

G. O. P. WINS IN MAINE BY SAFE PLURALITIES

DEMOCRATS LOSE GOVERNORSHIP, TWO SENATORS AND CONGRESSIONAL SEATS.

ENDS HOTTEST CAMPAIGN

Reunion of Republican and Progressive Parties Marked.—State Legislature Falls Wholly Under Control of the Republicans.

Portland, Maine.—Indications are that the Republicans have won the state election by safe pluralities.

If the ratio of the Republican margin is maintained, Carl E. Killikin will be elected governor by about 11,000 plurality.

Bert M. Fernald, Republican, seems to have been elected for the short term in the United States Senate and the same ratio of gain would give him a plurality of 9,500.

United States Senator Charles F. Johnson, Democrat, apparently has been defeated by Frederick Hale, by an indicated plurality of 7,500.

If the Republican congressional candidates hold the lead they had at latest report, three, Louis B. Goodall, in the First District, Congressman John A. Peters in the Third, and Ira G. Herzy in the Fourth are elected. Congressman Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Democrat, appeared to have been defeated in the Second district by Wallace H. White, but this fight was close. The total vote may prove to have been the largest ever cast in the state.

The election was the culmination of one of the hottest fights ever waged in the state and marked the reunion of the Republican and Progressive parties, whose differences in 1912 gave the electoral vote of Maine to President Wilson and two years later resulted in the election of Governor Oakley C. Curtis, a Democrat, by a plurality of 3,189. Tonight's figures indicate that the larger percentage of the Progressive vote which two years ago was 18,226, was cast for the Republican ticket.

Throughout the campaign in which a great number of men from all parts of the country and drawn from Republican, Democrats and Progressives participated. National issues were kept to the forefront. The interest aroused together with perfect election weather, brought out one of the biggest votes ever cast in the state and possibly greater than has been known before.

CONFEREES TAKE NOTE OF CONTROL CARRANZA SHOWS

Mexican Commissioners Present Information as to De Facto Government's Authority in Southern Republic.

New London, Conn.—With the border situation set aside temporarily, the American-Mexican joint commission, devoted itself to determining the extent of the control exercised in Mexico by the de facto government, the information being supplied by the Mexican commissioners at the request of their American conferees. It was stated informally that upon the showing made by the Carranza government rested the possibility that the Washington government would revoke its warning to Americans to stay out of Mexico and would encourage their return to their properties there.

It was explained that the question of transportation was vital to any resumption of industry in Mexico and to show present conditions, the Mexican commissioners presented figures from which the following conclusion was drawn in a formal statement issued by Secretary Lane:

"The data presented by the Mexican commissioners, indicates that the government roads now are being operated with a large degree of regularity and that the roads owned by private companies are being turned over to these companies, the only exceptions of the present time being a line in the Federal District, one in the State of Hidalgo and the United Railways of Yucatan."

11 DEAD IN PLACING LAST SPAN OF BRIDGE

Quebec.—With the loss of 11 lives the second attempt to bridge the St. Lawrence river here resulted in a failure when the massive center span, weighing 5,100 tons, suddenly collapsed and fell into the river. Of the 90 men caught on the span when it began to sway all were rescued except 11 and of these only four bodies have been found. The span was being raised from pontoons and was about 15 feet above the water.

TEUTONIC ALLIES TAKE FORTRESS

BULGARIAN AND GERMAN FORCES CAPTURE OLD FORTRESS SILISTRA ON DANUBE.

RUSSIANS SUFFER BIG LOSS

Rumanians Advance Against Austrians—Russians Fall in Attempt to Break Through Austrian Lines Southeast of Lemburg.

London.—Continuing their advance in Western Dobrudja, the German and Bulgarian forces have captured the old Bulgarian fortress of Silistra, which lies on the Eastern bank of the Danube about 25 miles east of Bucharest, the capital of Rumania and about an equal distance south of Constanza-Bucharest railway line. The capture of the fortress is announced by the Berlin war office which asserts that the Rumanians and Russians fighting in Dobrudja apparently have suffered very considerable losses during the last few days.

In the Banat, North of Orsova, however, the Rumanians advanced against the Austrians compelled the Austrian right wing after it had pushed them back two and a half miles, to withdraw to its former position under a strong counter-attack. Attempts by the Rumanians to advance against heights West of Csik Szereda were repulsed. In Southern Bukovina near the junction of the Hungarian and Rumanian borders the Germans are in contact with the Rumanians.

Attempts by the Russians to break through the Austrian lines Southeast of Lemburg, near Halicza, failed according to Vienna with heavy losses. The Vienna statement mentions the gallantry of the Turkish forces fighting with the Austrians in this region.

