2 KINDS OF LUXURY TAXES TO BE PAID

Many High Price Necessaries Must Help Bear Burden of War's Cost.

WILL FIX COST SCHEDULE

President Urges Assessment on Profiteers to Get Eight Billion Revenue.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Facing a deficit of more than $1,000,000,000, the special sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee tried to-day to wind up its task of figuring how that amount could be found in so-called luxury taxes. It failed. The sub-committee, which is to recommend the schedule of taxes to the full committee, decided, however, upon the general policy to be pursued.

The policy will be to divide the luxury taxes into two classes, articles which are luxuries and articles for which unnecessarily high prices are paid.

The first class will include such things as jewelry. On this class a tax will be a flat percentage of the entire retail price paid for them.

The second class will be a very broad one, including such articles as men's and women's clothing, women's hats and scores of other articles of various kinds which are necessities of life. In this class prices will be set, and at or below the price fixed no tax will be imposed when the articles are purchased. The tax will be a percentage of all the money paid for articles in this list in excess of the price designated by the committee.

Disregards Treasury List.

The subcommittee had before it the list of regulations and rates of taxation sent by the Treasury Department, but it was plainly intimated that it intended to go beyond this list in the number of things to be taxed, and also to reduce the Treasury rates considerably. For example, the Treasury suggested placing a tax on men's clothing costing more than $30. The subcommittee has placed this figure at $40.

The work of the subcommittee was somewhat hampered through lack of information on exactly how much is needed from the luxury taxes, and also because it is branching into an entirely new field in taxation in many cases. It is still trying to get an idea what various suggested taxes would return to the Treasury. Men familiar with the entire business of local department stores tried to help the committee, and did furnish them with valuable information on some points.

Will Meet Again Monday.

The full committee did not meet today, having adjourned until Monday. When the luxury taxes are finally recommended by the subcommittee and acted upon by the Ways and Means Committee the first tentative draft of the new revenue law will be about completed.

The personal income tax abatement is the only subject the committee has passed over without even a tentative agreement on a rate or combination of rates.

An effort to reach some sort of agreement on this phase of the new tax law probably will be made while the subcommittee is still at work on the luxury tax schedule.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—President Wilson has let it be known to members of the House Ways and Means Committee, which is framing the new eight billion dollar revenue bill, that he is interested in a heavy tax on war profits. The President has given careful study to the present tax system and also to the English system, which imposes a flat tax of 80 per cent. on such profits.

In his address to Congress in May the President said there was indisputable evidence of war profiteering and that it must be reached by the new revenue bill:

"Profiteering that cannot be got at by restraints of conscience," said the President, "can be got at by taxation."

BANDITS SHOOT TWO IN RUNNING FIGHT

Bag Containing $22,864 Left Behind—1 Robber Wounded.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3.—Two city policemen were shot, one perhaps fatally, and one of three payroll bandits was wounded in a gun and pistol battle at noon to-day following the theft of $22,864, the payroll of the H. J. Walker Company Airplane plant. The money was all recovered by detectives later when the bandits' car was wrecked in its flight.

Norman Walker and C. A. Carey, officials of the Walker Company, were returning to the plant with the money when they saw another automobile standing near the curb. The driver had his hands up, while two men disguised as city policemen stood at either side of the machine. As the payroll car came up to the machine one bandit ordered Carey, who was driving, to stop.

"We are searching for concealed weapons," the uniformed man explained.

After Walker turned the only revolver in the car over to one of the supposed policemen, the other struck him on the head with a club, seized the bag containing the payroll and both men leaped into a machine and drove away.

Carey followed, picking up Patrolman Perry Smith and Edgar Smith. As the pursuers drew near the fugitive car, the police and bandits opened fire.

Patrolman Perry Smith was struck in the head, arm and body by buckshot and Patrolman Edgar Smith was slightly wounded. A second machine carrying policemen joined in the chase, during which there was constant shooting by the bandits and policemen. The bandits' machine finally swerved from the roadway and went into a ditch. The robbers jumped from their wrecked car, held up the driver of a passing automobile and jumped into it. One of the bandits, who evidently had been shot, dropped at this time, but his companions dragged him into the car and fled, abandoning the money bag.

TOWN PLANNERS ARE NAMED.

Will Direct Housing Developments Here and in South.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Several New York architects, town planners and engineers have been named by the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor in connection with the housing developments on Staten Island and in Florence, Ala., Sheffield, Ala., and Tuscumbia, Ala. Following are the appointments:

Staten Island, Delano & Aldrich, architects, New York; town planner, A. F. Brinkerhoff, New York; engineer, C. S. Pollock, New York.

