THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; probably fair and cooler to-morrow; moderate north winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 83; lowest, 61.
Detailed weather reports on page 12.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 21. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1917.—Copyright, 1917, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. ONE CENT In Greater New York { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

COURT RIVETS POSTAL BAN ON O'LEARY 'BULL'

Letter to Ridder Urging Fight on U. S. War Plans Shown.

GOVERNMENT IS FLOUTED

England Denounced in Wail for German Americans by Irish Editor.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary—the same Jeremiah that President Wilson wrote a letter to before the election—went to the Federal court yesterday to get his *Bull* restored to the United States mails. Postmaster-General Burleson had seized this pro-German and anti-American publication by the horns last August and had thrown it very violently. Jeremiah had hopes yesterday that Judge Charles M. Hough would deal more kindly with the buffeted thing.

He was mistaken. Judge Hough wasted little time after he had received certain affidavits presented by the Postmaster-General as reasons why the United States mails could not tolerate such stuff. The principal affidavit was in the form of a photographic copy of a letter which O'Leary wrote to Bernard H. Ridder, president of the *Staats-Zeitung*, on August 9, 1917, an appeal to Mr. Ridder to fight against the United States's war preparations and to struggle for the preservation of the German language in this country. After he had glanced over that vituperative communication and had scanned other affidavits which revealed the intensely anti-American character of the *Bull* Judge Hough confirmed the Postmaster-General's order which barred the *Bull* from the mails. He denied the request for an injunction restraining the Postmaster-General from interfering with the mail circulation of the publication.

O'Leary Angry at Ridder.

O'Leary's letter to Mr. Ridder, the principal evidence offered by the Government in support of its contention that O'Leary's acts constituted in effect treason, insurrection and forcible resistance to the laws of the United States, was written in a spirit, it appears, half of disappointment that any German could be anything but a secret traitor and half in hot anger that Ridder refused to follow his (O'Leary's) violent programmes.

He felt that Ridder had taken the wrong course in resigning from the notorious "American Truth Society," an O'Leary institution. Then he reproached the *Staats-Zeitung* editor:

"You who opposed sending ammunition to kill your own flesh and blood certainly cannot now approve of sending men of German blood to finish the work—do you? Of course you don't, but dare you say so? Was it right to stab the Mayor of Chicago in the back to satisfy the base cravings of the Mayor of New York? Shame on the German-American who attacks [by inference] an American of Scotch-Irish stock for his brave, red blooded Americanism!

"Ben, you will regret this. You are wrong. You are opposing your own best interests. Your strength lies in consistency. Don't worry about the Government suppressing your paper. It would not dare. It couldn't if it would. They who say 'it can,' 'it will,' are alarmists. But if you admit weakness—if you hesitate—if you surrender, why then of course you invite suppression."

Yearned to Hit at U. S.

O'Leary appealed to Mr. Ridder to stand for "free speech." He told Mr. Ridder that what the *Staats-Zeitung* needed was suppression. *Bull* was "getting over" because he, O'Leary, had "showed the spark you have destroyed."

"Come out and fight, man—don't quit! The *German Herold* is fighting cleverly. Fight as it is. It is getting your readers. The *German Herold*—ah, it is fine—brave! We are leading the way for you. *The Masses* is making your fight."

Subsequently, as every one knows, the Government did a little necessary suppressing here and there. It kicked Max Eastman's *The Masses* out of the mails.

O'Leary penned much sorrow to Mr. Ridder, sorrow that so fine a German should want to quit attacking the United States. He had heard from all over the country approval of "the attack on Metz," meaning Herman A. Metz. It was a sad thing to see Ridder turning patriot.

"Ben," he wrote, "these fellows you are catering to hate you and hate your people, and believe me, you will never get anything from them but the displeasure of your own people. Take heart! Fight! There is going to be a terrible awakening from all this business, and those who surrendered are going to lose."

He put in a word or two of praise for the *Bull*, which seemed to be doing fairly well about that time. He wrote:

"Those who laughed at *Bull* at first are now praising it. Gradually they are learning its real purpose and the power of its attack. Hearst has bought *Puck* and has imported Raemakers as the most effective way of winning back British cable service that apparently he considers of more importance than his German American readers. If the Government bothers us we will gain quicker.

Hatred for Mayor Mitchel.

