

BUSINESS MEN PLEDGE FEALTY; SESSION ENDS

"War Convention" Offers Full and Unqualified Support to U. S.

FOR NATION'S EFFICIENCY

Resolutions Adopted by U. S. Business Men

PLEDGING unqualified support of the Government in the war crisis. Calling for the assembling of one board of executive departments...

Expressing confidence in the provision Government of Russia and support of its democratic aims. Urging business men to devote their energies to selling the forthcoming issue of Liberty Bonds.

Calling upon the Government to take whatever action may be necessary to keep at parity the American dollar throughout the world. Advocating the maintenance of existing standards by employers and employees.

Indorsing the "daylight saving" bill. Vigorously disapproving profiteering by producer, distributor, laborer or manufacturer. Calling for prompt improvement of public highways.

Advocating organization of all industries and the appointment of a "war service committee" by each. Recommending the creation of a Federal arbitration board...

Indorsing universal military training. Urging naturalization upon all resident aliens. Asking retail merchants to cooperate with the Commercial Economy Board...

Requesting ample appropriations to sustain the employment service of the Department of Labor. Urging Federal price-fixing boards to revise prices from time to time. Proposing quarterly payments of Federal taxes.

Supporting the Government's ship-building program. Recommending a "war meeting" before November 1 of all organizations affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce.

Indorsing the bill now before Congress to permit foreign vessels to engage in the coastwise trade during the war.

By a Staff Correspondent ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sep. 21. The "war convention" of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which has been in session here since Monday, adjourned at noon today...

A tense quiet prevailed as the chairman of the resolution committee, Elmer J. Bliss, came to the front of the rostrum and asked leave to present the proposals...

One after another the resolutions were read aloud by Elliot H. Goodwin, of Washington, general secretary of the chamber, and were approved by a viva voce vote. Nearly a score were passed upon rapidly.

PLEDGE OF LOYALTY The first, giving the support of the business men to the Government, read: "The people of the United States, in defense of the republic and the principles upon which this nation was founded...

The issues at stake in this stupendous struggle involve the moral ideals and conception of justice and liberty, for which our forefathers fought...

Speed of production and the mobilization of all our national power mean the saving of human life, an earlier ending of the distressing and costly period of the nation every facility is developed and every financial resource is commanded...

PRICE CONTROL A resolution on price control came next. Whereas, the chief purpose at this time of American business is to help win the war and all other work is subordinate to the production of war materials and supplies...

Whereas, the natural effect of the great demand for war materials and supplies is to create high prices and great inequalities in the distribution of goods...

to whatever extent may be necessary for our great national purpose. Resolved, that the representatives of American business men in war convention, that all war buying should be assembled under the control of one board of executive departments...

It is further resolved, that this war supply board or department should be given full power to procure war supplies to the best advantage to the Government. The price, quality and delivery and in a war to maintain essential industrial life without disturbing social and economic conditions...

He further resolved, that the National Chamber do its utmost to make effective the purposes of these resolutions. FOR LIBERTY LOAN Support of the flotation of the second Liberty Loan was given an effective answer to the propaganda of its enemy...

The maintenance of standards of industrial life prevailing at the beginning of the war, as advocated yesterday by Secretary of Labor Wilson, was approved. Congress was urged to take steps to make the "daylight-saving" plan effective as a war measure.

The committee on war service presented this resolution: Whereas, the dealings of the Government with the business men of this country incidental to the war will be on a scale and of a magnitude never before attained...

Whereas, it is desirable that a point of contact be established between the Government and each particular industry. Be it resolved, that we urge all industries not already organized to organize at the earliest possible moment...

Be it further resolved, that all such industrial organizations should appoint a war service committee independent of any governmental committee, such committee to be made up of representative men in the industry...

FOREIGN EXCHANGE The following was the resolution regarding foreign exchange: Whereas, the foreign trade of the United States for the last fiscal year shows a balance in favor of this country of nearly \$4,000,000,000...

Whereas, the continuation of any set of conditions which tend to curtail imports, because imports represent the only form of cash payment which our entire foreign trade is yielding...

Whereas, the advances to our Allies are being made in the form of foreign loans; and whereas, the depreciation of the American dollar in foreign markets because of lack of governmental regulations...

Whereas, all our Allies are now taking every step necessary to protect their own currencies abroad; and whereas, the American dollar is now at a discount of from 3 to 20 per cent in certain foreign countries...

Be it resolved, that the United States Government, through its proper departments, take whatever action may be necessary to keep at parity the American dollar in every country of the world.

PROFITING Whereby, during the war it is essential to the maintenance of sound industrial relations that there be no profiteering by producer, distributor, laborer or manufacturer.

MAINTAINING STANDARDS Relative to the maintenance of standards, the resolution read: Resolved, that the principle proclaimed by the committee on labor of the Council on National Defense...

Whereas, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, representing nearly 1000 Chambers of Commerce and commercial organizations in every one of the forty-eight States of the United States of America, and comprising more than 300,000 business men...

Whereas, after 147 years of difficulties and strivings and the devotion of the greatest talents of its noblest citizens, the United States of America has now been forced to enter upon a struggle for the preservation of its independence and the survival of its democratic ideals...

Whereas, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States heartily approves the action of the United States Government in assisting free Russia with money and credits...

