

REFUGEES TELL OF BOLSHEVIK TERROR

They Demanded Lives of 1,000 Bourgeois for Every Death in Their Own Gagg.

107 IN AMERICAN PARTY

Travellers Held Up Four Days in Petrograd on Way to Sweden.

By the Associated Press.

HAPARANDA, Sweden, Sept. 6.—(Delayed)—There were 107 Americans in the party of refugees which has reached Haparanda from Russia. Almost all the Americans who had stayed in Moscow and Petrograd were in the party. They reported there was great excitement and disorder, but they were permitted to leave the country without great delay.

While the storm raged in Moscow and Petrograd against the bourgeoisie the Bolsheviki newspapers demanded the lives of one thousand members of the bourgeoisie for every Bolsheviki killed. The Bolsheviki newspapers openly charge the British and French with attacks upon Premier Lenin, who is reported dead by some of the travellers.

While waiting at Balloprof, twenty miles from Petrograd, to leave Russia, the American and Italian refugees heard of the death of Capt. Cromie, the British Attaché, who was killed by Red Guards, who attempted to search the Embassy.

Newspapers received from Petrograd, the refugees said, told of the arrest of British and French there and carried such slogans as "A bullet in the forehead of every enemy of the Soviet Government."

Party Only Briefly Delayed.

The allied party at Balloprof suffered only a short delay and was permitted to walk across a small bridge which divides Finland from Soviet Russia.

Major Allen Wardwell and Capt. William H. Webster of the American Red Cross remained in Moscow with their associate, Capt. Andrews, who was too ill to travel. Virtually all other Americans in Moscow and Petrograd joined the party. Frank Lee, Vice-Consul at Moscow, is in charge of the American section.

The officials in the party include Norman Armour, secretary of the embassy; William C. Huntington, commercial attaché, and the following Consuls and Vice-Consuls: P. Willoughby Smith, W. L. Jenkins, Robert W. Imbrig, Oscar Nielson, John Handolph, R. D. Dennis and Hooker A. Doolittle. Capt. Magnum of the American Red Cross and Capt. Eugene French and several other members of the military mission are with the party, as are E. P. Colton and twenty-nine American Y. M. C. A. workers, and Miss Elizabeth Bois and eight young women workers of the Y. W. C. A.

German Offers No Resistance.

The German guards along the Finnish railway offered no resistance to the passage of the Americans, who were accompanied by an Italian military mission of eighty officers and privates, under command of Gen. Romel.

The Finnish officials showed the party every possible courtesy and fulfilled to the letter their guarantee of safe conduct made to neutral Ministers in Russia, who had arranged for the departure of the train.

Negotiations for the departure of the allied Consuls and citizens from Moscow, which were opened more than three weeks ago by the neutral Ministers, met with many objections. Although the Bolsheviki Government agreed in principle to the departure of all the allied citizens many French and Englishmen were imprisoned both at Moscow and Petrograd.

Finally, M. Teltcherin, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, refused to permit the British and French officials and civilians to leave. Upon the advice of the neutral Ministers who were endeavoring to get this ban removed the other allied officials and nationals left Moscow.

The American and Italian parties reached Petrograd August 27, but were unable to get permits to leave for the Finnish border until four days later.

NEW TERROR IN MOSCOW.

Many Social Revolutionists Arrested—Hostages Held.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7.—A large number of arrests have been made in Moscow under a decree dated September 5 ordering the taking into custody of all of the Social-Revolutionists of the Right and the taking of hostages from the bourgeois parties and groups of former officials as a precaution in case of new conspiracies. Moscow despatches state. The persons arrested were chiefly Social-Revolutionists and high ecclesiastics.

PAPERS ADVOCATE MURDER.

Maximalist Sheets Want British and French Slain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Reports from Petrograd received to-day through Stockholm say the Maximalist papers are openly advising the murder of French and English nationals in Petrograd.

GERMANS GET FINN FIGHTERS.

New Treaty Turns Over All of Country's Man Power.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—A treaty of alliance has been concluded between Germany and Finland under which the entire man power of Finland is put at Germany's disposal, according to a despatch to the Matin from Copenhagen.

WATER STATIONS DESTROYED.

Wells Also Poisoned by Bolsheviki Along Trans-Siberian Railway.

HARBIN, Manchuria, Aug. 31 (Delayed)—Bolsheviki forces have destroyed the water stations on the railway in the region west of Dauria, a town twenty miles from the point where the railroad crosses the Manchurian border. The water problem in that district is acute, as the water service stations have been destroyed by the Bolsheviki, who also have poisoned the wells.

There is an unconfirmed report that the Czech-Slovak troops operating in the vicinity of Lake Baikal have fought their way eastward and now control the railway thence nearly to Tchita. If this report is true the Czech-Slovak forces here believe they will have no difficulty in joining hands with them.

JAPANESE ARMY TAKES KHABAROVSK

Seat of General Government of Amur on Ussuri River Is Occupied.

SOVIET WARS ON CHINA

Cossacks and Slovaks Both Make Progress Along Trans-Siberian Railway.

By the Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7.—Japanese forces have occupied the town of Khabarovsk, Siberia, according to advices received here from Vladivostok.

