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THE TIMES-DISPATCH

64th YEAR NUMBER 19,833. RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1914.—TEN PAGES TO-DAY'S WEATHER CLOUDY PRICE, 2 CENTS

FORCES OF ALLIES NORTH AND EAST OF PARIS HAVE FURTHER SUCCESSES AGAINST GERMANS; RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO GAIN OVER AUSTRIANS

ADD TO INCOME TAX FOR WAR REVENUE IS TENTATIVE PLAN

Increase in Rate and Reduction of Exemption Favored by Committee.

CHANGES WOULD YIELD $35,000,000 ANNUALLY

Government Aid for Shipping Urged in Report to House.

ALEXANDER BILL ADVOCATED

Senate Agrees to Conference Report on Federal Trade Commission Measure.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—An income tax increase of one-half of 1 per cent and a reduction of the minimum exemption from $3,000 to $2,000, and the maximum exemption from $4,000 to $3,000, were agreed on tentatively to-day by Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, who are framing the emergency revenue bill to raise $100,000,000. It is estimated that the proposed changes would produce $35,000,000 annually.

In deciding on income tax increases, the committee considered the fact that revenue from this source would not be available until next July, but the opinion was general that increased revenue from other sources would meet any immediate deficit.

Under the proposed changes the income tax would be 1 and 1-2 per cent on incomes of single persons in excess of $2,000, and the same on married persons in excess of $3,000. In addition a 1-2 per cent increase would be added pro rata in accordance with the increased surtaxes on incomes in excess of $20,000.

The committee agreed also that the increased tax on beer and malt liquors should be fixed at 50 cents a barrel, bringing in $35,000,000. On domestic wines a tax of 20 cents a gallon will raise $10,000,000. Distilled spirits will escape an extra tax, but it was decided to tax rectified spirits 2 cents a gallon, realizing $2,000,000.

The committee is said to have agreed tentatively on a tax on railroad freight in lieu of a tax on railroad tickets. Such a tax would be collected by the railroads and easily administered. The rate proposed, it was reported, was 2 per cent.

At the conclusion of an all-day conference, it was agreed not to tax tobacco, automobiles, gasolene, amusement tickets magazines and many other articles and commodities proposed, the increased income tax averting the necessity of levying against these articles. No official announcement of the committee's action was made. Representative Underwood, the chairman, stating that the program was subject to change.

RIGHTS AS NEUTRALS AS WELL AS DUTIES

WASHINGTON, September 8.—"Fears are expressed that we will involve ourselves with Great Britain and France if we buy German ships," says a report of the Merchant Marine Committee, submitted to the House to-day, advocating the Alexander bill for a government-controlled company to purchase and operate ships.

"That may be so," the report continues. "This bill does not direct the shipping board to buy ships of any particular nation. They have the widest discretion in the purchase or construction of vessels. We have no reason to believe they will act otherwise than with the greatest care in whatever they do."

"The war in Europe," the report adds, "not only has demoralized commerce, but credits as well. However much enterprising citizens and corporations may wish to meet the demands in the present emergency, they seem to be powerless to do so without government aid. Hence, the rational course is to utilize government resources to insure to the benefits of all the people.

"Rather than hazard the possibility of a misunderstanding with one or more of the belligerents, some would have us make no effort to repair the damage done to our industries and commerce by the European war, or to exercise any of the rights as a neutral power. We have rights as neutrals, as well as duties."

CONFERENCE REPORT AGREED TO IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, September 8.—The Senate late to-day agreed to the conference report on the Federal trade commission bill by a vote of 43 to 5. Senators Smoot, Oliver, McCumber, Gallinger and Burton voted against the report.

The conference report will be taken up in the House on Thursday.

It took twenty-one roll calls before a vote was recorded in the Senate, the struggle to secure a quorum having begun on Saturday.

Just before the final vote was taken, drastic action, such as the issuance of writs to compel absent Senators to attend, was proposed. Sergeant-at-Arms Higgins telephoned to absent Senators, stating the situation and urging them to return. Meantime, he succeeded in getting forty-nine members into the Senate chamber, and another roll call was ordered. This showed forty-eight Senators voting and two present, who were unable to vote because of pairs, and the report was agreed to.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, attacked the report repeatedly, although he later voted for it.

