

### SOUTH DEMOS FAIL TO HALT TAX BILL

#### Majority Forces War Revenue Bill Through Senate in Spite of Mutiny of "Dixie" Members.

### ROUSED BY COTTON PLAN LOST

#### Amendment Providing for Relief of Growers Defeated and Effort Made to Postpone Action on Proposed Law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The administration war revenue bill, leaving approximately \$1,000,000,000 in taxes to meet the emergency caused by the war in Europe, was passed by the senate last night, 54 to 22, after southern democrats, in coalition with republicans of the senate, desperately fought to indefinitely postpone consideration of the measure because cotton relief legislation had been decisively defeated.

Democratic leaders, by a supreme effort in the climax of the cotton fight, gathered their faltering forces and, inspiring them on with eloquent appeals for party solidarity, defeated the coalition, in its move to indefinitely postpone action, 33 to 25.

Senators Clarke of Arkansas, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Vardaman and White were the democratic senators who fought to the end, voting with the republicans to postpone action. This would have killed the bill for the present session of congress.

Persees to the Last. Despite urgent pleas of Senators Williams, Stone, Shively and James, who demanded united democratic support for a democratic measure fostered by the administration, these five southern senators, under a storm of oratorical denunciation, persisted to the last ditch in the determination that the bill should contain some cotton relief provision.

The postponing contest that marked the passage of the bill freshened the end of the long-drawn-out session of congress, which has kept flying over the capital almost continuously for the last two years. The tax bill will go to the house on Monday and will be sent to conference. An agreement on the measure between the two houses probably will be reached by the middle of next week.

One House in Negative. The vote on the revenue bill followed party lines with one exception, Senator Lane of Oregon, democrat, voting against it. Immediately after its passage the senate, on motion of Senator Simmons, insisted upon its amendments and asked a conference with the house.

Conference named were Senators Simmons, Williams, Stone, McCumber and Clark of Wyoming. The cotton relief amendment proposed by the senate from the cotton states was defeated by a vote of 49 to 21.

The amendment provided for an issue of \$200,000,000 of three-year, 4 per cent government bonds in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 to be used to purchase from producers 5,000,000 bales of cotton at not more than 19 cents a pound.

Tax on Future Crops. A tax of 1/2 cent a pound on all cotton grown and sold in 1914, and, if necessary, a tax of 1 cent a pound on the 1917 crop, would be levied to repay the government the bonds and all expenses incident to the handling of the cotton.

Those who voted for the cotton relief amendment were: Republicans—Borch, Chapp and Jones. Democrats—Clarke (Ark.), Callahan, Fletcher, Lane, Lee (Tenn.), Martin, Myers, Overman, Sheppard, Shiple, Simmons, Smith (Ga.), Smith (S.C.), Thornton, Vardaman, White and Williams. Progressive—Polkender.

Twenty-one democrats voted against it. They were: Ashurst, Cauden, Hitchcock, Hughes, James, Johnson, Kern, Lewis, Lee (Md.), Martin, O'Conner, Pomeroy, Saultsbury, Shafer, Shively, Stone, Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Walsh and West.

Grain Notion Strates. An amendment proposing a \$300,000,000 bond issue to be used by the treasury in stabilizing the price of grain during the European war, proposed by Senator McCumber, was voted down.

The amendment would have authorized the secretary of the treasury to prohibit or allow the importation of grains to ensure the stabilizing process.

The amendment of Senator Overman, appropriating \$5,000,000 to pay to the southern states, the amount collected as a tax on cotton after the civil war, was defeated, 14 to 4. The amendment would have repaid the cotton tax on the condition that the states loan it to cotton producers on their product.

These hours in the senate followed the announced determination early in the day of southern democrats to make efforts to hold up action on the war revenue bill should the cotton amendments be defeated.

Wilson Notified. Administration leaders, and even President Wilson, were notified of the situation. Postmaster General Burleson went to the capitol and was closeted with several of the leading southern senators who were planning the coup. His influence and that of others was said to have prompted some of the senators to phantasm their minds.

After the cotton amendments had been defeated, however, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, declaring that "the senate

### WOULD HAVE U. S. RELIEVE BELGIUM

#### Page and Whitlock Refer to Wilson Plan to Ship Supplies into Brussels

### TO SOLVE DIFFICULT PROBLEM

#### Might Result in Inducing Belgians to Return to Their Homes Under Protection of American Plans.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—(Special Cablegram to New York World and Omaha Bee.)—A scheme devised here and referred to the government at Washington contemplates organizing an American committee to assume the entire task of furnishing food and other supplies to the civil population of Belgium, under the supervision of the American government.

Ambassador Page has referred the proposition to President Wilson and also to Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, who, with Mr. Pace, would head the committee.

It is believed that this plan would solve the important, but difficult, problem of getting supplies to Brussels. Another great problem, that of getting the Belgian refugees to return to Belgium, would be simplified. Thousands who fear to return to cities held by the Germans doubtless would gladly do so if they could go back under American protection.

