

Probably showers. When the leaves begin to fall Summer fashions have to crawl—

With your leave we'll give you a few fall fashion points. Coats have a longer, narrower roll, more open; vest the same—more display for scarfs—length, fullness and shoulders of coat just right for

Common Sense

and common comfort—trousers cut to become the legs and not to become laughing stocks—shirts still negligee—but some noisier—tan with bright lines or white ground with colored stripes and plain blues—but nothing blue about the style. They're lively, as suits the "Good Times." Come in

AT THE THE

BONDS September Investments

11,500 West Baden, Ind.	45s
2,100 Greene County, Ind.	45s
5,200 Knox County, Ind.	45s
1,500 Warrick County, Ind.	45s
1,600 Clay County, Ind.	45s
6,250 Mt. Vernon, Ind.	45s
4,600 Cass County, Ind.	45s
7,500 Clay County, Ind.	45s
8,000 Lake County, Ind.	45s
9,000 Indianapolis, Ind.	45s
10,000 Laporte County, Ind.	45s
16,000 Springfield, Ohio	45s
10,500 Cass County, Ind.	45s
11,500 Fowler, Ind.	45s
12,000 Fowler, Ind., Warr., Linn & Hill Co.	45s
14,000 Clark County, Ind.	45s
18,000 Lawrence County, Ind.	45s
20,000 Mt. Vernon, Ind.	45s
25,000 Michigan City, Ind.	45s
47,000 Knox County, Ind.	45s
86,160 Col., Ind. and Marion, O., Ry.	45s

E. M. Campbell & Co.
Over Columbia National Bank,
14 & 16 East Washington Street.

Five Per Cent. Semi-Annually

First-class mortgages on real estate for sale. These securities may be depended upon not to shrink.

THOS. C. DAY & CO.
8th Floor, Law Building.

Physicians' Outfits
Emergency Satchels, Medicine Cases, Instrument Sets, Operating Tables and Stools, Physicians' Pocket Knives, with Spatula, and all other suitable articles. Bath Cabinets.

W. H. A. BENTLEY & CO.
Surgical Instrument Makers,
224 and 226 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

FIREMEN CHANGE NAME

DECIDE TO CALL THEMSELVES "ENGINEERS" HEREAFTER.

Reserve Fund of the Locomotive Brotherhood to be Increased to \$250,000—General Labor News.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 17.—About two-thirds of the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has been finally acted upon by the convention in session here. The first important change recommended was the substitution of the word "engineer" for the word "fireman" as it appears in the preamble. This includes both fireman and engineer and admits the two on the same footing. A resolution was introduced to change the name of the organization to "Brotherhood of Engineers" but it was rejected. The office of fourth vice grand master was created and will be filled at the meeting Friday or Saturday. It was decided to increase the reserve fund for the brotherhood from \$100,000 to \$250,000. This increase is made necessary by the great growth of the order and was recommended by acting Grand Master Hamman in his biennial report. The necessary amount will be raised by quarterly assessments. It was also decided to pay every member of the brotherhood who is over seventy years of age the full amount of their insurance claim. This will mean the giving to the aged members of thousands of dollars at once and from now on a large amount yearly.

Col. W. C. Escuderie, who was on the programme to speak this afternoon, wired that he could not be present, but that he would explain by letter.

General Labor News.

The strike of electrical workers which has been on at Ottumwa for two weeks was settled yesterday after an all-night conference. The union was recognized, and an increase in wages granted.

The granite cutters employed in the erection of a new building at the Lehigh Island navy yard were yesterday ordered on strike. It is said by the union that the terms used in the building contract quarries in North Carolina which have been placed on an "unfair" list of the Granite Cutters' National Association.

The National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting Engineers, in annual convention at Springfield, Ill., yesterday adopted the amended constitution. One of the amendments provides for the payment of expenses of delegates to state conventions and conferences by the state organizations instead of by the national organization, as at present. The national organization is still to pay the expenses of delegates to the national convention.