"Out in Chicago Horace Brand has been fighting valiantly for free speech and doing effective work. Why don't you start a campaign against the *Tribune*? Hit them and hit them hard. They are afraid of the German American and don't forget it. Do what the French are doing in Canada."

O'Leary's hatred of Mayor Mitchel appears constantly in the letter.

"I can't stand for crawling to Mitchel—that degenerate Irishman," he wrote to Ridder, "and I didn't like the Balfour business. It was very, very weak, and get you nothing from Mitchel or anybody else.

"Patriotic! I'd go to hell for my country. That's why I am fighting with you now and fighting the British propagandists—but I'd take a gun and shoot myself before I would fight alongside any British bastards in France—and you can send this to Mr. Gregory with my

Continued on Fourth Page.

DRASTIC NEW CENSORSHIP BILL AIMED AT TREASON

Sweeping Power for President Would Prevent Sending of Anti-American Messages Through Agency of Neutral Nations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A provision for censorship, under regulations of the President, of mail, cable, radio or other communication between the United States and foreign countries, was written into the Administration trading with the enemy bill to-day by the Senate and House conferees at a special meeting. It is designed to prevent military information from reaching Germany by relay through Latin American or other neutral countries.

The provision was inserted at the request of the Federal departments, having knowledge that many messages have reached Germany, in code, by steamship and otherwise. It was made a part of the conferees' report concluded yesterday and will be presented to the Senate Saturday.

The section reads: "Whenever during the present war the President shall deem that the public safety demands, he may cause to be censored under such rules and regulations as he may from time to time establish, communications by mail, cable, radio or other means of transmission passing between the United States and any such foreign country as he may specify, or which may be carried by any vessel or other means of transportation touching at any port or place or territory and bound to or from any such foreign territory."

Another clause provides heavy penalties against "any person who wilfully evades or attempts to evade the submission of any such communication to such censorship, or who wilfully uses or attempts to use any code or other device for the purpose of concealing from such censorship the intended meaning of such communication."

A general mails censorship provision is in operation, under a provision of the espionage act, but the new provision is regarded as greatly extending Government censorship authority.

The conferees were advised that many messages which have been intercepted are in the Government's possession, in addition to those recently made public by the State Department in connection with transmission of information through official Swedish channels. Since the attack on Gen. Pershing's expedition, due to advance information, the Government is said to have been extremely active in waylaying treasonable messages.

WAGES RAISED BY U. S. STEEL

Second Increase This Year Benefits 270,000 Men, Effective Oct. 1.

For the fifth time since the war started the United States Steel Corporation announces an increase of 10 per cent. in the pay of the employees of its subsidiary companies. The advance goes into effect October 1, 1917, and will affect approximately 270,000 workmen. The increase will mean an addition to the annual payroll of the Steel Corporation of approximately $30,000,000.

News of the notice that meant much to the thousands of workmen of the corporation became public in the following short announcement made by E. H. Gary, chairman of the Steel Corporation:

"It has been decided to increase about 10 per cent. the wage rate of workmen of our subsidiary companies, to take effect October 1, 1917. Equitable adjustment will be made."

Second Advance This Year.

The advance just announced is the second this year and makes a total increase of 20 per cent. so far for 1917 and of 60 per cent. since the beginning of 1916. At the time the first increase was announced the corporation had fewer than 200,000 on its payroll, but the number of workmen now employed is the greatest on record for the corporation.

Unskilled labor employed by the Steel Corporation is getting the fattest pay envelopes in the history of the industry. An unskilled workman will receive under the recent advance a wage of $3.33 daily, as against $2 a day before the war. Total salaries and wages paid by the corporation to 252,668 employees last year aggregated $263,381,502.

Independent steel manufacturers are expected to follow the example of the Steel Corporation and announce similar advances in pay for their employees. Reports from Youngstown late yesterday said that concerns with plants at that city contemplated giving their men a raise of 10 per cent.

Net Advance Greater.

The advance just announced, while 10 per cent., or at the same rate as the previous four raises, amounts to more in money to the employees than any of the other single increases, because this raise is based on a larger daily wage than the others.

The unusually generous treatment being accorded employees by the United States Steel Corporation is in line with its policy adopted years ago to permit its workmen to share in greater profits. No complaints of bad treatment are ever received by the Steel Corporation from its workmen, because in addition to liberal wages they are permitted to subscribe to common and preferred shares at prices under those prevailing in the stock market and also receive annual bonuses. The corporation also has done much to better the physical and social position of its employees.

