

# CHIEFS OF I. W. W. GIVEN 20 YEARS

### BIG BILL HAYWOOD AND FOURTEEN OF HIS CHIEF AID FINED \$20,000 EACH.

### Ten Year Sentences Imposed Upon 33 of Defendants, Five Years on 31, and a Year and a Day on 12.

Chicago.—William D. Haywood, "uncrowned king" of the I. W. W., and 14 of his chief aids in the conspiracy to overturn the American war program were sentenced to 20 years in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., and fined \$20,000 by Federal Judge K. M. Landis on August 30.

Ten-year sentences were imposed upon 33 of the organization's leaders, five years on 33, one year and one day on 12 and ten-day sentences on two. Cases against Benjamin Schraeger, editor of the Polish I. W. W. paper, and Pietro Nigra were continued.

All sentences on the four counts in the indictment will run concurrently. Fines ranging from \$20,000 on Haywood and his chief aids down to \$5000 were imposed.

Ninety days is granted in which to file a bill of exceptions and a stay of seven days in which to petition for bail.

"It is the closing chapter in America's biggest criminal case," said Frank K. Nebeker, chief prosecutor.

"We are confident a new trial will be granted," said George F. Vanderveer, chief counsel for the defense.

Landis Reviews Case. Before pronouncing sentence Judge Landis reviewed at some length the salient points in the government's case, laying especial stress on the I. W. W. preamble declaring eternal war on the employing class and denouncing war with other nations; the meeting of the executive board after America had entered the war at which it was decided to expel members entering military service, and later the concerted plan, by strikes and rebellion, to block war measures.

"In times of peace you have a legal right to oppose, by free speech, preparations for war. But when war has been declared that right ceases forthwith," was the court's closing remarks.

Aside from a slight disturbance in the corridor, when one of the prisoners became hysterical while being led away there was no disorder. Scores of special police banked the corridors and court room.

## MOONSHINERS SLAIN IN RAID.

### Roundup Results in Capture of 203 Others by Federal Agents.

Washington.—The biggest intensive roundup of illicit whisky distillers ever undertaken by the government has just been completed in southern mountain districts by revenue agents and has resulted in the seizure of 486 stills, arrest of 200 moonshiners, killing of five outlaws and two sheriffs and the wounding of a number of other government men and liquor makers.

This systematic campaign of raids has been under way eight weeks, mainly in mountains of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina—all dry states—but announcement was withheld to avoid giving advance information to moonshiners of the activities of a flying squadron of fourteen experienced revenue agents.

More than 30,000 gallons of pale moonshine whisky was seized and poured down mountain streams. Over \$100,000 worth of illicit copper stills of all sizes and other paraphernalia, automobiles, horses, mules and wagons belonging to the distillers was taken. About 21,000 pounds of sugar was confiscated and the most of it given to the Red Cross.

Marine Kills Spy. Orange City, N. J.—A man believed to be Thomas Ellis of Trenton, N. J., was shot and killed Friday night by Joseph Meehan of the United States naval reserves. The authorities suspect Ellis of having been a spy engaged in signaling German submarines off the coast.

Lloyd George Welcomes Gompers. London.—Premier David Lloyd George, at a luncheon given Friday by the government in honor of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, proposed a toast to the health of the labor leader, who is visiting England.

Prohibits Pleasure Riding on Sunday. Washington.—The ban on the use of gasoline on Sundays for motor vehicles and boats will apply only to pleasure riding. Fuel Administrator Garfield has announced. Reasonable use of automobiles is not intended to be prohibited.

J. Ham in Limelight. London.—James Hamilton Lewis, United States senator from Illinois, fired broadside at pacifists and trouble mongers in a speech before the American Luncheon club Friday at a dinner given in his honor.

# BONE DRY NATION AFTER NEXT JUNE

### THE SHEPHERD COMPROMISE AMENDMENT FOR PROHIBITION ADOPTED IN THE SENATE.

### Establishes Complete War-time Prohibition and Marks Final Step in Series of Regulations Put in Force Since War Began.

