

KERENSKY NOT TO RECOGNIZE NEW ASSEMBLY

Democratic Congress Called by Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates Boycotted by All Other Elements—Bolsheviks in Control—Demand Appointment of Cabinet.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 25.—Premier Kerensky will return to Petrograd today. His secretary said he would not recognize as official the democratic congress called by the soldiers and workmen's delegates, which will meet on Thursday, although he might address it.

Absurd and sensational rumors were current last night regarding the premier. They were published in the newspapers this morning, but were declared officially to be unfounded.

The chief problem before the congress will have to do with the plan which possibly will be backed by a majority, to bring about the formation of a cabinet responsible only to the congress. M. Avksentiev, former minister of the interior, explained this project to the peasant delegates in a patriotic speech in which he said Russia must fight Germany resolutely if it desired to avoid subject surrender. The probable policy of the congress was indicated further by a message sent by the soldiers and workmen's delegates to Premier Kerensky, begging him to postpone formation of a cabinet until the congress has met.

Bolsheviks in Control.

The premier's secretary, who is one of the leaders of the peasant delegates, fears the Bolsheviks will have a majority, owing to the fact that this party is straining every nerve to rally adherents, whereas the moderates refuse to attend the congress on account of its unrepresentative character. They also allege participation would commit them to the socialist program of June 21. Such a boycott of the congress has been proclaimed by the constitutional democrats, by some professional organizations, and also by many municipalities and Zemstvos, from which are pouring in telegrams to Premier Kerensky, expressing confidence in him.

"I believe many moderate social revolutionaries and Mensheviks regret having approved the plan for the congress," said the secretary, "but it is too late now."

Important Reform.

Two important reforms have been enacted by the government. The first provides for the liberation of convicts before the expiration of their terms, upon promise of good conduct. Such convicts may be returned to prison only after conviction for a new offense.

The second reform establishes conciliation courts for the settlement of disputes between employers and workers. Such courts had been already unofficially organized by the soldiers and workmen's delegates after the revolution and now become official. The law, however, does not give the government power to enforce the submission of disputes, but only the right to request submission in the event the parties to the dispute have disagreed.

ANOTHER CRISIS IN FINN POLITICS

PETROGRAD, Sept. 26.—Another political crisis is threatening Finland, presumably as a result of the difficulties of the Petrograd government, which in July evicted the Bolsheviks in the land tag to give its cabinet arms. The provisional government here has received information that the speaker of the parliament has published a manifesto convoking the dissolved house to meet on Friday.

One newspaper asserts that the government will not permit an assembly session and that if the assembly convenes they will be expelled from the building by force of arms. M. Nekrasoff, the new governor general of Finland, announces that the policy of the provisional government remains unchanged.

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN ILL FROM APPENDICITIS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon is confined to his home with an attack of appendicitis. He is undergoing treatment to avoid an operation.

U. S. ARTILLERY FORCE TRAIN AT ENGLISH CAMP

Troops Are From Regular Army and Pronounced by British Officers Among Finest Ever Seen in England—Taught by English in Art of Handling Big Guns.

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Sept. 9 (correspondence of the Associated Press).—Several thousand American artillerymen, who soon will be handling heavy guns in France, are camped here for drills and training, after several weeks aboard ship on the journey overseas. The men belong to the regular forces of the United States army and are officered largely by West Point graduates. British officers who have inspected the men pronounced them to be among the finest troops ever seen in England.

In English Valley.

The camp is located in one of the many valleys to be found in the rolling surface of this section of England, on a site once occupied by Canadian troops. Heather-clad hills form a background for the sea of tents, and on either side men of the royal artillery are being trained. It is from these camps that the Americans get their first lessons in handling the "heavies on wheels" by simply looking on. These Americans know all about big guns, for a large number of them were drafted from the coast defense forces of the American army. But they have much to learn about big guns that are mobile. The particular thing they are interested in just now is the fine art of hauling a heavy fieldpiece out of a hole—for the successful and speedy accomplishment of such a feat is truly a fine art.

English Instructors.

The English instructors of artillery recruits have a deep hole dug for the special purpose. They wheel a big gun and its carriage up and push it in. Then it is up to the recruits to haul it out with the assistance of a variety of levers and a mass of tackle and gear. Sometimes the student artilleryists get the weapon out in a few minutes—if they are lucky. Other times, however, it is an operation that may require the better part of an afternoon. When the Americans have played audience long enough they themselves start hoisting and unhinging the fieldpiece.

Meanwhile they are spending spare moments learning the proper way to cast a gas mask and are being given an opportunity to take a little smell of the different kinds of gases to be encountered across the channel.

This camp is a bit of the United States in the heart of England. When off duty the hills abound with Americans and the latest ragtime is hammered out on the pianos in the Y. M. C. A. tents nearby. Some of the men spend most of their leisure moments writing home in another tent operated by the Y. M. C. A., where all materials may be had.

M'CALL RENAMED BY MASSACHUSETTS G. O. P.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The desire of the Republicans of Massachusetts to "renounce the war governor" to office for a third term was emphatically shown yesterday when Governor Samuel W. McCall was renominated at the primaries by a majority of 58,389 over Dr. William D. Cushing, former lieutenant governor. The vote: McCall, 82,429; Cushing, 24,216. Frederick W. Mansfield, who opposed Governor McCall in the election last year, again was nominated for governor by the democrats without opposition.

CONGRESSMEN NOT TO VISIT WAR FRONT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Postponement of action on invitations to congressmen from Britain and France to visit Europe was agreed upon today at a joint meeting of the senate foreign relations and house foreign affairs committees, following receipt of word from President Wilson that he deemed it imprudent to allow congressmen abroad in connection with the war.

