

Showers Friday, except fair-extreme east portion, cooler at night; Saturday probably fair.

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN TOTALING THREE BILLION OR MORE TO BE OFFERED THE PUBLIC OCTOBER 1

Bonds Mature in 25 Years, Redeemable at Option of the Treasury in Ten Years

ARE TO DRAW 4 PER CENT

Prompt Deliveries Will be Made, Avoiding Issuance of Interim Certificates

INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY

Denominations Will be \$50 and Multiples of \$50.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Secretary McAdoo tonight announced the details of the second Liberty Loan, which will be offered to the public October 1. The chief features are:

Amount: \$2,000,000,000 or more, the excess not to exceed one-half of the amount of over-subscription. Terms of bonds: Maturity, 25 years; redeemable at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury in ten years. Denominations of bonds: \$50 and multiples of \$50. Interest rate: Four per cent, payable semi-annually on November 15 and May 15.

Terms of payment: Two per cent upon application, 12 per cent Nov. 15; 40 per cent Dec. 14 and 40 per cent Jan. 13, 1918. The privilege of converting bonds of this issue into bonds of any succeeding issue bearing the highest interest rate than 4 per cent during the period of the war is extended, and through an arrangement under which bonds will be printed with only four coupons instead of five (to be exchanged at the end of two years for the bonds containing the full number of coupons).

Deliveries will be prompt. In this manner the issue of interim certificates will be avoided. McAdoo's Announcement. Secretary McAdoo's announcement reads as follows: "With the approval of the President I have determined to offer on October 1, 1917, three billion or more dollars of United States of America four per cent convertible gold bonds, due on November 15, 1942, and to be redeemed at the option of the United States at par and accrued interest on and after November 15, 1927. The bonds will bear interest from November 15, 1917, and the interest will be payable on May 15 in each year.

The exact amount of bonds to be issued under this offering will depend on the amount of subscription received. It is, of course, to be expected that subscriptions considerably in excess of three billion dollars will be received, and in that event the right is reserved to allot bonds in excess of three billion dollars to the extent of five billion dollars. The bonds will be offered as before at par and accrued interests and will be in denominations of fifty dollars and multiples thereof. The statement explains how, under the war credits bill which authorized the bond issue, the bonds are to be exempted from taxation except estate or inheritance tax and income surtax.

Subscriptions By Oct. 27. "Subscriptions for the bonds must reach the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., a Federal Reserve bank or branch of some incorporated bank or trust company in the United States (not including outlying territories and possessions) on or before the close of business Oct. 27, 1917. The application must be accompanied by a payment of 2 per cent of the amount applied for and subsequent installments upon bonds allotted will be due as follows: "13 per cent on Nov. 15, 1917; 40 per cent on Dec. 14, 1917; 40 per cent on Jan. 13, 1918. On the latter date, accrued interest on the deferred installments will also be payable.

"I am very glad to be able to announce that by authorizing the enrolling of these bonds with only four coupons attached instead of the full number of fifty coupons, it will be possible to have the actual bonds ready for delivery as soon as full payments are completed, thus avoiding the trouble and delay incident to the issuance of interim receipts or temporary bonds. On and after Nov. 15, 1917, the holders of the bonds will have opportunity to exchange them for new bonds having attached thereto coupons for the balance of the period for which the bonds will run.

Immediate Delivery. "It is also expected that on or about October 10, 1917, there will be in the hands of the several Federal Reserve banks a supply of these new bonds ready for immediate delivery to subscribers in amounts not in excess of one thousand dollars to any one subscriber against payment in full, thereby avoiding in such cases the trouble incident to waiting until after allotment for delivery.

The campaign for the sale of these bonds will open Monday, Oct. 1, and will close Monday, Oct. 27. I confidently hope that when the campaign is over it will be found that the total number of subscribers is at least ten millions and the total subscription in excess of five billion dollars. Such a response would be notice to our enemies that the American people as a whole are determined to win the war. (Continued on Page Two.)

