

WILSON URGES MORE REVENUE AS WAR BUFFER

Addresses Congress on Need of Action to Replenish Treasury Drained by European War—Better to Tax Than to Borrow in Exigency of European Making.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—President Wilson personally addressed congress in joint session today, urging legislation to raise \$100,000,000 a year additional revenue through internal taxes to meet a treasury deficit threatened by the conflict in Europe.

The president told congress that he discharged a duty which he wished with all his heart he might have been spared, but which he performed without hesitation or apology, because of the danger in present circumstances to create a "moment's doubt as to the strength and sufficiency of the treasury of the United States."

While the treasury, he said, could get along for a considerable period, he pointed out the peril of the government's withdrawing from national banks approximately \$75,000,000 of the treasury balance deposited there; advised against the government borrowing money or selling bonds which would make an "untimely and unjustifiable demand on the market," and appealed to the intelligent and profoundly patriotic public to bear the burden of a special tax to meet the unforeseen emergency.

Congress listened attentively to the address. Immediately on its conclusion the legislative machinery was set in motion to carry its recommendations into effect. Chairman Underwood called a meeting of the ways and means committee to perfect an internal revenue measure tentatively drafted in preliminary conferences. A bill will be introduced as soon as possible.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Following is the full text of President Wilson's address to congress, assembled in joint session on the need of emergency revenue legislation:

"Gentlemen of the congress: I come to you today to discharge a duty which I wish with all my heart I might have been spared; but it is a duty which is very clear and therefore I perform it without hesitation or apology. I come to ask very earnestly that additional revenue be provided for the government.

"During the month of August there was, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, a falling off of \$10,629,535 in the revenues collected for customs. A continuation of this decrease in the same proportion throughout the current fiscal year probably would mean a loss of customs revenue from sixty to 100 millions. I need not tell you to what this falling off is due. It is due, in chief part, not to the reductions recently made in the customs duties, but to the great decrease in importations; and that is due to the extraordinary extent of the industrial area affected by the present war in Europe. Conditions have arisen which no man foresaw. They affect the whole world of commerce and economic production; and they must be faced and dealt with.

Quick Aid Needed

"It would be very unwise to postpone dealing with them. Delay in such a matter and in the particular circumstances in which we now find ourselves as a nation might involve consequences of the most embarrassing and deplorable sort, for which I, for one, would not care to be responsible. It would be very dangerous in the present circumstances to create a moment's doubt as to the strength and sufficiency of the treasury of the United States; its ability to assist, to steady and sustain the financial operations of the country's business. If the treasury is known or even thought to be weak, there will be our peace of mind. The whole industrial activity of the country would be chilled and demoralized. Just now the peculiarly difficult financial problems of the moment are being successfully dealt with, with great self possession and good sense and very sound judgment; but they are only in process of being worked out. If the process of solution is to be completed no one must be given reason to doubt the solidity and adequacy of the treasury of the government which stands behind the whole method by which our difficulties are being met and handled.

New Taxation

"The treasury itself could get along for a considerable period, no doubt, without immediate resort to new sources of taxation. But at what cost to the business of the commu-

ity? Approximately \$75,000,000, a large part of the present treasury balance, is now on deposit with national banks distributed throughout the country. It is deposited, of course on call. I need not point out to you what the probable consequences of inconvenience and distress and confusion would be if the diminishing income of the treasury should make it necessary rapidly to withdraw these deposits. And yet without additional revenue that might become necessary and that time when it becomes necessary could not be controlled or determined by the convenience of the business of the country. It would have to be determined by the operations and necessities of the treasury itself. Such risks are not necessary and ought not to be run. We cannot too scrupulously or carefully safeguard a financial situation which is at best, while war continues in Europe, difficult and abnormal. Hesitation and delay are the worst forms of bad policy under such conditions.