The conference report provides for a Federal trade commission, with authority to assure orders to prevent "unfair methods of competition." The enforcement of the orders of the commission, however, is left to the courts.

During the debate to-day, Senator Reed, of Missouri, strongly intimated that Representative Stevens, candidate for Senator from New Hampshire, and George H. Rublee, of that State, had lobbied in behalf of teh trusts, "for the purpose of undermining the entire fabric of the trust legislation," and an investigation by the lobby committee was threatened.

Senator Newlands and Senator Clapp defended Rublee, saying he was actuated by the highest motives of patriotism.

"I think he is the most assiduous, persistent and tireless lobbyist I have seen since I came to Washington," said

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

RUSSIANS REPORT GENERAL RETREAT OF AUSTRIAN ARMY

Retirement in Progress on Whole Front Between Rivers Bug and Vistula.

REFUGEES TELL OF ENORMOUS LOSSES

Number of Regiments Decimated in Fight With Czar's Forces.

FEAR REVOLT IN BUKOWINA

Alleged Revolution in Turkish Army Reported to Be on Account of Famine.

LONDON, September 8 (8:10 P. M.).—A dispatch to the Evening News from Petrograd says the Russian newspapers publish a report from a highly authoritative source to the effect that there are signs of a general retreat of the Austrians on their whole front between the Rivers Bug and Vistula.

GREAT DISORGANIZATION IN ARMIES OF AUSTRIA

PETROGRAD, September 8.—Refugees and deserters from the armies in Austria, in Galicia, according to information obtained in official quarters to-day have told the Russian military authorities that their losses have been enormous. A number of Austrian regiments were decimated.

The Austrians, according to these refugees, are fearful of an uprising in the crown land of Bukowina.

There have been published here, from individual newspaper correspondents, statements which confirm previous reports of the disorganization in the armies of Austria. In Galicia, it is declared, the Austrians have made use of explosive bullets.

Other correspondents declare that the revolt has broken out in the ranks of the Turkish army at Adrianople, on account of a threatened famine.

Still others telegraph that the news of Russian victories in Galicia has provoked enthusiasm, particularly in Bucharest, Roumania, where the Russian national hymn was sung in one of the theatres.

RECENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN FAVOR OF RUSSIA

ROME, September 8 (via London, 6:30 P. M.).—Dispatches received here from Vienna by the Tribuna declare that alarm is being expressed in the Austrian capital concerning recent demonstrations in Roumania and Bulgaria in favor of Russia. These two countries are believed to be in favor of Great Britain, Russia and France, the triple entente, in the present war. The Bulgarian consul at Budapest, Hungary, it is said, was removed recently by the authorities at Sofia for having delivered a speech, the tenor of which was favorable to Austria.

The Vienna Tageblatt, according to these same dispatches, asserts that Emperor Nicholas has written to the Crown Prince of Bulgaria asking for the aid of Bulgaria against the enemies of the Slavs.

REVOLT IN BUKOWINA FEARED BY AUSTRIANS

PARIS, September 8 (6:38 P. M.).—A Petrograd dispatch to the Havas Agency says that, according to information received at the Russian capital, the Austrians fear that a revolution will break out in Bukowina, a crown land of Austria-Hungary, in the region of the Carpathian Mountains, where Hungarian sentiment is reported to be growing in favor of Russia.

COMPARATIVE QUIET IS AUSTRIAN REPORT

LONDON, September 8 (7:52 P. M.).—A German official statement received by Marconi wireless from Berlin says:

"The Austrian General Staff reports that the Russian bombardment of the earthworks around Lemberg September 3 was directed against unoccupied and undefended positions, the Austrians having previously withdrawn, in order to spare the bombardment of an open town.

"The army commanded by General Dankl recently was engaged in heavy fighting. The Russians brought up by rail large reinforcements, and a severe attack followed, but the troops commanded by Field Marshal Kestranek repulsed this attack, inflicting heavy loss on the Russians and taking 600 prisoners.

"Elsewhere along the front there is comparative quiet.

