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CUBS VICTORIOUS IN FIFTH CONTEST BY 3-TO-0 COUNT

"Hippo" Vaughn Holds Boston Scoreless, Redeeming Previous Defeats.

INCIPIENT STRIKE DELAYS START OF GAME AN HOUR

Players Demand Readjustment of Distribution of Series' Proceeds.

PLAY FOR GAME'S GOOD NAME

Chicago Gives Vaughn Splendid Support, Mann and Hollocher Dividing Honors With Him.

BY W. S. FARNSWORTH.

BOSTON, September 10.—"Hippo" Vaughn hypnotized the Red Sox in the fifth game of the world's series and the Cubs triumphed, 3 to 0. All this happened after the game had been held up one hour by a threatened strike on the part of the athletes. Not being satisfied with the amount of money they are to receive, the players refused to put on their uniforms until their share had been increased.

But the oratory of Ban Johnson and Hermann won them a victory, and after fifty minutes of talking on the part of the two members of the national commission, the players' representative, Harry Hooper and Les Mann, reported that for the sake of 25,000 fans on hand they would play.

Pitted against Vaughn was Sam Jones, "the unknown quantity of the Red Sox hurling staff," but Samuel was very lucky to get away as easily as he did. But for several "breaks" the Westerners would have run up even a larger count.

Snappy defensive work by each team made the contest one of the most interesting played in the series. Time and again the tight fielding of the Red Sox inner works shut off what looked to be dead-sure rallies on the part of the opposition.

VAUGHN PROVED REAL HERO OF THE CONTEST

But it was Vaughn who carried away all the honors. He allowed but five hits, four of which were singles, the other a double, and no man reached third. In fact, onl ytwo red-hosed athletes perched on second.

In the first inning Hooper, the lead-off man, singled and was sacrificed along by Shean, but Vaughn fanned Strunk and Whiteman lifted a foul to Flack in right. Strunk started the fourth with a two-bagger, but never budged an inch further, for Whiteman popped to Merkle and McInnis hit into a two-ply killing. In that Vaughn was so good that but six locals managed to get to first.

Jones was maced for seven solid blows, including two doubles and sandwiched in a half-dozen passes.

Sam staggered safely through the first frames, but in the third the Cubs broke through his defense. After Scott had thrown both Vaughn and Flack, Hollocher paved his own road to first on transportation. Agnew called for a pitch out and pegged prettily to McInnis. Hollocher would have been caught by ten feet if he had attempted to get back, but he sized up the situation in a jiffy and tore for second.

Stuffy took the peg, wheeled for the bag and, much to his disgust, found that Mr. Hollocher had said good-by to him. By the time McInnis realized he had been crossed by the young Cub shortstop, the latter was standing on the midway cushion.

Major Les Mann came up, took a ball, then stepped into a curve, caught it before it broke and sent the pill whizzing down the left-field line for two bases, Hollocher cashing. Scott ended Paskert's ambitions by a nice stop and throw to Stuffy.

CUBS PUT CONTEST ON ICE IN EIGHTH FRAME

In the eighth the Cubs iced the affair. Flack, first up, drew a walking ticket. Hollocher, in attempting the army game of sacrificing, dropped a roller down the third-base line. It was one of those puzzling little taps that had Sailor Thomas in the air. Finally he decided to take a chance on the pill rolling foul, but the pill crossed the noble tar, and when it flickered out it was still on fair territory.

This fortunate tap shoved Flack to the keystone and brought Mann up. He tried twice to sacrifice, but on both occasions sent the ball foul down the first-base line. Then Les popped to Shean.

Paskert had two balls and two strikes on him when he broke right out with a solid welt to the score board in left that was good for a pair of sacks, Flack and Hollocher reporting. Merkle shiffed, although he did take three healthy swings.

Pick slammed a steaming grasser at Shean, who booted, although the official scorers called it a hit. Paskert tried to extend his journey too far and was nipped between third and home after a long and merry ring-around-a-posy. Shean, Agnew, Thomas and McInnis all taking a hand in the killing.