Be it resolved, that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States welcomes the opportunity which is given to American business men to join their efforts with those of the people of free Russia...

Be it further resolved, that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States heartily approves and supports and indorses the efforts of the United States Government and all the people of Russia...

its perfect confidence that they will carry through to permanent victory the triumphs of the revolution, and in co-operation with their allies, make safe democratic ideals for the world for the present and future generations.

"DAYLIGHT SAVING" URGED Passage of the Calder bill for "daylight saving" was urged, as a war measure which would conserve the nation's supply of coal and add to the productivity of many millions of workers in shops and mill yards.

FOR UNIVERSAL TRAINING Universal military training was again endorsed by the chamber. The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce was urged to promote the promotion of export trade...

PRICE-FIXING REVISION Federal boards charged with the fixing of prices on essential commodities were urged to afford opportunity to the industries affected their changes in the cost of production and to revise such fixed prices when necessary...

QUARTERLY TAX PAYMENTS The amendment of the Federal tax bill, so that taxes, above a certain amount, shall be payable in four quarterly installments instead of in a single annual payment...

Whereas, many coastwise vessels have already been withdrawn from the coastwise trade; and whereas, the war needs of the Government may require the withdrawal of all coastwise vessels suitable for overseas transport...

Whereas, railroad transportation already inadequate to supply the many industries essential to the successful prosecution of the war, would, by the withdrawal of our coastwise shipping be still further overtaxed; now, therefore...

Be it resolved, that this war convention of American Business urges upon Congress to enact before the adjournment of the present session of legislation giving to all mariners denoting United States Shipping Board power to suspend present provisions of the law governing coastwise shipping...

Whereas, the business men of America and the whole American people have welcomed with feelings of deepest emotion the birth and rise of a new and free Russia founded on the rights of all men to equality of opportunity and enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness...

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GERMAN FLIERS HURL BOMBS ON U. S. ENGINEERS

Shells Dropped on French Military Train Operated by Americans

HOW WAR CROSS WAS WON

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 21.

One military railroad close behind the fighting lines is being operated today by a regiment of American transportation engineers, some of whom have already received their baptism of fire from an attacking German airplane.

I visited the Americans as they arrived at their new barracks. They were welcomed by the roaring and thumping of French guns a few kilometers distant, where an artillery duel was raging.

En route to their positions behind the front the American boys gazed from car windows at evidences of real war. They passed through shattered towns and were much interested in the rusting wreck of a train that had been bombed some time before.

The soldier tells of how one American railroad crew was forced to take refuge under the tender of their locomotive a few nights ago, when a German airplane attacked. The train was attracted by the glare of the engine's firebox in the dark.

Members of the United States units now taking charge of railroad operations were recruited from the great American railroads. They include operation experts from many western cities. All are in the best of health and they are all happy.

DETAILS OF THE WAR CROSS Details of the first baptism of fire of United States army officers here with the American expeditionary force can now be published, since all have returned safely.

These officers, with other Americans of rank, had thrilling experiences the other day and the brilliant, amazing, rapid success of General Petain's forces in the French drive against the German Crown Prince to the north of Verdun...

This was the first action in which Americans, as part of the United States army, figured, and the brilliant, amazing, rapid success of General Petain's forces in the French drive against the German Crown Prince to the north of Verdun...

Steel helmets on their heads, revolvers in hand, their field glasses slung around their necks, gas masks handy and their uniforms striped of all marks denoting rank, the American officers accompanied the French platoon and battalion leaders...

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French officers were hit also, not one American was even wounded. They advanced from the original French positions south of the Mort Homme, on the left bank of the Meuse, and south of Hill 244, on the right bank, clear up to the most advanced trenches captured by the wonderful French infantry.

At 4:30 o'clock in the morning, after waiting all night in the front-line positions, they heard the word passed along the trenches by the under officers for the men to get ready. At 5:15 the shrill whistle of the sub-officers announced that the infantry attack was on—that the soldiers—more fresh and blood—had started to finish and elench the work performed by the thousands of giant guns in the rear.

Grouping forward beside the French officers, the Americans staggered forward until one of their guides stepped suspiciously and hauled his gas mask out of its tin box, stretched around his waist. The American followed, and none too soon, as already the German batteries were lobbing over gas shells to try to break up the attack.

Two hundred yards forward and the Americans with the first attacking wave reached the former first line of German trenches. Little was left to differentiate the strip of convulsed earth from the rest of the terrain except that the litter of wood and accoutrements was deeper and a long, uncertain, straggled line of distorted corpses marked where the Germans on duty in the trenches had been destroyed by the bombardment.

Even as the Americans trooped the trench a handful of German survivors crawled from the mouth of a cave in disgust, their arms extended, screaming "Mercy, Kamerad." The men were taken prisoner and sent toward the rear, as the attacking wave continued its advance.

Between the first and second lines of German trenches it was even harder going than crossing No Man's Land. Here the work of the French artillery had been concentrated, and communication trenches had been plowed to pieces by the giant high-explosive French shells.

In the second line German trench, the number of corpses was greater. Here were a few Germans only wounded, and here in the dugout came up while the attacking wave halted a moment, and abandoned French poles were told off to mount guns over the entrance to the shaft.

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