Under official auspices the supplies which Belgium sorely needs could be shipped from America direct to Belgium, avoiding the necessity of obtaining export permits in London, thus saving much time.

The relief committee in Brussels, which Mr. Whitlock has sent M. K. Wheeler here a month ago to buy 1,500 tons of food, has been here three weeks, waiting for permission to make the shipments, but the government refuses to grant it unless the supplies go under American diplomatic guarantee.

### WAR IS DRAWING NEARER ENGLAND WITH EVERY DAY

(Continued from Page One.)

succeeded in crossing and from which the French have been trying for weeks to drive them, the battle has been almost continuous and the French claim to have gained ground.

Away down in Alsace, which is seldom mentioned in the official reports, there has been fighting, which, however, both French and German statements ignore.

Twice during the week reports have come from Basel that the Germans have been defeated and an official account from Berlin says that the fortress of Belfort has been attacked with mortars.

Berlin and Paris Confident. Berlin and Paris express the greatest confidence in the outcome of the east and west.

Reports of fighting in east Prussia, Poland, Galicia and Hungary are so widely at variance that it is difficult to judge of the progress of the battles.

Austria claims to be driving the Russians out of Hungary, while the Russian general says they are leaving the country to escape danger of infection from cholera.

Berlin says the Galician fortress of Przemyśl has been relieved, while the Russian report, received through Rome, says that the fortress at last has fallen.

Quiet at Suwalki. In Poland, both sides insist that they have gained the advantage in advance guard actions. The only thing on which the two sides agree is that inactivity prevails in Suwalki.

In Poland, where a big and important battle has begun, the Germans are making for the crossings of the Vistula, behind which the Russians are waiting for them. The Russian advance guard thrown out in front of the river is falling back before the German advance, and it doubtless is this fighting which was referred to in the official reports from Berlin and Petrograd.

German Take Offensive. One account says that the Germans have taken the offensive with success, but the Russians declare that the Austrians and Germans have been reduced to the defensive. It is quite likely that the state of the roads prevents either side from making any advance and that they will have to wait until the ground has been hardened by frost before striking their real blows.

From the allies' standpoint the delay in the eastern theater of war is of importance, for it prevents the Germans from sending reinforcements to the west.

The inhabitants of Poland apparently are giving the Germans some trouble and are reported to have organized marauding parties, which, while they cannot do much damage to an army, can interfere with its communications by destroying roads and bridges.

Sowing Mines in Baltic. Mines and the stopping of neutral steamers are causing much annoyance to neutral countries. Following the example of Germany and England, Russia is now sowing mines in the Baltic, while the Germans are said to have placed those dangerous machines in the Scheldt, which is Dutch water. The Adriatic also has been mined and the Italian fishing industry virtually brought to an end.

The Scandinavian countries and Holland are the chief sufferers from the searching of neutral ships, for these ships now are being stopped by both British and German warships.

### ALLIES DRIVE GERMANS BACK THIRTY MILES

#### Elaborately protected shelter pits that damage is done only when a heavy shell strikes squarely. Shrapnel or shell fragments do not penetrate. The soldiers have introduced mattresses, tables, photographs and other comforts into these underground rooms, in which they live in comparative comfort, except when it is necessary to man the trenches against infantry attacks. Heavy artillery is planted in masses near the line. These guns include the twenty-five which were captured from the fortresses at Gilet, France.

fighting and frequent artillery duels in the vicinity of Belfort, France. The German papers are without direct news regarding operations in this section.

Prince Joachim, youngest son of Emperor William, has been promoted to a captaincy and has been reassigned as a staff officer in the Eleventh army corps.

Many Belgians in Holland. Berlin, Oct. 18.—(By Wireless to Sayville.)—The number of Belgian soldiers who entered Holland, it is now stated, was 30,000. Says an official statement given to the press that reads as follows: "The Daily Mail of London reports that the Anglo-Belgians were defeated east of Ghent. Reports from The Hague are that the revolt of the Boers in South Africa is taking on larger proportions and many arrests are being made."

Twenty-two German universities have addressed to foreign universities a declaration protesting against the aspirations cast upon the German army, and setting forth that the Germans destroyed property only when forced to do so by treacherous assaults by a hostile populace.

Department Orders. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—(Special Telegram.)—The comptroller of the currency has granted a charter to the Farmers National bank, Winfield, Ia., with a capital of \$20,000. W. L. Hinton is the president. Earl Long and V. A. Wolfe were appointed letter carriers at Omaha.

Two Robbers Steal Mail Sacks and Loot Them. ELK POINT, S. D., Oct. 18.—Two robbers grabbed the mail sacks thrown from a Milwaukee passenger train en route to Sioux City shortly after 1 o'clock this morning and made their disappearance in the darkness. Shortly afterward

### FRANCE HOLD FORTS

#### The French still hold the eastern frontier fortresses, although a number of barrier forts have fallen. A letter from a German officer who was before Toul describes the art with which the French defend every yard before and between the fortresses.