SOARS 17,000 FEET WITH 12 PASSENGERS

Italian Aviator Breaks World Record at Norfolk.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 20.—Capt. Emilio Reznati, the most daring of all the seven Italian aviators now in America, took twelve passengers 17,000 feet in the air to-day in a Caproni car in which he had made preparations to fly to Washington.

The trip to Washington was deferred until Saturday to permit Secretary of the Interior Lane, Major-Gen. Squier, U. S. A., and other Government officials to go as passengers.

Capt. Reznati spent fifty-six minutes in the air to-day, and during that time flew eighty-two miles. He said he could have done much better but for the fact that he was trying more for altitude than for speed.

The Italian aviator's flight to-day broke the world's record for altitude by machines carrying more than five passengers. The car used was the smaller of the passenger carrying Caproni machines and was loaded to capacity.

The larger car, which has a passenger carrying capacity of twenty-five, will be used on the trip to New York next week.

Capt. Reznati probably will try for an altitude record with the big car to-morrow and will take twenty-five passengers with him. Those invited include three women.

Killed in Train Crash.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 20.—One man is dead, several others are believed to have been killed and at least fifteen persons were injured in a head on collision of a passenger and a freight train on the Pere Marquette Railroad at Riverside, seven miles northeast of here, to-night.

WARRANT FOR PHILA. MAYOR

Citizen Files Conspiracy to Murder Charge—Bonds $10,000 for Smith and Two Aids.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Warrants charging conspiracy in connection with the killing yesterday of a policeman and the assault on two other men by alleged Jersey City gunmen in the Republican factional contest in the Fifth Ward were sworn out to-night for Mayor Thomas B. Smith, Police Lieut. David Bennett and Isaac Deutsch. Deutsch was a candidate for the Select Councils and opponent of James A. Carey for the leadership of the ward.

The warrants, which were sworn out by Isadore Stern, a member of the State Legislature, were not served, but by agreement of counsel the three men are to give bonds in the Municipal Court to-morrow.

Two Years Plotting Alleged.

In his affidavit Mr. Stern charges Mayor Smith, Lieut. Bennett and Deutsch with "unlawfully and maliciously combining to procure, through themselves and others, officers and employees of the city, to take an active part in political management and political campaigns and use their office to influence political movement and political action of other officers and employees, and to interefere with the conduct of an election to be held at said city of Philadelphia on the ninteenth day of September, 1917, and the preparation therefor, and in pursuance and execution of said conspiracy to commit assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery and murder, which said conspiracy was performed and executed within the said city of Philadelphia and elsewhere within two years past, contrary to the form of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvana."

James Gay Gordon, counsel for Stern, in a statement said that Judge Brown had notified the Mayor and the other persons charged to appear before the clerk of the Municipal Court to-morrow and enter their own recognizance in the sum of $10,000 pending their appearance at the hearing upon the charges named on Tuesday next.

Will Push Prosecution.

"The prosecution which I have instituted on behalf of my client," said Gordon, "is begun with the highest public purposes and will be pursued to the end. No influence will be sufficient to call it off."

Evidence was given to-day tending to show that the murder was the result of a plot to kill Carey.

Jacob Mascia, accused of slaying Policeman George A. Eppley, and John Costello, an alleged accessory, were held without bail to-day in the City Hall Police Court to await the action of the Coroner. The two men also were charged with assault and battery with intent to kill John H. Maurer, an Assistant District Attorney, who was with Carey at the time of the attack.

Five other persons, who have not been arrested, are alleged to have participated in the attack.

Following the hearing District Attorney Rotan announced that the evidence did not warrant the prosecution by his office of Mayor Smith and other city officials on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the case, but added that private citizens were not prevented from doing so, if they felt justified.

Carey, who was blackjacked, suffered a relapse at his home to-day and was confined to his bed. He was unable to appear at the hearing of the accused men. His condition, while serious, according to physicians, is not necessarily dangerous.

MOB TRIES TO LYNCH NEGRO.

Storms Raleigh Jail—Quelled by Governor's Words.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 21.—A mob of several hundred men attacked the jail here early to-day in an attempt to lynch a negro named Neville, accused of attacking the wife of a street car conductor. Before the jail doors gave way Gov. Bickett and Adjt.-Gen. Young arrived.