Florence, Sheffield and Tuscumbia, Ala., architects, Warren & Knight, Birmingham; town planner, Harold A. Caparn, New York; engineer, Julian Kendrick, Birmingham.

CHECKS WAR CONTRACT GRAFT

Board Abolishes Cost Plus Arrangement Which Permitted Fees.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Army supplies may no longer be purchased on the cost plus a percentage of profit plan under a ruling to-day of the special board of review of the General Staff, created after Department of Justice agents had revealed the extent of activities of contingent fee agents who secured Government contracts for manufacturers and jobbers.

Wherever possible, the board ruled, contracts must be made at a fixed price, but in cases where a cost plus a profit contract clearly would be favorable to the Government such a contract may be made on the basis of the cost plus a fixed compensation. Such contracts, however, must be approved by the board of review of the particular supply bureau making the purchase or by the superior board of review.

U. S. WOULD FIGHT 30 YEARS, SAYS STONE

Associated Press Chief Dined in Manchester, England.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 3.—A luncheon was given to-day by the newspapers of the north of England to Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press. Among those present were the Lord Mayors of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Sheffield, Sir Henry Myers, vice-chancellor of Manchester University, and Ross E. Holaday, the American Consul, as well as the editors of virtually all the important papers in the north of England.

Charles Prestwich Scott, editor of the Manchester *Guardian*, presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Scott, Sir Edward Russell, editor of the Liverpool *Post*; Mr. Stone and the American Consul, who responded for the American army and navy.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Stone said: "America came into the war to fight not for Britain or France or Italy, but for civilization. If we had stayed out we would have been fearful of the future of our children and our children's children."

The wild beast that had let itself loose on the world, he declared, must be restrained. To this work Americans had dedicated all that they had and would never stop, even if the war lasted thirty years, until civilization had been restored to its proper place. That was America's view and the view also of the League of Nations on the Allied side—the first League of Nations the world had ever known.

SAVE HOHENZOLLERN STATUES

Germans Send All Others to the Melting Pot.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—All the statues of the Hohenzollern family which dot the streets and parks of Berlin have, by Government decree, been preserved against the fate of being melted up into war materials.

Official despatches to-day coming from Amsterdam say the melting of statues throughout Germany is going on with the commandeering of doorknobs, bronze hinges, copper roofs anud other metals having a war utility, but that it has been "verboten" to take the statues of Frederick II. at the entrance to Unter Den Linden; the statue of William I., opposite the Imperial Palace, or any of those representing members of the Hohenzollern family.

One of the latest to be removed from its pedestal to be melted was the Berolina, representing a woman of giant proportions, patroness of the German capital. It was one of the most popular works of art in Germany.

TO CARE FOR LIBERTY BONDS.

Savings Banks Offer Free Service to Depositors.

Several savings banks in Manhattan have in operation a plan for accepting Liberty bonds for safe deposit without charge to depositors, it was stated yesterday in a communication issued from the Liberty Loan Committee offices in the Equitable Building. The generous action of the banks in question, it was pointed out by the committee, is of great interest to uncounted thousands of small investors who own Liberty coupon bonds of low denominations, but have no way of protecting their holdings from the perils of fire and burglary.

In the banks that are accepting the bonds for deposit free of charge a receipt is noted in the pass book of the depositor, who may withdraw securities on his order. As the Liberty Loan coupons fall due they are cut off and are credited to the depositor's account after the bank has collected them. Any one not a depositor in the bank need only start a savings account and thus secure the privilege of depositing his Liberty bonds.

TELEGRAPHERS UNION MAY BE RECOGNIZED

Wire Committee to Take Matter Up Next Week.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The policy of the telephone and telegraph committee with regard to union recognition and the open shop in the wire offices of the country will not be made known until next week.

President Konenkamp of the Commercial Telegraphers Union will confer with the committee next Wednesday on the discharge of men by Western Union officials in several cities for wearing union buttons. Delegations from various local unions are said to be on their way to Washington and it is regarded as likely that the committee will give them a hearing.

Meanwhile matters will be permitted to take their course. Postmaster-General Burleson will return to Washington Monday, but a decision is not likely until after the conference with President Konenkamp.

Officials here are not perturbed over strike talk. They feel that the men will not go out while they are in effect Government employees, even though there is much feeling because the officers exercising Government control have permitted President Carlton of the Western Union to continue his course in discharging men for union affiliation.

Though members of the committee are non-committal, there is little doubt in well informed circles that the decision, when made, will favor the men. If President Carlton stands in the way and insists on his present course it is probable that another man will be asked to take charge of the Western Union system and operate it for the Government.

