

SS PEASANTS FLOCKING INSIDE LINES OF ALLIES

Seek Protection and Offer Services for Food; Tell of Spoliation by Bolsheviki and Germans.

Archangel, Sept. 29.—Peasants, with their families, are flocking inside the allied lines in northern Russia. An Associated Press correspondent, who has just returned from a trip to the front, visited many villages and found the peasantry rejoicing at their deliverance from the bolsheviki. Most of them were unlettered representatives of 70 per cent of the Russian population. One of the older men of a large group doing military construction work for the allies and acting as the spokesman, said:

"Money is no good to us and we are glad to work for the food the allies are giving us. The bolsheviki stole our cows and everything we had. Now we are happy. We know we are like children. We need good, kind people like the allies to protect us. We hate the Germans because we know from our brothers in the south and west that they are cruel. They took our lands, grain and cows."

Americans returning to the Dvina front with bolsheviki prisoners brought stories of new cruelties and murders. They told of one instance where the mutilated bodies of three British sailors who had become separated from their command had been found.

Most of the prisoners brought here including officers, said they had been forced to serve under threat of death.

Soviet Admits Defeat.

Amsterdam, Sept. 29.—(Reuters.)—The Russian wireless report received from Moscow covering the operations on September 25 admits the fighting on the northern front is going unfavorably for the soviet troops who are retiring at various points, including Kotlas. On the eastern front strong forces of Czech-Slovaks are advancing from two sides against Alatyevsk, north of Ekaterinburg.

Hohenzollerns Must Suffer for Wrongs Done Humanity, Says Gerard

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—"We cannot sit down and discuss terms with murderers or peacefully sit at the green table of peace and parcel out the world in company with burglars, and there is something more. I believe that the American people will demand of their statesmen a vengeance which shall be exacted for the wrongs suffered by humanity," said James W. Gerard, former American ambassador to Germany, in opening the fourth Liberty bond campaign in San Francisco and the twelfth federal reserve district.

"Don't stop now," he continued, "in the spirit of the war. Guilt is personal and the Hohenzollerns and their advisers must themselves suffer. Send a message to our allies and to our boys, who are fighting in France and tell them that we are with them until the end and until victory."

Mr. Gerard spoke following a great night parade, in which thousands of persons, representing every branch of society, associated with the allied cause, marched for two hours.

Student Players' Absences From School Restricted

Washington, Sept. 29.—Foot ball and other games between schools and universities having units of the student army training corps will not be permitted prior to November 1, necessitating the absence of students over night from the city in which the school is located. After November 1, absences for longer than from Friday night to Sunday night will not be permitted of members of athletic teams. Only two games may be played involving absences from Friday night until Sunday night.

These regulations were announced in an announcement by the War department. Letters containing the regulations have been sent to all colleges maintaining units of the student army training corps.

Odd Bits of Life

According to a naturalist, a caterpillar can eat twice its own weight in leaves in 24 hours.

Bethany Home for Children at Rock Island, Ill., received a unique gift on its anniversary in the shape of a loaf of white bread eight feet long and weighing 100 pounds.

Ellisphan Landell of Milford, N. H., has a cat 3 years old, weighing 15 pounds, which in a week has caught five large muskrats out of the Souhogan river and eaten them. A sneezing drill for the prevention of pneumonia is being conducted in the Children's hospital in London. A powder is shaken in front of the children's noses and the resulting sneeze does wonders, says the physician.

In draft district No. 3, comprising the south side of Bethlehem, Pa., and vicinity, where many foreigners live, just 6,332 out of the 9,719 men who registered are aliens. This shows what a vast field for Americanization work there is in Bethlehem.

A Lowell manufacturer, complaining of the delay in getting small payments made by the federal government, says that a bill for \$18 owed by the United States since 1916 is still unpaid, although he has sent a statement to Washington regularly every month.

Corp. Theodore Dukeshire of Brooklyn, wrote his mother that he is alive today due solely to the presence in his vest pocket of a small Bible she had given him the day he sailed. The boche bullet that sped toward his heart struck the Bible and only inflicted a bruise on his chest.

American Soldiers at Work at Field Telephone Post



AMERICAN FIELD TELEPHONE POST. CAPTION BY PHOT. DIVISION, U. S. ARMY.