Yesterday the sheriff called out the militia at Glens Falls, N. Y., to protect the power house of the Hudson Valley Electric Railway, the employees of which have been on strike for some time. The system has been tied up. Recently attempts have been made to resume service, but with slight success. The differences between strikers and millmen and deputies occurred. Trouble is anticipated to-day as the company will attempt to run cars.

Union labor won another victory in the Chicago packing house district yesterday, when Swift & Co. agreed not to discriminate against members of the organizations on the wage scale of the employees who went on strike yesterday. The company arranged for to-day a conference has been arranged for the men and officers of the company, with a new scale of wages will be made.

The members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, who were employed on the White House improvements and who struck Tuesday because four painters belonging to the Amalgamated Association of Painters of New York were employed on the contract, returned to work. The strike was settled by an agreement of the contractors to withdraw the members of the Amalgamated Association.

GEN. CASTRO RETREATS

END OF THE VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION IS APPROACHING.

Government Army Defeated and the President Forced to Seek Safety in Flight.

REBELS NOW IN OCUMARE

AND MAY SOON UNITE IN ATTACKING THE CAPITAL.

Castro's Soldiers Said to be Deserting in Large Numbers and Joining the Insurgents.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Sept. 17.—President Castro, of Venezuela, has retreated from Ocumare before the advance of the revolutionists. The Venezuelan government's situation is critical.

Recent advices received from Venezuela confirm the dispatches from Willemstad of Friday, Sept. 12, the battle which, as then announced, began Sept. 11 in the vicinity of Tinaquillo. Venezuela, between about 4,000 revolutionists under the command of Generals Mendoza, Batalla and Riera, and government forces of about the same strength led by the Venezuelan minister of war, General Garrido, resulted in the defeat of the government forces, and not in a victory for the latter, as announced in a dispatch from Torres Cardenas, secretary of President Castro, which set forth that General Mendoza's army had been annihilated Sept. 8, near Tinaquillo. The engagement of that date, as called for here Sept. 12, was only an advance guard fight of no importance. The real battle began Sept. 11 and lasted four days, under which he retreated on Valencia and entered that city Sept. 15 with about 2,100 men, leaving the road free for the further advance on Caracas for the revolutionary army under General Mendoza and Batalla.

The only other government army in the field is the one which is under the personal command of the president, who, a few days ago, was at Ocumare, about forty-five miles south of Caracas, and was sending out scouts looking for the advance guard of the army of General Matos, the revolutionary leader. The president later abandoned his position and retreated to Guayaba, about four hours' march from Caracas. According to reports the president intends to move his army to a point near Valencia, join forces with the troops under General Garrido and attack the revolutionary army commanded by General Mendoza.

From all points are reported desertion of government soldiers to the ranks of the revolutionists and the general belief that Venezuela is that the last important incident of the revolution is approaching.

SITUATION AT LAAGUAYRA.

Reports from Commander John A. Rogers, of the Marietta.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Navy Department to-day received two reports from Commander John A. Rogers, of the Marietta at Lagayra, Venezuela, on the situation there up to Sept. 8, the date of the last report. In the first report, the Marietta, Sept. 2, Commander Rogers specially mentions the fact that during the stay of the Marietta in port at Curacao officials exerted themselves to make the stay of officers and men pleasant. He adds: "Hearing rumors of a movement of the revolutionary forces in Venezuela I returned direct to this port (Laguayra) on the 23d inst. So far as I can ascertain the condition of affairs in Venezuela is about the same as when I first arrived here—that a decisive battle will occur at any time. Practically no change in the strength of either side. The trouble may be prolonged indefinitely, or it may terminate in a few days."