RED SOX NOT DANGEROUS AT ANY STAGE OF GAME

At no stage of the battling were the Red Sox really dangerous. In the final half of the ninth frame, the fans' hopes were aroused a trifle when young Miller batted for Jones and sent a long fly to left. But Major Mann ran up the embankment, slipped to a sitting position and caught the ball. Hooper raised a foul that Hollocher caught over near the farthest left field. When Shean tossed out a hit that Hollocher would have smothered had not Deal crossed in front of him, the fans still hoped for action, but Strunk brought them back to their normal selves by striking out.

In the very first stanza the Cubs threatened, when Flack, started on a walk, went to second on a single to center by Hollocher and was sacrificed to third by Mann. Paskert, however, tried hard to Whiteman, who made a phenomenal catch and had the ball in Scott's hands for a double play on Hollocher, who was tearing for home plate. The kid, like every other person present, never figured Whiteman could catch the pellet.

In the second Merkle opened with a hiss, went to second when McInnis made a sweet stop of Pick's wicked grounder, but Deal and Killifer were easy outs.

JONES RETIRED VISITORS IN ORDER IN FOURTH AND FIFTH

Jones retired the visitors in order in the fourth and fifth, but faced disaster again in the sixth. Hollocher started with a clean single to center, but Mann failed to Strunk. Paskert was patient and worked Jones for a free ticket to station one. Merkle belted a hard drive to left, and when Hollocher endeavored to count on the blaze he was caught at the plate by inches only. Whiteman made a fast play on the ball, and turned the ball loose with a mighty and well-directed heave. It sped into Agnew's hands on the first

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

Provost-Marshal Wants Every Flag to Float

WASHINGTON, September 10.—General Crowder to-day issued a request to editors of morning newspapers that they publish this legend on the first pages of their papers to-morrow:

"Provost-Marshal-General Crowder says: 'I want every flag flying and every band playing on registration day.'"

ASKS FOR SPECIAL ACT EXEMPTING LIBERTY BONDS

Secretary McAdoo Believes Surtaxes Should Be Removed From Portion of the Income.

NEXT LOAN WILL BE AFFECTED

Also Seeks Extension of Limit on Holdings of War Savings Certificates, and Would Have President Regulate Use of Gold.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Legislation to exempt from surtaxes a portion of the income from Liberty bonds has been recommended to Congress by Secretary McAdoo. Immediate enactment of the measure in order to stimulate the sale of the bonds of the fourth Liberty issue is urged. Secretary McAdoo saying that it materially affects the prospects of the loan.

Secretary McAdoo's letter to Chairman Kitchin, of the Ways and Means Committee, recommending this legislation was made public at the Treasury Department to-night. A draft of the desired bill was transmitted to Mr. Kitchin, with the reasons for its immediate passage, and similar copies were sent to Senator Simmons, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

The proposed bill provides that until after the expiration of the calendar year ending December 31, next, following the calendar year in which the war ends, the interest on an amount of bonds of the fourth Liberty loan, the principal of which does not exceed $30,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation, shall be exempt from the surtaxes in the revenue bill now pending in the House; the same exemption is to be applied in respect to the interest on first Liberty bonds, second Liberty bonds and third Liberty bonds in an amount not exceeding $45,000. The exemptions will be in addition to those in the second Liberty loan act.

In recommending the legislation, Secretary McAdoo calls attention to the fact that the market for Liberty bonds has been greatly depressed by reports of the imposition of heavy surtaxes, to which the interest on the bonds will be subject. He says that he believes the country owes it to the millions of purchasers of Liberty bonds to see to it that measures are taken to keep the bonds as near par as possible.

Secretary McAdoo also incorporated in the draft of the bill a number of other matters, which he asks Congress to pass immediately so that the status of the fourth Liberty bonds may be known. These are:

Extending the limit on the holdings of war savings certificates so that one person may hold $1,000 of the issue of 1915 in addition to $1,000 of the 1918 issue.

Authorizing the President to regulate or prohibit the exporting, hoarding and melting of gold.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate with foreign exchange.

Limiting the amounts of loans which national banks may make to any one borrower.

SUBMARINE USING DECOY. IS WORD FROM CAPTAIN

Vessel Damaged by Gunfire and Flying a Spanish Flag Sighted East of New York.