ROUMANIANS RISE IN REVOLT AGAINST TEUTON INVASION

(Continued From Page One.)

ation and especially the Bulgarian request for an armistice. The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, says Austria has taken all measures to make certain that reinforcements shall reach the scene of operations at the earliest moment and give the Bulgarian army the utmost support. "The Bulgarian forces driven back," it says, "are getting into touch with our forces in Albania and have been removed from the control of the Bulgarian army command. We are justified in assuming that a new front will be established, ensuring our eastern communications."

A telegram from Vienna reports the arrival there of two of King Ferdinand's daughters and says that Emperor Charles held a long conference with Premier Welerle on the situation.

Insist on Allied Policy. London, Sept. 29.—London newspapers, while congratulating that an armistice is not a necessary preliminary to a discussion of peace, recognize the advantages of a separate peace with Bulgaria. They insist, however, on the carrying out of the allied policy in the Balkans and the safeguarding of the interest of Serbia, Rumania and Greece.

"If Bulgaria wants to negotiate," we are willing, but it is not likely an armistice will be granted," says the Daily Chronicle.

The only possible guarantee, declares the Daily Telegraph, are the surrender of the Bulgarian armies and the submission of the Bulgarian people to the allies.

The allied governments, the Daily Express says, will not pay too big a price for the distinct advantage of a separate peace and they will not forget Serbia. The Times declares it is for commanders in the field to deal with the present proposal.

The military correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that the Bulgarian overtures for an armistice and peace are much more than an admission that Bulgaria is defeated; they express her formal verdict that Germany has lost the war.

Analyzing Bulgaria's cry of distress, the London Times finds one of the explanations in the fact that the war never was popular with the rank and file of the Bulgarian army. The soldiers have realized more and more of late, the paper asserts, that the present policy of their country was not paying and never would pay.

Opposes Employment of Children in War Work

Washington, Sept. 29.—Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the war labor policies board, in a statement today, said that while contracts negotiated by the war administration permit the employment of children over 14 years of age in war industries, it does not follow that the employment of children is favored. "Neither the patriotic desire to serve immediately," said Mr. Frankfurter, "nor the attraction of high wages should draft children from school to work. The time is not yet in sight when the defense of the nation must be assumed by children. The men and women of America are competent to the task."

AUTO SKIDS ON RAIL AND TURNS OVER IN STREET

(Continued From Page One.)

Four Persons Injured in Accident Resulting From Effort to Avoid Striking Pedestrian.

Four persons were injured in an automobile accident at Twenty-fourth and Maple streets about 8 o'clock last night when a Ford touring car driven by George V. Divers, 4221 North Twenty-fourth street, skidded on a rail and overturned on the car track, throwing all of the occupants to the pavement.

Riding with Divers were his wife, Mrs. Francis Divers, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Fanny Jackson, 2107 North Twenty-seventh street, and Pete Horgens of Arcadia, Ia., visiting with Divers. Divers and Horgens suffered the most severe injuries, the former receiving a badly bruised right eye and the latter a terrible gash just above the right eye. It was necessary for Police Surgeon Edstrom to take several stitches in Horgens' forehead in order to close the gash. Mrs. Divers received a slight cut on the forehead, but she suffered most from the shock and general shake-up. Mrs. Jackson also suffered greatly from the shock. All were able to go to their homes after being attended by Dr. Edstrom.

"I was driving south on Twenty-fourth street, in the car tracks," says Divers, in explaining the accident, "and in order to avoid striking Amy Anderson, colored, 108 South Thirty-third street, who had just alighted from a northbound car, and started to cross the street, I made a sharp turn out to the right. In so doing, my car skidded on the rails and turned completely over, throwing all of us to the pavement."

According to eye witnesses Divers was going about 75 miles per hour when the accident occurred.

Amy Anderson escaped injury, but was almost bleached white with fright.

The injured were taken into the home of D. R. Hernel, 2906 North Twenty-fourth street, where first aid was given to them till the police ambulance arrived. The car, which was only slightly damaged was a rented one and belonged to the Ford Livery company.

Social Revolution Menaces Japan, Says Marquis Okuma

Tokio, Sept. 29.—Marquis Okuma has informed the emperor that the war has brought a great change in the sentiments of the people because of the widening gulf between the wealthy classes and the masses. This has created a dangerous tendency, he said, which if ignored might undermine the social foundations of the empire. The power of the working class is asserting itself, he declared, and must be met.