While the Governor addressed a portion of the mob a masked leader was urging the greater portion to batter down the jail doors. Fifteen shots were fired before the State officials arrived, but apparently no one was injured.

Prince Lieutenant Killed.

OTTAWA, Sept. 20.—The death of Lieut. J. L. MacFarlane of San Francisco was reported in the casualty list to-day. The news was received through German sources.

GUARDS PLACED OVER GRAVE OF MRS. BINGHAM

Relatives of Widow of H. M. Flagler Silent on Report of Exhumation.

WILL CODICIL PROTESTED

By This She Gave $5,000,000 of Her $60,000,000 Estate to Second Husband.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 20.—Guards were placed to-night over the plot in Oakdale Cemetery where Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham is buried, but members of the family declined to say whether this action had any relation to reports that the body was to be exhumed for examination. Dr. Charles T. Nesbit, City Health Officer, also refused to say whether he had issued a permit for the exhuming of the body.

Mrs. Bingham, who was a member of the Kenan family here, inherited from her first husband, Henry M. Flagler, one of the organizers of the Standard Oil Company, a fortune estimated at as high as $70,000,000. She was married to Judge Bingham in November, 1916, and died July 27, in Louisville, Ky.

Under the terms of Mrs. Bingham's will her niece, Mrs. Louise Wise-Lewis of Cincinnati, inherited the greater part of her fortune.

Mrs. Bingham, who was 48 years old, was a daughter of the late Capt. William H. Kenan of Wilmington. Two sisters, Mrs. J. K. Wise and Mrs. Braham Kenan, live here, and a brother, William H. Kenan, Jr., lives at Lockport, N. Y.

Cannot Be Confirmed.

Telegraphic reports sent from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday afternoon said that an order had been issued for the exhumation of the body of Mrs. Bingham. The reports did not make clear by what authority the reported exhumation was to be made, nor did the purpose of the proceeding appear with any degree of clearness. The Wilmington correspondent of THE SUN asked Dr. Charles T. Nesbitt, county health officer, if he had issued such an order, and that official declined to make any positive statement concerning the case. In Louisville, the home of Judge Bingham, lawyers and persons in a position to speak with authority said that they had no knowledge of any request for permission to exhume the body, and that Judge Bingham, who had been in Atlantic City, would arrive in Louisville to-day.

At the same time there came from Lexington, Ky., a telegraphic statement that it was not believed that Mrs. Laurence Lewis of Cincinnati, who inherits $60,000,000 under the will of Mrs. Bingham, would make any effort to contest the will. Absolutely no connection was made in the despatch between the alleged proceedings at Wilmington and the discussion regarding the estate of the deceased woman.

Willed $5,000,000 to Husband.

Under the will Judge Bingham receives $5,000,000 from the wife's estate. It was pointed out in the Lexington despatch that a recent court order, filed in Louisville, pointed to harmony among the members of the family as to any financial matters that might have been considered the ground for possible discord. Under this agreement, reached by counsel for both Mrs. Lewis and for Judge Bingham, the present executors for the estate in Kentucky will continue to serve. This agreement was taken as an indication that Mrs. Lewis would make no effort to contest the will.

Blood relatives to the late Mrs. Bingham had alleged that the bequest to the Judge was obtained by undue

Continued on Third Page.

Big Store to Aid "Sun" Tobacco Fund

TO-DAY and to-morrow Arnold, Constable & Co., Fifth avenue and Fortieth street, give 10 per cent. of the gross sales of a great mass of goods offered in their September sale of fall merchandise to THE SUN Tobacco Fund. This is an excellent time to start your Christmas shopping. Each article, through the cooperation of the manufacturers, is priced by actual comparison from 10 to 33 1-3 per cent. below the standard retail price. The store will be open till 6 o'clock.

To-day and to-morrow are the big days, as well as the last days, at the grounds at Westchester and Elder avenues, The Bronx, where Miss Rita Jolivet is preparing the remarkable war photoplay "Lest We Forget." The German invasion in the French village will be on to-day and 1,500 performers will participate in the thrilling spectacle. The admission fee is only 25 cents, or 50 cents if you go in an auto. The route is given on another page. The fund gets all the proceeds. Don't forget that!