Washington.—The Shepherd compromise amendment for national prohibition on June 30, 1919, and continuing until the American army is demobilized, was adopted August 20 by the senate without a roll call.

Disposal of the emergency agricultural appropriation bill, to which the Shepherd amendment is appended, went over.

"I submit this substitute with the hope that it will aid in solving the difficulty," said Senator Shepherd, in presenting the substitute. "This amendment establishes complete war-time prohibition and marks the final step in the series of prohibition regulations put into force since the war began."

Four-fifths of the country is now dry, Senator Shepherd added, so that in reality this provision effects only a small part of the country. He said President Wilson was in sympathy with the measure and believed at least a year should be allowed before putting it into effect.

Vigorously opposing the compromise, Senator Phelan, California, said it would cause great financial loss to California wine interests. He urged another year of time for the wine industry.

## ALLIES WIN ON USSURI FRONT.

### Japanese Bear Brunt of Fighting in the Far East.

Vladivostok.—The enemy in considerable numbers attacked desperately along the Ussuri front last Saturday. All the allied forces participated in the fighting except the Americans. Upwards of 300 of the enemy were killed.

The Japanese bore the brunt of the fighting. They captured two armored trains and several field guns.

According to a wounded Czech, the Japanese, infuriated by finding mutilated comrades on the battlefield, charged and routed the enemy in the face of heavy machine gun and rifle fire.

## MAJ. GEN. GEORGE B. DUNCAN

### To Investigate Cut-over Lands. San Francisco.—Walter H. Graves, a San Francisco civil engineer, was notified Thursday by Secretary of the Interior Lane of his appointment to investigate the cut-over lands of the west, with a view to reclaiming them for farms for returned soldiers.

### U-Boat Victims Picked Up. St. Pierre, Miquelon.—Twenty-four men comprising the crew of the fishing schooner Gloaming of Lunenburg, N. S., were picked up in dories near here Thursday, and reported that their vessel had been sunk by a German submarine.

### White Flag Displayed by Mexicans. At 5:30 a white flag was displayed by the Mexicans, a parley followed, but the sniping continued until after 7 o'clock. Bullets fell in Nogales and civilians were ordered to remain indoors and without the zone of fire. Adobe houses, because their walls cannot be pierced by high power bullets, were especially popular and many families spent the night in these buildings with friends.

### As soon as the firing became general, calls were sent to Douglas, Ariz., Fort Huachuca and outpost points. The mayor of Nogales, Sonora, reported to have been killed, was Felix Penaloza. His death has not been confirmed, although he was known to have been in the thick of the fighting.

### Reinforcements from an infantry regiment and a negro cavalry regiment were rushed to the border and took up combat positions. It was estimated more than 300 American soldiers and at least 500 civilians participated in the shooting. It was reported that a detachment of cavalry crossed the border in pursuit of the Mexicans, but this was not confirmed.

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# U.S. TROOPS BATTLE WITH MEXICANS

### FIGHTING FOLLOWS EFFORT OF CUSTOM OFFICIAL TO SMUGGLE COUNTRYMAN ACROSS BORDER.

### Combat Lasts For an Hour, Two Americans Being Killed and Twenty-nine Wounded, the Mexican Loss Being More Than Hundred.

Nogales, Ariz.—Trouble flared up anew on the border Tuesday, when Mexicans began a fight with American troops which resulted in a real battle in which civilians also took part.

Two Americans were killed, twenty-nine wounded and more than 500 American troops were engaged before the battle was ended. Casualties on the Mexican side were more than 100 killed and wounded.

The fighting followed the alleged efforts of a Mexican custom officer to smuggle a fellow-countryman across the boundary into the United States. An American sentry attempted to stop him. Two Mexicans fired at the sentry across the street, striking him in the right arm. The fire was returned by American patrols and after Mexicans had rushed from nearby buildings and started shooting across the line from behind buildings and walls, the firing became general.

