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GERMANY'S REGRET NOT SATISFACTORY

Argentine Government Awaits Formal Note Before Closing Luxemburg Incident.

GETS VERBAL ASSURANCES

Berlin, in Communication to Sweden, Repents for Disagreeable Issues Raised.

[By Associated Press.] BUENOS AIRES, September 17.—Dr. Luis B. Molina, the Argentine minister in Berlin, is waiting for the Argentine Foreign Office to make the formal note to the German government before closing the Luxemburg incident.

Foreign Minister Pueyrredon, after reading Dr. Molina's cablegram, announced that he declined to accept the assurance of Baron von Dem Bussche-Hiddendhausen as a satisfactory settlement of the Luxemburg incident, because it was merely the verbal statement of an under-secretary. The Argentine Foreign Office is waiting for a formal note from the German government before closing the incident.

NOT ORDERED TO EXPLAIN SITUATION TO GERMANY

The report from Berlin that Dr. Molina, the Argentine minister to Germany, had explained to the German government that the handing of passports by Argentina to Count von Luxemburg, the German minister, was a personal matter and did not signify a rupture of relations, was classed as of doubtful accuracy by Foreign Minister Pueyrredon to-day. It was true that a rupture had not been created by handing Count von Luxemburg his passports, the Foreign Minister stated, but Dr. Molina's instructions did not provide for any explanation of the situation to Germany.

The Foreign Minister reiterated today that there will be a rupture of relations with Germany if the latter's explanation of the Luxemburg incident is not absolutely satisfactory. He refused to enter into the proposed secret session set for to-day to consider the matter, as he prefers to make all explanations at a public session later in the week.

Since being handed his passports, Count von Luxemburg, it was stated, has been circulating the statement that the idea of sinking Argentine ships "with-out leaving a trace" was suggested to him by the Foreign minister of Argentina as a means of preventing complications. This statement was characterized by Foreign Minister Pueyrredon as the "greatest, most shameful barbed lie" in his official experience.

ORDERED NOT TO REVEAL CONTENTS OF CODE MESSAGES

[By Associated Press.] LONDON, September 17.—Germany has sent a note to Sweden, according to the correspondent at Stockholm of the Central News Agency, highly regretting the disagreeable issues raised on account of Sweden transmitting telegrams to Germany.

Germany says she is obliged to the Swedish government for transmitting the messages, but regrets that her representatives in Argentina should have sent the telegrams in the phraseology they did.

The Nya Dagligt Allenda, of Stockholm, which printed the announcement that Germany had sent the note to Sweden, says the German government has instructed all its representatives in foreign governments to refuse to accede to any attempt which may be made to force them to reveal to the Swedish government the contents of code messages which they may submit to it.

WHEREABOUTS OF CRONHOLM IS UNKNOWN IN SWEDEN

[By Associated Press.] STOCKHOLM, September 17.—The present whereabouts of Folke Cronholm, the former Swedish charge at Mexico City, mentioned in the correspondence recently given out in Washington as having been employed by the German minister to Mexico to convey the information to the Berlin Foreign Office, is unknown to the Swedish Foreign Office.

He was placed on the unattached list upon his recall from Mexico last December, and was given no other post. The reasons for the recall are not specified, but the tone of the newspaper statements concerning it intimates that his retirement was not without cause, although the government, it is stated, has no knowledge of the suggestion that a German decoration should be given him for his services or that this should be conferred secretly.

The conservative newspapers maintain that the date of the recall and the circumstances of it are sufficient to absolve the present government from any responsibility for his acts or attitude. The press otherwise devotes little comment to his case.

The latest Swedish communique, relating to the differences between the Swedish and American versions of the circumstances attending the forward-

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Former Billings' Yacht Vanadis Sunk at Sea

[By Associated Press.] NEW YORK, September 17.—News of the sinking of the yacht Vanadis, 10.0 miles east of Sydney, Cape Breton, five days ago as the result of explosions in her oil tanks reached here to-night on the arrival by rail from Halifax of sixty-four members of the crew.