Roosevelt Tells His Story Of the Venezuela Incident

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Colonel Roosevelt today gave his version of the secret conferences he held with the German ambassador in 1902 relating to the occupation of Venezuela by Germany, an incident that then threatened to bring on a war between Germany and the United States. Colonel Roosevelt told the story for the first time, he said, in an address at a luncheon here. "It was about a year after I took office," Col. Roosevelt began, "Germany was engaged in striving to extend her domains. She had in view certain chosen positions in South America. She aimed to turn South America into a German appendage. Venezuela at that time had a dictator named Castro, commonly known as 'The Monkey of the Andes.' "I was determined that Venezuela should not become a German possession. Germany said it was not to be permanent and did not define what was meant by permanency. I permitted

John Hay to write a number of notes and then I sent for the German ambassador and said to him: "This Venezuela business has been going on long enough and I cannot afford to let it go to the point where it will cause trouble for this country." "At that time England was backing Germany and, while I had both against me, I paid little attention to England. It was the last flicker of England's antagonism to the United States. "I demanded the attention of the ambassador to the fact that Germany had a squadron of warships near Venezuela, threatening the mouth of the proposed isthmian canal. I demanded a statement by what Germany meant by temporary possession, saying I did not propose to have any 39-year leases. "The ambassador told me he did not feel he was at liberty to discuss such an important question. That conference wound up with the following ultimatum: "Give an Ultimatum. "Tell your government that in ten (Continued on Page Two.)

HAS THE RIGHT TO EXPEL L'FOLLETTE

Dr. Butler Demands That Congress Exercise Its Constitutional Authority

BANKERS APPROVE ACTION

President of Columbia Declares That Letting Him Remain in the Senate Is Like Poisoning the Soldiers' Soup.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 27.—Members of the American Bankers' Association launched into vehement expressions of approval when Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, addressing them today on "The Changing World," demanded that Congress exercise its constitutional rights to expel United States Senator LaFollette. "We are repelling attacks upon the American people and institutions of two kinds," Dr. Butler said. "We are fighting across the sea and we are fighting evil-minded suspicion, cowardice and treason which have raised their heads at home. Our soldiers can fight the soldiers of the enemy. You and I have got to fight sedition and treason here. "Have the American people lost their capacity for corporate indignation?" he asked. "There is a provision in the Constitution providing that Congress may expel a member by a two-thirds vote. What are they thinking of to sit there and permit themselves to be contaminated by Senator Robert M. LaFollette?"

Cries of approval came from every side as Dr. Butler proceeded. "Gentlemen, you might just as well put poison into the food of every boy that goes to his transport as to permit this man to make war upon the Nation in the halls of Congress. "I am a native son of New Jersey, which has two patriotic sons in the Senate. I call upon them to take the lead. "I am a citizen of New York. New York has two patriotic sons in the Senate. I call upon them to take up the challenge. No single act would go so far to shorten the war."

Speaking of peace, Dr. Butler said: "Any human being who asks for peace on any other terms than the League of Nations is asking a question and still greater war. Peace will only come when the supreme confidence the Germans have in their instrument of armor and their world-dominating aims are brought to defeat. That is the only road to peace."

L'FOLLETTE'S OWN PEOPLE DEMAND HIS EXPULSION. Racine, Wis., Sept. 27.—The League of Wisconsin Municipalities in session here today adopted resolutions at the close of Theodore Roosevelt's denunciation of Senator Robert M. LaFollette, demanding that the United States Senate expel the Wisconsin senator from that body.

The huge audience which packed the auditorium greeted Colonel Roosevelt's vitriolic utterances against Senator LaFollette's reported "attempt to condone the sinking of the Lusitania and its consequent loss of lives of women and children, with loud applause and cries of 'That's right! That's right!'" Colonel Roosevelt said that he fully appreciated the loyalty of Wisconsin and scored those who discriminate against a man because of his birth as un-American.

Referring to the quoted remarks of the senator concerning the Lusitania, the Colonel pictured the scene in the morgue at Queenstown where dead mothers lay with dead babies in their arms, and concluded: "And a senator of the United States tries to condone this infamy! There were cries of 'Shame! Shame!' (Continued on Page Two.)

BRITISH HOLD FAST TO NEW POSITIONS

All Objectives Which Haig Started to Get Wednesday Are Grasped Securely

GERMAN THRUSTS FUTILE

Crown Prince's Forces Again Repulsed By the French at Verdun—Italians Have Not Yet Resumed Their Offensive.

(Associated Press War Summary) With all the objectives for which Field Marshal Haig started his men early Wednesday morning in a new offensive near Ypres securely in their hands, the English, Scotch and Australian units now are technically holding them, notwithstanding fierce German thrusts that time and again have ineffectually been launched in efforts to regain the lost ground.