[By Associated Press.]

AN ATLANTIC PORT, September 10.—Warning that a German submarine operating 1,000 miles east of New York may be using a large cargo ship as a decoy was brought here to-day by the officers of an incoming British passenger liner. They reported sighting a vessel apparently of about 4,000 tons, damaged by shell fire and flying the Spanish flag. There were no signs of life aboard the freighter, and the British commander gave her a wide berth, speeding away on a zigzag course to avoid a possible torpedo attack. Passengers on the liner included W. Ferguson Massey, Premier, and Sir Joseph G. Ward, Minister of Finance of New Zealand, who are on their way home from attendance at the British colonial war conference in London.

MAIL AVIATOR FALLS

Both Gardner and His Mechanician Are Injured When Plane Drops at Hicksville, L. I.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, September 10.—Edward Gardner and his mechanician, carrying mail by airplane from Chicago to Belmont Park, fell with their machine at Hicksville, L. I., at 11 o'clock to-night. Both men were injured and taken to a hospital at Mineola.

Gardner left Cleveland at 4:47 this afternoon and at 5:51 he had reached Lockhaven, Pa. Flares were kept burning in Belmont Park to guide him to the landing.

The engine of the airplane carrying Gardner and Edward Raddle, the mechanician, "went dead" when they were at a height of 7,000 feet, but the pilot did not lose control of the machine and volplaned most of the distance to the ground. Both men were suffering from exhaustion when taken to a hospital, but their injuries are not considered dangerous.

BELIEVES U-BOAT SUNK

Captain of Steamer Declares Two Shots Were Seen to Hit and Explosion Follow.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Destruction of an enemy submarine September 3 off the Atlantic Coast by gunfire from the American steamer Frank H. Buck, was reported to the Navy Department to-day by the master of the steamer. He said that two shots were observed to hit the submersible, which sank after a "terrific explosion."

The submarine, the captain said, opened fire on the steamer at a range of 14,000 yards, but when it found after an interchange of three score shots that it was outranged by the American's guns, it tried to draw off. It was then that the ship put in the two shots which the captain believes destroyed the enemy.

Kaufman Made Assistant.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Secretary Lane has appointed Herbert Kaufman, the author and editor, a special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior.

WANTS DISCUSSION LOOKING TO PEACE

Baron Burian Thinks Face-to-Face Meeting Would End Struggle.

INVITES AN INTERCHANGE

In Address to German Journalists Austrian War Minister Seeks to Reach Allies.

[By Associated Press.]

AMSTERDAM, September 10.—An exchange of views between the central powers and the entente was tentatively suggested by Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in an address to visiting German newspaper men, according to a Vienna dispatch to-day.

"This reflection arises," said the Foreign Minister: "Isn't it a crime against humanity even to think of completely pulling down a structure which has become historical, and which certainly, here and there, needs improvement, but is only capable of improvement in order to found a paradise in future on its ruins? The defect in this, however, is that, in accordance with the destructive methods of our enemies, it can only be created with a much too great sacrifice.

"Count the past hecatombs of this war. Think of those to come, and ask whether striving to attain war aims as such a price is justifiable—war aims in which the plea of justice is put foremost—without investigating whether an understanding could not be reached by a fair application of that principle.

"It is unthinkable that even the most confident hopes of final victory could permit the enemy in the long run to avoid considering whether the most terrific exertions and sacrifices can longer be justified in order to carry through principles which are not the enemy's monopoly or to regulate the affairs of other peoples who can manage them quite as well themselves.

THINKS INVESTIGATION WOULD CHANGE VIEWS

"I believe that careful and sincere investigation would bring many on the other side to realize that they often are fighting for imaginary things. It may be an ungrateful task to want to communicate one's own perception of things to the enemy.

"The enemy group can, if it wishes, convince itself that in all suggestions of humanity and justice and of future international relations that it will encounter on the part of our group no opposition, and will be in line with our existing progressive aspirations. But at the same time it will meet our determination to continue steadfastly to stand up for our good rights.