WAR PRISONERS ARE FRIENDLY TO UNITED STATES

Captured Germans Assert They Did Not Want War, That It Was Forced Upon Them, That Many Are Coming to America When It Is All Over—All Anxious for Peace.

BY C. C. LYON.
(Staff Special.)

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, Sept. 25.—President Wilson is absolutely right in assuming it is the German autocracy, and not the rank and file, that is behind this world war.

I have just had the rare privilege of interviewing a number of German war prisoners.

There was not an officer among them. They were all enlisted men, so their views are apt to reflect the sentiments of the millions of Germans plunged into the war without any say-so on their part.

There were two spokesmen for the fifty odd German prisoners who gathered around me. One was a man of 30 who had lived in Buffalo, N. Y., three years preceding the war. The other was an architect of 28, a graduate of a great German university. Both spoke excellent English.

Friendly to America.

"What are your feelings toward America now that we have come into the war against Germany," I asked them. "Do you hate us?"

"Not at all," the architect replied. "You'd be surprised how many of us have relatives and good friends in America. We can't forget them. I had felt for a long time America might get into the war but I had hoped it would all be over before that."

He told his comrades in German what he had said and they all nodded approval.

"How many of you fellows wanted this war?" was my next question, directed at the German from Buffalo.

He did. There was a chorus of "Naw."

None Wanted War.

"Why should we want war?" he asked. "Take my own case. I have a wife and two children. I was just getting a good start in America. Early in 1914 I returned to Germany to take my family back to America. My father got sick. I remained with him. The war came on and I was sent into the first line. I would have been an American citizen by now."

He added that he and his family were going to America as soon as the war is over.

"Eight or ten others in this crowd of prisoners are also going to America to live," he said. "That wouldn't indicate our masses hate America, would it?"

"The masses in Germany had nothing to say in the making of the war," said the architect. "We were called out and we either had to go or be shot."

"Hundreds of thousands of us have been killed, many more wounded, our businesses ruined, and our families left to get along as best they can. Want war? There isn't a prisoner that wouldn't cry for joy if peace were declared today. We want to get home."

All Want to Get Home.

Again the crowd voiced approval. One young German pushed his way through and offered me his hand, talking rapidly in German.

The Buffalonian, interpreting for him, said:

"He says that he has two cousins native born Americans, one now a soldier with the American army in France. He wonders if you know him."

I didn't happen to, but I suggested he ought to be glad he was a prisoner so he wouldn't have to fight his cousin.

"What do you think of your submarine warfare?" I asked.

"Not as effective as we thought," the architect replied. "We believed we could starve England in a few months, but they seem to be building ships as fast as we can sink them. America will probably make matters worse for us."

He said he understood that Germany had 250 submarines.

The architect had been taken prisoner since America entered the war. He exploded the theory, held in America, that the German armies had been kept in ignorance of America's entrance.

Hopes for a Draw.

"I heard of it within a few days. You can't keep such a thing secret. It spread like wildfire. That was about all we talked about for days."

"Do you honestly believe Germany can win this war?" This to the architect.

"Not now," he replied. "I think the best we can hope for is a draw. The enemy has become too strong. America has given the allies renewed courage, and will furnish a big army. The average German would be satisfied, I think, with a draw."

"But the allies won't agree to a draw," I insisted.

"In that case," he replied "it will be very bad—for my country. We can do only so much. There's a limit to everything, you know."

\$200,000 PAID FOR BASEBALL SEATS

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Nearly \$200,000 in cash and checks had been received today at Comisky park in payment for reservations for the first three games of the world's series, which opens on Saturday, October 6. Necessarily, a large part of this sum must be returned, as it represents requests for close to 100,000 seats while the capacity of the park is only 33,000.

Altho elaborate plans have been announced to prevent world's series tickets from falling into the hands of scalpers, all the leading ticket brokers have hung up signs offering \$2.50 for a \$1.50 ticket and \$7.50 for a \$5 box seat.

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SOUKHOMLINOFF GUILTY; SENTENCED LIFE IMPRISONMENT

PETROGRAD, Sept. 26.—General Soukhomlinoff, former minister of war, was sentenced to hard labor for life after conviction of the charge of high treason in the court here today. Madame Soukhomlinoff was acquitted.

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, Sept. 25.—A throng assembled this afternoon in the hall in which is being held the trial of General Soukhomlinoff, former war minister, for high treason, and of Madame Soukhomlinoff, as his accomplice, as the hour approached for the finding of the verdict. The crowd composed a varied picture made possible only by the revolution. Generals in splendid uniforms rubbed elbows with private soldiers clad in rusty blouses. Women in silks and furs jostled plain-gowned women of the poor.

As the chief justice addressed the jurors, instructing them in the law, the court room was like a scene in a picturesque drama. General Soukhomlinoff, in drab uniform, bald and bearded, sat with head in hand, elbow on the desk, peering intently at the jurors. Beside him was his wife, a pale, cameo-colored woman of perhaps 35. She seemed only half her husband's age. Her black dress and hat with veil thrown back lent unexpected gravity to her face, so vivacious when surrounded by gayer colors.

Beside the dock, standing stiffly at attention, save for furtive glances occasionally at the prisoners, stood two massive Russian private soldiers in brown blouses, their rifles with fixed bayonets resting on the floor.

SWEDISH MINISTER CALLS ON PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The minister from Sweden, W. A. F. Ekengren, was received today by President Wilson. The audience, arranged at the minister's request, aroused considerable interest, coming close on the disclosures of how Sweden's legations in Argentina and Mexico had been transmitting secret communications for Germany.

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—Mrs. G. O. Lowery, 911 S. Barrett Ave., Dennison, Texas.

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30c bot. Stuffed Olives 24c
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