Eighty-eight per cent. of the men in Uncle Sam's Regular Army are tobacco users! The figures were given out by the War Department yesterday. Don't they make you proud of yourself for having contributed to the fund—and determined to give again?

Don't forget to deposit your coupons and certificates in the boxes in the Schulte and United cigar stores. They all swell the number of smokes for the soldiers.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or collectors.

COPPER PRICE FIXED FOR ALL AT 23 1-2 CTS.

Nation, Allies and Public Get Metal at 3 Cents Less Than Market.

VOLUNTARY PACT IS MADE

Wilson Approves Action of Conferees—Steel Next—Pomerene Hearings To-day.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A voluntary agreement entered into by the copper industry of the country and approved by President Wilson, to-day fixed the price of copper at 23½ cents a pound, f. o. b. New York, approximately three cents under the present market quotation. The agreement, framed by the copper producers and the War Industries Board, and effective for four months, calls for a universal price, not only on Government contracts, but on all sales to the European allies and the general public.

Official Washington was convinced to-night that the copper agreement would be reassuring to the business interests of the entire country, which have been apprehensive of drastic Government action to control the prices of basic materials. It was indicated that the method employed in fixing the copper price would be followed in dealing with steel prices and other raw material rates.

There has been grave concern among the business interests lest the Government undertake by drastic means to reduce prices indiscriminately. The terms of the copper price announcement made by the White House make it apparent that the Administration will endeavor to secure price fixing agreements with the producers of raw material, rather than enforce arbitrary price reductions by legal or administrative action.

Arbitrary Action Avoided.

Officials in close touch with the price fixing situation said that the President would make every possible effort to secure cooperative agreements for price reductions before resorting to arbitrary Government regulations. This method will be followed, it was stated, particularly in regard to the price of steel, which is now under consideration.

It is expected that the copper agreement will have the effect of convincing the steel producers that they can best serve their own interests by cooperating with the War Industries Board and the President.

A price of 16 2-3 cents a pound on a purchase of 45,000,000 pounds of copper was obtained by the Government through a voluntary agreement of the copper producers last March. The negotiations for the purchase were conducted by Bernard M. Baruch, head of the committee on raw materials of the Council of National Defence. This is the only purchase made at that price.

Since this original arrangement all purchases for the army and navy have been made on an "initial payment" basis, that is, the Government has been paying a nominal sum with the understanding that later it would pay the difference between that price and whatever should be decided upon as a fair and reasonable price as the result of the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission. This is the same basis as that employed in recent purchases of steel for the Government.

At the time the price of 16 2-3 cents was given by the producers, spot copper was quoted in the open market at 27 cents, the producers thus sacrificing more than 50 per cent. of the price customarily obtained. The price was the actual average selling price obtained by the United Metals Selling Company, the largest seller of copper, over a period of ten years, 1907 to 1916 inclusive.

Bound by Three Conditions.

The copper producers, under the agreement, are bound by three conditions. They will not reduce the wages at present paid in the industry. They will sell to the allies, the Government and the public at the same fixed price and will take the necessary precautions to prevent copper from falling into speculative hands where the price might be manipulated upward. They will exert every effort to maintain the production of copper at the maximum of the past for the period of the war.

In a statement to-night the board says:

"The War Industries Board felt that the maintenance of the largest production should be assured and that a reduction in wages should be avoided. The stipulation that present wages shall not be reduced compels the maintenance of the highest wages ever paid in the industry, which, without such stipulation, would, with the reduction made in the price of copper, be reduced under the sliding scale so long in effect in the copper mines.

"Within this year copper has sold as high as 36 cents per pound, and the market price would now be higher than it is had it not been well known for some weeks that the Government would fix the price.

"The principal copper producers throughout the country have evidenced an admirable spirit and for weeks have promptly supplied every request of the Government for copper without awaiting decision as to price and agreeing to accept the price which the board should ultimately fix. The proper departments of the Government will be asked to take over the mines and plants of any producers who fail to conform to the arrangement and price, if any such there should be."

While negotiating with the steel producers and other raw material producers the Administration proposes to press for the passage through Congress of the Pomerene bill conferring on the President power to control all raw material supplies. The measure is modelled after the coal control provision of the food law.

CAPTIVES AS PISTOL TARGETS.