BIG NANTUCKET WHALE CATCH.

School of 75 Netted, Following 59 a Month Ago.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 3.—The second school of blackfish to become the prize of Nantucket fishermen this season was caught in shoal water off the island to-day and driven ashore on the bathing beach.

The arrival of the young whales and subsequent slaughter furnished excitement for the entire summer colony. Blackfish steak will be on the menu of the hotels to-morrow, but there will be no bathing off the beach for some days.

There were seventy-five whales in the school, some of them 25 feet in length. A school of fifty-nine captured on July 13 was the first taken here in forty-four years.

ATKINS UNDER FIRE IN ROOSEVELT RAID

Salvation Army Man Tells Thrilling Story of Major's Sortie in Toul Sector.

HEROISM WHEN WOUNDED

Former President's Sons Loved by Their Men in Front Line Fighting.

Under normal conditions it is probably a whole lot safer to carry doughnuts than to eat them, but the job of toting the twisted sinkers right up to the front line trenches with the Big Berthas, the minnewerfers, the flammenwerfers and all the other members of the werfer family kicking up high jinks around you is something else again, and if you don't believe it you can ask Major John E. Atkins of the Salvation Army, who has just returned from France after several months of continuous service in the Toul sector with the battalion commanded by Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

Still and all the Major will probably make light of the job just as he belittled some of his other hair raising experiences when interviewed yesterday afternoon at the Salvation Army headquarters, 120 West Fourteenth street.

It was obviously and unaffectedly difficult for the thickset little man in khaki to talk about himself and he had to be urged on to the task constantly. He told of his three experiences in going over the top, his work in succoring the wounded and a few other exciting experiences much as he might have described a noonday walk on Fifth avenue. All during the recital there was a look of wonderment in his boyish blue eyes which asked as plainly as any unworded query could ask why such a fuss was being made over him when there were so many more important things to be discussed, such, for instance, as the crying need of tobacco and chocolate for his boys at the front.

Praise for Roosevelt Boys.

At one time, however, the diffident little Major waxed eloquent. That was when he was singing the praises of Major Roosevelt, Capt. Archie Roosevelt and Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, who was killed recently in an air battle.

"Col. Roosevelt certainly has a wonderful family," said the Major. "My, how those boys can fight. They are certainly upholding the traditions of their country. Those boys are brave as lions and they are worshipped by their men. I left for home before Major Theodore was wounded, but I talked to Capt. Archie in the trenches a few hours before he was wounded and I saw him in the hospital a few hours after a German shell got him. He smiled and chatted with me in a casual tone, although a surgeon told me later that the Captain was suffering intensely.

"In the barrage which sent the Captain to the hospital nineteen of his men also were wounded, and although he was enduring agony he refused to let the ambulance men move him from the trench until every one of the nineteen had been carried out."

Among Major Atkins's proudest possessions is a copy of a letter written by Major Roosevelt to the General in command of the First Division of the American Expeditionary Forces in France recommending that the Salvation Army officer be appointed a chaplain with the rank of Captain and assigned to the Major's own battalion.

Aids Wounded on Firing Line.

Major Roosevelt's letter says:

"Major Atkins has been with this command during its entire active service. He never stayed in the rear, but went forward with the companies in the front line trenches. He was with the companies repeatedly when strafing was going on. He in numerous instances cared for the wounded under fire. He does numberless services for the men, getting them papers, chocolate, &c., &c. His influence is very real with the men, and they like him and respect him. He is an ordained minister of the Gospel. If possible, would like him commissioned in grade of Captain and attached to this battalion. He would not accept a commission should it entail his transfer to some other command."

Asked if he would accept such a commission, the Major replied that he intended to consider the matter after his return to France, which will be in the near future. He had no fears of another sea trip, he said, because he is sure the German submarine commanders have not got his name or number.

Major Atkins reached France in September, 1917, and was assigned immediately to Major Roosevelt's command, then in training camp. The camp, according to the Major, was on the top of a hill which Julius Cæsar had selected as a base of operations during one of his Gallic campaigns.

"Some of Cæsar's rock lined trenches were still there intact," said the Major. "In digging some trenches of our own for sham battles we turned up some Roman coins bearing the likness of the great Imperator."

KEEL LAID JULY 4, LAUNCHING TO-DAY

Hurley Cables British Ships Will Match Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—America is determined to match the achievement of its overseas forces with the production of ships, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board said in a cablegram sent to-day to Lord Northcliffe and Sir Joseph Maclay, British Minister of Shipping.