GEN. BLISS TO ASSIST BORDER COMMISSION

Secretary Baker Grants Request to Permit Army Officers to Explain Military Conditions.

Washington.—Secretary Baker granted the request of the American-Mexican commission to have Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of staff, go to New London, Conn., to give the commissioners information that he has gathered first-hand concerning the military situation along the international border.

The general is regarded as one of the army's most competent authorities on Mexican questions. As assistant chief of staff he has more to do with the administration of military operations along the border than any other officer except Major General Punston and recently he completed a personal inspection of all the border patrol militia camp.

Pressure from political and business quarters is being brought to bear upon Secretary Baker and administration officials generally to withdraw National Guard organizations from the border. Members of Congress, business houses and friends and relatives of guardsmen have deluged the department the last few days with requests for the release of the militia.

GERMAN CASUALTIES THUS FAR 3,375,000

London.—German casualties in the war during the month of August according to a compilation here from the German casualty lists, totaled 240,900. This brings the German total since the beginning of the war, as compiled from the same sources, to 3,375,000. These figures include all the German nationalities, but do not include the naval and colonial casualties.

The detailed figures for the month of August follows:

Killed, 42,100; prisoners, 1,800; missing, 42,900; wounded, 153,500; total 240,900.

Detailed figures for the period of the war to the end of August, 1916:

Killed 832,000; prisoners, 165,000; missing, 234,000; wounded, 2,144,000. Total 3,375,000.

BRITISH TROOPS ENGAGED IN HEAVIEST OF FIGHTING

London.—British troops have been engaged in the heaviest kind of fighting along a 3 1/2 mile front on the Somme, extending from High wood to Leuze wood and have captured Ghinchy, which lies almost directly north of Combles, and all the ground between Ghinchy and Leuze wood. On a front of more than a quarter mile the British gained 300 yards east of High wood and northeast of Pozieres captured 600 yards of German trenches.

GOOSE PIMPLES



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CONGRESS ENDS SESSION FRENCH MAKE BIG GAINS

EMERGENCY REVENUE BILL CONFERENCE AGREEMENT IS APPROVED.

Purchase of Danish West Indies For \$2,000,000 Was Ratified by Senate—Both Houses Hold Protracted Night Session.

Washington.—Congress adjourned Friday morning at 10 o'clock. After nine months devoted to legislation both houses held protracted sessions Thursday night to wind up their affairs by approving the conference agreement on the emergency revenue bill to raise approximately \$200,000,000, desired by the Administration to meet the extraordinary appropriations for national defense and the Mexican emergency.

The last appropriation measure, the general deficiency bill, was adopted by both houses while waiting for the conference report on the revenue bill, and the senate ratified the Danish treaty to provide for purchase of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000. The Owen corrupt practices bill to limit campaign expenditures and the immigration bill which President Wilson had announced he would veto if passed, were put aside and will be taken up and pressed to a vote early in the December session.

The revenue bill as it went to President Wilson for approval contained drastic provisions empowering the President to retaliate against foreign interference with American commerce, creates a non-partisan tariff commission, increases the duties on dyestuffs to encourage their manufacture in the United States, provides means to prevent dumping of cheap foreign-made goods into American markets after the war and provides for income, inheritance, munitions, corporation stock, liquor and miscellaneous internal revenue taxes.

GOMPERS AND BURLESON ATTACKED BY SHERMAN.

Senator in Bitter Partisan Speech Wages Political War on Labor Chief and Postmaster General.

Washington.—Senator Sherman renewed his attack on President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, during debate on the Owen corrupt practice bill in the senate, declaring the labor leader and Postmaster General Burleson were the two most prominent figures on the Democratic side of the Presidential campaign. Mr. Gompers, he said, was to deliver the 2,000,000 labor votes to the Democrats while Mr. Burleson used the postmasters of the country "to fry fat" for it.

Senator Sherman quoted from a Texas newspaper of 1909 to show that Mr. Burleson then was part owner of a ranch where hundreds of convict laborers were employed. In 1911, he said, the foreman of the ranch was tried for causing the death of a negro convict who had been whipped, but was acquitted and in 1913 was appointed postmaster at Longview, Texas.

AUSTRIANS, MENACED BY RUMANIANS, WITHDRAW.

Vienna, via London.—Austrian troops have withdrawn before threatening Rumanian envelopment to the heights west of Olab Toplitza, south of Dorna Watra and 20 miles west of the Rumanian border, says the official statement issued at the Austro-Hungarian headquarters. On the Russian front the Austrian troops between the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester River also have been withdrawn.