Italian Lawyer Charges Prison Camp Atrocities to Austrians.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Stories of inhuman treatment of Italian prisoners by Austro-Hungarians have been brought to Rome by a prominent Italian lawyer, sent home by the Austrians with incapacitated prisoners, according to despatches received here to-day.

This man reported that captives were systematically tortured in prison camps after being used as targets for revolver practice or poisoned. A Hungarian lieutenant named Farks, who is said to have led in such atrocities, now is in Italian hands.

BRITISH GAIN IN FLANDERS; CUT MILE INTO GERMAN LINE; 8 MILE FRONT, 2,000 CAPTIVES

Germany Ignores Belgium's Fate

BERLIN, Sept 19, via London, Sept. 20.—While the text of the German reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposals will not be announced before Saturday, the Berlin press and parliamentary circles concur in the prediction that the message will not contain specific declarations concerning Belgium.

The fate of that country is calling forth excessive pan-German frothing due to recurrent rumors that the Government had definitely decided to abandon all intentions of permanent control in the occupied Belgian territory.

While these reports are said to have basis in the alleged "trial balloon" sent out by England, they equally carry earmarks of an obvious artificial inspiration for the purpose of supporting the annexationists' campaign.

Official quarters were absolutely non-communicative on the subject of the German answer outside of admitting that it will be delivered to the papal delegate at Munich to-morrow. The impression prevailing in well informed quarters is that the note will leave the subject of Belgium in abeyance. This is considered wholly in keeping with the Pope's present efforts at mediation, which, it is pointed out, do not call for the specific peace terms of any of the belligerents.

The German attitude on this point might tersely be expressed this way: Germany considers Belgium too valuable a pawn to be exposed to jeopardy through an ill timed or hasty move.

On the subject of international arbitration the German note, it is believed, will express approval of the suggestion. However, in view of the previous failure of such an international tribunal it is assumed the Pope will come forward with proposals incorporating a scheme calculated practically to serve as an institution of international arbitration.

GERMANY SOON TO BARE TERMS

Peace Plans of Central Powers Are Now Practically Completed.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 20.—The *Berliner Tageblatt* to-day, discussing the reply of the Central Powers to the peace proposals of Pope Benedict, says that the German Government, irrespective of the exchange of notes, will soon have an opportunity of making known its standpoint regarding peace.

The German press in referring to the speech made by Premier Painleve in the French Chamber of Deputies, generally regards the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine as out of the question. *Vorwaerts* declares that for Germany the Alsace-Lorraine question is non-existent. The *Lokalanzeiger* says that the German Government will in a few days issue an official declaration on its attitude toward the Belgian question.

The *Boersen Zeitung* and several other newspapers assume that Chancellor Michaelis will refer to the peace question next Thursday in the Reichstag. The Munich *Neueste Nachrichten* in an inspired Berlin telegram, declares that Germany will use Belgium as a pawn. This newspaper says: "The dominant fact is that we still hold Belgium firmly notwithstanding the enemy's enormous sacrifices if attempting to dislodge us. We are ready to restore Belgium under guarantees if our enemies also are ready to renounce their territorial and economic policy of conquest."

DRIVE ON DEMOCRACY.

German Leaders Twist Wilson's Words in Campaign.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18 (delayed).—President Wilson's references in his reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposals to the need of the democratization of Germany continue to be used, according to telegrams received here from Berlin, as the basis for steadily broadening the anti-American and anti-Reichstag campaign launched by Conservative and other annexationist forces.

The Liberals now are joining the outcry in order to break up so far as possible the association of ideas which their opponents are using against the Reichstag majority. Two prominent Radical members of the Reichstag, Conrad Haussmann and Heinrich Ernest Mueller of Meiningen, are the latest to take a stand against President Wilson.

Deputy Haussmann, who is one of the leaders of the Radical party, to-day addressed a convention of the members of the Wuerttemberg Radical party on the political situation and the policy of the Reichstag majority. At the conclusion of his speech the convention adopted a resolution approving the attitude of their representatives in the Reichstag and condemning attempts from abroad to interfere with the development of Germany's inner political affairs. The convention instructed the Wuerttemberg Radical representatives in the Reichstag, regardless of foreign interference and the transparent efforts of political opponents to make capital from the same, to persist in their course looking to a liberal development of German institutions.