Opposes Borrowing

"And we ought not to borrow. We ought not resort to taxation, however, we may regard the necessity of putting additional temporary burdens on our people. To sell bonds would be to make a most untimely and unjustifiable demand on the money market; untimely, because this is manifestly not the time to withdraw working capital from other uses to pay the government's bills; unjustifiable because unnecessary. The country is able to pay any just and reasonable taxes without distress. And to every other form of borrowing, whether for long periods or for short, there is the same objection. These are not the circumstances, this is at this particular moment and in this particular exigency not the market to borrow large sums of money. What we are seeking is to ease and assist every financial transaction, not to add a single additional embarrassment to the situation. The people of this country are both intelligent and profoundly patriotic. They are ready to meet the present

conditions in the right way and to support the government generous self-denial. They know and understand and will be intolerant only of those who dodge responsibility or are not frank with them.

Not Own Making

The occasion is not of our own making. We had no part in making it. But it is here. It affects us as directly and palpably almost as if we were participants in the circumstances which gave rise to it. We must accept the inevitable with calm judgment and unflinching spirits, like men accustomed to dealing with the unexpected; masters of their own affairs, and their own fortunes. We shall pay the bill though we did not deliberately incur it.

"In order to meet every demand upon the treasury without delay or peradventure and in order to keep the treasury strong, unquestionably strong, and strong throughout the present anxieties, I respectfully urge that an additional revenue of \$100,000,000 be raised through internal taxes devised in your wisdom to meet to emergency. The only suggestion I take the liberty of making is that such sources of revenue be chosen as will begin to yield at once and yield with a certain and constant flow.

"I cannot close without expressing the confidence with which I approach a congress, with regard to this or any other matter, which has shown so untiring a devotion to public duty, which has responded to the needs of the nation throughout a long session despite inevitable fatigue and personal sacrifice, and so large a proportion of whose members have devoted their whole time and energy to the business of the country."

Engine Hits Handcar

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AUSTRIANS FLEE BEFORE FIRE OF RUSSIAN CANNON

LONDON, Sept. 4, 4 a. m.—The Post's Petrograd correspondent wires that prisoners brought to the Russian base reported that part of the Russian forces entered Lemberg quite in accord with the plan of the commander-in-chief. The Austrians, according to these reports, opened the last stage of the week's conflict around Lemberg by a determined attack on the Russians between Kuhl, Lublin and Kholm. About 120 miles north of Russian territory the attacks failed and the Russians assumed the offensive, the Austrian army retiring southward, and received terrible punishment from the pursuing Russians.

The next day the Russian army moved forward along the whole two hundred mile front to about forty miles southeast of Lemberg. All along the line the Russians attacked strongly, and when the second Austrian army, which was posted east of Lemberg, broke and fled, the Russians captured in the immediate vicinity of Lemberg another score of guns. The forward movement of the Russians continued without interruption, the Austrians having entered in a strong position west of Lemberg at Gorodsk, eighteen miles back, on which to retire when forced past Lemberg.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 4.—An unidentified warship appeared today off Point Firmin, where the British tank steamer Cordelia was preparing to load for Panama. The warship disappeared in the haze toward San Diego without showing her colors. The Cordelia was inside the three-mile limit.

TRADE INVASION OF WORLD PLAN GERMAN CHIEFS

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The foreign office has made public a dispatch dated Berlin, February 27, last, from Sir Edward Goschen, formerly British ambassador at Berlin, to Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, telling of a secret meeting in Berlin a short time previously to discuss plans for the improvement of German trade abroad. Sir Edward says:

"A short time ago a meeting, of which the secret was well kept, convened at the ministry of foreign affairs. The foreign secretary himself was present and the meeting was attended by members of the leading industrial concerns of this country, such as the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American Steamship company, the Deutsche Bank, the Siamenes and Halske and Schukert works, the Krups and Cruson works and the Allgemeine Electricitaets-Gesellschaft.

"This meeting formed a private company for the purpose of furthering German industrial prestige abroad, which is a conveniently vague purpose. The company will be financed by private subscriptions. The government will first grant a sum which was suggested as the necessary revenue.

"The company has entered into an agreement with the Agency Havas by which the latter will in the future only publish news concerning Germany, to be supplied by the Wolff's telegraphic bureau. The latter will receive its German news exclusively from the new company.

