children.

Within two days the children were  
cleaned up and moved to the new  
brick buildings supplied by the gov-  
ernment.

"The children will be kept until  
the war is over or the Hun hordes  
have been driven off."

Baumgartner Goes Up.  
Baltimore, Sept. 1.—The resignation  
of J. Hampton Baumgartner, as pub-  
licity representative of the Baltimore  
and Ohio railroad to become assist-  
ant to President S. Davies Warfield,  
of the national association of owners  
of railroad securities was announced  
today.

## EX-HEAD HUNTER WANTS RELEASE

From Army Conspiration on  
Ground That He is Op-  
posed to Fighting.

(By United Press.)  
New York, Sept. 1.—Amok, reform-  
ed head hunter of the Philippines, to-  
day filed an exemption appeal claim  
here on the ground that he is a  
"peaceful man who should not be  
made to fight for the United States,  
not being a citizen thereof."

Amok is described by the Coney  
Island side show barker as "a fer-  
ocious cannibal" with an appetite for  
 gore. But he says he has changed  
and now his savage nature is gone,  
except during business hours.

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PLANS FOR FIGURING RE-  
VENUE.  
(By United Press.)  
Washington, Sept. 1.—Tax  
plans on which revenue figures:  
The Committee Plan—Take  
"normal profits" (derived by tak-  
ing an average of two out of  
three years preceding 1914) and  
add not less than six nor more  
than ten per cent. of the con-  
cern's invested capital. Sub-  
tract this total from the net 1917  
income of the concern to arrive  
at the "war profits." The war  
profits are then taxed in propor-  
tion to their size as compared to  
pre-war profits.

The Johnson Plan—The same  
pre-war period and means of ar-  
riving at "normal profits" is us-  
ed as in the committee plan.

## GERMANY'S TERMS OF PEACE PLACED BEFORE THE POPE

Such Information Was Receiv-  
ed Yesterday at Govern-  
ment Headquarters

SET OF MAXIMUM  
AND MINIMUM TERMS

Said to be Contained in Note—  
All Look to German Dom-  
ination in Central and  
Eastern Europe.

(By United Press.)  
Washington, Sept. 1.—That the Pope  
now has Germany's maximum and  
minimum peace terms, was the report  
reaching official sources here today,  
together with the statement that the  
Pope will probably strive on toward  
peace.

Coinciding with United Press Rome  
messages, the reports indicated that  
the Pope will propose a new set of  
terms, including restoration of Bel-  
gium, establishment of a German base  
at Antwerp, autonomy for Lorraine,  
but retention of Alsace by Germany,  
establishment of Trieste as a free  
port, and settlement at the peace table  
of other vexatious problems.

The American government's official  
attitude is unbending. All these ques-  
tions are secondary, it was said, while  
the paramount issue is a change of the  
German government so that Kaiserism  
can never again curse the world. With  
autocracy stripped from Germany, the  
other questions, the State Department  
indicated, could easily be disposed.

Meantime allied diplomats declared  
that Germany still dreams of a "Mit-  
tel Europa"—a golden pathway to the  
East. One of the foremost of the dip-  
lomatic colony said Germany seeks  
to trade Belgium, Northern France  
and even her colonies, if necessary,  
for her conquests in the East. Ger-  
man journalists are nourishing the  
idea that France and England exhaust-  
ed, would be willing to sacrifice Rus-  
sia and their Balkan allies for a peace  
that would give them in exchange the  
German colonies and the territory the  
Germans now hold in the West.

Allied diplomats have learned that  
Germany is trying to wean Russia  
from the Allies, and at the same time  
is striving to leave the impression  
that no military decision is possible,  
arguing that, therefore, the Allies  
ought to accept a modified made-in-  
Germany peace.

Germany, however, is still insisting  
upon keeping economic control of Al-  
sace, with its rich coal and iron de-  
posits. Within these and a route to  
Constantinople, Germany could threat-  
en Great Britain's rule in the Far  
East, while maintaining an extreme-  
ly strong economic position.

Pan-German is still strong, though  
American officials have reason to be-  
lieve that the leaven of democracy  
is stirring strongly. The more pessim-  
istic, however, declare that much  
"yeast" in the shape of strong allied  
blows must still be dealt to Germany  
to convince her of the futility of Kais-  
erism and militarism.

The outline of the Pope's possible  
proposals met with no receptiveness  
here. French diplomats scoffed at the  
idea of German sovereignty over Al-  
sace, and British said leaving a Ger-  
man garrison at Antwerp would be  
ridiculous. Germany may hope to  
"re-store" Belgium with money gathered  
from British payment for Germany's  
African colonies, it was suggested.

Italy will not listen to any peace  
that doesn't include Italia irredenta  
in the proposals, and she will insist  
on an independent Albania; Bosnia  
and Herzegovina to Serbia and res-  
toration of Montenegro, Rumania and  
Serbia.

Italy feels her successes in the  
present drive are such that her ideas  
on the Balkans are just and must be  
reckoned with.