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# CREW OF U-BOAT KILLS SURVIVORS

### MORE MURDERS ON HIGH SEAS WHEN SUBMARINE TORPEDOES STEAMER.

### Huns Fire on Boats Being Lowered from Doomed Vessel and Run Down Boats That Had Been Successfully Launched.

London.—Details of the sinking of the French steamer Lydiana off the north coast of Spain on July 16 shows that the crew of the German submarine deliberately murdered most of the 38 persons lost. There were only eight survivors out of the 46 of the crew and passengers on board.

The U-boat torpedoed the vessel without warning, killing several of the crew. While a boat was being lowered a second torpedo struck and the boat was torn from its davits, but she kept her keel. Seeing this, the submarine rammed her and cut her in two. The enemy then turned and rammed a second boat which had been launched successfully. A young woman of 23, one of the passengers, was thrown high in the air by the impact and killed. The captain was also killed in the same crash.

The Germans then endeavored to sink a raft carrying the remaining survivors. At first their efforts were without success. When one of the ship's officers left the raft to swim back to the sinking Lydiana the submarine turned and the officer was killed by its propellers.

After finally disposing of the Lydiana by shellfire the U-boat made a sixth and successful attempt to ram the raft, amid laughter from the U-boat's captain and crew.

The eight survivors were picked up from the sea by patrol boats.

### McAdoo to Aid Banks. Washington.—To lighten the burden of banks in financing war industries Secretary McAdoo has decided to recommend amendment of the war finance corporation law to permit the finance corporation to loan banks 100 per cent of the amount they have advanced to war enterprises, and to submit collateral of 133 per cent of the loan.

### Spain Firm in Dispute. Paris.—Germany has not yet accepted the conditions by Spain with regard to submarine attacks on Spanish vessels, according to newspapers here. They believe that probably no definite agreement will be reached until after Germany attempts to complicate matters in the hope of saving the situation. The Spanish government, it is declared, will remain firm in its purpose to take German tonnage when a German submarine sinks a Spanish ship.

### Will Limit Output of Autos. Washington.—Manufacturers of passenger automobile and repair parts have agreed with the war industries board to limit production during the last six months of 1918 to 25 per cent of the total production in 1917.

### Permitted to Play in Series. Boston.—Four members of the Boston American league baseball team, leaders in the pennant race, have received permission from their exemption boards to take place in the world series.

### U. S. Schooner Seized. A Pacific Port.—The American gasoline schooner Chispa was brought into the harbor here Monday by a United States war vessel and the master, Henry Ohmstrup, was taken into custody on suspicion of smuggling.

### Indiana Governor Fatally Injured. Indianapolis.—Governor James P. Goodrich of Indiana was perhaps fatally injured in an accident Wednesday when his automobile collided with a street car. He suffered concussion of the brain and a skull fracture.

### Trying to Soften Blow. Amsterdam.—German semi-official reports received here continue to endeavor to reassure the German people by representing the recent events in the west as costly failures of the allied forces to attain a "break through."

### Gives Short Lines New Deal. Washington.—A bill granting to all short line railroads not under federal control the same rights, privileges and immunities now enjoyed by government controlled roads was introduced Tuesday.

### Ambassador Page Resigns. Washington.—Walter Hines Page of Garden City, N. Y., ambassador of the United States to Great Britain since April, 1913, because of ill health has submitted his resignation to President Wilson, who has accepted it.

### Higher Wages for Railroad Men. Washington.—Higher wages for railroad track laborers and for certain classes of clerks were recommended to Director General McAdoo by the board of railroad wages and working conditions.

# MILLION GERMANS FLEE TOWARD RHINE

### FROM THE SCARPE DOWN TO THE SOISSONS REGION HUN LINE TORN TO FLINDERS.

### Bapaume, Noyon, Juvigny and Other Important Towns Taken by Victorious British, French and Americans in Dash Forward.

London.—Bapaume, Noyon and Juvigny, the main bastions in the 85-mile German stop gap for which a titanic battle had raged for a week, have fallen to the allies.