Under date of Sept. 10, Commander Rogers says: "In case the revolutionists enter the town I apprehend that the government forces will attempt to bombard them if the forts are not captured first, as it is reported that the forts, to the west of the town, are in the hands of the government. The government gunboat may also open fire and repel the attack. As I have no instructions from the department, I have no advice to give as to what action I should take to prevent the threatened bombardment in case the town is captured. At the present time there is a revolutionary force in the hills between Laguayra and Caracas, the strength of which is variously estimated at from 600 to 2,000 men, but the general opinion is that they will not make a serious attack until the main body achieves the victory."

JOHN GOFF WOUNDED.

President Roosevelt's Colorado Guide Shot by a Careless Hunter.

MEEKER, Col., Sept. 17.—John Goff, the noted scout, who piloted President Roosevelt in his famous lion hunt in Colorado last year, was shot over the right eye by a careless hunter as he was approaching the camp of a party of which the hunter was a member. Goff was with a party, one of whom was Dr. Kyles, of Philadelphia. The latter extracted the bullet, but could not say at the time whether the eye was seriously injured or not.

Berensford Upholds Maneuvers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Admiral Lord Berensford, of the English navy, has arrived here for a stay of three weeks.

"I have followed the American navy and army with much interest," said he. "I do not consider that America has wasted any money in the powder that was burned in that too, now, and I think it is one of the best things for the training of the navy and army, to see just where the weak points in the country's war force lie."

Coal Miners Killed.

SHAWNEE, O., Sept. 17.—Robert Jones, aged twenty-four, and Andrew Gattens, aged forty-eight, coal miners, were killed to-day by falling stone.

MERCY FOR HEBREWS

SECRETARY HAY APPEALS TO THE POWERS OF EUROPE.

Reviews the Wrongs of an Oppressed People in Roumania and Urges Remedial Action.

IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY

HE ASKS THAT JUSTICE BE DONE LONG-SUFFERING JEWS.

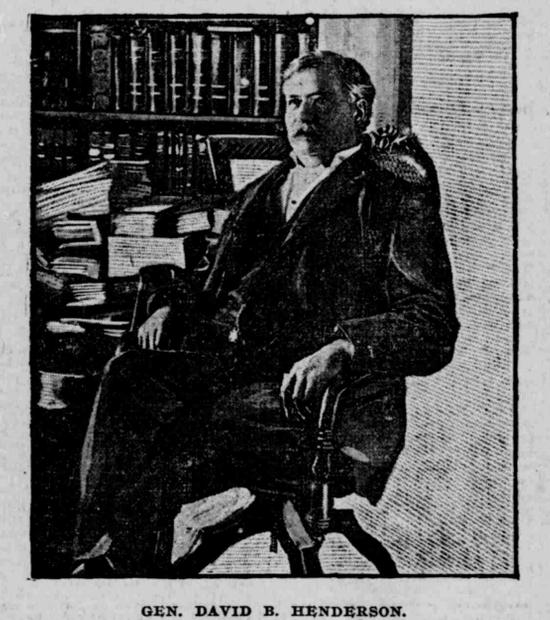
Who Cannot All be Afforded an Asylum in the United States—An Unusual Step.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—With the double purpose of protecting the long suffering Jews of the Balkan states and of averting the very present peril of the immigration into the United States of a horde of paupers Secretary Hay has adopted the unusual course of appealing to the powers of Europe to force their people to observe the obligations of humanity in case of the Jews. The appeal takes the form of a state paper remarkable in several respects which has been dispatched in identical form to every ambassador and minister of the United States residing in one of the

they may only find employment in the proportion of one 'unprotected alien' to two 'Roumanians,' under any one employer.

IN A WRETCHED STATE.