All records in launching vessels, Mr. Hurley said, will be broken by the launching to-morrow of the 12,000-dead weight ton cargo steamship Invincible, at the Alameda, Cal., yard, twenty-four days after her keel was laid. All four Eastern fabricating yards, which are at Hog Island, Bristol, Pa., Newark and Wilmington, N. C., now are producing ships, the chairman added.

"You know so well the high spirit of American shipbuilders and their friendly rivalry to deliver tonnage," said the cablegram, "that you will be glad to learn that the Alameda (Cal.) shipyard to-morrow launches the 12,000 ton steamship Invincible, built in twenty-four working days. A Liberty job from start to finish as the keel was laid July 4, five seconds after the launching of her sister ship Defiance, built in forty working days. The Invincible will be under steam in thirty-five days. Merchant's shipyard (at Bristol) launches first hull to-day, and Hog Island first hull Monday, thus putting to production all four great Eastern fabricated shipyards. We are determined to match American military force with tonnage."

Prosecutor's Aid Joins Army.

Thomas J. Cuff, Second Assistant United States District Attorney in Brooklyn, has resigned and will enter the army. He will be sent to a training camp for officers at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. He will try for the infantry. Cuff is 28 and lives in Albertson, L. I.

SHORTAGE IN LABOR HITS COAL SUPPLY

Conservation of Workers Is Urged to Prevent Famine in Fuel.

TONNAGE IS CUT DOWN

Call of War Has Taken Many From Mines—Places Unfilled.

By M. D. EDMONDS.

ARTICLE I.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 3.—Two things—and perhaps only these two things—will save the United States from another hard coal shortage next winter. They are mild weather, as compared with last year, and the rigid conservation of the labor force now in the hard coal mines.

There has been a tremendous drain on the labor supply in the anthracite fields during the last few years, first by munition plants and now by the military draft and voluntary enlistments. For four years there has been no immigration to help make good these drains, and to-day the actual working force in the mines is 28 per cent. less than it was about four years ago, or about 144,000 men and boys, against the previous high record of about 177,000.

Yet under this heavy handicap it is pretty generally agreed by hard coal operators that it will be possible to pull through the coming winter without any real suffering for want of anthracite, always provided that there are no further calls on labor for military or munition service. All sorts of expedients have been put into effect to create and maintain increased tonnage, but it is now frankly admitted by operators that a point has been reached where the loss of every additional man hurts.

It is true that, as given out by Francis A. Lewis, County Fuel Administrator in Philadelphia 42,419 cars were shipped from the anthracite mines in the week ended July 13, as compared with 31,493 for the week ended July 6 (a week including one of the few general holidays taken by the mines), but this apparent gain is apparent only, since 41,641 cars were shipped in the week ended June 29 and 41,960 in the week ended June 15. For the week ended July 20 only 40,664 cars were shipped. The truth is that anthracite production is now about the maximum for this year and that as soon as fair weather passes a decrease may be expected.

Labor Shortage Cuts Tonnage.

In Philadelphia and other munition towns the lack of houses is a troublesome question. In Shamokin, which can be taken as a typical mining town of the lower region, there are more vacant houses than have been reported for a long time. The shifting of labor has left the coal towns wofully short, in spite of the fact that coal is the first essential of the supply line behind the army.

There is probably not one mine in the hard coal country which could not use more men to-day. Every mining company is short, though the percentages vary. For instance, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company is reported to be from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. short, while the Susquehanna Collieries Company, under which name the Hanna interests operate the big chain of mines bought last year from the Pennsylvania Railroad, is about 31 per cent. short, having roughly 9,300 hands where 13,300 are needed. The inevitable effect is seen in tonnage, which is running perhaps 14,000 tons daily, against the 18,000 or more which should be recorded.

Labor shortage varies with individual companies in different districts. The general average for the Susquehanna is 31 per cent., as given above, but in the lower, or Shamokin, district of that company's holdings the shortage is reported to be at least 40 per cent.

This is not surprising when it is noted that in Shamokin unofficial statistics say that 3,600 men in the last eighteen months or so have left the town to enter military service or to work in munition plants. As the population of town and township is about 40,000, and there could hardly be more than 12,000 to 14,000 men over 18 years in the community, this means a drain of at least a quarter of the labor. This drain continues; last month between sixty and seventy men were called out of Shamokin by the military authorities.

Plan for Conservation.

To conserve the labor supply the coal companies have taken up the question of having miners exempted from military duty, as has been the practice in Great Britain and other countries engaged in war. A general meeting of draft boards, mine representatives and an agent of Gen. Crowder was held recently at Wilkesbarre, with no other result than a general decision that it was up to the draft boards, in their own judgment, to give miners deferred classification. There are some difficulties in the way of putting this into effect, which will be pointed out later.