The French infantry is sheltered in three-story trenches. The bomb proofs, even in the infantry positions, are roofed with concrete, against which all except the heaviest shells are ineffective. Cannon in disappearing armored turrets answer the continued German fire. In houses outside the French lines have been found cellar telephones, by means of which the position of the German batteries has been betrayed. Dogs carried letters, and carrier pigeons were used, until the dogs were shot and the pigeons were eaten.

Praise for Airman. The German officer in his letter expressed high praise for the aviator. Where the German earthworks were not concealed from aerial reconnaissance the appearance of a French aviator was invariably followed by an artillery attack upon the position.

"How timely we watch our shrapnel bursting around those aeroplanes, and how seldom is one brought down," says the writer. "The German aviators are equally as good."

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### VON TIRPITZ COMMANDS NAVY AGAINST ENGLAND

#### LONDON, Oct. 18.—Admiral Von Tirpitz, German minister of the navy, is at Antwerp, where it is assumed he arrived soon after the fall of the fortress, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuters Telegram company.

A dispatch from Rome on October 9 said that, according to German newspapers received at the Italian capital, the war against Great Britain would begin late in October, after the fall of Antwerp, when Belgium would become the base of operations against England.

The correspondent also credited the German press with the announcement that Admiral Von Tirpitz had stated that he would go aboard the flagship of the German fleet and direct the operations of the navy.

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### Food Souring in Stomach Causes Indigestion, Gas

Wonder what upset your stomach— which portion of the food did the damage? Don't worry, well, don't bother. If your stomach is in a revolt, if you are gassy and upset, and what you just ate has fermented into stomach lumps; head dizzy and aches; back aches and acids and eructate undigested food; breath foul, tongue coated—just take a little Peppermint Disinfectant and in five minutes you wonder what became of the indigestion and distress.

Millions of men and women today know that it is needless to have a bad stomach. A little Disinfectant occasionally keeps the delicate organs regulated and they eat their favorite foods without fear.

If your stomach doesn't take care of your liberal diet without rebellion; if your food is a damage instead of a help, remember the quickest, surest, most harmless relief is Peppermint Disinfectant which costs only fifty cents for a large sized at drug stores. It's truly wonderful—It straightens food and sets things straight so gently and easily that it is really astonishing. Please, for your sake, don't go on and on with a weak, disordered stomach; it's so unnecessary.—Advertisement.

### ENGLAND AWAITING BOMBS FROM ABOVE

(Continued from Page One.)

and other guns as easily as it can to a rifle.

Maxim Does Not Fear Zeppelins. Hiram Maxim, the inventor, in a statement today said he had no fears of the results of a Zeppelin raid, especially in view of the nature of the weather to be expected this winter. He is convinced, he said, that it would cost the Germans more than \$5,000,000 to destroy property valued at half that amount in London by Zeppelins. In order to hurt their bombs with anything like accuracy they would have to descend to an altitude at which they would be within range of guns. A raid by Zeppelins or aeroplanes might be annoying, said Mr. Maxim, and might result in the killing of a few innocent people, but an air bombardment would be an extremely feeble affair.

Another view is taken by William Joynton-Hicks, a member of Parliament, who is well known for his attacks on the government a year or two ago regarding the alleged inadequacy of the British air-craft. Joynton-Hicks says that, though the Zeppelins are quite incapable of doing the usually travel would be half broken to death in the opinion of Joynton-Hicks, whereas the crews of the Zeppelins are in warm cabins. Rifle bullets are of no use against Zeppelins, nor are shells, unless they can be timed to explode exactly in the bay. The surest method, he believes, is for the aviator to dash headlong into the Zeppelin, bringing it to the ground.

Top Cold for Aeroplanes. The unfortunate aviator who seeks to attack Zeppelins at the altitude at which they usually travel would be half broken to death in the opinion of Joynton-Hicks, whereas the crews of the Zeppelins are in warm cabins. Rifle bullets are of no use against Zeppelins, nor are shells, unless they can be timed to explode exactly in the bay. The surest method, he believes, is for the aviator to dash headlong into the Zeppelin, bringing it to the ground.

Hooker's Arctic Salve. For a cut, bruise, sore and skin trouble, a box should be in every household. All druggists; 25 cents.—Advertisement.

### British Casualties in Month 12,980 Men

LONDON, Oct. 18.—An official report by General French, commanding the British expeditionary force, gives the total of killed, wounded and missing from September 12 to October 3 as 12,980 officers and 12,880 men.

### CONDITION OF KAISER'S SON IS RATHER SERIOUS

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—(Via The Hague and London.)—It is officially reported that there is no marked change in the French theater of the war.

Prince Oscar, son of the emperor, who was obliged some weeks ago to withdraw from his regiment on account of heart affection, is not showing satisfactory progress.

An examination has disclosed a rather serious condition of the heart muscle, and the prince must remain under medical treatment for some time. Prince Oscar is now at Hamburg, where the emperor has visited him.

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