"The company intends to make a similar arrangement with Reuter's

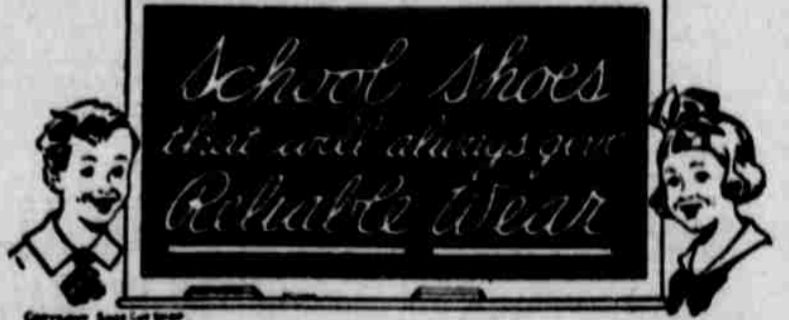
Telegraphic bureau for these foreign countries in which Reuter controls telegraphic communication. If Reuter's declines, the Deutsches Kabelgesellschaft, a smaller German news agency, is to be financed by the new company, which is to run a service in competition with Reuters."

LONDON, Sept. 4, 10:25 a. m.—Telegraphing from Rome, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says that a message received there from Basel, Switzerland, declares that an unconfirmed report has come into Basel from Bern setting for that General Lieutenant Von Detmold and the German forces under his command, have crossed into Switzerland to prevent their capture by the French.

Ghent Astir Over Report Germans Near

LONDON, Sept. 4, 2:56 a. m.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Ghent says the people there are in a panic over the expected advance of the Germans on their city, indicated by the persistent presence of aeroplanes and scouts in its vicinity. It is believed that the Germans are now at Tarnonde, sixteen miles east of Ghent.

The Belgians have flooded the district around Malines to hinder the progress of the German artillery.



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All this season's models, large variety of styles to choose from, all sizes, values up to \$12.50, this sale only, each..... **\$8.98**

House Dresses

New fall styles, all sizes, \$2 values, now each..... **\$1.25**

Waists

New Crepe de Chine Waists, all colors, \$5 val., **\$3.48**

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Fancy Crepe and Messaline Petticoats, up to \$2.00 values, at, each..... **\$1.19**

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Cover-All Aprons, made of good Ginghams, very special at, each..... **48c**

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NEW DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

42-inch Fancy Checks and Plaids, special, a yard,	36-inch Pussy-Willow Taffeta special, yard,	40-inch Crepe de Chene, special at, per yard,	40-inch Silk and Wool Poplin, special, a yard,
59c	\$1.39	\$1.50	\$1.25

NEW DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

36-inch Guaranteed Satin Lining, special, a yard,	38-inch All-Wool Storm Serge, special, yard,	New Plaids for school dresses, special, yard	New Roman Stripe Silks, special, per yard,
98c	48c	28c	79c

DOMESTIC SALE

Best Dress Prints, dark and light styles, yard..... **5c**

Good Cotton Batts, special, per roll..... **10c**

Fine Cambrie Muslin, 12 1/2c grade, now, yard..... **10c**

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Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton at..... **7 for 25c**

Best quality Darning Cotton, per ball..... **2c**

Best Needles, Hooks and Eyes..... **4c**

Fancy Roman Stripe Ribbons, 50c values, yard..... **39c**

HOSIERY SALE

Women's Fast Black Hose, 15c grade, pair..... **10c**

Boys' extra heavy School Hose, special, pair..... **25c**

Women's Fibre Silk Hose, very special, pair..... **48c**

Best Colored Oilcloth, special, per yard..... **19c**

Good Bleached Muslin, special, per yard..... **9c**

72x90 Bleached Sheets, 60c grade, yard..... **39c**

Boys' and Girls' School Hose, special, pair..... **15c**

Women's Fine Silk Lisle Hose, special, pair..... **25c**

Kayser's Silk Hose, very special, pair..... **98c**