Most violent fighting. As has been expected by reason of the contour of the country over which the battle was waged, the fighting through has been of a most violent character. Near the Polygon wood, which lies between the British line, north and northeast of St. Julien and northwest of Zonnebeke, the encounters have been of a sanguinary character, the Germans losing heavily in the process.

All the points of vantage sought for and gained by Field Marshal Haig the village of Zonnebeke probably was the most important, being miles farther on lies the Ostend-Lille railway, the cutting of which by the British would seriously interfere with operations between Germany's naval bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge and the southern part of their line.

German Re-Captured Ground. Only at two points during the fighting were the Germans able to recapture ground. One of these was at St. Julien, where two redoubts again fell into the hands of the enemy. One of these had to be relinquished by the British and still remains in German hands, but from the other the Germans were scattered pell-mell by a fresh British onslaught.

Thursday was spent by the captors of the new positions in consolidating their preparatory to starting another vigorous offensive. Crown Prince Repulsed. The German crown prince along the Aisne front and in the Verdun sector has made several attempts to break the front of General Petain, but as on former occasions the attempts were repulsed with heavy casualties. On the greater portion of the line artillery duels are in progress.

Italians in the Balkans. On the front in northern Russia and Rumania the activities of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians has calmed down except for small outpost operations and here and there an artillery duel of slight proportions. The Germans, apparently, are reconnoitering in the Baltic Sea, preparing for attacks against the Russian fleet. Their naval airplanes also are taking part in this work, but are flying high and keeping out of the range of the Russian anti-aircraft and coast batteries.

Italians Still Resting. There has been no resumption by General Cadorna of his intensive offensive against the Austrians along the Isonzo front, where only minor engagements have taken place. On the Carso plateau the Austrians have begun again a violent bombardment of Italian positions, but the Italians are effectively countering. Large quantities of explosives daily are dropped by the Italians on Austrian positions behind the fighting front. German Establishments Bombed. In Belgium the British and French airmen also are keeping up their raids against German naval bases, cantonments and other important objectives and are scoring hits which give visible indications of great damage.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER SHIPS ON OCTOBER 15TH

Every American Vessel of 2,500 Tons Dead Weight Capacity to be Requisitioned

CHARTER RATES PUBLISHED

Most of the Vessels Will be Turned Back to Their Owners to be Operated

Washington, Sept. 27.—Every American merchant vessel of more than 2,500 tons dead weight capacity available for ocean service will be requisitioned by the government, October 15, the Shipping Board announced today in a statement giving the charter rates at which the vessels will be taken over. American ships available for ocean traffic total slightly more than 2,000,000 tons, but some already have been taken over for the army and navy.

In most instances, except where required for actual government service the ships, it was said, would be turned back to their owners for operation on government account, subject at all times to any disposition the Shipping Board may elect.

Sharp Rates in Effect. The shipping rates will cut sharply the present charter rates charged by American vessels for carrying government supplies. It is the intention, it is understood, to apply them later to any foreign ships chartered in the United States. The chartering will be in the hands of the Shipping Board's chartering committee.

For freight vessels the rates a ton a month figured on time charter on a basis of dead weight tonnage are as follows: More than 10,000 tons, \$5.75; 8,001 to 10,000 tons, \$6; 6,001 to 8,000 tons, \$6.25; 4,001 to 6,000 tons, \$6.50; 3,001 to 4,000 tons, \$6.75; 2,500 to 3,000 tons, \$7.

Vessels of a speed in excess of 11 knots will be allowed 50 cents a ton additional for each knot, or fraction over eleven. For passenger vessels the board adopted a two-fold basis of classification, Class A comprising steamers with a capacity of more than 150 passengers, and Class B with a capacity of from 75 to 150 passengers. Steamers in both ratings are further classified according to speed. Passenger steamer rates based on time charters and figures gross register are as follows: Class A, 10 knots, \$3 a ton; 12 knots, \$3.50; 13 knots, \$4; 14 knots, \$4.50; 15 knots, \$5; More than 15 knots, \$5.50.

Some For Army and Navy. Some of the vessels to be requisitioned will be used exclusively for army and navy service, will be taken over on a bare ship basis. These vessels will be manned and operated by the army and navy instead of by the owners and the rates fixed for their use are \$4.15 for cargo boats and \$5.75 a ton gross for passenger steamers of 11 knots speed, with an additional allowance of 50 cents a ton for each knot in excess of 11 knots. All of the rates are tentative. The board, it was announced, will determine on any revision that appears necessary.