Mighty Speaker Injured.  
Cleveland, Sept. 1.—Tris Speaker,  
the Cleveland Indians' star outfielder,  
was hit on the chin as he was about  
to steal home in the first inning of to-  
day's game by a hard bouncer from  
Joe Evans' bat. Tris had two stitches  
put in his chin and returned to the  
game as the eighth inning started.

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SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN.  
The Dispatch is going to give  
away hundreds of dollars worth  
of prizes to the ambitious wom-  
en and girls of Washington and  
the surrounding territory.  
\$775 Briscoe Automobile.  
\$200 in Gold.  
\$100 in Gold.  
\$93 Furniture Suite.  
\$75 Columbia Grafonola.  
\$50 Merchandise Order  
at J. W. H. Fuchs' Department  
Store.  
\$25 Wrist Watch.  
Two \$80 Diamond Rings.

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read all about the prizes and how  
they are to be awarded.  
The campaign will be conduct-  
ed by the National Circulation  
Company, of Columbus, Ohio,  
which concern, under the able di-  
rection of Mr. and Mrs. F. R.  
Long and Mr. K. F. Briggs,  
made such a big success of the  
last contest.

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The LaFollette Plan—Same as  
Johnson plan in its operation.

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## SEVEN HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS AS DAILY OUTPUT

Will Have to be Authorized  
by Congress Till October  
In War Purposes.

ELEVEN BILLION BOND  
BILL NOW IN THE HOUSE

Estimates in Millions Sent in  
From Departments—  
Small Denomination  
Bonds.

(By United Press.)  
Washington, Sept. 1.—An average  
of nearly seven hundred million dol-  
lars daily will have to be authorized  
by Congress from now until October  
1, when leaders hope to adjourn, to  
carry out war plans announced.

Representative Kitchen, chairman of  
the House Ways and Means commit-  
tee, presented the administration's  
\$11,538,000,000 bond bill today.

The War and Navy Departments  
sent in deficiency estimates of \$659,-  
642,000 including \$350,000,000 for the  
new destroyer fleet.

With the \$915,000,000 asked by the  
shipping board and the estimates ex-  
pected from other government branch-  
es, a total of about \$2,000,000,000  
will be asked in addition to \$7,000,000,000  
previous war appropriations. A bil-  
lion will be needed to start the sol-  
diers' war insurance.

The urgent deficiency bill alone this  
year is expected to be upwards of \$6,-  
000,000,000—in itself a half dozen  
times the amount spent by a Congress  
a few years ago.

Following adjournment for Labor  
Day, the House will begin work Tues-  
day on the \$11,538,000,000 war bond  
bill. This will provide means by which  
a man with only \$5 may aid his gov-  
ernment by buying a bond.

Two billion dollars of war savings  
bonds will be placed on sale through  
the postoffices. Interest will be paid  
in advance—that is, for \$4.10 one may  
purchase a 5-year \$5 bond. Not more  
than \$1,000 worth of these may be  
bought by any one person.

If the purchaser is pressed for  
money, after buying the bond the gov-  
ernment will permit him to turn it in  
for cash. He will then be paid also  
2 per cent for the use of his money.

Passage in the House of the soldiers'  
insurance bill, which permits any en-  
listed man to take out government in-  
surance at \$8 a thousand is expected  
before the end of the week. Opposition  
is scattering.

The army asked \$53,490,000 for field  
artillery and \$77,182,000 for ammuni-  
tion for this branch; \$168,000,000 for  
machine guns and for target practice  
\$11,000,000.

## CHILD LABOR LAW STILL IN LIMELIGHT

Miss Abbott Confident Su-  
preme Court Will Reverse  
Decision.

(By United Press.)  
Washington, Sept. 1.—Confident  
that the supreme court will uphold  
the new child labor law, despite Judge  
Boyd's decision yesterday, declaring  
it unconstitutional, Miss Grace Ab-  
bott, of the Federal Children's Bu-  
reau, today put it into effect through-  
out the country.

Western North Carolina, the district  
under Judge Boyd's jurisdiction, is  
the only territory where enforcement  
of the law is held up—the only spot  
in the country today where it is law-  
ful for children under 14 years to  
work in shops and factories and chil-  
dren under 16 to work in mines and  
quarries doing interstate business.

Friends of the law here declare em-  
ployers of child labor brought the  
suit before Judge Boyd and they ex-  
pect a bitter fight all the way to the  
supreme court to kill the measure  
throughout the country.

While Attorney General Gregory  
worked on the appeal from Judge  
Boyd's decision, Miss Abbott, just  
back from attending the trial in North  
Carolina, early today plunged into the  
task of taking 150,000 boys and girls  
out of the labor market.

She is proceeding in the belief that  
the supreme court, basing its decision  
on its own action, in upholding  
the constitutionality of the Mann  
White Slave act, will re-declare the  
government's right to regulate indus-  
tries engaged in interstate commerce  
and pronounce the child labor law  
constitutional.

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