"In consequence of the effect of successive restrictions, the Jews of Roumania have become reduced to a state of wretched misery. Shut out from nearly every avenue of self-support which is open to the poor of other lands, and ground down by poverty as the natural result of their discriminatory treatment, they are rendered incapable of lifting themselves out of their wretchedness. Removal under such conditions is not and cannot be the healthy, intelligent emigration of a free and self-reliant people. It is, in most cases, the mere transplantation of an artificially produced diseased growth to a new place, a growth which, under the most favorable surroundings the morbid conditions will eventually change for good, much immigration to the community upon which the fugitives may be cast. Self-reliance and the knowledge and ability that evolve the power of self-support must be developed, and at the same time avenues of employment must be opened in quarters where competition is already keen and opportunities scarce. The teachings of history and the experience of our own Nation show that the Jews possess in a high degree the mental and moral qualifications of immigrants more welcome to our shores, when coming equipped in mind and body for entrance upon the struggle for bread, and inspired with the high purpose to give the best service of heart and brain to the land they adopt as their own free free. But when they come as outcasts, made doubly paupers by physical and moral oppression in their native lands, and thrown upon the long-suffering generosity of a more favored community, their migration lacks the essential conditions which make any immigration either acceptable or beneficial. So well is this appreciated on the continent that even in the countries where



GEN. DAVID B. HENDERSON.

countries of Europe which were parties to the famous treaty at Berlin in 1878, namely Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Austria and Turkey, marking the termination of the Russo-Turkish war and the creation by the direct act of the powers of the independent Balkan states. Because the powers are thus responsible for the existence of Roumania, the culprit in this case, the secretary of state has directed the note to them in the hope that they will bring this government to a sense of its duties towards civilization as large as well as to cause it to ameliorate the frightful condition of the Roumanian Jews. In a measure this action by the department of state may be traced to numerous petitions from Jewish societies and humanitarians generally, as well as to the warnings of publicists respecting the growing dangers of the immigration of degenerates.

The document in part follows: "The United States welcomes now, as it has welcomed from the foundation of its government, the voluntary immigration of all aliens coming hither under conditions which are not inimical to the body politic of this land. Our laws provide the means for their becoming incorporated indistinguishably in the mass of citizens and prescribe their absolute equality with the native born, guaranteed to them equal civil rights at home and equal protection abroad. The conditions are few, and the limitations of their civil rights are good, containing the healthful and intelligent elements of the Roumanian race, the criminal, the contagiously or incurably diseased are excluded from the benefits of citizenship. It is the duty of the government to become a source of danger or a burden upon the community. The voluntary character of their coming is essential, and we shut out all immigration assisted or constrained by foreign agencies.

A BENEVOLENT PURPOSE.

"The purpose of our generous treatment of the alien immigrant is to benefit us and him alike—not to afford to another state a field upon which to cast its own objectionable elements. The alien, coming hither voluntarily and prepared to take upon himself the preparatory and in due course the definite obligations of citizenship, retaining thereafter, in domestic and international relations, the initial character of free agency, in the full enjoyment of which it is incumbent upon his adoptive state to protect him.

"The foregoing considerations, whilst pertinent to the examination of the purposes and scope of a naturalization treaty, have a larger aim. It behoves the state to scrutinize most jealously the character of immigration from a foreign land, and if it be obnoxious, to objection to examine the causes which render it so. Should the causes originate in the act of another sovereign state to the detriment of its neighbors, it is the prerogative of an injured state to point out the evil and to make remonstrances; for with nations, as with individuals, the right of each is bound up in the right of the other.

"The condition of large class of the inhabitants of Roumania has for many years been a source of grave concern to the United States, in view of the Roumanian Jews, numbering about 1,000,000, who are unable to earn even the scanty means of existence that suffice for a livelihood, and are thus reduced to a state of poverty which is a source of general concern.

"The political disabilities of the Jews of Roumania, their exclusion from the public service and the learned professions, the limitations of their civil rights and the imposition upon them of exceptional taxes, involving as they do wrongs repugnant to the moral sense of mankind, are not so direct in point for my present purpose as the public acts which attack the moral sense of mankind, and breed winners in the ways of agriculture and trade. The Jews are prohibited from owning land, or even from cultivating the common laborers. They are debarred from residing in the rural districts. Many branches of petty trade and manufacture are closed to them in the overcrowded cities where they are forced to dwell and eke out a miserable existence, the desperate struggle for hired labor, even as ordinary artisans, or hired laborers,

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Our business largely exceeds in volume and value that of any other musical establishment in Indiana.