Government Assumes Risks. The government will assume the war risks on the ships requisitioned and in some instances the marine risk as well. Where the marine risk is assumed the usual rate for this insurance will be deducted from the charter price.

Within less than six months virtually every one of the 458 American vessels now available for ocean service, including regular lines, will be either in the service of supplying American troops and warships abroad or in trades considered vital to the war. The intention of the government is to replace ships drawn from regular trade routes and from the coastwise service with neutral tonnage.

Foreign ships will be admitted into the coastwise service by suspension of the coastwise shipping laws. A bill to make this suspension possible is before Congress. CAMPAIGN AMONG SOLDIERS. Effort Will be Made to Instill Thrift and Economy. Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 27.—A campaign to instill thrift and economy among soldiers will be inaugurated at once, it was decided at a conference here today of camp secretaries and educational workers engaged in the Southeastern military department, under the auspices of the War Work Council of the National Y. M. C.

Voluntary subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan by soldiers; sending of a certain sum of the soldier's pay to his dependents regularly, and the instilling of a habit of saving. The plan is to have a portion of a soldier's pay monthly, are among the purposes of the campaign, it was announced.

Representatives at the conference included L. E. Hawkins, Camp Greene, Charlotte; Jonah Larrick, Ft. Caswell, N. C.; C. W. Dietrich, Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.; H. M. Johnson, Marines, Paris Island, S. C.; and E. D. Langley, Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C. Chilean Cabinet Resigns. Santiago de Chile, Sept. 27.—The Chilean cabinet resigned today.

War Tax Bill, Increased To About \$2,700,000,000, Is Completed By Conferees

Washington, Sept. 27.—The war tax bill, increased to raise about \$2,700,000,000 federal revenue in addition to \$1,333,000,000 secured under existing law, was completed today by the Senate and House conferees.

After two weeks' deliberation, the conferees reached an agreement on the bill—the largest in American history and in the making four months—and sent the revised draft to the printer. Only formal approval of the new draft remains to be voted. Presentation of the conference report to the House late tomorrow is planned. It will be considered first by the House and the bill's enactment into law next week is regarded as assured.

Additional taxes of between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000 over the Senate bill, which totaled \$2,416,000,000, were added by the conferees. As passed by the House the total was \$1,558,000,000. Senate levies of \$1,000,000,000 on war excess profits and \$842,200,000 on incomes were substantially unchanged, the conference increases being divided among many items, with a few new taxes added and many eliminated. House provisions restored. The system of levying war excess profit taxes was practically re-written in a compromise between the Senate war profits and House excess profits system. A minimum exemption of 7 per cent on invest-

ed corporate capital is said to be provided, with modified allowances for intangible assets. The only change in the Senate income tax section was to re-arrange and harmonize a few graduated surtaxes on incomes over \$50,000, without substantial change in revenue returns or individual taxation. Normal taxes on individuals and corporations and the lowered individual exemptions as revised in the Senate were approved.

Liquor and tobacco sections of the Senate draft also were practically unchanged, although slight increases in revenues from whiskey and manufactured tobacco probably will result.

Of the \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 agreed to by the conferees, about one-third was placed upon postage. The House 1-cent letter tax estimated to raise \$70,000,000, which was struck out by the Senate, was restored by the conferees and the agreement for a graduated zone increase on a second-class mail rates is estimated to raise some \$100,000,000 more.

Another large increase ordered was in passenger transportation and full-man accommodation taxes. Amusement admissions also bear a considerable increase, with Senate exemptions of outdoor parks and their attractions rejected. The Senate provision exempting motion picture theatres charging 25 cents or less from taxation was changed and provision made for exemption of saving Russia. (Continued on Page Two.)

WILL ANNOUNCE DECISION MONDAY

Judge Webb Hears Application of Means' Counsel to Hold Dooling in Contempt

DEFENSE CAN USE PAPERS

Clement Says Documents Are In His Possession and That He Is Willing to Let Means Have Copies of Them.

Gastonia, Sept. 27.—Judge James L. Webb, of the State Superior Court, will announce in Charlotte Monday his decision on the application of Gaston B. Means, now held in jail on charge of the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, for an order holding John T. Dooling, of the office of District Attorney Swann, of New York, in contempt of court for failure to deliver to the court officials of Cabarrus county certain documents alleged to have been brought from New York.