Deputy Mueller always was more or less of a Chauvinist and the author of propaganda work of a strong Nationalist tendency. Consequently the vehement language in his open letter to President Wilson, in which he declares that in the German democratic camp President Wilson and his like must be regarded as the greatest enemies of democracy and the democratic development of institutions in Germany, is less noteworthy and significant than are the proceedings of the Wuerttemberg convention.

Conditions in Russia occasioned a small peace boom on German stock markets. So-called peace shares, such as shipping and colonial stocks, made gains, while munition stocks were correspondingly depressed. The movement, however, according to Berlin and Hamburg newspapers, was on a limited scope.

POPE PLANS NEW NOTE.

More Peace Proposals May Come by End of Month.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—A Rome despatch to the *Temps* says that it seems to be confirmed that Pope Benedict will send another note containing peace proposals to the belligerent Powers toward the end of the month.

The newspaper's advice adds that the note will be more specific and enter into greater details than the recent one.

Explosion Kills 34 Germans.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Thirty-four persons have been killed and twenty-four others injured as the result of an explosion in a munitions factory at Cologne, according to a telegram from Amsterdam to the Central News.

8 CENT SUGAR FOR CONSUMER

Producers Agree to Sell to Wholesalers at 7 1-4 Cents a Pound.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Beet sugar producers, in conferences with the Food Administration to-day, reached a unanimous agreement under which the stable retail price of sugar will be about eight cents a pound. They will sell to wholesalers at Eastern refining points at seven and one-quarter cents a pound, cane basis, and the retail price, it was stated, would normally be not more than three-quarters of a cent higher.

At the same time the Food Administration announced that an international committee of five had been named to arrange for the purchase and distribution of the vast quantities of sugar needed by the United States and allied countries. This committee, acting through the Food Administration under authority of President Wilson's proclamation placing the sugar industry in this country under license, will control a large proportion of the world's sugar output.

Allies Are Represented.

George M. Rolph, head of the Food Administration's sugar division; Earl D. Babst, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, and William A. Jamison of Arbuckle Brothers, are the American members of the committee. The allied nations are represented by Sir Joseph White-Todd and James V. Drake, Sr., British sugar men.

Details of the sugar distributing plan will be worked out by a Food Administration committee, including H. A. Douglass, Detroit; E. C. Howe, Denver; W. H. Hannam, San Francisco; S. H. Love, Salt Lake City; W. S. Petriken, Denver; S. W. Sinsheimer, Huntington Beach, Cal., and W. P. Turner, Detroit.

Inclusion of the big Cuban cane sugar producing interests in the allied distributing scheme will be discussed with the Food Administration to-morrow by the Cuban Minister, Dr. Manuel De Cespedes, and two Cuban sugar growers, Jose Miguel Terafa and Jose Ignacio Lezamaa.

Cuba's participation in the plan is expected, particularly in view of the Government's power to prevent importation by refusing licenses to producers not agreeing to the uniform price.

Cane Interests to Act.

American cane sugar representatives, it is believed, will take action similar to that of the beet sugar men within a week. Most cane producers already have agreed to a 7½ cent price, or its equivalent, but this is not regarded as final until the decision is unanimous. The objections of about 10 per cent. of the beet sugar men to the low price were composed at a final conference to-day.

The new sugar price will become effective in the West on October 1, when the 1917 crop reaches the refineries, and in the East about two weeks later.

The present price of beet sugar to wholesalers is about 8.4 cents a pound.

"This patriotic action on the part of the beet sugar producers of the United States," said a Food Administration statement to-day, "demonstrates conclusively the value of this industry to the country in coming forward with low prices at a time when sugar naturally would be selling at much higher levels."

U-BOATS LESS ACTIVE.

French Report Only Four Ships Sunk in Past Week.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Two French merchantment of more than 1,600 tons and two vessels of less than that tonnage were sunk by Teuton submarines or mines in the week ending September 19, according to an official statement given out to-day by the French Admiralty.

In this period 980 vessels arrived and 894 cleared at French ports. Two French ships were unsuccessfully attacked.

AMERICAN ENGINEER FORCE IN SERVICE

Regiment Takes Over Important Strategic Railways.

By the Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Sept. 20.—An American regiment of engineers has taken over an important line of French strategic railways. While they have not yet been under shell fire the Germans have attempted to bomb the trench.

The regiment is entirely under the French and is handling supplies of ammunition to French units.

