

TUMULTY CALLS HAYS TO ACCOUNT

Asks G. O. P. Chairman if He Said "Democrats Would End War by Compromise"

WILSON INSPIRES QUERY

G. O. P. Chieftain Said to Have Made Charge in Chicago on Labor Day

By the United Press

Washington, Sept. 11.—Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, today wired Chairman Will T. Hays of the Republican National Committee, to learn if Hays was correctly quoted as having charged that Democratic leaders would end the war with a compromise to insure their political fortunes.

Hays is quoted as having said: "Democratic leaders at Washington would not stop at anything that they believed would insure re-election of a Democratic Congress this fall."

Hays is quoted as having said this at Chicago on Labor Day in a speech to thirty-one Republican committeemen. The speech was published in the Topeka Capital on September 10.

The telegram which Tumulty addressed to Hays at Indianapolis reads: "On Thursday, September 5, 1918, the Topeka Capital published a Topeka, Kan., quotes you as having made the following statement to the thirty-one State Republican chairmen who met with you in Chicago on September 2:

"Democratic leaders at Washington would not stop at anything that they believed would insure the re-election of a Democratic Congress this fall and a Democratic President two years hence."

"They would even end the war with any kind of a compromise if that would insure the continuance of the Democratic party. I am sure you will let me know if this is a correct quotation."

Hays, who is in Washington, indicated great surprise that Tumulty could so far credit alleged accounts of what Hays said in Chicago as to write him. Hays said he would be more than glad to answer the telegram.

Flames Rage In Petrograd

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answer the call to register and made their escape to the various anti-Bolshevik fronts.

Body Hung From Window

Captain Cromie, the British naval attaché, who was killed by the Bolsheviks, who mutilated his body and let it hang out of the embassy window until the neutral diplomats threatened to leave Petrograd if it was not removed, was friendly to the Bolsheviks and belonged to the group of British officials who urged recognition of the Soviet republic and co-operation with it, until Trotsky's faith about the Bolsheviks led him to leave Russia by way of Siberia.

A list of thirty-seven persons recently executed in Moscow includes the names of several former cabinet ministers who served during the reign of the late Emperor Nicholas.

A Russian wireless message, containing the list as published by M. Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, gives among them the names of Alexei Khostoff and H. Protopopoff, both former Ministers of the Interior; G. Stcheglovitoff, a former Minister of Justice, and Mr. Maklahoff and M. Vostoroff, the latter the notorious chief of the Black Hundreds. A number of other officials and gendarmes of the Czar's regime also are contained in the list.

ENEMY SENDS UKRAINE TROOPS TO WEST LINE

By the United Press

London, Sept. 11.—German troops are being withdrawn from Ukraine and sent to the western front, according to dispatches received here from Stockholm today reported.

The Stockholm dispatches also said fifty Social Revolutionaries were killed and 100 wounded in Moscow recently, when Bolshevik troops dispersed a meeting.

All the Siberian railway eastward of Lake Balkal is now in possession of Czechoslovak forces, a message from Vladivostok declared. The Czechoslovaks completed their occupation of the country along the railroad by seizing Nerchinsk and Sretensk.

The London Express learns that at least 1000 British subjects are held as hostages in Petrograd and Moscow, the Bolsheviks threatening to take revenge on them if harm comes to any more Soviet officials.

Reports of Bolshevik victories over the Czechoslovak troops were received today from German sources. The Rheinische Westfalishe Zeitung printed a Moscow story that Bolshevik fighting was in progress toward Balashov, Tsaryshinsk, and that in the direction of Ahapulevsk. A number of German divisions back the Allies about twenty miles.

RUSSIA PAYING WAR INDEMNITY TO BERLIN

Copenhagen, Sept. 11.—(By I. N. S.)—A quarter of a billion dollars, the first installment of Russia's war indemnity, has been sent from Moscow to Berlin, according to advices received here.

Part of the indemnity was in gold and the remainder of it in banknotes.

Under military escort, the convoy of four wagons was met at the German frontier by a special train, upon which it was shipped to Berlin.