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MONEY IS NOT SCARCE

EVERY BANK IN THE WEST HAS MORE THAN CAN BE LOANED.

Sample of Letters Received by the Treasury Department in Reply to Secretary Shaw.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—When asked as to whether he had considered the question of accepting other than government bonds as security for public deposits, Secretary Shaw to-day said that he had received a number of applications for authority to deposit other than government bonds for this purpose, and his uniform answer had been that such propositions could not be considered at all.

The Treasury Department has received the following from a bank in western Illinois, which had free bonds on hand at the time of the secretary's request to banks to deposit such bonds with the treasurer and accept government deposits thereon: "We have your letter of Sept. 13, and in reply will say that we see no particular advantage that will accrue to us by making the change you propose. We have more money than we know what to do with. We notice that it is a common thing for New York people to deposit their money in New York on account of the demand to move the crops. This is not correct. Every bank in the West will sell their money in a legitimate channel. There is a plethora of it already, and all the banks in the West are in an opportunity to handle the money they have.

Letters of similar import have been received from other Western banks.

WINTER MANEUVERS.

Naval Board Preparing for the Display in the Caribbean Sea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The naval general board will resume its sessions in Washington next Tuesday. During the summer the board met at Newport and elsewhere, and it has pursued without interruption the preparation of plans for the great combination maneuvers to take place in the West Indies during the winter. Admiral Dewey, president of the board, is intensely interested in the maneuvers. It is the present intention to start the entire North Atlantic squadron southward, from the Cape Verde Islands, to meet the admiral Crownsfield's European squadron which will sail from Gibraltar about the same time. The admiral commanding the South Atlantic about the same time will sail northward, and the three main columns will converge on Cuba island about the same date.

Another important matter to be taken up by the board when it meets at the Navy Department next week is the preparation of a scheme of naval construction to be submitted to Secretary Moody for his guidance in making his annual recommendations to Congress.

Miscellaneous Items.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The President to-day appointed Rola V. Claxton to be postmaster at French Lick, Ind.

The controller of the currency has issued a call for the condition of national banks as of close of business Monday, Sept. 15.

The official report of the trial of the battleship Maine has been received at the Navy Department. Her uncorrected speed was 17.86. Her tidal allowances brought the speed up to 17.98, but the board found other conditions which warranted her speed at eighteen knots, which is her contract speed.

Hon. E. A. Tamm, secretary of war, returned to Washington to-night after his trip to Carlisle. The secretary looks rugged and says he is in splendid health. He will resume charge of affairs at the War Department to-morrow. Secretary Root expects to deliver a political speech at Peoria, Ill., Sept. 24, opening the Republican campaign in that State. Whether he will join the President on his portion of his Western trip, the secretary is unable to say, as he has not had an opportunity to see Mr. Roosevelt since his return to the United States.

Ensign Frank Oak Branch, United States navy, close of business Monday, Sept. 15, was appointed cadet to the Naval Academy Sept. 1, 1920.

John W. Parsons, the architect who inspected the public building sites throughout Indiana, said to-day that it would be at least three weeks before his report would be ready for publication. He is busy preparing it, but says it is an almost endless task.

The secretary of the navy has appointed a naval examination board for the examination of candidates for admission to the service as civil engineers. Candidates must present themselves for examination on the 25th inst. at either the navy yard, New York, or the Civil-Service Commission room, postoffice building, Chicago.

Rear Admiral O'Neil, chief of naval ordnance, to-day sent an order to the Washington navy yard, directing that the thirteen-inch gun which is to replace the one now on the battleship Indiana, whose steel lining has become eroded, shall be shipped to the Brooklyn yard, where the transfer will be made at the first favorable opportunity.

CHRISTIANS MASSACRED.

Eleven Chinese Converts Killed by Boxers at Cheng-Tu-Fu.