"Our adversaries need only provide an opportunity in a calm exchange of views—some sort of direct informative discussion is thinkable which would be far from being peace negotiations—of discussing and weighing everything which to-day separates the belligerent parties, and no further fighting will, perhaps, be needed to bring them closer together.

WAR FEVER, HOWEVER, STILL SHAKING WORLD

"But I would not delude you with baseless prospects of peace at a moment when the war fever still is shaking the world. I must, however, talk to you of peace, because we all honestly want it, and because we are certain there is an ever-growing number of like-minded persons in all enemy countries.

"We desire to contribute to the best of our ability to a mutual understanding, and help to pave a way for conciliation. But so long as necessary we shall hold out in a loyal and resolute joint defense."

Baron Burian concluded by exhorting the press to co-operate in the task of cultivating this spirit, which, he said, "animated the glorious troops and helped the brave population at home to bear all sufferings and privations."

Prince von Wedel, the German ambassador to Austria-Hungary, expressed the hope that a trustful and harmonious collaboration of diplomacy and the press would succeed in promoting and re-enforcing the brilliantly proved friendship between Austria-Hungary and Germany.

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION REDUCES UNFILLED ORDERS

During Month of August Shows Unfilled Business on Books Decreased 124,759 Tons.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Speed-up work by the United States Steel Corporation has resulted in reducing unfilled orders. A statement issued to-day, as of August 31, shows unfilled orders were reduced during August by 124,759 tons. The unfilled orders on August 31 were 8,759,042, as compared with 8,883,801 on July 31, and 10,407,049 on August 31, 1917. The unfilled orders at the end of previous months of 1918 were:

January, 9,477,853; February, 9,288,453; March, 9,056,406; April, 8,741,882; May, 8,337,623, and June, 8,918,866.

ALLOWANCES CONTINUE

Missing Men's Dependents Will Not Receive Insurance Until Death Is Ascertained.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Dependents of soldiers reported "missing in action" will continue to receive government remittances for allotments and allowances, but until the men are officially reported dead no payments of voluntary insurance of government compensation will be made. So far the War Department has not certified any of the missing which include prisoners taken by the enemy and those killed whose bodies are not recovered. As to be considered dead, it was explained to-day by officials of the War Risk Insurance Bureau.

If the mother, father or any other dependent of a wounded or slain soldier lives in Germany, Austria, Turkey or Bulgaria payment is made to the alien property custodian, to be held until the end of the war, when it will be forwarded.

WILL CONSERVE TIN

National Wholesale Grocers' Association Agrees to Change Method of Packing.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Representatives of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, meeting to-day with the food administration, agreed to co-operate in the movement to conserve tin, steel and paper by changing the method of packing foodstuffs. Elimination of odd and small sizes also was suggested.

Missouri Corn Crop Less.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., September 10.—That the Missouri corn crop is less than half a normal crop is indicated in the report of the State Board of Agriculture to-day.

Advertising is a great economic force in merchandising. Richmond merchants have found that advertising in The Times-Dispatch is especially profitable.

BOYS OF EIGHTEEN NOT IN NEXT DRAFT

However, They Are Called Upon to Register for Military Service.

FILING OF EXEMPTION CLAIMS

Provost Marshal Crowder Issues Instructions to All Employers of Labor.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Eighteen-year-old boys and men thirty-seven years old and older will not be called in the next draft. They must register on September 12 with all others between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except those who have already registered and men now in the service, but they will not immediately receive questionnaires nor be immediately classified.

It is now planned that they will not be called to the colors until class 1 of the group registering between ages of thirty-two and thirty-six, inclusive, and nineteen and twenty has been exhausted. Then class 1 of the older group and the eighteen-year-old men will be called, but by that time the eighteen-year-old registrants probably will have passed nineteen years.

These facts were announced to-day by Provost-Marshal-General Crowder. The establishment of these two groups was decided on, first, to take the most effective man power available for fighting at once, and, second, to speed the operations of the draft.

With a total registration expected of over 13,000,000 men, the task before the draft boards to complete the registration and classification within the time before which men must be moving to training camps seemed well-nigh hopeless. Then the general staff was of the opinion that in the thirties the fighting power and endurance of man wanes rapidly.

