

MAYOR OF CHICAGO DEFIES ORDERS OF GOVERNOR LOWDEN

Furnishes Police Protection for Public Meeting of Pacifists.

STATE EXECUTIVE SENDS TROOPS TO PREVENT IT

Guardsmen, Rushed From Capital, Arrive After Delegates Have Adjourned.

ORGANIZATION PERFECTED.

Conscription and Sending of Troops to France Denounced by Speakers.

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, September 2.—After being driven from three States, the People's Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace perfected a formal organization at a public meeting in Chicago today.

The session was held under protection of the police, acting on orders from Mayor William Hale Thompson, which were in defiance of Governor Frank C. Lowden. Four companies of national guardsmen, rushed from the State capital on a special train to prevent the meeting, arrived after it had adjourned, its purpose accomplished.

The clash in authority between Mayor Thompson and Governor Lowden came as the result of the action of the police in breaking up the pacifists yesterday on orders from the Governor. When the Mayor, who was at his summer home, at Lake Forest, heard of it, he declared that the Governor had exceeded his authority, and immediately instructed Chief of Police Schuetter to permit the meeting, and to give the delegates every protection.

PATROLMEN ON GUARD TO SUPPRESS DISORDER.

The delegates gathered shortly after noon at the West Side Auditorium, in the heart of a cosmopolitan quarter. Patrolmen were on guard inside and outside the building to suppress any disorder. Near-by streets were utterly deserted as the delegates took their places, and were called to order by Seymour Stedman, former Socialist candidate for Governor of Illinois, as temporary chairman.

In the meantime, Governor Lowden had been notified of the defiance of his orders, and immediately called Adjutant-General Dickson, of Illinois, into conference. It was found that as most of the Illinois national guardsmen had been federalized, the Governor had no troops at his disposal in the Chicago district. An effort was made to reach Major-General Carter, commander of the Central Department, to obtain his permission to use Federal troops, but he could not be found in time.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The pacifists appointed a national executive committee, as follows:
Seymour Stedman, of Chicago; J. D. Works, former United States Senator, of Los Angeles; James H. Maurer, of Pittsburgh, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; Professor Scott Nearing, of Toledo; Jacob P. Anken, of New York; Morris Hillquit, New York; Professor H. W. L. Dana, Columbia University; M. Tooby, of Toledo; Mrs. W. I. Thomas, of Chicago, national secretary of the Woman's Peace Party; George Roewen, of Boston; Frank Stevens, of Arden, Del.; Lella Faye Secor, of New York; Rebecca Shelly, of New York; Elizabeth Freeman, of New York, and Dr. H. W. Watz, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Later committees were appointed on American liberties, economic conditions, revolutions and peace terms. Rabbi J. L. Magnes, of New York, then delivered an address, in which he said:

"Through free discussion the people might, while helping democracy throughout the world, develop rather than restrict our democracy here at home. Is it worthy of a democracy that citizens holding divergent views be driven from place to place to find opportunity for discussion?"

MORE MISERY THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE BUNKER HILL

W. E. Mason, Congressman at large from Illinois, the next speaker, declared there was more misery in the country today than at any time since Bunker Hill. "But no worse thing ever happened in the history of the United States," he said, "than is happening now when people like you are branded as criminals and denied the right of free assembly."

Record of Congress During Last Month

WASHINGTON, September 2.—Last month Congress passed the following important bills:

- Appointing a food dictator.
- Taking a census of the nation's food supply.
- Authorizing the President to direct priority in shipments.
- Increasing the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine members.
- Appropriating \$27,000,000 for river and harbor work.
- The Senate also:
- Adopted a constitutional amendment submitting the question of national prohibition to the States.
- Began consideration of the \$2,500,000,000 war revenue bill, which will be voted upon this week.
- Passed a resolution authorizing diplomatic negotiations looking toward drafting alien slackers.
- The House:
- Resumed regular sessions in order to take up the \$11,500,000,000 bond bill, which was reported Saturday.
- Received from the Commerce Committee the bill insuring the lives of American fighting men.

THREE BIG WAR MEASURES IN CONGRESS THIS WEEK

Two Financial Bills, Calling for Total of \$14,538,945,460, Largest Ever Introduced.