NEW INCOME TAX MEASURE BEARS HARD ON INDIVIDUALS

Analysis of the Operation of the Bill in Levying Imposts on Single and Married Men and Amount of Exemption Allowed

By a Staff Correspondent

Washington, Sept. 11.—The individual income tax in the new war tax bill, now before Congress, is of the most general interest because it directly affects more people than any other section of the bill.

The tax on the income of individuals will be, as a general rule, two or three times as much under the proposed law for the fiscal year 1919 as was collected during the fiscal years 1917 and 1918.

The tax on incomes up to \$4000 will be 6 per cent; above \$4000 12 per cent, with gradually increasing surtaxes in addition on incomes above \$5000.

Large Incomes Heavily Taxed

The tax falls lightest on the person with the small income and heaviest on the person with the large income. The man with the \$2500 income will pay \$120 per \$100, while the man with the \$100,000 income pays \$50 on each \$100.

It is estimated that the new income taxes will bring in \$1,482,186,000, as compared with \$320,000,000 collected from that source for the last two years.

As an instance the married man, with four dependent children and a dependent mother, with a net income of \$2500 will pay \$30 income tax under the new bill, as compared with \$10 for the last two years. The married man without children, with an income of \$5000, who has paid \$50 taxes for the last two years, will pay \$180 under the new bill.

The single man with a net income of \$2500, without dependents, will pay \$150 taxes, while the single man with \$5000 net income will pay \$240.

The exemption under the new bill is virtually the same as in the revenue act of 1917. Single men must pay taxes on all net income over \$1000 and married persons on net income over \$2000, with a credit of \$200 for each dependent child under eighteen years of age. The new bill gives an added exemption by allowing a credit of \$200 to each taxpayer for persons who, because of mental or physical defect, are incapable of self-support, and depend upon the taxpayer.

Method of Tax Levy

The income tax will be levied in the following manner: Single man, without dependents, 6 per cent on the amount his net income exceeds \$1000 up to \$4000; 12 per cent on the amount his salary exceeds \$2000, and surtaxes in increasing percentages as his net income exceeds \$5000.

Married man, without children or other dependents, 8 per cent on the amount his net income exceeds \$2000 up to \$4000; 12 per cent on the amount his salary exceeds \$6000, and surtaxes in increasing percentages as his net income exceeds \$6000. The married man is granted an exemption on his normal taxes of \$2000 for a dependent wife and \$200 for each dependent child under eighteen years of age.

The individual income tax, therefore, 6 per cent on the amount between the line

GLI AUSTRIACI INVANO TENTANO ATTACCARE

Gli Italiani Respingono l'Avversario Infiuggendogli Gravi Perdite

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Roma, 11 settembre

In base ai rapporti pervenuti dal Quartier Generale Italiano, il Ministero della Guerra ha pubblicato, ieri sera, il seguente comunicato ufficiale:

"Nella regione di Dossò-Castino, a nord di Monte Altissimo, ripetuti tentativi di attacco da parte del nemico fallirono sotto il nostro fuoco. Gli austriaci ebbero a soffrire perdite gravissime."

"Nel bacino di Alano un nostro riparto compì una incursione contro le linee nemiche, e, dopo aver sopraffatto le sentinelle, pose in fuga un forte distaccamento nemico accorso in aiuto. Il nostro riparto tornò conducendo alcuni prigionieri, senza aver subito perdite."

"Nella Valle Lagarina, nella regione a nord di Monte Grappa e lungo il medio Piave, l'artiglieria e i riparti in ricognizione spiegano una notevole attività."

"Il nostro fuoco piovve l'esplosione di un deposito nemico di munizioni, presso Zugnotorta."

Da informazioni da fonte autorevole si apprende che con le rivolte gli amministratori in Vienna, Boemia ed ovunque, la situazione politica ed economica dell'Austria-Ungheria è oggi descritta come trave.

Ottocento italiani sono stati rilasciati dagli austriaci.