Combes and Neste are reported taken and the French stand before Ham, while the British have dashed four miles beyond Bapaume to Happincourt. The west bank of the Somme is reported to have been reached along a wide stretch.

The whole German line from the Scarpe down to Soissons region has been torn to flinders and fully one million field gray fighting men are fleeing eastward, ever eastward, toward the Belgian border—toward the Rhine.

Back across the Somme they must flee. Back to the Cambrai-St. Quentin-Laon line, whence they surged westward in their super drives of last spring. They are staggering back, stunned by the merciless blows of the allies, of whom a couple of brief months ago it was written in the Berlin bible, the North German Gazette, that there was "no punch left in them."

From the ancient cathedral of Noyon, erected on the site of a church built by Pepin the Short, through the cracks ripped by pany a sacrilegious shell rang out Thursday night a solemn chant; a special service of gratitude was celebrated. From the top of the town hall the tri-color fluttered lustily in the evening breeze, proclaiming deliverance of the city where Charlemagne was crowned, where Calvin was born, where the Merovingians once held sway, and where this summer the kaiser generals, over French champagne, were fixing the day for Paris' fall.

Thirty-six miles to the northwest, in the shambles that was once the flourishing city of Bapaume, French women and children and old men, who for nearly half a year have been slaves of the invader, kissed the hands of husky "Tommies," and babbled sobbing thanks for the liberation of the town where France in 1871 suffered one of her worst defeats.

Foch is marching with seven-league boots. The real Hindenburg line, Douai-Cambrai-St. Quentin-La Fere Laen, is his objective, and until it is reached there will be no stopping. In its forefield the Germans may be expected to make their final stand. That battle, unless all signs are deceiving, will be Armageddon's last round.

Reports from points on the line where the attack is in progress indicate that the Americans are confronted by what is believed by many to be one of the most determined stands yet taken by the Germans, who realize that a break at any point would likely be followed by disaster.

### PLANS TO HELP DRAFT BOARDS. Chairman Baruch Organizes Committee on Military Man Power.

Washington.—The organization of a committee on military and industrial man-power was announced Wednesday by Chairman Baruch of the war industries board. The committee is to be composed of representatives of the provost-marshal-general's office, the war labor policy board and the war industries board.

Under its plan it will operate in the various draft districts through local committees to act in an advisory capacity to the local draft boards. These local committees will be composed of three members, one nominated by the state director of the United States employment service, one nominated by the secretary of agriculture and one appointed by the local draft board itself.

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# MAN-POWER BILL PASSED BY SENATE

### BRINGS WITHIN THE DRAFT ALL MEN FROM 18 TO 45 YEARS OLD.

### Work or Fight Clause is Changed to Regard to Striking Workers, Rule to Not Apply if Men Submit Disputes to War Board.

Washington.—The manpower bill bringing within the army draft all men from 18 to 45 years old was passed on August 27 by the senate, with a modified "work or fight" clause.

A final amendment by Senator Pendergast to make the minimum age 18 was defeated, 52 to 21, after many minor amendments proposed had been defeated.

The senate was recorded unanimously for the bill. Senator Gore of Oklahoma, who cast the only negative vote on the roll call, withdrew it and was excused from voting. There were twenty-five affirmative votes.

All efforts to change the age limit or to direct separate classification of youths under 21 failed and the measure now goes to conference between the house and senate, with no difference for serious controversy except the work or fight provision.

### Strike Clause Changed. To the "work or fight" amendment providing exemption for industrial and other reasons who do not continue to work, a proviso was added that in case of strikes penalties of the "work or fight" rule shall not apply if the men submit their disputes to the war labor board and continue their labor. This limitation, offered by Senator Cummins of Iowa, was incorporated, 73 to 0.