On both of these grounds a separation of the new registrants into two general groups, without in any way affecting the classifications already established, seemed best.

Just what man power they will produce is not exactly estimated. The previous figures on the estimated man power expected from the registration of men from thirty-two to forty-five was 601,000, and the provost-marshal-general expects the largest part of this to be within the ages of thirty-two to thirty-six, inclusive. Boys of eighteen to twenty, inclusive, were expected to supply about 1,500,000 soldiers.

MUST MAKE CLAIMS FOR DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION

General Crowder to-day reiterated the necessity for making claims for deferred classification. The registrant may make such a claim, his employer or business associate, or the local draft board may see the necessity, or the advisory board may discover the necessity in going over the questionnaire and make the claim for him, but General Crowder points out that it is impossible for the local boards to burden themselves with the duty of searching all the questionnaires on this point.

The provost-marshal-general makes an appeal to all employers to search their forces and see just what men are essential. They "should equip themselves with full information as to what extent their employees are affected by the liability of registrants to military service; the extent to which other influences of depletion have affected it (such as volunteering and transfer of labor to war or other more highly paid industries); the degree in which other methods of supply can relieve the depletion (such as the substitution of women), and they should lay these facts before the advisory boards, so that those groups or individuals who are indispensable shall receive deferred classification."

The employer shall make affidavit supporting the claim for occupational deferred classification in any case, but General Crowder urges him to initiate the claim, should the registrant, "through mistaken chivalry," fail to do so.

EMPLOYERS TO REPRESENT NATION AND MUST ACT

"The employer," he continues, "in this situation represents the nation, and in the statutory phrase, the 'maintenance of the military establishment, or of the national interest during the emergency,' requires that some well-advised third person should look after the national interest, which the registrant himself may not have sufficiently considered. This third person is the employer, who better than any one else knows how 'necessary the registrant is to his industry.'

"The final decision in the case, which involves first the decision if the industry of employment is itself necessary, is up to the district boards."

Pursuant to this request, the railroad administration and the Shipping Board are making a survey of their forces. Regional directors of the railways have been asked by the director-general to determine the necessity of all ranks of employees and individual employees in their territory and they will see that applications for deferred classification are initiated for those so regarded. It is probable that all engineers will be so regarded and skilled mechanics in the shops and roundhouses, but in many cases other trainmen and yardmen will not be so regarded, and few clerks will be so held, except those possessing special technical knowledge, such as authorities on classifications.

SHIPPING BOARD DEMANDS DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION

Men Employed in Shipyards Are Considered Essential to Winning the War.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Deferred classification for essential employees of government-owned and merchant hipyards will be asked of district boards by the Shipping Board, officials of the board said to-night. In the case, however, of privately operated yards, engaged in the construction of ships for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, deferred classification claims must be made by employers or the men themselves.

Virtually all shipyard workers are regarded as essential, it was stated. It is expected that the operation of the new draft will cause some confusion in the yards and slightly retard the shipbuilding program, owing to the unwillingness of many employees to claim deferred classification.

SPAIN GETS NEW NOTE

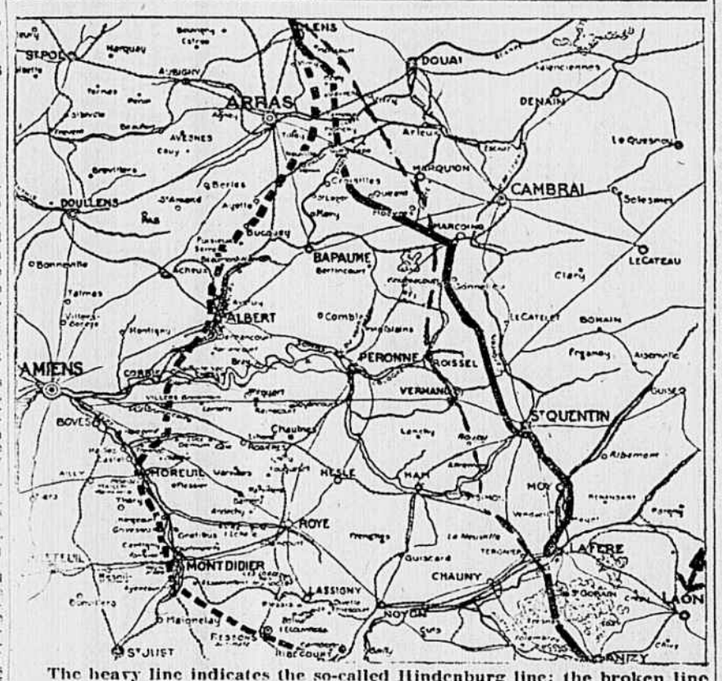
German Prince Declares British Submarines Sunk Carasa and Ataz-Mendi, and Not Prussians.