According to an estimate made by the Miners' Bank of Wilkesbarre, which is unusually well informed on matters of this sort, drafts and enlistments have taken away 17 per cent. of the men in the mines. About 1,000 mine workers were taken in the draft call of last June. At least 50 per cent. of the draft registrants in the hard coal counties of Carbon, Columbia, Luzerne, Lackawanna, Northumberland, Susquehanna, Dauphin and Schuylkill, the bank finds, are mine workers. In the Wyoming field, the bank estimates, 30 to 35 per cent. of the men employed in mining and shipping coal have been taken by the military forces or war industries.

Schuylkill county, where the overwhelming majority of the people are concerned in the mining of coal or in industries directly connected with its preparation and transportation, has already sent 5,600 men to the army. This is about 3 per cent. of the total population, but it is 8 per cent. of the man power, as based upon the vote cast for judges in 1915. Naturally the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which on the whole has probably not suffered so heavily as some of the others, is the chief loser by this lessening of man power in Schuylkill county.

Effect on Individual Mines.

Virtually every mine in the anthracite country could be held up as an example of how this essential labor has been taken away. Fred Caldwell, superintendent for the Reading in the Shamokin district, pointed out a handsome flagpole erected at the Burnside colliery and remarked that it was intended for the colliery service flag.

"How many stars?" he was asked.

"Seventy," was the reply.

"Out of how many employees?"

"About 670," he said.

In other words, Burnside has given more than 10 per cent. of its working force to the war.

"Well," said Edward Brennan, general manager of the Greenough Red Ash Coal Company at Marion Heights and possibly the most widely known man in the coal country to-day, "we can beat that record, I think."

And the Greenough, which lies on a mountain top near Mount Carmel, did beat it, for Mr. Brennan's books showed that out of 100 hands employed there seventy-two, or more than 14 per cent., have answered the call to the colors.

St. Edward's Roman Catholic Church, in Shamokin, flies a service flag with 103 stars. St. Stanislaus's Roman Catholic Church, the chief Polish parish of that community, displays 209 stars, and the flag is said not to be up to date. When it is remembered that in addition to the churches named and in addition to all the Protestant bodies there are five more Catholic parishes in Shamokin, some idea can be gained of the burden imposed upon the mines.

In the Lehigh field the labor situation is described as critical. According to estimates made in Hazleton, the Lehigh Valley mines are getting along with about 75 per cent. of the normal supply of men. At that, the Lehigh Valley Company is not so badly off, for the total loss of men in the Hazleton neighborhood is given as 30 per cent. and at the mines of the G. B. Markle Company it is estimated that almost half of the workers have gone.

All Transportation Men Taken.

At the Honeybrook mine the June draft call included all of the transportation men—drivers and others responsible for the handling of coal after the miner cuts it. Thirty-six men left Hazleton last month under the latest draft call, the Lehigh Valley mines supplying six and the Markle mines four. There is a big shell plant in Hazleton, the old Jeanesville pump works having been converted into a factory to supply the American Army. This plant employs several thousand workers, but it has drawn very lightly from the local labor supply, save that it has taken hundreds of girls from the surrounding country. Most of the men, it is said, have been brought in from other towns, particularly towns in New England.

It must be understood that it is not only the draft which is taking the men. There are continuous and insistent appeals to the miners to enlist voluntarily. In the course of a tour, which included Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre and Scranton, to say nothing of the intermediate villages, the one thing which arrested the eye was the calls for men to volunteer. Appeals are being made for recruits by the army, by the navy, by the marines and by the Polish Legion.

At the Reading station in Shamokin there are five separate posters calling for volunteers, and they can be found at odd places throughout the town, but in no instance is there any evidence of an appeal, governmental or otherwise, which might aid in getting men for the mines or in speeding up production. At the Lehigh Valley station in Hazleton there is posted an appeal for military volunteers, with a list of recruiting stations appended, and virtually every town mentioned is a mining town or a munitions town. It is understood that an appeal has been made to Washington to restrict recruiting of volunteers in the mining country, but the posters were still in commission late in July.

Whatever the faults of the miner may be, he is no coward, and the call to battle has had a strong appeal in the coal country ever since the civil war. Were the Government to tell him explicitly to cut coal as a military duty he would probably stick to his job, but the only official calls he has received are in the direction of taking him away from his job. Thus Lackawanna county has provided 861 volunteers for the navy since war was declared. This includes only those men who have enlisted in Scranton, and takes no account of men who may have gone into the service at the navy yards or in other cities. In the first ten days of July Scranton, Shamokin and Wilkesbarre supplied fifty-three volunteers for the army.