Marquis Okuma recommended that Marquis Saionji was suited to bring national support to the government. As a consequence Marquis Saionji has been entrusted with the task of forming a cabinet which, it is believed, will be based upon political parties. He is one of the strongest men in the empire and virtually has the rank of elder statesman.

YANKEES DRIVE ON IN TEETH OF GUNS

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between the Aisne and the Aire. To the east, determined opposition also is being offered, although in that part of the front the German loss, while perhaps much greater in extent, would be less important because on the left the more important communication lines are seriously threatened.

The damage already done to the line running north and east to the American sector is not sufficient to put it out of operation, but for every 100 yards the Germans lose in the Argonne the danger to their communication line is increased.

The fighting on the American front has developed into two major operations, for the island-like region between the Aisne and the Aire, and for the district between the Aire and the Meuse. If the Americans can drive through on either sector the Germans must look to the Brunhilde system of defenses, a line they have not had to use up to this time. This extends along the southern edge of the Boul forest eastward along a line to the north of Brioules, where shells from American guns already have exploded munition dumps, starting fires.

ALLIED FORCES CONTINUE DRIVE IN MACEDONIA

Important Bulgarian Base Captured by Italians; Serbians Pressing on Toward Uskub.

Rome, Sept. 29.—Krashevo, an important Bulgarian base, 20 miles north of Monastir, has been captured by Italian troops, who also have driven the enemy from the mountain ranges between the Cerna and Velika rivers.

Paris, Sept. 29.—The French official statement on operations in Macedonia follows: "The day of the 27th was marked by a general advance along the whole front and by new captures of a large number of prisoners and important material. On the left the allied troops broke up the resistance of the enemy forces between Lakes Presba and Ochrida and pressed on. Northwest of Monastir we have made an advance of more than 18 kilometers at certain points. We have progressed beyond Krushevo and are marching on Kyshevo.

"In the center the Serbians, who entered Veles on September 26, despite strong resistance by the enemy, are pushing forward on the front of Karabuniste-Rudnik, 35 kilometers (22 miles), from Uskub. This note, it is reported, will be along the same lines as the first, but will contain more precise statements which he is said to believe will modify the terms of the entente.

Baron Burian to Send Second Peace Proposal

Paris, Sept. 29.—(Havas.)—Rumors persist in Vienna political circles that Baron Burian, foreign minister, soon will send to the belligerents a second peace note, according to the Zurich journal. This note, it is reported, will be along the same lines as the first, but will contain more precise statements which he is said to believe will modify the terms of the entente.

Fifteen Entombed When Burning Mine is Sealed

Murphysboro, Ill., Sept. 29.—Abandoning all hope of rescuing alive 15 miners known to be left in the north mine of the Franklin Coal and Coke company, Royalton, Ill., in which 21 men were trapped in an explosion early yesterday, the main shaft of the mine was sealed today in an attempt to smother the flames and prevent a recurrence of the explosion.

The Weather

Comparative Local Record. 1917 1918 1915. Highest yesterday... 54 47 40 65. Lowest yesterday... 52 53 34 52. Mean temperature... 48 46 41 58. Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal: Normal temperature... 61. Excess for the day... 1. Total excess since March 1, 1918... 678. Normal precipitation... 11 inch. Deficiency for the day... 31 inch. Total precipitation since March 1, 1918... 11.85 inches. Deficiency since March 1, 1918... 6.14 inches. Deficiency for cor. per. 1917... 6.14 inches. Deficiency for cor. per. 1916... 10.56 inches.

GOURAUD BREAKS ENEMY'S HOLD ON ARGONNE REGION

Germans Rush Up Fresh Troops in Vain Effort to Halt French Advance Toward Vouziers.

By Associated Press. With the French Army on the Champagne front, Sept. 29.—The battle of Champagne has greatly increased in violence with the arrival of fresh German divisions. The enemy is making a strong fight to halt the advance of General Gouraud's troops toward Vouziers. Northwest of Bouconville, Bellevue and Bussy farm were captured this morning, giving the French a position which commands the important railway junction at Challerange and the defile of the Argonne at Grand-Pre, which Domouriez in his campaign in 1792 called the Thermopylae of France. The French have also taken Mount Ouvelet, another commanding position west of Bouconville.