NO HOLIDAY ON LABOR DAY

Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Measure Contemplates Revolutionizing Entire System of Compensating Nation's Armed Defenders.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, September 2.—Congress works this week on three great war measures—the \$11,538,945,460 war bond and certificate, the \$3,000,000,000 revenue, and the \$176,000,000 soldiers' and sailors' insurance bills. The revenue bill may be sent to conference by the Senate before Saturday night, by which time the other measures will have been passed by the House. Republicans of the House will oppose a few minor features of the bond bill and seek to amend it so as to provide for a war expenditures board, and the optional insurance feature of the insurance measure will be subjected to attack, but both probably will pass.

The war profits provision of the revenue bill, levying a total of \$1,286,000,000, is generally expected to stand, although the high-tax Senators will continue their fight. The two financial bills are the largest of the kind ever introduced, and the insurance bill contemplates revolutionizing the entire system of compensating a nation's armed defenders and their dependents.

WAR PROFITS SECTION BEFORE SENATE TO-DAY

Disregarding the Labor Day holiday, the Senate will continue to work tomorrow on the war profits section of the revenue bill. The House adjourned yesterday, and Tuesday for consideration of the bond bill. Both houses will adjourn until Tuesday to march with President Wilson in the parade of District of Columbia men drafted for the new army.

Other important contests to be decided before passage of the tax bill are promised over the consumption taxes on sugar, coffee, tea and cocoa, aggregating \$36,000,000, which many Senators believe will be eliminated; and proposed sugar "drawback" repeal, the freight and parcel post tax provisions, and the McKellar substitute, providing increased postal rates on second-class publications.

BLAME PLACED ON GERMANY

Government's Contention of Violation of International Law Upheld by Bar Association Committee.

(By Associated Press.)
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., September 2.—The contention of the Federal government that Germany has violated international law in its method of warfare is upheld by a report of the committee on international law of the American Bar Association, which will be presented at the annual session opening here on Tuesday.

GOING TO WASHINGTON

Coal Operators Hope to Convince Administrator Garfield That Prices Are Too Low.

(By Associated Press.)
KNOXVILLE, TENN., September 2.—A committee of about 100 coal operators from East Tennessee and Kentucky coal mining districts will leave Tuesday next for Washington. These operators will have data as to the cost of production of coal in this district, which will be presented to Coal Administrator Garfield. It is claimed the prices fixed by President Wilson are too low for the district, these figures ranging from \$1.70 to \$2.65.

MUST END POLICY OF BLOOD AND IRON

Equal Justice, Says President, Which Is Heart of Democracy, Shall Rule in Its Stead.

WRITES LETTER TO GOMPERS

Approves Conference at Minneapolis Which Will Undertake to Suppress Disloyalty.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, September 2.—Hearty approval of the conference of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, to be held at Minneapolis next Tuesday, and the task it will undertake of suppressing disloyalty, has been given by President Wilson in a letter to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and chairman of the alliance.

The letter, made public here today, denounces those who seek to ignore America's grievance against Germany and insist "that a nation whose citizens have been foully murdered under their own flag; whose neighbors have been invited to join in making conquest of its territory, and whose patience in pressing the claims of justice and humanity has been met with the most shameful policy of truculence and treachery, does not know its own mind, and has no comprehensible reason for defending itself."

"While our soldiers and sailors are doing their manful work to hold back reaction in its most brutal and aggressive form," the President wrote, "we must oppose at home the organized and individual efforts of those dangerous elements who hide disloyalty behind a screen of specious and evasive phrases."

MUST OPPOSE EFFORTS OF DANGEROUS ELEMENTS

The letter follows:
"My dear Mr. Gompers:
"I am sure that you understand that my inability to accept the invitation to address the Minneapolis conference of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy is due only to official necessity, and not in any degree to lack of appreciation of the importance of the occasion. The cause you and your fellow-patriots uphold is one with which we are defending with arms. While our soldiers and sailors are doing their manful work to hold back reaction in its most brutal and aggressive form, we must oppose at home the organized and individual efforts of those dangerous elements who hide disloyalty behind a screen of specious and evasive phrases."