There was no loss of life in the disaster, and only one man was injured. He is in the hospital in Halifax suffering from burns.

The Union, once the Vanadis, and one of the most palatial of the American seagoing yachts, was owned until recently by C. K. G. Billings. At the time of her destruction she was the property of the Russian provisional government.

According to one of the officers of the yacht, the first explosion occurred in the middle of the night, and it was with difficulty that the crew was able to take to the small boats, owing to the rapid spread of the flames. One sailor was trapped inside the hold, but his companions rescued him.

When the sailors were about 100 yards from the yacht another and greater explosion occurred, and the yacht became enveloped in flames and settled and sank. The men in the boats suffered great hardships from cold and lack of food until they were picked up by a British patrol boat.

The men of headquarters will go to France with the staff of the division, which will proceed the troops, and act as messengers, drive motor cars and motorcycles, and be on constant duty with General Cronkite and the other officers.

As yet no permanent noncommissioned officers have been selected in the headquarters troop, but the following Richmond men are serving as temporary corporals: John S. Carlton, of 309 West Franklin Street; Phillip E. Straus, 2616 Monument Avenue; Samuel Dorset, of 3102 Hanover Avenue; Nile P. Hemphill, 165 North Harrison, and Job Stuart Hinchman, of 415 North Twenty-fifth Street. If these men make good, they will retain their present ranks.

When the additional men are added to the troop, about ten sergeants will be named, many of whom it is believed will be Richmond boys. At present four sergeants from the regular army are in charge of the troop: Harry H. D'Arcus, top sergeant; Charles G. Faust, Benjamin Yate and James Kelly, Captain Davidson, of Richmond, commands the headquarters troop.

The Jewish members of the command have been given leave for the observance of their New Year, which is today. General Cronkite has announced that leave will also be granted for the holidays coming during next week.

PROVIDING MORE FUNDS FOR WAR DEPARTMENT

Many Amendments, Increasing Sums Proposed in Original Urgent Deficiency Bill, Approved.

FINAL VOTE IS NOT REACHED

Additional Obligations of \$100,000,000 for Ordnance and Supplies Authorized—Conferees on War Tax Measure Slow Down in Work.

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, September 17.—The House to-day failed to reach a final vote on the \$7,000,000,000 urgent deficiency bill, consideration of sections providing additional funds for the War Department consuming practically the entire day. Many amendments increasing the sums proposed in the original bill were approved.

The Secretary of War was authorized to incur obligations aggregating \$100,000,000 for ordnance and ordnance supplies, in addition to appropriations made or pending, but the proposed \$2,000,000 for an ordnance proving ground at Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay, was eliminated.

Increases in the measure agreed to included: ordnance stores and supplies, from \$75,000,000 to \$73,520,000; small arms target practice, from \$2,000,000 to \$13,000,000; and automatic machine guns, from \$129,277,000 to \$225,277,000, with an increase in an additional authorization for such rifles from \$50,000,000 to \$118,020,000.

An appropriation of \$676,213,000 for mountain, field and siege cannon was increased to \$855,100,000, and that for ammunition for such cannon was raised from \$700,000,000 to \$777,152,750.

Appropriations of \$16,750,000 for armored motor cars, with authority to contract for \$5,700,000 more, and of \$700,000 for submarine mines, also were approved.

HOUSE CONFEREES STAND FOR MAIL RATE INCREASES

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, September 17.—Progress of the conference on the war tax bill slowed down to-day, as the more important disputes were approached. House conferees stood out strongly for retention of second-class mail rate increases, and the Senate members apparently were disposed to accept some provision for a postage increase. As a compromise, the conferees considered the so-called Hardwick plan, endorsed by the Post-Office Department, to increase rates on advertising portions only of newspapers and periodicals.