With the French dominating the western exit from the Argonne, and the Americans advancing along the eastern edge, one of the strategic objects of the battle, which may be to provoke the fall of the entire Argonne position, is well advanced.

Further west fresh ground has been gained in the region of Auberville, which increases the menace to the strong German positions on the mounts north of the old Roman road, lying east from Rheims, the Teton, Mount Cornillet, Mount Sans-Nom and Mount Haut.

Grand-Pre Big Stake. The possession of Grand-Pre is one of the big stakes of this battle. When it falls the Germans must make haste to get out of the Argonne region, which explains the desperate defense of its approaches by the best forces the Germans have available. Those taken prisoner yesterday gave up only after bitter combat; they not only fought well but their appearance is far superior to that of most of the prisoners taken in the last month.

General Mangin's forces, driving back the enemy in the region of the Chemin des Dames during the night, advanced to the Ailette river north of Pinon forest, took Chavignon and reached the Canal basin to the southeast, where they met sharp machine gun fire, to prevent them from crossing.

Further south the Germans are resisting on the line of Chapelle, St. Omer, Ostel and Chavonne. They are relying principally on artillery in this region.

With Chatteragne under fire of the French guns, the enemy's movements of troops will encounter vastly increased difficulties. As he is short of motor transports, he has relied mainly on railroads and has supplemented the old French lines with several branches since occupying the region. These railroads now are useless for all concentrations of the troops south of Grand-Pre.

Vouziers, another important center of concentration, also is being menaced. Gouraud's forces are about 10 miles away. A little further advance will enable them to render this junction also useless, and the whole German system of communications toward the Stenay gap will crumble.

Display Extraordinary Courage. French Headquarters in Champagne, Sept. 29.—(Reuters.)—The Germans fought desperately to retain possession of Somme-Py. They counter-attacked repeatedly in the teeth of French machine guns.

French tanks displayed extraordinary gallantry in the capture of a tunnel which the Germans were employing to feed reserves to the front and which had been organized into a regular fortress. The tanks had to traverse a labyrinth of trenches under the attack of heavy artillery but succeeded in their difficult and dangerous mission, entering the infantry to surround the tunnel and turn the whole Somme-Py position from the east.

Further east the height of Gratreuil was captured by a surprise attack delivered with such speed that the garrison was surrounded before it realized it was being attacked. The village had to be cleared by street fighting, however, for the Germans apparently did not realize they were surrounded.

The enemy's resistance has been intensified along the whole front as the infantry and machine gunners fell back upon their reserves in new lines which, although neither so strong naturally nor so well entrenched as the abandoned positions, are far more strongly held and the problem of piercing them is one of the utmost difficulty.

Probably no troops were made such an advance as General Gouraud's infantry in the last two days over such a maze of fortifications. Five distinct trench systems were counted in the space of a thousand yards. After the first hour German reserves began to appear, among them at least one division of Prussian guards, and they counter-attacked furiously.

Fire Discovered in Cargo.

An Atlantic Port, Sept. 29.—Fire discovered in the cargo of the New York and Cuba mail line's steamer Mexico, while the ship was at sea had been brought under control when the vessel reached its port tonight. Part of the cargo is being unloaded so that a survey may be made of the damage, which is not believed to be great.

U. S. AVIATORS GAIN MASTERY OF FOE IN AIR

Low-Flying Planes Lay Down Barrage Covering Infantry and Vanquish Enemy Formations.

By Associated Press. With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Sept. 29.—American aviators again demonstrated Saturday that they are the masters of the air on this sector. They engaged in 52 combats and brought down 33 enemy machines without the loss of one American pilot. The German aviators appear to have lost the daring which has characterized their work of the previous day and did not venture across the American line with reconnaissance airplanes after they had been attacked once by the American machines. The German balloons were hastily lowered in the face of an American attack and did not appear again during the day.

One of the American pursuit groups engaged in 23 combats at low altitudes and brought down three enemy machines. Another pursuit wing had 17 battles in two sorties along the line. A third group dropped bombs on Romagne and Cunel and engaged in several battles with German machines, bringing down six of them.