DRIVE MEN FURTHER INTO GERMAN LINE ALONG SOMME RIVER.

Berlin Admits Loss of Clercy—In Galicia Russians Have Taken About 5,000 Prisoners—Fighting Near Lemburg.

London.—While their compatriots were busy north of the Somme warding off German counter-attacks or engaged in artillery duels, the French, south of the River, drove their men farther into the German lines for noteworthy gains.

In stubborn fighting over a front of four miles below Vermandovillers and Chilly the Germans have been forced to give up the northern portion of Vermandovillers; while the French have occupied the outskirts of the railway junction town of Chaulnes to Roye, between Chaulnes and Chilly.

To the north, operations of the French with Barleux, and ultimately Peronne as their objective, also met with success. Southeast of Belloy-en-Santerre further German trenches were captured and most of the village to Berny-en-Santerre fell into French hands. Paris says the number of prisoners taken apparently was large. Berlin admits the loss of Clercy which lies a short distance northwest of Peronne.

In Galicia on the front of the Zlota Lipa and Dniester Rivers the Russians have driven the Teutonic Allies from fortified positions and have taken 4,500 prisoners, among them about 2,000 Germans. Berlin concedes a victory to the Russians in this region.

Violent fighting continues around Brzeany, southeast of Lemburg, but here Berlin says the Russians have suffered heavy losses and have made no advance. Russian attacks near Sborow, northern Galicia, and in Volhynia, also failed, according to Berlin.

SUFFRAGE BODY WILL CONTINUE DUAL CAMPAIGN

Vote Support in Seeking Both National and State Legislation.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The National Woman Suffrage Association by an overwhelming vote decided to continue its present policy of working for equal rights through both National and State legislation. The vote was taken after a long debate and no sooner had the applause that greeted the announcement of the action taken ceased than a resolution was presented which threatens to open again the whole question.

Virtually all the speakers declared for strict neutrality in the presidential campaign and to continue the non-partisan efforts of the association to bring about equal suffrage throughout the United States.

Women from every state in the Union are attending the forty-eighth annual convention of the association which was called two months in advance of its regular meeting because of the national political campaign.

COFFIN GIVES CLUE TO WRECKED ZEPPELIN

London.—The number of the Zeppelin wrecked in the recent aerial attack on London was disclosed for the first time at the funeral of the victim in the inscription on the coffin containing the body of the commander. The airship was the L-21.

The only coffin marked was that of the commander and it bore these words: "An unknown German officer killed while commanding the L-21, September 2, 1916."

CONGRESSMEN ALL HASTEN FOR HOME

ANXIOUS FOR REST OR PART IN THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN WORK.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

Gives Notice Remainder of Railroad Program Will Be Pressed Next Session.—Three Other Important Measures Go Over.

Washington.—Adjournment of Congress was quickly followed by a general exodus of members hastening homeward for rest or the national political campaign.

While the closing saw the administration legislative program mainly completed some things wait to be continued at the winter session notably the remainder of the president's program of railroad legislation which was partially enacted to prevent the threatened strike. In a formal statement President Wilson speaking of the work of Congress, gave notice that the remainder of the railroad program would be pressed at the new session.

The president's statement was as follows:

"A very remarkable session of Congress has just closed, full as all recent sessions of the Congress have been of helpful and humane legislation which constitutes contributions of capital importance to the defense, the economic progress and the wholesome life of the country.

"It is to be regretted that the session could not have continued long enough to complete the program recently projected with regard to the accommodation of labor disputes between the railroads and the employees, but it was not feasible in the circumstances to continue the session any longer and therefore only the most immediately pressing parts of the program could be completed.

"The rest, it is agreed, has merely been postponed until it can be more maturely deliberated and perfected. I have every reason to believe that it is the purpose of the leaders of the two houses immediately upon the re-assembling of Congress to undertake this additional legislation. It is evident that the country should be relieved of the anxiety which must have been created by recent events with regard to the future accommodation of such disputes."

The immigration bill, the corrupt practices bill and the bill to permit combinations of American exporters to meet foreign competition abroad went over.

The closing hours of Congress were remarkably quiet. Only the presence of the president in his room, near the Senate chamber, served to attract interest to what otherwise would have been an uneventful ending of an eventful Congress.

RUSSO-RUMANIAN FORCES IN GREAT BATTLE WITH FOE

Latest Country to Enter European War Scene of Chief Conflict Now Raging.

London.—Rumania, which entered the European war less than two weeks ago, now is the scene of a great battle between Russo-Rumanian forces and armies of the Central Powers. The southern part of Dobrudja or eastern Rumania, has become a fighting ground and the opposing armies are engaged from the Black Sea to the Danube along a front of about 70 miles.