PEKING, Sept. 17.—United States Minister Conger has presented to the Chinese Foreign Office a letter from Dr. Canright, the American missionary of Cheng-Tu-Fu, describing the massacre of native Christians there in July. Dr. Canright says that eleven converts were killed by boxers and that the local officials refused to take measures against the boxers. The letter was

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You are NOT paying for CHROMOS, SCHEMES, FREE DEALS, ETC., but for FINE QUALITY HAVANA TOBACCO, EQUAL TO IMPORTED CIGARS. F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., Manufacturers, St. Louis. UNION MADE.

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Marks a revolution in gas heating and household sanitation. Perfect combustion is secured by the generation of intense heat and the thorough mixing progressively of the gas supply with air, by which it is possible to use at least forty cubic feet of air to every cubic foot of gas.

Its operation combines three important and indispensable factors—economy in fuel, perfect combustion, sterilization. In the "OMEGA" they are the result of mechanical combinations produced as the result of extensive scientific research.

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Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2.50 Per Annum

British Navy Criticized.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Nothing daunted by his recently conferred knighthood, Sir William Allen, advanced Radical member of the House of Commons, addressing the Gateshead Liberals to-day, created no little sensation as he pointed out the defects of the British navy fleet with a list of 100 engineers. Sir William declared that if the Admiralty would build, arm and man ships as fast as they could be done on half the money now expended, he said the Admiralty was a gigantic muddle, and with the view of organizing a Carlist uprising was authorized by Don Carlos, whose behavior in disgracing him after using him as a tool, was indignantly denounced.

Torpedo Boats May Pass.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17.—A ministerial document has been issued suggesting that the demand made by Russia that four unarmed Russian torpedo boats be allowed to pass through the Dardanelles, may be permitted under certain reservations. The question now awaits the decision of the Sultan. Russia has represented that the Czar merely wishes to inspect the torpedo boats in question during his forthcoming visit to Livadia in the Crimea and that he promises not to regard the case as a precedent.

New Spanish Pretender.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—Senator Adelantado, the Carlist leader, who was recently deposed by Don Carlos, has turned on the pretender to the Spanish throne and in an open letter declares that everything he did with the view of organizing a Carlist uprising was authorized by Don Carlos, whose behavior in disgracing him after using him as a tool, was indignantly denounced.

Maid Accuses Princess of Assault.

ROME, Sept. 17.—A sensation has been caused in society here by the announcement that a suit for damages had been brought against the Princess Di San Faustino, formerly Miss Jane Campbell, of New York, by her maid, the latter complaining that she had been beaten so badly by the princess that, according to the doctor, she would need ten days to recover.

General Ma Killed.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 17.—A letter received from a thoroughly trustworthy Chinese correspondent at Nanking states that the rebellion is entirely at an end. General Ma, one of the ablest Chinese officers in the south was killed.

Cable Notes.

An early frost on top of a wet summer has so seriously damaged the crops throughout Norway that the authorities are preparing to assist the farmers with seed.

The governments of France and the United States have agreed to the limitation of one year from Sept. 24 of the limit for the ratification of the commercial convention between the two countries of July 31, 1920.

The suffering in New South Wales at the outbreak of the recent droughts has resulted in the passage through both houses

of Parliament of a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 a year for five years to be expended in the conservation of water and the irrigation of the country districts.

Monsignor Enrique Perle, procurator of the Spanish Golette fathers in Rome, has presented a voluminous report to the Vatican concerning the situation of the Philippines as the victim of much injustice and libel, and claiming its right to remain there and may be protected by the government.

The crown prince of Siam, Chulalongkorn, has arrived at Copenhagen. King Christian gave a dinner in his honor on Tuesday evening. The crown prince sails from Southampton for New York on Oct. 3. He will visit President Roosevelt, make a two months' tour of America and will then sail for Japan and home.

Always have one or more bottles of Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne in your ice chest. There is nothing superior.