"I have read with real pride the names of the men and women who are to take part in the Minneapolis conference. Not one but has a record of devoted service to fundamental democracy; not one, but has fought the long, hard fight for equal justice, braving every bitterness that the humblest life might know a larger measure of happiness."

"With all my heart I want them to feel that their devotion to country is in no wise a betrayal of principle, and that in serving America to-day they are serving their cause no less faithfully than in the past. I myself have had sympathy with the workers of the United States; for the tendency of war is toward reaction, and too often military necessities have been made an excuse for the destruction of laboriously erected industrial and social standards. These fears, happily, have proved to be baseless. With quickened sympathies and appreciation, our people have not only held every inch of ground that has been won by years of struggle, but have added to the gains of the twentieth century along every line of human betterment. Questions of wages and hours of labor and industrial readjustment have found a solution which gives to the toiler a new dignity and a new sense of social and economic security. I beg you to feel that my support has not been lacking, and that the government has not failed at any point in granting every just request advanced by you and your associates in the name of the American worker."

BATTLE LINE STRETCHES TO EVERY HOUSE AND SHOP

"No one who is not blind can fail to see that this battle line of democracy for America stretches to-day from the fields of Flanders to every house and workshop where men are toiling, upward striving men and women are counting the treasures of right and justice and liberty, which are being threatened, by our present enemies."

"It has not been a matter of surprise to me that the leaders in certain groups have sought to ignore our grievances against the German people. Their insistence that a nation whose rights have been grossly violated, whose citizens have been foully murdered under their own flag, whose neighbors have been invited to join in making conquest of its territory, whose patience in pressing the claims of justice and humanity has been met with the most shameful policy of truculence and treachery, their insistence that a nation so outraged does not know its own mind, that it has no comprehensible reason for defending itself, or for joining with all its might in maintaining a free future for itself and its ideals, is of a piece with their deafness to the oft-repeated statement of our national purposes."

"Is it, perhaps, that these forces of antagonism have not yet learned to love the voice of that America we love and serve? It may well be that those among us who stand ready to forward the plans of aggression breed in secret do not understand the language of democracy when it proclaims—
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TRAVEL BY BOAT TO BALTIMORE.

YORK RIVER LINE. Luxurious steamers, with Richmond, Va., as their base, will more than double. Fares \$5.00 round-trip, one way.

RAILROADS READY FOR GIGANTIC TASK

Prepare for Biggest Traffic Movement, in Handling of Troops, in Their History.

HARRISON DESCRIBES WORK

Only Closest Co-Operation Between Lines and Government Makes Achievement Possible.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, September 2.—"The railroads to-day are ready for the biggest traffic movement that railroading has ever seen anywhere."

This was the statement made today by Fairfax C. Harrison, president of the Southern Railway and chairman of the executive committee of the American Railway Association's special committee on national defense.

A description of the work the railroads have done in preparation for their gigantic task of September was authorized.

In the space of approximately one week the railroads will be called on to move a national army of 67,500 men, national guardsmen numbering 320,000; an unannounced number of regulars going to the seaboard for embarkation for France; supplies of all kinds for all three groups; most of the grain crop; part of the cotton crop, steel and coal for the greatest shipbuilding program any country has ever attempted, and their regular normal traffic.

ANTICIPATE EVERY WISH OF GOVERNMENT

When it is recalled that in years preceding the war the railroads made a great annual fuss over car shortages in moving the grain and cotton crops, the magnitude of their task can be appreciated. They have prepared themselves for it by anticipating every wish of the government, and by organizing their greatest executives into a compact working arm of the administration service. A staff of more than 150 of the best railroad men have been in Washington for months, giving most of their time to the problem.

The committee includes such men, besides Mr. Harrison, as Howard Elliott, of the New Haven; H. H. Holden, of the Burlington; Samuel Bea, of the Pennsylvania; Julius Kruttschnitt, of the Southern Pacific; Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore and Ohio; L. F. Loree, of the Delaware and Hudson, and Edgar B. Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Co-operating with the committee for the War Department has been Lieutenant-Colonel Cavanaugh E. Baker, of the quartermaster corps. The committee have used as a working basis for their preparations his estimates of needed equipment.