Although more rigid secrecy than ever was imposed on the deliberations, it was reliably stated that the conferees have definitely agreed to eliminate the House provisions for a general 10 per cent tariff increase and to strike out the House section, estimated to raise \$6,000,000 from inheritances.

A compromise on the war profits dispute, the most important in the bill, was said to be approaching, with the Senate conferees disposed to yield their preparatory plan profits and except the House excess profits with extensions. The Senate conferees were reported to favor an 8 per cent exemption with a surtax plan based on actual corporate capital invested, subject to further conferences over the definition of "capital."

Most of the discussion to-day centered about the second-class mail rates. First Assistant Postmaster-General Koons testifying for several hours. The House conferees recognized that adoption of the McKeller amendment, which would establish a first zone of 300 miles at 1 cent a pound, with higher rates beyond, was hopeless, and began casting about for compromise proposals. Efforts to agree upon a plan to distinguish the rates on reading and advertising matter were in progress to-night at adjournment.

BELL TO GO TO FRANCE

Reported That He Soon Will Be Relieved of Command of Fort Logan.

[By Associated Press.] HOUSTON, TEX., September 17.—General George Bell, Jr., it was announced to-day, is soon to be relieved of the command at Fort Logan and proceed to France for service. His successor has not yet been named.

RICHMOND BOYS FIRST TO FRANCE

Assigned to Headquarters' Troop Which Will Accompany Division Staff as Messengers.

DEPOT BRIGADE IS FORMED

Will Remain at Camp Lee and Supply Depleted Divisions With Well-Trained Men.

[From a Staff Correspondent.] CAMP LEE, VA., September 17.—On the arrival of the second increment of National Army men at Camp Lee Wednesday, the headquarters detachment, to which the majority of the Richmond boys now at the camp were assigned, will be increased to 107 men. All of these will be mounted, the horses being expected some time this week.

The men in the headquarters troop, as they will be known, realize that they will not be allowed to remain unless they make a good record, and they have entered into their duties with determination.

The men of headquarters will go to France with the staff of the division, which will proceed the troops, and act as messengers, drive motor cars and motorcycles, and be on constant duty with General Cronkite and the other officers.

As yet no permanent noncommissioned officers have been selected in the headquarters troop, but the following Richmond men are serving as temporary corporals: John S. Carlton, of 309 West Franklin Street; Phillip E. Straus, 2616 Monument Avenue; Samuel Dorset, of 3102 Hanover Avenue; Nile P. Hemphill, 165 North Harrison, and Job Stuart Hinchman, of 415 North Twenty-fifth Street. If these men make good, they will retain their present ranks.

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OFFICERS PREPARE FOR RECEPTION OF MOPE MEN

With the first quota of National Army men well under training and practically all paper work incident to their arrival on the way, officers at Camp Lee have turned their attention to the second quota of 40 per cent which will begin arriving at the cantonment Wednesday. In addition to the system for handling the men which Colonel Webron, chief of staff, put into operation at the camp, officers have made elaborate arrangements for caring for them from the time of their arrival at Richmond to the moment they enter Camp Lee.

It is estimated that about 17,000 men will be sent to the cantonment on the second quota. These will begin arriving Wednesday morning and, according to the present schedule, will all be in the camp within five days. The local boards have been notified by the Adjutant-General of the State to send 5 per cent of their total daily in order that there will not be a congestion at the cantonment. This will spread the arrival of the men over five days, making about 3,400 being received each day.

Officers will meet trains in Richmond, and all men coming to the cantonment through that city will be given a light luncheon, arrangements having been made with station restaurants. Each man will be given a pint of coffee, four sandwiches and a slice of pie. At Petersburg all trains will be met, and the men will be taken directly to the cantonment, where they will be checked, identified, registered and assigned to their barracks.

The plan used for handling the first quota, that of having stations at the cantonment for each State—West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Virginia—will be carried out. Squads of officers will be detailed on this work, and will dispose of each quota as it comes in. It has been arranged to have two squads of officers, one of which will be on duty all night to receive any men that may arrive during that time.