Aerial patrols left their airdromes Thursday before dawn and were over the sector of attack by sunrise. They began their operations by launching a successful raid against the German balloons, six of which were brought down during the day. Other aviators directed the continuous barrage throughout the day all the way from Chailion-Sous-Les-Cotes to Lamarzee at an altitude never exceeding 1,000 yards. Flying at this low height these patrols were able to protect the observation airplanes who were doing work for the infantry.

One Group in 23 Combats. One pursuit group engaged in 23 combats with enemy machines and bringing down two of them and a number of others. Other Americans flew over the German lines as far as the Moselle, southwest of Metz. They found few German machines but drove back all they chanced to find. The work of the observation airplanes was virtually unimpaired by the enemy machines.

A series of deep raids into enemy territory was made during the day. The first of these resulted in 13 combats in which 10 German airplanes were destroyed. The second was made at a low altitude for the purpose of bombing concentrations of enemy troops and convoys. Three German planes were engaged and one probably was destroyed.

A third raid was made in conjunction with a bombing group against the railroad junction at Etain, east of Verdun and resulted in the successful bombardment of the objective. The Americans met German fliers during the bombing operation and are believed to have destroyed three of them. Long distance reconnoitering flights were carried out and valuable information obtained concerning German troop movements.

American observation aviators carried out 75 missions during the day, starting from their bases before daylight and working until long after dark. They came in contact with German infantry on 35 occasions.

The aviators were divided into groups. The first section was assigned to an infantry unit to report its progress. The second did observation work, watching the general advance, the location of the enemy troops and the movements of his batteries. The third section was attached to the corps for general scouting and observation work.

The American machines not only carried out this work, but themselves went over to the offensive repeatedly and spent much time in attacking enemy formations.

The aviators returned to their hangars at night with the wings of their machines often riddled with bullets. A ground mist, especially in the morning, necessitated their ascending to a level of only 75 feet above the fighting units. While over the American infantry the aviators encouraged the men and flew so low that they could hail the advancing fighters.

One wounded man lying on the ground even turned over and waved cheerily to a plane as it flew close above him. One of the machines which sighted a big group of Germans swooped down upon it. The machine gun jammed just as the aviator was about to fire. The machine turned so that the observer might fire, when it was discovered that the Germans were prisoners in the hands of five American soldiers.

One pilot had the glass eye piece shot out of his goggles. Putting up his hands to adjust his goggles, another bullet grazed his thumbs. Still another pilot received an explosive bullet through the front of his outer fur coat, setting it on fire. He was not wounded.

BRITISH GUNS ARE TRAINED UPON CAMBRAI

Could Make Position Untenable for Germans, But Fire Withheld From Desire Not to Damage City.

British Headquarters in France, Sept. 29.—(Reuters.)—The geographical situation today is that while we are nearly as far forward as the extreme limits of our November thrust south of Cambrai, to the north we are in more advanced positions than at any time since 1914. Naturally no information is available as to whether we shall try to enter Cambrai, but it is certain we are in a position to make that town untenable for the Germans. Our guns are trained upon the city and if their fire is withheld, it will be from a desire not to damage the town unless it is absolutely necessary. Prisoners say that with the exception of the western outskirts Cambrai is in a habitable condition. Up to 3 o'clock Saturday the prisoners collected by the first and third armies since Friday morning exceed 12,000, and more guns have been added to the 200 already reported.

DEPARTMENT OF SOMME LIBERATED

(Continued From Page One.)

Dames Ridge. The German positions on the ridge are being subjected to a heavy artillery bombardment.

French Headquarters on the Aisne, Saturday, Sept. 29.—(Reuters.)—The Germans have begun a retirement from the important Lafaux-Malmaison plateau, from which the Chemin Des Dames runs eastward to Craonne, and the sources of the Ailette.

After fighting desperately for weeks to retain the approaches to the massif of St. Gobain and Laon, the enemy is abandoning them. This group of heights for four years has formed the central pillar of the German line in France. The strategy of Marshal Foch compelled the enemy, as it did on the Marne, to withdraw his center before the allied attacks to the north and the east forced him to move back on the wings. The retreat is one of the first and direct results of the French, American and British offensives of the last three days.

Senate to Dispose of Woman Suffrage Resolution Today

Washington, Sept. 29.—Disposal of the woman suffrage resolution, probably tomorrow, is expected to pave the way for three day recesses of congress while senators speak for the Liberty loan and representatives look after their political fences back home.