One field army of 80,000 men, he told the railroad men, required 6,299 railroad cars, made up into 338 trains. The 1,000,000 men of the national army and National Guard to be moved within the next thirty days, therefore, will require no less than 775,625 cars and 45,750 engines. These cars and these engines, the committee states, will be ready when needed.

MOVEMENTS WILL CALL FOR 1,000,000 CARS

Add this million men, the number of regulars to be moved, with the supplementary and unexpected movements of various units, and it can readily be seen 1,000,000 cars probably will be used before the iron movements of the early fall are completed.

The building of the National Guard Camps required the use of no less than 64,000 freight cars, and the erection of national army cantonments, and aviation stations took more than 60,000, making a total of 126,000 freight cars taken out of regular traffic. The fact that all these were devoted to army purposes with no railroad hitch of any kind, makes Mr. Harrison's committee confident the movement of troops can be accomplished with no great difficulty.

ROADS SEND CARS TO OTHER LINES

Only the closest co-operation between the various railroads has made present achievements possible.

An instance of this co-operation is seen in the universal agreement of the roads to send their cars to other lines. More than 20,000 cars were gathered up over the country recently and sent to the Middle West, South and Southwest to move grain and lumber.

More than 5,000 were sent to help Southern roads move melons and vegetables. A total of about 100,000 were thus taken, regardless of ownership, and sent to relieve various shortages.

British Navy Gives Up All Idea of an Attack on Base at Helgoland

Administration in Receipt of Complete Description of Its Impregnable Defenses.

Germans in Air Raid on Coast of England

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, September 2.—A German air raid on the coast of England to-night was announced by the official bureau. Bombs were dropped on the airplanes crossed East Kent. The text of the statement reads: "Hostile airplanes crossed the East Kent coast at 11:15 o'clock to-night. They flew seawards a few minutes later. A few bombs were dropped. The casualties are believed to be small."

BLUES GIVE BRILLIANT PARADE AND REVIEW

First Squadron, Virginia Cavalry, Bids Formal Farewell to Richmond People.

LEAVE FOR CAMP WEDNESDAY

Led by Major E. W. Bowles, Squadron Is Reviewed by Colonel Jannicky, of Forty-Seventh New York Regiment on Guard Here.

The Richmond Light Infantry Blues, transformed into the First Squadron, First Virginia Cavalry, bade a formal farewell to the city at a mounted dress parade and review at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The site selected for the farewell, with a sentiment truly historic, was in the field overlooked by the statue of A. P. Hill, the general who gave his life in 1862 for Virginia and for the Confederacy. And one could not but wonder if the general, whose body was brought from Hollywood and is buried beneath the statue, could hear the strains of the bands, the piercing commands of the bugles and the thunder of the hoofs as again the flower of the youth of Richmond paraded and charged over the turf, preparatory to leaving to fight for their country.

GREAT CRUPP CANNON

AT REGULAR INTERVALS

"Great Krupp cannon have been posted at regular intervals on the floors of a building. There is tier upon tier of cannon, from a height of about 100 feet to the top of the island, and on the three sides from which the attack would come.

COLONEL AT CAMP MILLS

Accepts Invitation From Old "Fighting Sixty-Ninth" to Visit Their Training Quarters.

CAMP MILLS, MINEOLA, L. I., September 2.—Colonel Jannicky, of the "Fighting Sixty-Ninth," visited the camp with Mrs. Roosevelt, on whose site he had his first military training.

MARINES SEEK NEGROES

Serious Race Rioting Narrowly Averted in Washington, Following Fight Between Soldiers and Blacks.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—Serious race rioting was narrowly averted in Washington early today, when several hundred marines marched into the southwest part of the city seeking negroes who had cut up two soldiers in a fight.

PASSENGERS RESCUED

Five Hundred Taken Off French Steamer Natal, Which Sunk in Collision.

PARIS, August 31 (delayed).—Five hundred passengers were rescued from the French steamer Natal, which was sunk in a collision with another steamer five miles from Marseilles on Thursday evening. The Natal, of 4,012 tons, owned by the Messageries Maritimes, had just left Marseilles when the accident occurred. Tugs and steamers responded quickly to calls for help, and the passengers and the crew were brought to Marseilles during the night.