SUFFS PREPARE FOR DRIVE.

Plan Mammoth Open Meeting at Washington Tuesday.

Local women leaders in the long fight for national equal suffrage began to strap up their suitcases as early as yesterday to take part in the country wide onslaught of the army of suffragists who will charge upon Washington today and to-morrow to take part in what the suffs believe will be the last national suffrage demonstration in America.

On Tuesday, in Washington, the women will hold a mammoth open air meeting in front of the statues of Rochambeau and Lafayette in Lafayette Square, just opposite the White House grounds, in an effort to obtain assurance that the Senate's refusal to pass the suffrage amendment before recess will not be continued after Congress reconvenes.

U-BOAT LOOTS CRAFT IN BAY OF FUNDY

Holds Up British Schooner and Sets Fire to Her After Seizing Stores.

EASTPORT, Me., Aug. 3.—The first successful foray of a German submarine in Canadian waters was reported here today. Capt. Charles E. Dagwell of the British lumber schooner Dornfontein and his crew of eight men landed in their small boat on the Grand Manan Island in the Bay of Fundy at 6:30 A. M. today and reported that their vessel had been held up, looted and set on fire by a U-boat twenty-five miles southwest of Brier Island at 11:35 o'clock yesterday morning.

The submarine apparently was watching for bigger game. She was in a position commanding shipping from the Canadian ports of Yarmouth, N. S., and St. John, N. B., and was only a comparatively short distance outside American territorial waters.

News of the raid was quickly reported to the Navy Department at Washington by Lieut. T. P. Harrison, commanding the Machias, and the patrol fleet on this easternmost tip of the United States became immediately active. During the afternoon an American patrol boat took Capt. Dagwell and his men from Grand Manan to St. John, N. B. Only scant details of the attack on the schooner were permitted to sift through the American and British censorships.

According to Capt. Dagwell the commander of the U-boat told him he had been on this coast six months and would be here until October. The submersible appeared to Capt. Dagwell to be 275 feet in length. She carried two guns and had a crew of 75.

A majority of the crew crowded up on the submersible's deck, Capt. Dagwell said, to witness the robbing of his ship's stores. The Dornfontein was stocked with provisions for a voyage to South African ports and the prize was much to the liking of the Germans, who cheered as boat load after boat load of goods was transferred to the raider. Not only did the Germans take provisions, but they helped themselves to the clothing which the British sailors were forced to leave behind in obedience to the curt order of the commander of the submersible to get into their boats without delay.

They were allowed to take with them only the clothes they stood in. The U-boat wasted neither torpedo nor bomb on the schooner. Her only shot was the customary one fired across the ship's bow to bring her to. The submarine came to the surface a short distance from the schooner, having apparently watched her approach through the periscope.

She halted the vessel with a warning shot, sent a small boat aboard, and after ordering Capt. Dagwell and his men to get into their large sailing dory proceeded systematically to loot the helpless craft. Whether the German decided it would be hopeless to try to sink the schooner by bombs owing to the buoyant nature of her cargo of lumber or whether he was economizing on his ammunition is not known. But the torch was resorted to as the means of destruction.

Fires were started on various parts of the vessel, and to-day, twenty-four hours after the Dornfontein was attacked, a smudge of smoke from her hulk was visible from Grand Manan Island, indicating that she was still afloat.

The Dornfontein was on her maiden voyage. She was of 1,000 tons dead weight and was launched six weeks ago at St. John, N. B., the first ship to be sent down the ways at the plant of the Marine Construction Company.

CROWDER CALLS ON 29 STATES.

He Asks Them and District to Supply 6,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Twenty-nine States and the District of Columbia were called on to-day by Provost Marshal General Crowder to supply 6,000 white registrants qualified for limited military training. They will entrain August 5 for the Syracuse, N. Y., recruiting camp.

New York is to furnish 1,600 men, New Jersey 300 and Connecticut 150.

BIG CITY HOTELS FOOD VIOLATORS

Continued from First Page.

least two in Washington. The cases were vigorously pushed by Charles P. Robinson, counsel for the Federal Food Board, and as vigorously defended by counsel for all the hotel corporations.

Overstocked With Sugar.

It is understood that the Federal Food Board was satisfied by the testimony that the Greeley Square Hotel Company had in its possession for use at the Hotels McAlpin and Claridge and the Savarin and Fifth Avenue restaurants a total of 145,000 pounds of sugar, or a five months' supply. Under the regulations hotels, as a rule, can have only a sixty days' supply, while a licensee doing a manufacturing business is entitled to a thirty days' supply.