At the same time he will announce a decision on the application for an order citing Solicitor Hayden Clement and Attorney General J. S. Manning of North Carolina, to show cause why they have not surrendered the same documents as required by an order issued by Judge Webb Monday night.

The application for an order to reserve decision on the applications until next Monday was made by Judge Webb at the conclusion of arguments presented here today by Solicitor Clement and by E. T. Cansler, of counsel for Means, who filed application before Judge Webb yesterday. Solicitor Clement, speaking for himself and Mr. Dooling, said that he had affidavits from the New York attorney and his associates in the case from New York to the effect that they had delivered to the solicitor all the papers in the case which they had in their possession. He denied that the alleged second will of the late J. C. King, former husband of Mrs. King, was not among the papers and asserted that the contempt proceedings were brought to humiliate and intimidate witnesses who voluntarily came from New York to appear for the State in the case. He said that the papers in question were in his possession and that he was ready and willing to furnish copies of them to Means' counsel, and declared that there was no dispute about the part of the State to withhold them from the use of the defense.

Mr. Cansler asserted that Means had been deprived of the benefit of the papers in the proper defense by himself in the charges brought against him and that he was only asking for his legal rights in insisting that the papers be turned over to the court officials and kept until they had been made available for his use. He cited the fact that the returns on Judge Webb's order showed that Dooling had refused to comply and asked that he be held in contempt on the occasion to attack the methods of District Attorney Swann's office, particularly those resorted to in getting possession of the papers in question.

The application for an order to cause Solicitor Clement and Attorney-General Manning to show cause why they should not be made to turn over to Cabarrus county court officials the documents from New York was made before Judge Webb by Attorney Cansler here yesterday. Judge Webb did not issue the order, but advised Solicitor Clement at Salisbury by telegraph late yesterday that the application was pending and he came to Gastonia today voluntarily to appear for himself, Manning and Dooling. Judge Webb reserved decision until Monday on the application, as also on that asking for an order of contempt against Dooling. No contempt proceedings against Clement and Manning are pending or in contemplation, according to a statement by Mr. Cansler tonight.

MAY FOLLOW UP HEFLIN'S CHARGES

Both Parties in the House Demand Inquiry Into the Bernstorff "Slush Fund"

HEFLIN TALKS WITH ZEST

Mentions LaFollette and Several Others and Says He Is Willing to Name the 13 or 14 Suspicious Congressmen.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Inquiry by a House committee into whether German money has been used to influence Congress probably will be proposed tomorrow in a resolution sponsored by the Rules committee and supported by the Democratic leaders. Demands for an exhaustive inquiry overwhelmed the House leaders from both sides today while the Rules committee in executive session was considering whether to report favorably one of the several resolutions introduced since Secretary Lansing made public Count Von Bernstorff's message to Berlin asking authority to spend \$50,000 to influence Congress "as had been done before."

In a speech to the Rules committee, Representative Hefflin of Alabama, whose denunciation on the floor of the House that he could name members who had acted suspiciously is largely responsible for the agitation, urged that the question of whether German money had been used be investigated first and that his statements be looked into incidentally.

Willing to Name Suspects. All efforts of committee members to get Mr. Hefflin to name some of the men he had in mind failed, but he reiterated his willingness to name them if a committee were appointed by the Democratic caucus.

Mr. Hefflin added zest to his remarks by bringing in the names of Senator LaFollette and Representatives Britton and Mason, of Illinois, and Representative Baer, of North Dakota, in connection with certain legislation and propaganda which he declared he did not consider loyal and by indicating to Representative Norton that he wanted to "question" him later. He did not say that any of these men were in his list of "thirteen or fourteen."

Wants to Ask Some Questions. "Do not be sidetracked by the suggestion of Mr. Norton about investigating me," he told the committee. "I know some would like to see me expelled. I will give Mr. Norton an opportunity if that motion is made to vote on a roll call for my expulsion. We must not lose sight of the Von Bernstorff case. I want an opportunity to ask some gentlemen about this Mason bill (to repeal the selective draft law) and I want to ask some of them about their correspondence. I want to know how many of them are now in a quiet understanding to fight the selective draft bill in the next campaign. I want to know how many of them have written letters that they favor the Britton bill which would exempt Germans from fighting the battles of our country, thereby crippling the United States government.

"While we are investigating let us see who furnished all the postage stamps for all the correspondence in regard to exempting German boys from the army."