The suffrage resolution comes up in the senate again tomorrow with prospects of definite action, either by a final vote and its defeat or its withdrawal. Chairman Jones of the woman suffrage committee said tonight no plans had been made other than to call up the resolution again and decide after a final poll of forces, whether to press for a vote or have it laid aside.

With the suffrage question settled, the senate has little left on its immediate calendar to interfere with the proposed recesses.

Forest Fires Sweep Area 25 Miles Wide in Washington

Olympia, Wash., Sept. 29.—Forest fires, driven by high east winds, have swept an area 25 miles wide near Shelton, Mason county, Washington, destroyed all bridges on the upper line of the Peninsula railroad, burned out three logging camps of the Simpson Logging company, completely surrounding two other camps and tonight were sweeping into the timber toward the coast. Damage to railroad property alone was estimated in reports received here at \$250,000.

Butte Strike Ends

Butte, Sept. 29.—Federal Mediator Thomas Barker announced tonight that he had been informed unofficially of the decision of the Industrial Workers of the World to return to work in the mines pending settlement of their controversy with the mine operators. The Butte Daily Bulletin, regarded as the official spokesman for the strikers, has announced the ending of the strike.

Department Orders

Washington, Sept. 29.—(Special Telegram.)—Sadie M. Lowry, Des Moines, Ia., Florence L. Bush, Alma Neb., Ruth H. Meier, McGregor, Ia., Claire L. Ellis, Crete, Neb., Louise Eirman, Tulare, S. D., Stella A. Werner, Hebron, Neb., are appointed clerks in the war department. Rural letter carriers appointed—Nebraska: Berwyn, William H. Gettys; Dakota: Ernest H. Nyckelahn; Idaho: Bert O. Benson; Homer, Mrs. Caddie Dixon; Yutan, Otto Dug; Barnston, Ora H. Carter; New Springs, James W. Lacey; Geneva, Ivan Ertell; McCook, Dolma I. Carter; Minden, Carl D. Byader; Winfield, William L. Loury; Winslow, Minta L. H. Isler.

Department Orders

Iowa: Morrison, William F. Larson; Missouri: P. Glenn McCullough; Missouri: William H. Horton; Omaha, Sadie T. Henley; Atlantic, John J. Moore; Dunkerton, Dudley J. Perry; Elston, Saul W. White; London, Walter C. Bader; New Virginia, Thomas J. Clark; Orton, Conant S. Torrance; Omega, William H. Wolf; Storm Lake, M. D. Robinson; Stuart, James A. Cochran; Uta, Joseph G. Reynolds.

Popular Outdoor Sport With Yankees Overseas



"ROLLING THE BONES." A group of Yankee fighters in France enjoying the time-honored Yankee game of shooting craps, or "rolling the bones," between battles with the Huns. The photographer who made this picture, a Frenchman evidently not familiar with the pastime, captioned the photo "Maneuver of American Troops."

THE Industrial Loan and Investment Company of Omaha ANNOUNCES ITS OPENING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918 at 405 South 15th Street. RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING, OMAHA, NEB. "Opposite Orpheum Theater." This corporation is capitalized at \$100,000.00, officered and managed by local business men and labor representatives, who will confine their business solely to financing the wage earners of Omaha and vicinity. We lend money in sums of \$10.00 up to \$500.00 to salaried people only, at the legal rate of 8% per annum to be repaid in weekly or monthly payments. Loans may be obtained without red tape, long vexatious delays, no assignments of salaries, no pledges. The officers and stockholders of this company believe that the wage earner is entitled to share in that which he creates, and each borrower is invited to join in this co-operative system. This is the only institution in this city that allows the borrower to participate in the profits, and if you are in need of funds for immediate necessities, and would like to centralize all of your indebtedness with us and pay it out in small payments, placing yourself on a cash basis, in the self same way that the business men do with their banking connections, a call at our office will merit you this opportunity. If you are honest, you can obtain a loan from us as cheap as though you were a property holder. OFFICERS ROBERT L. WHEELER, Pres. ALBERT S. CARTER, Vice-Pres. F. W. ADAMS, Secretary-Treasurer.

JEFFERIS FOR CONGRESS Be Sure That You Are Registered So You Can Vote November 5.