It is said that the St. Regis had 13,500 pounds of sugar, or a three months' supply; the Plaza 11,800 pounds, or a three months' supply, and the Imperial had about 5,800 pounds, or a four and a half months' supply.

The sugar stocks of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, operated by the Greeley Square Hotel Company, were originally included in the investigation of the Food Administration officials, but the charge that the Waldorf had an over supply of sugar was eliminated.

Adjudication of the case against the Greeley Square Hotel Company was set forth in the following official memorandum of the Federal Food Board, signed by John Mitchell and Arthur Williams:

"The decision of the Federal Food Board is that the candy manufacturing license shall be suspended. The raw brown sugar in question has already been disposed of at considerable loss. The management further contributes the sum of $10,000 to be equally divided between the Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association's war funds. The decision of the Federal Food Board has been approved by the Food Administration at Washington."

The Waldorf Not Included.

It was declared on behalf of the board that extreme care was taken in each case in order that no injustice might be done the proprietors of such prominent public hostelries.

In the case of the Greeley Square Hotel Company the Bureau of Enforcement of the Food Administration to which an appeal from the original findings of the Federal Food Board was taken, filed the following summary:

"Complaint against the Greeley Square Hotel Company of New York, owners and managers of the following hotels and restaurants—Hotel McAlpin, Savarin Restaurant, Hotel Claridge, Fifth Avenue Restaurant and Hotel Waldorf-Astoria:

"The Waldorf-Astoria has been acquired recently, had its own supply of sugar, and does not enter into the matter. The McAlpin Hotel has manufactured candy for the outside trade, its product having been for the most part supplied to the army.

"While we find that there has been a violation in the form of excess holdings of sugar, we are satisfied that the management did not realize that this was the case.

"Their holdings of white sugar, while occasionally slightly in excess, was not sufficient to attract serious attention. Their excess was in the form of raw brown sugar, of which they bought in November a very considerable quantity. The primary purpose of this brown sugar purchase was to enable them to supply the needs of their employees; their secondary purpose being to utilize it so far as possible in case of emergency. But as a matter of fact it was possible for them to use this brown sugar only for special purposes and in small quantities for the hotels and restaurants. Under these conditions their failure to appreciate that the brown sugar was part of the country's sugar supply, to be dealt with on substantially the same principles as white sugar, is easily understandable.

Violation Not Deliberate.

"It is not a case of deliberate violation. On the contrary, we are satisfied that if the situation had been realized, it would have been promptly corrected. The management has been ready to operate with the Food Administration at all times. It was one of the leaders in the adoption of the no wheat pledge. It has complied with all conservation requests, and its patriotic zeal and leadership has been manifested in many other directions and is beyond question.

"Under these conditions, we might possibly be justified in placing the case on file, but the necessities of discipline make it impracticable in many cases to rest our conclusions on analysis of mental attitude or motive. Particularly in cases involving concerns of prominence their leadership involved with all its other obligations the obligation to accept cheerfully appropriate penalties when mistakes have been made."

L. M. Boomer of the Greeley Square Hotel Company issued last night the following statement, which was made public by Augustin McNally, publicity director of the Federal Food Board:

"Every one knows that I have been in hearty sympathy with the policies of the Food Administration and am anxious to support its aims by all means in my power. It appears the Food Administration are of the opinion that we made a mistake in purchasing raw sugar for our employees supply department last fall and that that purchase violated a regulation. I did not think that such was the case. Nevertheless I cheerfully accept the decision of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Williams, Food Administrators of the State and city and I am glad to have the public know that this is the attitude of the hotels I represent.

"We believe in food administration, its regulations and enforcement. We unconsciously violated a regulation and are glad by the contribution we have made to the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. to reaffirm the sincerity of our support of the Food Administration and its policies."

Imperial Admits Overage.

Otto Stack, manager of the Imperial, said: "We were wrong in having so much sugar, but we thought by giving an exact report stating that we were over, the Food Administration would tell us what to do with the overage instead of that they said we shouldn't have been over and imposed a penalty."

The Greeley Square Hotel Company was represented in the hotly contested proceedings by its counsel, William C. Breed. Ex-President William H. Taft is chief counsel for the corporation and is a member of its board of directors. It is admitted that Mr. Taft had no part in the proceedings and was not aware of the nature of the case.