An Inquiry Advisable. Mr. Hefflin insisted that inquiry was advisable for the purpose of ascertaining how a man stood on the war at home as well as in Washington. In this connection he mentioned Representative Baer who soon after his election to Congress as a representative of the Non-Partisan League, introduced a resolution asking for a statement of (Continued on Page Two.)

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS MURDER OFFICERS AND LOOT TRAINS

Bolsheviks Fast Gaining Power. German Victories Give Cause for Rejoicing

FIGHTING SPIRIT IS GONE

An American, After Six Weeks in Petrograd, Gives Out a Pessimistic Report

Stockholm, Sept. 27.—An American who has spent ten years in European capitals and whose position compels him to take the viewpoint of an impartial observer, reached here today after six weeks in Petrograd and gives a pessimistic report of the fighting spirit in Russia and of political and industrial conditions there. He says: "There is no fighting spirit except among the Cossacks and Caucasians and that seems to be waning. A Caucasian colonel said to me: 'There are no real fighters left in Russia except us and we are not Russians, thank God, but Caucasians and Mohammedans.' "The interior cities and villages are filled with Russian troops who refuse to go to the front. Young Russians of the better class are hunting the streets of Petrograd for men who are willing to become officers. Since the murder of officers by soldiers often accompanied by robbery, the government has not dared to do more than announce that these matters will be investigated carefully.

Travel is Dangerous. "The reports of open disobedience of troops at the front and of deeds of violence committed by them are countless. Railway travel in many places, particularly southwestern Russia, is unsafe because soldiers loot trains, steal luggage and maltreat and even murder those who resist. "I sat in the war office at Petrograd when the report was received of the murder of nearly 50 officers at Viborg and of the preparation of proscription lists against officers in Tammerfors. "Newspapers in Helsinki carry daily accounts of military deeds of violence and of the murder of officers and civilians by soldiers, often accompanied by robbery. The government has not dared to do more than announce that these matters will be investigated carefully.

Bolsheviks Gaining Ground. "The Bolsheviks are gaining the upper hand in Petrograd and are increasing their strength in Moscow. I venture to predict their eventual supremacy. I know this means almost the elimination of Russia as a factor in the war and places new burdens on America. "The government's utter powerlessness was recently shown in connection with its exile of a number of 'dark forces.' The Bolsheviks took them from a train at Viborg, now are sending them back to Petrograd and the government does not dare to insist that its deportation order be carried out.

Rejoiced at Fall of Riga. "The Bolsheviks demonstration of joy over the fall of Riga held in front of the city is a suffering by the government in silence. "Such facts, together with the government's rapid changes in personnel, form and policy, demonstrate the seriousness of the situation. "When Korniloff issued his ultimatum the news was received with joy by a great proportion of substantial citizens and men in the government departments told me of their secret hope that he would come to Petrograd. The comments from English newspapers rejoicing at Korniloff's failure were received with amusement by these people who saw in his success the only possibility of saving Russia.

Munition Factory Closes. "A factory near Nizhni-Novgorod, manufacturing war materials and employing 15,000 hands, has just been closed because it has been impossible to meet the wage demands. Armed workmen terrorize the owners of factories, workmen's committees spend their whole time drafting wage schedules and nobody may be hired or discharged without the consent. Laborers unloading wood from barges at Petrograd won in one day a strike for an increase of from 43 to 52 rubles daily.

Conductors and porters on Finnish railways refuse to accept Russian money at any rate of exchange. I saw four one-ruble and three three-ruble notes bearing the same respective numbers."

GUPTON WINS OUT IN THE NASHVILLE MAYORALTY RACE

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 27.—In one of the closest contested municipal elections ever held in this city, Mayor Hilary E. Howe was defeated for mayor today by William Gupton by a majority of approximately 150 votes. In the race for commissioner of waterworks, Paul W. Treanor, a former newspaper man, defeated the incumbent, Robert Elliott, by approximately 1,600 votes.

E. T. Lewis defeated George Stainback for commissioner of streets, sewers and sidewalks by about 2,900.

BAINSIZZA PLATEAU NOW FIRMLY HELD BY ITALIANS

Washington, Sept. 28.—Italian troops have completed their occupation of the entire Bainsizza plateau which is now firmly in Italian hands, according to official dispatches received here today from Rome. The principal offensive activity at present is by Italian airplanes scouting over the Austrian lines and recording depots and columns of troops.