[By Associated Press.]

PARIS, September 10.—Germany has handed a new note to the Spanish government on the submarine question, according to a Madrid dispatch to the Echo de Paris. The position taken in this note, presented by Prince von Ratibor, the German Ambassador at Madrid, the message states, is that British submarines were in reality responsible for the torpedoing of the Carsa and the Ataz-Mendi, the Spanish steamer recently sunk by submarines.

TORRENTIAL RAINS DRENCH WAR ZONE

Where Allies Are Approaching St. Quentin



The heavy line indicates the so-called Hindenburg line; the broken line near it the positions held by the allies; and the broken line at the extreme left the farthest advance of the Germans last spring. Laon now appears to be the objective of French forces, and is considered the keystone of the entire German defensive system.

TURKEY RUSHES FORCE TO BULGARIAN BORDER

Trouble Is Reported Brewing Over Division of Territorial Spoils of War.

MAY FORECAST OPEN CONFLICT

Revolutionary Spirit Is Rife in Both Army and Among Civilian Population When Bulgars Demand Serbia and Part of Austria.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Information reached here to-day from a source usually reliable that Turkey has sent a large force to the border of Bulgaria, where trouble is brewing over division of territorial spoils of war between these two allies of Germany and Austro-Hungary.

The possibility of open conflict between Turkey and Bulgaria is watched here with great interest, and is known to be causing serious misgivings at Berlin.

The revolutionary spirit is rife in the Bulgarian army and among the civilian population, according to reports. The Bulgarians want more territory, and are said to be determined to secure all of Serbia and even a portion of Austria. They already have secured a strip off Northern Turkey, including one-half of the city of Adrianople.

Another cause for dissension is the fact that when Bulgaria was awarded the Dobrudja in the Roumanian peace treaty dictated by Germany, Turkey demanded the cession of that portion of its northern territory that had previously been given Bulgaria as a reward for entering the war on the side of the central powers.

The recent resignation of Premier Radoslav, of Bulgaria, is said to have been caused by his inability to secure more territory and his unwillingness to betray the central powers. The new Premier, Malinoff, is believed here to be a figurehead who will accept the dictation of Germany, but the army and the populace are not satisfied with the situation.

PROHIBITION RIDER REMAINS WHEN COMMITTEE REPORTS

Senator Sheppard Also Gives Assurance There Is No Opposition to Wine Clause.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Wartime prohibition moved a step nearer to-day, when the House Agricultural Committee decided to report favorably the food production bill, including the amendment added by the Senate, making prohibition effective July 1, 1919.

Senate amendments to appropriation items in the bill were disapproved by the committee. Prohibition leaders in Congress expect the House to follow the committee's recommendation, and send the measure to conference with no issue on the "dry rider."

Senator Sheppard, of Texas, said later there would be no opposition to the amendment permitting importation of wines until May 1.

TWELVE DIE IN WRECK

Eighteen Others Are Injured When Burlington Train Crashes Into Work Train.

[By Associated Press.]

ALLIANCE, NEB., September 10.—Twelve people were killed and eighteen injured when Burlington train No. 43, westbond, was wrecked seven miles from here this afternoon. The passenger ran head-on into a work train, telescoping the first two cars of the passenger train. All of the dead and injured were in the second coach.