OFFICERS OF NEGRO TROOPS MOVED TO DEPOT BRIGADE

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Sturges is seeing to it that the barracks are put in shape for the men. Ranges for the kitchens are being installed, cots moved in and the bedding issued. There is a sufficient amount of every piece of equipment needed by the men, and there will be no delays in furnishing them. They will, of course, be given first their mess kits, and as rapidly as they can be fitted with uniforms, these will be issued.

Because there will be no negroes on the quota arriving Wednesday, the officers of the First Provisional Regiment, which will be composed entirely of negroes, have been transferred to the depot brigade, where it is thought they will remain until the colored troops arrive.

The depot brigade will be composed of nine battalions of four companies each. All of these men are to be taken from those obtained through the selective service act. These men will be constantly under training, but will not accompany the Eightieth Division when it moves to France. As the ranks of the division are depleted, however, they will be filled from the depot brigade, which will, in turn, continue to draw new men from the increments sent to the cantonment. The officers of the brigade will always remain at Camp Lee. Brigadier-General Herman Hall, who was temporarily in charge

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MORATORIUM BILL MAY BE PRESSED

Administration Urged to Use Entire Influence for Early Enactment of Measure.

FRAMED IN CROWDER'S OFFICE

Would Safeguard All Civil and Property Rights of Men in Military Service.

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, September 17.—Legislation to protect the civil and property rights of soldiers, in effect a moratorium for the duration of the war in behalf of men who are serving their country on the firing line, may be placed upon the administration's program for this session of Congress as a necessary element of the raising of a citizen army.

The "soldiers' and sailors' civil rights bill," to carry out this purpose, already has been introduced in both houses, having been framed in the office of Judge-Advocate-General Crowder. Secretary Baker, it was learned to-day, has under consideration recommendations that the entire weight of administration influence be brought to bear to obtain early enactment of the measure.

To save soldiers and sailors from all kinds of legal injustice during their absence from home, the measure would enjoin the carrying out of certain civil court actions until after the close of the war and establish as a legal excuse for failure to carry certain contracts the fact that a man is in the military service.

It is proposed that creditors' suits against officers or men may be held up and judgment by default denied, the framers of the bill recognizing that a man in the army or navy would have no opportunity to make his defense in person or to arrange for its proper hearing through counsel.

If such a judgment rested against a man at the time of his enlistment, the bill would prevent its execution through the sale of his property during his absence. It would set aside the statute of limitations, so that a debt owed to a soldier might not be outlawed in his absence; it would prevent the eviction of his family while he was away if they failed to pay the rent; it would protect him against the ordinary results of defaulted payments on business mortgages and keep him from being sold out in his absence; it would insure any rights he might have to public lands, although his services at the front had prevented him from completing the legal acquisition of the property.

Another element of protection the bill would accord to the fighting man would be as to his life insurance, which could not lapse through failure to make any payment. His property also would be protected from sale for taxes, and in every other way which the legal experts of the War Department have been able to devise to all rights and interests of men in the military service would be safeguarded.

WATER SUPPLY GUARDED

Men Seen prowling in Swamps About Pumping Station Close to Camp Wadsworth.

[By Associated Press.] SPARTANBURG, S. C., September 17.—Fears that attempts will be made to poison the water supply for Camp Wadsworth were expressed to-night. On three nights in the last week men were seen prowling in swamps about the pumping station. The strangers fled when guards threatened to fire. They fled through the swamps.

The chief danger is that poison might be introduced into the sluices through which water reaches the pump. Chief Engineer Hinchey said to-night: "When the first nocturnal visits were reported we feared attempts to dynamite the machinery, which could not be replaced for weeks. Investigation disclosed that poison atrocities might be expected."

"To-day we placed electric light clusters at every vulnerable point. Deadly chemicals would not be stopped by our filters. They would accompany the water direct to the mess kitchens in camp."

TAKE NO FOODS FROM HOMES

Untraceable Rumor Given Official, and Explicit Denial by Department of Agriculture.