Besides the "work or fight" amendment, the final fate of which generally is regarded in doubt because of house opposition and lack of administrative support, the senate wrote in an amendment by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, Republican, providing that draft boards shall determine questions of deferred classifications without requiring registrants to claim exemption or deferred classification.

## KENTUCKY SENATOR CALLED.

### Ollie M. James, Long Dominant Figure in Kentucky Politics, is Dead.

Washington.—Ollie M. James of Kentucky died Wednesday morning August 28, at a hospital in Baltimore where he had been ill for some time.

Ollie M. James, one of the leaders of the Democratic party and long a dominant figure in Kentucky politics served five consecutive terms as a member of congress from the First Kentucky district, was elected United States senator by the general assembly in 1912, and was renominated for that office by a large vote at the statewide primary on August 3 last.

"Big Ollie," as James was familiarly known to thousands, attended five Democratic national conventions as a delegate from Kentucky subsequent to the Chicago convention, and served as permanent chairman of the conventions of 1912 and 1916, which nominated President Wilson.

### Allies Defeat Bolshevik Forces. Archangel, Russia.—An official statement issued Wednesday said allied forces have engaged Bolshevik red guards and have dispersed the Bolshevik river flotilla. The communication tells in detail of the fighting since August 11 and reports that all the encounters generally were successful for the Russo-allied troops. They were considerable fighting on the river Dwina. One Bolshevik craft was captured and the other fled after some had been damaged.

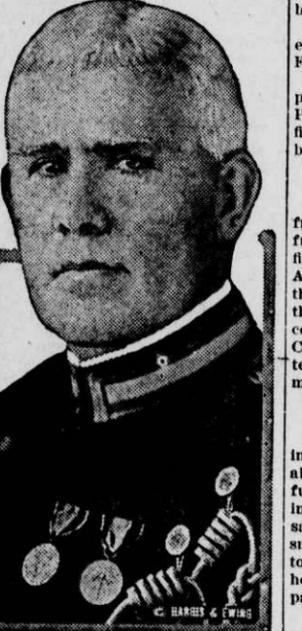
### All Quiet on the Border. Nogales, Ariz.—Brig. Gen. De Rose Cabell announced Thursday that everything was quiet and that reports of large bodies of Mexican reinforcements south of Nogales, Sonora, were but idle rumors. The American commander said there had been no trouble of any kind on the border since Wednesday night and none was anticipated as everything was quiet and peaceful here.

### Mine Disaster in Washington. Tacoma.—Out of thirty men believed to have been in the mine of the Pacific Coast Coal company at Burnett, a small mining town thirty miles south east of Tacoma, when an explosion occurred Wednesday, only four were brought out alive.

### Insurance Company Ruled Insolvent. Boston.—The New England Equitable Insurance company, in the hands of receivers for more than a year, on Thursday was declared insolvent by Judge Loring of the supreme court who orders its affairs wound up forthwith.

### Lieutenant Governor Enters Service. Hutchinson, Kan.—Lieutenant Governor W. Y. Morgan announced he had entered the U. S. A. service and would leave shortly for France, to remain "until we win the war." Lieutenant Governor Morgan is publisher of the Hutchinson News.

### Steampipe Bursts, Kills Seven. An Atlantic Port.—Seven men were killed and a number are said to have been injured Saturday by the bursting of a steam pipe on an American transport lying at a dock here.



Maj. Gen. George B. Duncan, recently promoted from the grade of brigadier general "for efficient work in France," has been placed in charge of the Seventy-seventh division at the front. He was one of the two American officers first decorated with the Croix de Guerre.

### Salaries of Draft Boards Increased. Washington.—Increased pay for local draft boards has been authorized by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Under an order announced, members of all boards will receive from \$50 to \$200 a month.

### Higher Wages for Railroad Men. Washington.—Higher wages for railroad track laborers and for certain classes of clerks were recommended to Director General McAdoo by the board of railroad wages and working conditions.