Tremendous Attack East of Ypres Launched at Daybreak.

OBJECTIVES ATTAINED

Deepest Barrage Ever Used Follows Most Extensive Artillery Preparation.

TANKS AID INFANTRY

Flying Men Carrying Out Elaborate Offensive Take Great Part in Battle.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The British, resuming the great battle of Flanders, launched a tremendous attack at daybreak this morning over a front of eight miles east of Ypres, cutting into the German lines to a maximum depth of about a mile and taking 2,000 prisoners. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports to-night that all his objectives were attained. Among the positions taken are Veldhoek and the western edge of Polygon Wood. Further north Zevenkote was captured with a few guns. Correspondents at the front say this offensive gives promise of developing into the most important that this front has known.

After artillery preparation, which is characterized as the heaviest ever seen, an extraordinary barrage was thrown over the German lines, the deepest barrage, it is said, that has ever been used. In some places there were five barrages thrown out at the same time. The Germans have been kept worrying for several weeks by the intensity of the artillery fire and the Berlin reports have been commenting on it for a fortnight, predicting a new offensive, but they did not know exactly where to look for it. Even to-day's German report said that a heavy bombardment was in progress from Houthoist Wood, about five miles south of Dixmude, to the River Lys, a front of about fifteen miles.

Easy Work for British.

Owing to this thorough and highly skilful work by the big guns the British had comparatively easy going when they swarmed out of their trenches at 5:40 o'clock and dashed across the zone of death, otherwise called No Man's Land.

The Germans were dazed by the tremendous barrages, curtains of exploding shells arranged in rows, one behind another, and the British reached the first trenches with little loss, but as the barrages lifted thousands of Germans emerged from their shelters and the second and succeeding waves of British encountered the fiercest kind of hand to hand fighting.

The whole of No Man's Land is a mass of shell craters, filled with water, interspersed with tangled barbed wire and shattered trees and dotted all over with the Germans' new defence posts, what the men call "pill boxes," concrete fortlets, each housing a dozen men or more, and everywhere there were German machine guns, hundreds of them.

Farthest East Attained.

The main attack was delivered on both sides of the Ypres-Menin road, and probably the fiercest fighting was in the sector about Inverness Copse and Glencorse Wood, where many of the most important of the numerous British raids were made in the last fortnight. A little to the northeast, at the village of Veldhoek and Polygon Wood, on the line between Zonnebeke and Gheluvelt, Haig's men attained their furthest east, more than a mile from the battle line as it was yesterday.

The Reuter correspondent at British headquarters telegraphs:

"Tanks were employed in limited numbers, for the ground does not favor their use, but some of these machines were seen by the airmen moving to the assistance of the infantry, where the latter were temporarily held up.

"The flying men are taking a great part in the battle, and are carrying out a much more elaborate and coordinated offensive than on any previous occasion.

Quickness Surprises Foe.

"The first advance the British made very rapidly, the men being in light skirmishing order, and the Germans confess that they were surprised at such a quickly delivered attack. It is noteworthy that the British swept over places which have figured so frequently in communiques since the end of July as serious obstacles, such as Pommern Castle and reloubt, the Iberian blockhouse and Gallepoli.

"Schuler gallery, a long line of pill boxes, gave considerable trouble, but the dash of our men was irresistible. Our walking wounded report that every shell hole and pill box yielded its quota of anything between a dozen and thirty prisoners. Some surrendered without fiering a shot; others made stubborn resistance by fire and bomb throwing.

"As our barrage crept toward them the occupants of these defensive positions issued with fixed bayonets, manifestly in accordance with previous orders to receive the attack. But generally when they saw our infantry sweeping toward them they surrendered. The larger proportion of the prisoners are quite young and chiefly Bavarians.

"Under cover of a heavy protective barrage the work of consolidation has been strenuously progressing throughout the afternoon. Our lighter batteries have been got forward in wonderful fashion.

"The casualties are not heavy, considering the success achieved."

FIVE BARRAGES USED.

British Cannon Swept Difficult Ground Before Infantry.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Sept. 20.—The British at daybreak to-day launched a heavy offensive against the German defences about the Ypres salient along an extended front, which has its centre around Inverness copse and astride the Ypres-Menin road, a little southeast of Hooge.

It was attended by marked success, especially in the crucial sector between the Ypres-Roulers Railway and Holle-