INTIMATIONS DENIED

Straus Not Acting for German Emperor in Peace Discussion.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—Reports that intimations had been conveyed to the State Department by Oscar S. Straus, of New York, that the German Emperor would look favorably on a renewal by President Wilson of his offers of mediation in the European conflict were denied to-day by Secretary Bryan and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador. Mr. Straus called at the State Department and the embassy on Sunday. Secretary Bryan said the rumored purport of the visit was "entirely without foundation." The British ambassador said he had discussed peace in Europe with Mr. Straus, but that nothing was said to indicate that the latter spoke in behalf of the German Emperor.

IS FRANCIS JOSEPH DEAD?

London Paper Hears That End Came Twelve Days Ago.

LONDON, September 8 (3:55 P. M.).—The African World, a weekly publication, has received information through what it regards as a reliable Austrian source to the effect that the Austrian Emperor, Francis Joseph, died twelve days ago.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY ZEPPELIN BOMB THROWERS IN ANTWERP.

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CHARGED WITH SINKING SHIP IN NEUTRAL WATERS

German Captain Tells of Engagement Between British Cruiser and the Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse.

ATTACKED WHILE AT ANCHOR

Vessel Arriving in New York Struck by English Shell After Being Intercepted While Coaling Former Passenger Liner.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The German steamship Magdeburg, a witness of the naval engagement between the British cruiser High Flyer and the German converted cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse off the African West coast on August 6, steamed into this port to-day. According to her captain, S. Orgel, the Magdeburg herself was struck by one of the High Flyer's shells, after being intercepted while coaling the German cruiser.

Captain Orgel asserted that the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was attacked while at anchor in Spanish waters, neutral territory, without steam up. He said it was reported several persons on board the High Flyer were killed.

Captain Orgel's story of his ship's experience during the encounter, told to-night, sets forth that when the High Flyer came on the Kaiser Wilhelm, the German had on board 100 Britons, prisoners taken from British prizes. Captain Orgel said the Kaiser Wilhelm transferred these prisoners to another German coaling vessel, the Arunkas, lying near-by. "The English gave the captain no thanks for this action," commented the Magdeburg's master.

The Madgeburg left Gothenburg, Germany, July 18 for Australia. Putting in at Las Palmas, Canary Island, August 5, Captain Orgel received orders, he said, to deliver some of his coal to the Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, at south end of the Bay of Rio de Oro, on the African coast.

"This part of the coast belongs to Spain," Captain Orgel said. "On August 26, at 11:30 A. M., an English cruiser was sighted. It began to signal to the Welhelm.

GERMAN IS ORDERED TO SURRENDER HIS SHIP

"The commander of the German auxiliary cruiser informed me that the English cruiser ordered him to surrender his ship; otherwise he would open fire. As far as I know the German commander replied to the English cruiser as follows:

"'We Germans do not surrender.'

"Captain Reymann, commander of the Wilhelm, thereupon informed me that the English cruiser would open fire

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

CARRANZA GIVES ASSENT TO VILLA'S PROPOSALS

President Reveals Basis for His Assertion That Two Mexican Leaders Will Co-Operate.

PLAN IS NOT UNREASONABLE

American Forces Will Not Be Withdrawn From Vera Cruz Until Election for Permanent President Is Held.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—The basis for President Wilson's recent assertion that he believed Carranza and Villa would co-operate in restoring constitutional government in Mexico was revealed to-day, when it became known that General Obregon, personal friend of Carranza, had signed Villa's proposals for an electoral program.

General Villa's proposals were laid before Paul Fuller, representative of President Wilson at a recent conference in Chihuahua. The President later told callers the proposals did not appear unreasonable. Mr. Fuller interviewed General Carranza in Mexico City to-day, and it was reported the first chief also assented to Villa's program, which is as follows:

That a convention of Constitutionalist army delegates be called to arrange the date of the election for Congress, President and Vice-President.

That no military man be a candidate for President or Vice-President or for Governor of any State.

That a civilian take charge of the provisional government to hold elections.

That a general amnesty be declared, except as to those who committed the crime or participated in the assassination of Madero and Saurez.

That officers of the old Federal army, who can show clean records, shall be taken into the new national army.

That all reforms shall be put through in an energetic manner, but on a legal and constitutional basis.