CHRISTIANS ARE MURDERED

French Lazarist Priest Is Among Victims in Recent Turkish Atrocities.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—According to an official dispatch from France to-day, news has been received in Paris from Teheran, Persia, confirming reports of the murder of Christians by the Turks. Among the victims were Father Sontag, a French Lazarist priest, and several other priests.

Schauer With Shipyard.

DULUTH, MINN., September 10.—Rube Schauer, former New York National League pitcher, has been signed by the Globe Shipyard team.

LONGWORTH FAVORS TAX ON HOME NECESSITIES

Coffee, Sugar and Tea Expected to Bring In Revenue Lost by Prohibition.

LYNCHBURG MAN IS HEARD

Committee Is Told of Big Slash in Receipts of Taxes on Distilled Spirits, and That But $150,000,000 Can Be Collected.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Consumption taxes on coffee, sugar, tea and other breakfast-table necessities were urged upon the House to-day by Representatives Longsworth, of Ohio, and Hull, of Tennessee, both of whom discussed the revenue bill.

Mr. Hull differed from his Democratic colleagues on the Ways and Means Committeein recommending customs taxes on these articles of general consumption. He said the imposition of such taxes would tend to a more equitable system of war-revenue legislation.

"These taxes are honest," he said, "and every dollar would go into the Treasury. They would not be seriously felt by the public, and they would be as little burdensome upon the average householder as any form of taxation that might be devised. Consumption taxes may become necessary in order to supply part of the revenue needed for carrying on the war."

Mr. Longworth indorsed the consumption taxes as the only avenue to which the government can turn to make up the deficit caused by the prohibition of the manufacture of beer. He gave to the House figures showing that if nation-wide prohibition should become effective it would mean a loss of revenue of almost $2,000,000,000. He recommended a duty of 7 cents a pound on coffee, 23 cents a pound on tea, 10 per cent on rubber, 20 per cent on wool, 15 per cent on hides, and an extra cent on sugar.

The Senate Finance Committee today listened to a discussion of the bill by Robert R. Reed, of New York, counsel for the Bankers' Investment Association, and A. F. Thomas, of Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Reed told the committee that the alternative plan in the bill, giving the Treasury officials the discretion of choosing between the excess profits and war profits tax is unconstitutional.

Levy Mayer, Chicago attorney, representing the organized distillers of the country, appeared before the Finance Committee of the Senate to-day and imparted the rather alarming information that under the provisions of the bill as drawn, the tax on distilled spirits will yield not more than $150,000,000, instead of the $800,000,000 expected by the framers of the measure.

LIBERIA IS GRANTED CREDIT OF $5,000,000 BY TREASURY

Money Will Be Used by Ninth Borrowing Nation to Rehabilitate Her Depleted Finances.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—A credit of $5,000,000 was established today by the Treasury for the Republic of Liberia, which has declared war against Germany. This added a ninth nation to the list of allies borrowing from the United States.

The money will be used to rehabilitate the little nation's public finances which have been almost ruined by cessation of trade, and to develop production of rice and other foodstuffs for the allies. The credit is established in recognition of Liberia's faithfulness to the cause of the allies, and partly in response to a recent appeal of Dr. R. R. Morton, principal of Tuesekee Institute and other prominent American negroes for financial aid to the republic.

TWO AVIATORS KILLED

Carruthers Field, at Fort Worth, Tex., Scene of Fatal Accident When Planes Crash to Earth.

FORT WORTH, TEX., September 10.—Lieutenants A. B. Stephenson, of Bristol, Conn., and Walter S. Keeling, of Dallas, aviators, were killed to-day near the Carruthers Field, when the plane in which they were flying crashed to the earth.

Times-Dispatch Help Wanted Ads reach the class of workers you will be glad to have in your employ. Use and read the Help Wanted Ads in this paper.

BRITISH MOVE LINE SLIGHTLY FORWARD IN CAMBRAI SECTOR

Tactical Maneuvers of Belligerent Forces Still of Greatest Import.

QUICK MOVE BY ALLIES MAY CHANGE HUN FRONT

French Forces Push Eastward and Menace St. Quentin and La Fere.

FALL OF LATTER EXPECTED

Americans Meet Extremely Stubborn Resistance From Enemy in Conquest for St. Gobain Forest.