GERMANS KNOCK AT GATES OF RIGA ON THREE SIDES

Russians Apparently Unable to Withstand Their Advance.

BIG BATTLE IN PROGRESS IN REGION OF MITAU

Capture of Port of Great Strategic Value, but Petrograd Not Placed in Jeopardy.

SLAVS AGAIN FACING ENEMY

Cadorna's Forces, on Italian Front, Extend Their Gains in Several Sections.

(By Associated Press.)
The Germans are knocking virtually at the gates of Riga, and with the Russians apparently unable to withstand their advance.

The great port and arsenal on the Baltic and the head of the railway line running to Petrograd is beset on three sides by the enemy—on the west in the Lake Babit region, on the southwest near Mitau, and on the southeast along the eastern bank of the Dvina River, a scant fifteen miles distant from the city.

After a heavy bombardment won the Uxkull bridgehead, famed as the scene of many sanguinary encounters, and crossed the Dvina River. Thence they shaped their course northward along the waterway toward Riga, with the Russians counterattacking, but unable to hold them.

Some twenty miles southwest of Riga, along the railway line running from Mitau to the seaport, the Germans have begun a new offensive. Here a big battle is in progress, but in whose favor it is going has not yet been made evident by the Russian and German official communications. Neither is anything contained in them concerning the operations near Lake Babit, where the Germans were last reported standing, about twelve miles west of Riga.

PREPARATIONS MADE IN JOINT RAIDS LAST WEEK

Preparation evidently was made last week in raids by airplanes of warships and military works in the Gulf of Riga, and by the maneuvers of German torpedo-boat destroyers, submarines and mine-sweeping trawlers in adjacent waters for the new offensive against Riga.

While the capture of Riga would be of great strategic value to the Germans in controlling the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, at the head of which stands Petrograd, it would not necessarily place the capital in jeopardy, for it lies overland 300 miles, as the crow flies, from Riga, and 360 miles by rail.

In Southern Moldavia, the Russians, fighting near Fokshani in conjunction with the Roumanians, evidently have ceased their desertions and again are facing the enemy. Here, according to Berlin, they have delivered heavy counterattacks against Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces. Near Braila, southwest of Galatz, on the Danube, the Germans were repelled in an attack on the Russian positions.

TELL AUSTRIAN PEOPLE OF ITALIAN VICTORY

On the Italian front, General Cadorna's forces have extended their gains on the Brestovizza plateau and east of Gorizia, and have taken additional prisoners and war stores from the Austrians. Five Italian airplanes have flown from the Italian front over Vienna and dropped pamphlets calling the Austrian people to the victory of the Italians from Tomino to the sea.

In Belgium, the British big guns are continuing to bombard violently the German positions, evidently preparing the way for another smash at Crown Prince Rupprecht's front. Near Havrincourt, the Germans, in a sharp attack, pushed back the British, but later left the German center in a counterattack.

Heavy artillery duels also are in progress along the Aisne, in Champagne and in the Verdun sector, but the infantry has remained very inactive.

GERMANS SUCCESSFULLY REPELLING COUNTERATTACKS

PETROGRAD, September 2.—German troops have crossed the Dvina southeast of Riga, and are advancing in a northerly direction, successfully repelling counterattacks, the War Office announced to-day. A German offensive also has been opened in the northern sector of the Russian front in the region of Mitau, southwest of Riga.

ACTIVITIES INCREASING ON NORTHERN FRONT

(By Associated Press.)
BERLIN, September 2 (via London, September 2).—German military activities are increasing along the northern Russian front, and successful enterprises have been carried out by German forces in the region southeast of Riga, the army headquarters announced to-day. Northwest of Fokshani, on the Roumanian front, a Russo-Roumanian counterattack was repulsed.

ADDITIONAL ITALIAN WON BY ITALIAN FORCES

(By Associated Press.)
ROME, September 2.—Italian troops yesterday extended the position they occupied on Thursday and Friday last in the Brestovizza Valley and on the Carso, the War Office announced to-day. Additional prisoners and much war material, including nine machine guns and

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