CARRANZA COMPLIES WITH FIRST PROPOSAL

Carranza already has complied with the first proposal by calling a general convention for October 1 to select a Provisional President. Under the Mexican Constitution, the Provisional President cannot be a candidate in elections conducted under his administration. Carranza, therefore, if he wishes to become Provisional President, will not be in office longer than the period necessary to conduct an election. If he resigns as first chief he may enter the presidential race, as his friends claim he is not a "military man" in the accepted sense in Mexico.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

DRIVES KNIFE TO HILT IN YOUNG WOMAN'S NECK

Oliver Reynolds Charged With Brutal Murder of Seventeen-Year-Old Lelia Cockran.

IN PATRICK COUNTY JAIL

Prisoner, Confessing Crime, Declares He Decided to Kill When Attentions Were Spurned—Placing of Guards Follow Talk of Lynching.

[Special to The Times-Dispach.]

STUART, VA., September 8.—Oliver A. Reynolds, a white farm laborer, was brought to the Patrick Jail to-day charged with the murder of Miss Lelia Cockran, seventeen years old, daughter of Jeff Cockran, a prominent Patrick County farmer. It is said to have been the most brutal crime ever committed in the county.

In a statement to Wade Hylton, who captured Reynolds, the prisoner confessed the crime, and said that Miss Cockran had spurned his attentions, and rather than see her with any one else he decided to kill her.

Reynolds, according to Mr. Hylton, talked freely about his crime, and begged that Mr. Hylton kill him. He said that he had planned to commit the crime two months ago, but had seen no favorable opportunity.

ATTACKS AT EVERY STEP WITH A KNIFE

Miss Cockran was in her father's orchard gathering apples, in company with her older sister, when Reynolds appeared. He first attacked her with a stone, knocking her down. She then ran, in an effort to escape. He followed, attacking her at every step with a knife, inflicting wound after wound on her back and arms, and finally when she became exhausted he drove his knife to the hilt into her neck. She was taken to her father's house. She died a few hours later.

Reynolds was overtaken by a brother-in-law of the murdered girl and brought to the Patrick Jail. When caught, his neck showed signs of having been slightly cut. It is believed he started to kill himself and lost his nerve.

Miss Cockran was greatly beloved, was modest and retiring in her disposition.

There has been talk of lynching Reynolds, and as a result the jail is well guarded.

"Meadows of Dan," the home of the Cockran family, is situated seventeen miles from Stuart, in the mountains.

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RED CROSS SHIP DELAYS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE

American Vessel of Mercy Expected to Sail From New York Probably on Thursday.

ONLY NEUTRALS TO BE IN CREW

Presence of German Employes on Board Causes Protest From British and French Government and Results in Postponement of Start.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The Red Cross, the American ship of mercy which will carry relief to the wounded on European battlefields, will sail from this port probably on Thursday morning, it was announced to-night. Her crew will be made up of Americans or Spaniards—men of neutral nations.

The Red Cross was to have begun her voyage to-day, but those employed on board included a number of Germans, and her departure was delayed after the British and French governments had protested against persons of that nationality being among the crew.

"The activity of the press has indirectly caused a delay," Miss Mabel Boardman, chairman of the National Relief Board of the Red Cross, said. "As soon as it was learned we had accepted the offer made by the Hamburg-American Line, of their steamship Hamburg, several newspapers began to publish conjectures as to the possible violation of neutrality if a Red Cross ship should sail to French and English ports with a German or part German crew.

"I have just seen the French consul-general and do not expect any trouble, other than a slight delay. We are not planning to dock at any French port. The ship will go first to Falmouth, England, and then to Brest. She will only anchor in the harbor there and unload her supplies without docking."

POSTPONEMENT OF START IS ANNOUNCED BY CAPTAIN

Postponement of the sailing was announced by the captain, A. Rust, at the office of the United States shipping Commissioner. He gave no definite reason for the change in plans.

It was reported 90 per cent of the Red Cross' crew were Germans, but this report was declared unfounded by the shipping commissioner, who said he had satisfied himself that every member of the crew either was an American citizen or had applied for naturalization papers. The Red Cross is the converted Hamburg-American liner Hamburg, which has been tied up here since the beginning of hostilities.

Another report which had reached the shipping commissioner's ears was that the alleged preponderance of Germans among the ship's crew had been made the subject of diplomatic protest by some of the allies.

Customs officials had issued clearance papers to the Red Cross at 10 o'clock this morning. When they learned the steamer would not sail they expressed surprise, and said that she was free to depart at any time, so far as they were concerned.