Bulgarian and Turkish troops arriving along the Black Sea coast have occupied Baltjik and two other seaports, Sofia reports, and the fortress of Dobritch or Bazardjik, 50 miles southeast of Bucharest, has been taken by a combined Bulgar-German force.

The Rumanians continue their offensive in eastern Transylvania and also have occupied the important town of Orsova on the Danube, above the Iron Gate. Advancing from Csik Szereda in Thansylvania north of Kronstadt, the Rumanians are driving westward and Vienna admits the withdrawal of Austrian forces before attacks against Hergitta.

BAKERS WOULD QUIT MAKING 5-CENT LOAF

Chicago.—Recommendations to all bakers of the United States that the 5-cent loaf of bread be abandoned and the 10-cent loaf standardized, were made after considerable discussion at the closing session of the executive committee of the National Association of Master Bakers. They urged that the recommendations be put into effect immediately. Economic waste incident to the manufacture of the 5-cent loaf was emphasized as a reason.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF 64TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF CONSTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS IS GREATEST IN HISTORY.

MANY IMPORTANT MEASURES

Total of Appropriations \$1,626,439,209 With Additional Contracts Amounting to \$231,945,275.—Items Are Enumerated.—Some Big Bills.

Washington, D. C.—A record of constructive legislation, improving the advantages of the people all along the line is that of the 64th Congress which has just ended.

The total of the appropriations, specifically made, is \$1,626,439,209.63. In addition to this congress has authorized contracts to be entered into obligating appropriations in the future of \$231,945,275.20. These contracts include \$226,266,325.20 for naval and coast defense purposes, while the remainder, \$6,678,950 is for ordinary objects of Government.

The appropriations for military and naval purposes and for additional sea-coast defenses alone amount to \$685,709,823.09. This sum, with the contracts authorized, brings the total for preparedness to \$910,976,148.29. However, there is still more to be added to the preparedness. Congress has authorized 90 additional war vessels to be constructed in the next three years, which will cost \$295,000,000 additional when they are completed and in commission. This brings the grand total for the preparedness legislation of this congress to \$1,205,976,148.29.

The appropriations are distributed as follows for preparedness:

- Army appropriation act, \$267,596,530.10.
- Naval appropriation act, \$313,300,555.34.
- Fortification appropriation act, \$25,747,550.
- Military Academy act, \$1,225,043.57.
- Sundry civil appropriation act, \$4,683,495.
- Armories and arsenals, \$4,683,495.
- Military posts, \$1,616,000.
- Military surveys, \$35,000.
- Panama Canal fortifications, \$4,535,000.
- Deficiency appropriations, military and naval establishments \$46,770,648.53.
- National Guard camps, \$200,000.
- Nitrate plant, \$200,000,000.

Investigations have been started to ascertain where the nitrate plants are to be located. The plan contemplated when this provision was accepted by congress was to place the plants at convenient sections of the country where they would supply the needs of agriculture with fertilizer, easily distributed, and also be ready for use in time of war in the manufacture of munitions. One of the plants will be in the south.

New government activities will be looked upon in the future among the notable achievements of the finest session of the sixty-fourth congress. For these a total of \$73,719,700 is appropriated, to be used as follows:

- To encourage, develop and create a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine, \$50,100,000.
- Federal aid in the construction of good roads, \$6,000,000.
- Establishment of federal farm loan banks, \$5,200,000.
- Federal employees' compensation commission, \$550,000.
- Tariff commission, \$300,000.
- Construction of railroads in Alaska to develop its coal fields, \$8,247,620.
- Expenses of collecting the income tax, \$1,828,000.
- Federal trade commission, \$444,080.
- Eight-hour day commission, \$50,000.

Included in the legislation of the session just closed are the following items:

- Reorganization of the army.
- Vast increases in the navy and fortifications.
- A government controlled merchant marine.
- Exclusion of products of child labor from interstate commerce.
- A system of rural credits, assuring the farmer of his ability to borrow money upon his asset at 6 per cent.
- Adequate compensation for workmen injured in government employment.

A fuller measure of independence for the Philippines.

An eight-hour day on the railroads.

Eighty-five million dollars for good roads.

- Established official grain standards applicable to grain shipped in interstate or foreign commerce.
- A uniform system of bills of lading.
- Amended the federal reserve act to make it more generally applicable.
- A tariff commission.
- Levies upon dyestuffs.
- Retaliation for unfair trade methods by foreign countries.
- Government armor plate plant.
- Increased interest-bearing accounts