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, September 17.—The untraceable rumor that the government intends to take canned and dried foods from homes persists, and has spread to such an extent that the Department of Agriculture to-day placed an explicit and official denial in the hands of every county agent and representative with instructions to give it widest publicity.

The government never has contemplated commandeering foods from homes in any sense, and the persistence of the rumor leads officials to believe its basis probably may be found in propaganda to hinder food conservation, and thereby continue high prices.

WEALTHY FARMER KILLED

Body of Jerome W. Hall Found Beside Road Short Distance Outside of Princeton, W. Va.

[By Associated Press.] PRINCETON, W. VA., September 17.—Jerome W. Hall, a wealthy farmer of Mercer County, was killed near here to-night. His body was found beside a road a short distance outside Princeton. There was no clue to the slayer, the authorities said. The sum of \$232 which Hall had on his person was missing when the body was discovered.

BRITISH IN RAID ON ENEMY SHIPPING

Strike Effective Blow Against German Naval Base on Belgian Coast.

FAIRLY QUIET IN WAR ZONES

Italians Successfully Repulse Four Determined Attacks by Austrians.

British seaplanes struck an effective blow against Germany's naval base on the Belgian coast Saturday. The Admiralty announced to-day. The raiders dropped bombs promiscuously upon a fleet of Teuton destroyers and trawlers. One large destroyer was hit amidships, and one, probably two, of a group of four trawlers was sunk," the statement says. On the same night British and German seaplanes clashed on patrol cruises. One of the German machines was shot down in flames. Shortly after German aircraft was "bagged."

No spectacular operation on a large scale is reported in the official communications from belligerent capitals. On the Bainsizza Plateau, northeast of Gorizia, the Italians have repulsed successfully four determined attacks made by the Austro-Hungarian forces. In repelling the enemy efforts, General Cadorna's men captured seventy-three prisoners. Increased artillery activity is reported from the Carnia sector of the Austro-Italian front, which lies northwest of the Isonzo fighting zone.

Field Marshal Haig's campaign of attrition during the breathing spells between major operations continues. In raids at three points between Arras and St. Quentin, the British entered the German trenches, inflicted casualties and destroyed trench mortar emplacements and ammunition dumps. The artillery arm is active all along the western front, and in Flanders, Berlin reports, the drum has increased to one of violent intensity. French positions in the forest of Apremont have been attacked by the Germans who succeeded in entering a few elements from which, however, they were quickly thrown out by the defenders.

ONE DESTROYER HIT, ONE TRAWLER SUNK

[By Associated Press.] LONDON, September 17.—British naval seaplanes on Saturday dropped bombs on German destroyers and trawlers along the Belgian coast between Ostend and Blankenberghe, near Zebrugge, hitting one destroyer and sinking at least one trawler. An official statement issued by the Admiralty to-day says:

"Naval aircraft made a bombing raid Saturday on enemy shipping between Blankenberghe and Ostend. Bombs were dropped on destroyers and trawlers, or drifters. One large destroyer was hit amidships, and one, probably two, of a group of four trawlers was sunk."

"In the evening, during a late patrol, one of our seaplanes was attacked by two seaplanes, which were engaged by our escorting airplanes, and one was shot down in flames, the other being chased towards some enemy destroyers."

"About 10 A. M. yesterday our patrol engaged a formation of enemy aircraft, destroying one and probably two."

FOUR AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED BY ITALIANS

[By Associated Press.] ROME, September 17.—Austro-Hungarian troops attempted successive counterattacks, attempted Saturday night to reconquer the ground they had lost on Friday to the Italians on the Bainsizza plateau. General Cadorna reports that all the assaults were repulsed. The statement reads:

"In the Trentino, in Giudicaria Valley, enemy parties attempting to approach our advanced posts were dispersed with rifle fire."