[By Associated Press.]

Torrential rains are drenching the greater part of the battle front. It is the first really bad weather in weeks, and has imposed a temporary halt upon large-scale infantry operations. Only local fighting is reported by Field Marshal Haig in his night bulletin on the battle in front of the Hindenburg line. It took place west of Gouzeaucourt and Epehy, in the center of the British line fronting the St. Quentin-Cambrai sector. In Flanders the British moved their lines ahead slightly northwest of Neuve Chapelle and west of Armentieres.

The critical military position of the Germans from the region west of Cambrai southward to the St Gobain massif and around this strong bastion eastward to the territory north and northeast of Soissons, continues to hold the eyes of the world.

For the moment the tactical maneuvers of the belligerents in Artois and Flanders, as well as eastward of Soissons into Champagne, although they still are of the greatest import, necessarily continue to take place in interest to those sectors which are filled with momentous possibilities, where a successful move by the allies may bring a quick change in the entire German battle front, or, on the contrary, a determined stand by the enemy with the large re-enforcements in man and gun power he is known to have assembled, may result, for a time at least, in a stalemate in the game which is being played by the allies to crack the already demoralized German line.

The heavy rains of the past few days have turned lowlands throughout the fighting zone into quagmires, but on those sectors of the high ground between Cambrai and Soissons the storms have not kept the British and French armies from moving forward. Nor have they served to lessen the strength of the enemy's resistance.

BRITISH PUT DOWN ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS

Near Gouzeaucourt and Havrincourt the British have pressed on a little further toward Cambrai in the former region, after having put down counterattacks by the Germans, who endeavored to reclaim the high ground won by the British in Sunday's fighting. To the south the French from the district west of St. Quentin southward to the western side of the St. Gobain forest, have pushed eastward toward the Oise River, which they are virtually upon, all along this front, with their flanks now resting dangerously near both St. Quentin and La Fere. St. Quentin now stands only a little more than three miles away, while La Fere is so closely encroached upon from the west and outflanked from the north that seemingly it soon must fall.

The maneuvers of the French have added materially to their program of turning the St. Gobain forest from the west, and also the capture of St. Quentin and the French and Americans, who are fighting shoulder to shoulder northeast of Soissons, continue to carry out successfully a correlated movement, having the conquest of the St. Gobain forest in view, and also the outflanking of the German positions to the east. In their latest endeavors the Franco-American forces have made some slight progres in the face of the extremely stubborn resistance, have made some slight progress in the sector east of Soissons the French and Americans have gained additional ground between the Vesle and Aisne Rivers.

EXPECT SOON TO TAKE COTTON-SPINNING CENTER

Far to the north, the British now are so nearly upon Armentieres that a few more strides forward seemingly will place them in a position to make the one-time cotton-spinning center theirs for the asking. La Bassee also daily is being brought nearer in this general movement, which, apparently, has as its ultimate object the recapture of Lille, and possibly the eventual falling back of the German line northwest in Belgium.

The British air forces continue seriously to harass the Germans in the coastal region of Belgium, having again intensively bombed enemy military and submarine bases at Bruges, Ostend and Blanenberge.

Field Marshal Haig is highly optimistic of ultimate victory for the entente. In an order of the day he declares that the dark days have passed, never to return. He says that in four weeks the British troops have made 75,000 German prisone, and taken taken 750 of their guns.

Meantime, peace feelers again have been sent broadcast by officials and men prominent in the high political councils of the central powers. The essence of their speeches shows pessimism as to the Teutonic allies being able to gain a military victory. Added to the troubles of the enemy, powers, due to the military defeats they have suffered and reported internal dissensions, comes the rumor that the jealousy of Bulgaria and Turkey over the divisions of the spoils of war is causing perturbation in Berlin, owing to the possibility of an open conflict.

BRITISH MAKE ADVANCE NEAR NEUVE CHAPELLE

LONDON, September 10.—Local fighting west of Epehy and in Gouzeaucourt was reported by Field Marshal Haig in his report to-night.

(Epehy is five miles west of Le Catelet. Gouzeaucourt lies six miles northwest of Le Catelet. The two places are in the center of the British