The officers and directors of the company, according to the official directories are Charles A. S. Pratt, president; T. Coleman du Pont, vice-president; Benjamin B. McAlpin, treasurer; directors, Charles A. B. Pratt, C. W. McAlpin, Benjamin B. McAlpin, T. Coleman du Pont, Charles P. Taft, William H. Taft, L. L. Dunham, D. H. McAlpin, L. M. Boomer. The company is capitalized at $6,600,000.

The directors and officers of the St. Regis Hotel Company, which is capitalized at $2,000,000, are: Rudolph M. Haan, president; Joseph Haan, secretary, and William V. Toffey.

The suspension of the baking and pastry license of the St. Regis and Plaza for thirty days means a serious upsetting of the baking forces of these hotels. It is said that either hotel pays at least $12,000 a month to the employees of its baking departments.

Pastor Is Shipyard Inspector.

The Rev. William Martin, rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church at the Boulevard and Fulton avenue, Jersey City, is employed during his vacation as an inspector at the Federal Shipyards on the Hackensack. He has a son in Class 4A of the draft.

Over The Top

And At The Germans—Nuxated Iron Helps Give Men The Strength, Power and Courage

Ass't Judge Advocate General, Richard R. Kenney, Former U. S. Senator, Says That With The Sustaining Tonic of Nuxated Iron He Has Had No Occasion To Weaken Under The Most Strenuous Army Duties.

Possessed of a vim and energy that might well be the envy of many a younger man, Ex. United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, at nearly three score years of age, today holds the rank of Major and Assistant Judge Advocate General in the United States Army, and is one of the most determined in the fight to whip the Germans. While the sudden change from the quiet life of a citizen prior to the outbreak of the war to the severity of army life might work a disastrous hardship on some man who had passed the half century mark, it was not so with Major Kenney. He realized that the supreme tests of war demanded great strength, power and endurance. As a means to this end in his own case he began taking Nuxated Iron with the result that instead of growing weaker under the strain of army service, as many older men often are afraid they will, Major Kenney says he enjoyed a decided increase in vigor and endurance and that with the sustaining tonic of Nuxated Iron he has had no occasion to weaken under the most strenuous army duties.

General Horatio Gates Gibson, U. S. A. (Retired) who entered the City of Mexico in the War of 1847 with General Winfield Scott, says he feels that every soldier who goes to the front should take Nuxated Iron. General David Stuart Gordon, U. S. A. (Retired), noted Indian Fighter and hero of the Battle of Gettysburg, says: "Despite my own advanced age, Nuxated Iron has made me fit and ready for another campaign and if my country needs me, I stand ready to go." General John L. Clem, U. S. A. (Retired), the Drummer Boy of Shiloh, who was Sergeant in the U. S. Army at 12 years of age, says that Nuxated Iron is the one and ever reliable tonic—that he obtained most surprising results from its use in two weeks' time.

Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.), New York, and the Westchester County Hospital, says: "What every soldier most needs is tremendous 'stay-there' strength, power and endurance with nerves of steel and blood of iron. To help produce this result there is nothing in my experience which I have found so valuable as organic iron—Nuxated Iron. I have taken Nuxated Iron myself and prescribed it for my patients, and I can truthfully say that it excels any preparation I have ever used for building up delicate, nervous, run-down folks and increasing the red blood corpuscles, thereby enriching and fortifying the blood against the ravages of disease. Contrary to general opinion, lack of iron in the blood does not necessarily mean you do not have enough blood, but it means your blood is not of the right kind.

If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. Numbers of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while have increased their strength and endurance in two weeks' time while taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been going on for months without getting benefit from anything.

Manufacturers' Note: Nuxated Iron, which is prescribed and recommended above, is not a secret remedy but one which is well known to druggists everywhere. Unlike the other inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black nor upset the stomach. The manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser or they will refund the money. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

SPECIAL TO PHYSICIANS: Doctor, when you wish to prescribe a true tonic, strength and blood builder, one that helps put vim and renewed energy into the veins of the weak, infirm, run-down and aged—try Nuxated Iron. If you have been using the old forms of metallic iron, without success; if you have had patients complaining of discolored teeth, upset stomachs, hardened, tied up secretions, etc., from the use of metallic iron, again we suggest, try Nuxated Iron. It is highly endorsed by such physicians as Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly Physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.) New York and the Westchester County Hospital; Dr. A. J. Newman, late Police Surgeon of the City of Chicago and former House Surgeon, Jefferson Park Hospital, Chicago; Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author, and others. In most cases physicians direct the use of two five-grain tablets three times per day after meals. Nuxated Iron will be furnished by any druggist on an absolute guarantee of success or money refunded.

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