"In Carnia, great activity of the enemy artillery provoked brisk reaction by our artillery in the upper Butand Fella Valley. On the Bainsizza plateau Saturday night the enemy attempted with four successive counterattacks to reconquer the ground he had lost the day before. He was completely repulsed by the defenders, who captured seventy-three prisoners, including two officers."

SUCCESSFUL ALLIED RAIDS ON GERMAN TRENCHES

[By Associated Press.] LONDON, September 17.—Troops of English and Scottish regiments made successful raids last night on the German trenches in the Arras and Somme regions of the battle front in France. Many Germans were killed in their dugouts, and prisoners were taken. The statement issued to-day by the British War Office says:

"During the night successful raids were carried out by English and Scottish regiments against the German positions southeast of Gavrelle, east of Ephehy, and in the neighborhood of Arras-Douai railway. Several prisoners were taken and two machine guns were captured."

"Many of the enemy were killed in his dugouts. Dumps and trench mortar emplacements were destroyed with explosives."

"The hostile artillery showed some activity during the night east of Ypres."

GERMAN ATTACK FAILS AFTER LIVELY BATTLE

[By Associated Press.] PARIS, September 17.—German forces last night attacked the French positions in Apremont forest, in the Ardennes. The official statement issued to-day by the French War Office says the attack failed after a lively battle. There was a violent artillery duel west of Craonna and Messiges.

Would Not Draft All Sons of One Family

[By Associated Press.] NEW YORK, September 17.—Legislation which will prevent all the sons of one family being drafted into the army under the selective service law will be urged upon the government by the district appeal board of New York City. This step was decided upon to-day after a motion to that effect had been made by George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney-General, a member of the board.

The question came up on the appeal of Thomas W. Ferrell, who asked exemption on the ground of a dependent widowed mother. It was shown that the family possesses about \$1,000,000, and that the son has been looking after the estate. Two of his brothers are volunteer soldiers in the army, and another younger brother was rejected for physical disability.

Justice Edgar M. Cullen, chairman of the committee reporting on the appeal, said that the young man's plea could not be granted because the mother is not actually dependent on him, and he was certified for service.

"Here two brothers have volunteered and gone forward to fight for their country," Justice Cullen said. "If the fatalities are as great in our army as they have been in the case of European nations, this family will be called upon to make too great a sacrifice. The country has no right to make such a call upon any one family."

PACIFIC COAST STRIKES HALT GOVERNMENT WORK

About 12 Per Cent of Ship Construction Being Held Up by Labor Troubles in West.

HURLEY MAY GO TO CALIFORNIA

Department of Labor, Called On for Assistance, Assigns William Blackmon, Experienced Conciliator, to Job of Trying to Settle Trouble.

[By Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, September 17.—Strikes in Pacific Coast shipyards holding government contracts have assumed such serious proportions that Chairman Hurley, of the Federal Shipping Board, announced late to-day that he was considering going to San Francisco this week in an attempt to settle the trouble.

Strikes at Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other places on the Pacific Coast now are holding up about 12 per cent of the government ship construction.

Officials of the board conferred to-day with representatives of Seattle yards and union leaders regarding an agreement under which workers would be given higher pay with the government paying a proportion of the increase. Working out of details now awaits the arrival here, probably on Wednesday, of officials of a Seattle yard which already has granted the highest wage scale demanded by the workers, and who will explain the operation of the system.

The Shipping Board to-day called on the Department of Labor for assistance in settling the strikes, and William Blackmon, an experienced conciliator, was assigned to the work. He may accompany Mr. Hurley, who said he would go to the coast only if the San Francisco strike did not appear near settlement by the latter part of the week.

Reports reached the board to-day that the San Francisco strike was prompted nearly by an erroneous impression on the part of union leaders that the high wage scale granted by a Seattle shipbuilding company had been agreed to by all and ratified by the government.

MARINES LAND AT DOCKS OF UNION IRON WORKS

[By Associated Press.] SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—A company of United States marines was landed this evening at the Union Iron Works docks, where 7,000 men went on strike to-day. It is reported another company has been ordered from Mare Island to the plant, and that the government will take similar action to protect the shipbuilding plants at other bay points.