Le condizioni nella duplice monarchia sono diventate così serie che il governo sarà costretto a fare concessioni politiche.

La scarsità dei viveri diviene sempre più impressionante. Le razionazioni aumentano ed il pane è fatto con tali ingredienti da renderlo assolutamente impossibile a mangiare.

Il raccolto di un fallimento perché la maggior parte di esso è stato consumato prima che venisse a maturità."

Il giornale "La Tribuna" in un articolo di fondo, parlando della importanza del valore della più incredibile contribuzione da parte dell'America nella presente guerra, dice che le armate americane raggiungeranno il numero di 2,500,000 uomini per il prossimo gennaio, pronte ad essere utilizzate nella lotta.

Con tale magnifica contribuzione, dice il giornale, viene ad offrirsi un largo margine di distribuzione, non solo in Francia, ma anche al fronte italiano, giacché le forze americane ora in Italia non rappresentano altro, come è stato detto, che un primo contingente. Le forze americane non solo saranno distribuite con giustizia lungo il fronte comune, ma dovranno anche essere un intrinseco vantaggio per il grande e rapido effetto che il loro uso dovrà avere, sia morale che materiale.

REVENUE BILL DEBATE TO CLOSE TOMORROW

Only Forty Members of House Present at Today's Session

Washington, Sept. 11.

Upon resumption of the House debate today on the war revenue bill, Democratic Leader Kitchin announced that the general discussion, which has been carried on with few members in the chamber, would be closed at 6 p. m. tomorrow and the measure taken up Friday under a five-minute speech limit for initial consideration of amendments.

Only forty members appeared for the debate.

Representative Sloan, of Nebraska, Republican Ways and Means member, criticized the absence of tariff taxes and also failure of the administration to convert Allies' loans into bonds.

Taxes on municipal bonds, against which mayors of several cities are reported to be planning protest, were attacked by Representative Madden, of Illinois.

The plans for a new tax advisory commission to aid in administering the law was praised by Representative Dixon of Indiana, a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee.

The House was expected by leaders this afternoon to rush through the new Meadon bill providing that interest on the fourth Liberty Bonds, not more than \$30,000 of which are owned by any person or firm, be exempt from the graduated additional income taxes and increased excess and war profits taxes written in the revenue bill.

A tentative draft of the new measure, together with a letter from Meadon in which he urged its immediate passage, was considered by the House Ways and Means Committee before the House today resumed debate on the revenue bill.

BERNHARD DEPLORES PAN-GERMANISM FIGHT

Roosevelt's Utterances Show Teutons Have More Important Things to Do

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Georg Bernhard writes that the domestic fight in Germany against the Pan-Germans is not a clever move at present, as even if they have done Germany the greatest harm in the world, it is impossible to punish them now, especially as all the Entente propaganda speeches are directed primarily against Germany's domestic split.

"We do not wish to incite," Bernhard continues, "that patriots like Bernbrück intend to favor this propaganda, but the result is that every stupid Pan-German expression formerly has been brought to daylight, although leading Entente statesmen are much too clever to imagine that we intend to cling to these war aims in the present situation of Germany."

The best proof of the bad effect of this Pan-German fight, the writer says, is Roosevelt's late declaration. He goes on:

"Roosevelt demands as American war aims not only the separation of Alsace and Lorraine, but also the giving up of Schleswig-Holstein and the handing over of German Poland and west Prussia to Poland. He wants to divide up Turkey and Austria-Hungary. We have never read in the American papers, after similar utterances, that these demands hinder peace."

"The wildest annexationist plans in Germany appear harmless comparatively, and Roosevelt makes very similar demands to those appearing recently in the French press. It is shown ever more clearly that the real aim is the economic paralysis of Germany through political division."

"Roosevelt, who has always had a loose tongue, expresses what the others think and even if every word is not taken literally, the spirit which speaks in his words is significant. His speech shows that we have more important things to do than internal political fights."

Bernhard concludes that if the Germans really wish to believe in the enemy's statements, then Cecil carries more weight than Roosevelt at this critical moment.

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