Eleven stowaways were found aboard the ship during a final inspection of the cargo this morning. They were all put ashore.

REFUSE PERMISSION FOR SHIP TO TOUCH

WASHINGTON, September 8.—The failure of the Red Cross relief steamer Red Cross to sail from New York to-day was due to the refusal of both the British and French governments to grant permission for the ship to touch in territory controlled by either of these countries.

The British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, said he had expressed the willingness of his government to allow the ship to call at British ports on con-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

PRESENT BATTLE OF VITAL EFFECT ON FINAL OUTCOME

Allies Successfully Repulse German Attempt to Penetrate Left-Centre.

ENGLISH CONTINUE OFFENSIVE TACTICS

Joffre Purposely Chooses Ground More Favorable for His Army.

INVADERS ARE FALLING BACK

Rumors of Russian and Indian Reinforcements Without Confirmation.

Latest Developments in War Situation

Official reports from both Paris and London indicate successful movements, at least for the time being, by the allied armies against the Germans. London reports that the British have pushed the opposing forces back ten miles, and that the allies are gaining ground on the line of the Ourcq and Petit Morin Rivers.

Wounded soldiers who have reached Paris tell of the severity of the fighting in the Champagne country, and report heavy losses.

With hundreds of thousands of men engaged on both sides, the battle now in full swing to the east of Paris promises to be the most important of the campaign up to the present.

In reply to a request by the Germans for an armistice of twenty-four hours to bury the dead and care for the wounded, the French authorities are reported to have sent this message: "We grant you that time to get out of France."

The Russian troops still are engaged in fierce combats with the Austrians in the Rawa district, Russian Poland. Fighting is almost continuous, and the outcome in this region has not been determined. France announces that it is sending reserves to Morocco to release regulars now there for service with the army in France.

Christabel Pankhurst, the militant leader, has ranged herself on the side of the Prime Minister in the present critical condition of the country. She says the militant women are ready to take their place in the line or serve the nation in any way deemed most advisable.

LONDON, September 8 (10:25 P. M.).—The British and French forces north and east of Paris have had further successes against the German invaders, according to the official bulletins issued to-day, while in Galicia, the Russians continued with considerable success their attempt to envelope and defeat the Austrian army of 400,000 men under General Auffenber.

For the moment, at least, interest centres in the campaign in France, for it is felt that the battle proceeding there is the first real crisis of the war, and will have a vital effect on the outcome.

The allies, according to a bulletin issued by the French War Office, have successfully repulsed another German attempt to penetrate their left-centre, between Fere-Champenoise and Vitry-le Francois, where the roads and railways are more suited to the French movements than they would have been further north.

In fact it is believed General Joffre purposely fell back from Chalons, so he could choose ground more favorable for his army for either defensive or offensive operations. In this he seems to have been justified, for not only was the German attack repulsed, but at Vitry-le-Francois the Germans actually lost ground.

SCENE OF HEAVIEST FIGHTING OF THIS WAR

This has been scene of the heaviest fighting of the present battle, for on the German right, which the allies seem to have got around, General Kluck is falling back before the forward movement of the French and British forces toward the Marne, between Meaux and Sezanne.

There must have been some fighting here, however, as the French report that some prisoners were taken from the enemy.

There have been many rumors of reinforcements having been sent this army of the allies. Some rumors are that Russian troops actually have joined it, and others that Indian troops took part in the fighting. These rumors, however, remain without confirmation, and the more thoughtful observers of the war consider that the increased strength of the allies' left wing is due to the arrival of fresh troops from England and France, and to the fact that the advanced defensive army of Paris is taking part in the operation.

The French still are sticking below the Lorraine frontier, and here, according to the War Office, have repulsed a German attack on the line between Nancy and Chateau-Salins.

In Alsace, where the French advanced so quickly at the beginning of the war, there has been a long respite from serious fighting. This is due, in the opinion of military experts, to the withdrawal of the Germans, who were needed for the west, and probably to the return to Austria of troops sent to the assistance of the Germans last month.

MOST STUBBORNLY FOUGHT BATTLE OF CAMPAIGN

PARIS, September 9 (12:40 A. M.).—The battle proceeding to the east of Paris appears to be the most important and most stubbornly fought combat of the campaign. Military authorities decline to indicate the number of men