Strike riots and disorders in which fifteen persons received injuries and thirty rioters were created, continued throughout the day following the outbreak of 28,000 iron workers and shipbuilders which brought work to a standstill on more than \$150,000,000 of naval and merchant vessels construction for the government. The strike is characterized as the most extensive in the history of the Pacific Coast.

Full details of the strike and the demands of the twenty-five unions involved for higher wages have been reported to Washington. The employers have placed the issue squarely up to the Federal officials, closing down their plants and making no attempt to operate while they await government action.

The strikers, most of them skilled mechanics, started quitting work at 9 o'clock this morning, when the 10,000 iron workers in the Oakland and San Francisco yards laid down their tools. The strike spread rapidly until every shipyard in the bay district was closed down, and more than 100 factories, machine shops, automobile concerns and other plants were affected.

Late this afternoon it was reported 150 men of Halle and Scott will join the strike to-morrow. The company is engaged on contracts for the making of airplanes for the government.

Fifteen separate riots took place during the day, and as many similar disturbances, in which street cars were

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ASTONISHING DATA FOUND IN PAPERS OF GASTON MEANS

Gives Information About Munition Plants in Fourteen States.

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS MENTIONED

Indications of Business Dealings With Von Papen, German Attache, Revealed.

MONEY AFFAIRS OF MRS. KING

Mother of Dead Woman Gets Order Restraining Means From Disposing of Her Property.

[By Associated Press.] NEW YORK, September 17.—Federal authorities to-night received from District Attorney Swann astonishing data found among the papers of Gaston B. Means, confidential business adviser of Mrs. Maude A. King, who was killed at Concord, N. C., on August 23, 1916.

The papers include documents and memoranda giving information about manufacturing plants of munitions of war located in fourteen States east of the Mississippi River. The main facts about each, with daily output of each are given. Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling declared it would be unwise to disclose the names of the sites mentioned, but gave the list by States as follows:

Seven plants in Connecticut, five in Ohio, four in New Jersey, four in Vermont, three in Massachusetts, three in Rhode Island, two in New York, two in Maryland, two in Georgia, and one each in Michigan, Delaware, Wisconsin, Kentucky and Virginia. Names mentioned in the memoranda, according to Mr. Dooling, included those of several United States Senators and Representatives.

The assistant prosecutor further admitted that they were investigating the connections of Mr. Means with various addresses in the district of Manhattan not far from the Federal building, where German activities were pronounced. He said:

"These might have been active agents in the work of not helping the allies." MEANS HAS DEALING WITH CAPTAIN VON PAPEN

It was admitted that investigators are seeking information about the German Universal League, and "certain business which Means seems to be doing with Captain Franz von Papen, German military attaché at Washington embassy during 1915."

Interested in the district attorney's investigation of the financial affairs of the late Mrs. King centered late today in Henry Dietsch, father-in-law of Afton Means, and confidential secretary of Gaston B. Means.

Mr. Dietsch was questioned for five hours by Mr. Dooling. Finally an official stenographer was called in, and remained for a long time. At a recess in the questioning Mr. Dooling admitted that Mr. Dietsch would be given opportunity to read a transcript of the examination, and to sign it if he desired.

It was further reported that the Criminal Courts to-night that Mrs. Malzie Melvin, sister of Mrs. King, would appear to-morrow to be questioned by Mr. Dooling. One report stated that she arrived to-night in company with Miss Anna Dolan, a nurse who has been intimately associated with the prosecutor in the investigation of Mrs. King's affairs. Mr. Dooling said that he had no word from Miss Dolan since the latter left Concord, and had had no communication from Mrs. Melvin.

"We have evidence to-night," said Mr. Dooling, "that the typing in connection with the alleged second will of James C. King was done in the Chicago freight office of the Hamburg-American Line."