Khabarovsk is the seat of the general Government of Amur and capital of the littoral or maritime province. It is situated at the junction of the Amur and Ussuri rivers and is on the Ussuri branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

By the Associated Press.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 7 (delayed).—On the Ussuri front Japanese cavalry has occupied Iman, at the junction of the Iman and Ussuri rivers. Prisoners report consternation in the ranks of the Bolsheviki forces on the discovery of the presence of Entente allied troops, which they did not suspect until they were in actual contact with them.

On the Manchurian front Gen. Semenov's Cossacks have reached the fortifications of Borgia, on the Transsiberian railway, 180 miles southeast of Tchita, the capital of Transbaikalia. A detachment of Japanese cavalry covering the right wing took Shingyang after a sharp fight and captured 100 prisoners and a baggage train. The enemy is retiring toward the Onon River, eighty miles north of Borgia.

The Russian Bolsheviki capital of Blagoveshchensk, capital of the Amur province of Asiatic Russia, has declared war on China because the Chinese Government is sending troops to the northern Manchurian front. The Siberian frontier has been closed and the Bolsheviki are confiscating Chinese property.

JAPANESE AT KRASNOYARSKI.

No Enemy Forces Found South of the Iman River.

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (delayed).—Japanese cavalry have occupied Krasnoyarski, on the Ussuri River front in Siberia, sixty miles northeast of Lake Khanka, according to an official statement issued to-day by the Japanese War Office. The statement follows:

On the evening of August 28 our cavalry occupied Krasnoyarski. No enemy forces were observed south of the Iman River. The railway bridges across the Tanga and Iman rivers were undamaged, but the small bridges over the streams between them were blown up by the enemy.

On the morning of August 28 enemy cavalry entered Abagaid, five miles southeast of Manchul, and entered into an engagement with our infantry scouts. One company of our infantry guarding Jalainohi went to the assistance of the scouts, and after an engagement lasting half an hour drove the enemy to the northward.

One private was killed and one was wounded. The enemy also had casualties. A Fujii detachment has been ordered to clear out the enemy in the region north of Abagaid.

Metropolitan Passes W. S. S. Quota

Hadley Fluke, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, sent word to branch offices of the concern yesterday the Metropolitan's promise to President Wilson to sell \$2,000,000 worth of War Savings Stamps this year had been made good in the seven months beginning with February and ending with September. These were cash sales and do not take into account the great number of pledges to buy obtained by company employees and agents.

Mr. Fluke announced that the company is now striving for a \$100,000,000 goal before the end of the year.

BEER BAN CUTS TAX LEVY \$240,000,000

Continued from First Page.

"catch" some corporations which would pay less money than if the war profits tax alone was in the money measure. Mr. Kitchin either had forgotten or did not care to refer to the fact that the Treasury Department had taken twenty-two of the larger corporations, those which Mr. Kitchin is fearful the tax will not "catch," and had worked out the taxes they would pay under the two systems. In all cases except four the war profits tax, it was shown at the time, would be levied because it would raise more revenue, and in the other four cases it would impose a fair share of taxation.

Defends 18 Per Cent. Tax.

Mr. Kitchin's explanation of his reasons for backing the 18 per cent. tax on undistributed income of corporations was this:

"It will force the corporations to distribute their earnings to the stockholders and the small stockholders will benefit. Another reason for putting the higher tax on undistributed income is the right of the House to originate revenue legislation was not affected by suggestions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

"That does not exclude the right and privilege of the Treasury Department or any individual outside the Administration to make suggestions for the committee to consider," said Mr. Kitchin. "In a bill of this kind," he added, "containing over 4,000 items, it would be impossible to have it exactly in accord with the ideas of any official."

He declared that "the newspapers have deliberately misrepresented the difference of opinion between the committee and the Treasury Department." He even went so far as to forget that Mr. McAdoo's own letters and telegrams and his statement before the Ways and Means Committee have become public property, and that the Administration's attitude toward the revenue bill in its present form is anything but the fond paternal feeling evidenced by Mr. Kitchin.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee, even the Republicans, are rather limited in their efforts, now that the bill is before the House, as they all signed the report. However, it is certain that some Republican members, once general debate is ended, will try to correct various absurd features of the bill as its own stands.

Doubts Smoot's Objections.

The recently published statement made by Senator Smoot (Utah), in which he pointed out the features of the bill most objectionable to him—and his objections were identical with those made by the Treasury Department—was called into question by Mr. Kitchin.

"I cannot give credence to such a report," said he. "Such a statement could not come from a man worthy of a seat in the United States Senate."

Representative Moore (Pa. called Mr. Kitchin's attention to the rules of the Senate, but it did not help much. "I deny that he said it," answered Mr. Kitchin. "Such a statement could only come from a man thinking of political spoils. It is unfair at a time like this, when the nation's affairs are at such a crisis, to impute such a statement to a United States Senator."

It was largely because the patron's affairs are at such a crisis that Senator Smoot was impelled to make the statement. He believes, and said so unreservedly, that the Kitchin tax theories are very unbound, and particularly

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pointed out the mistakes made in drawing up the excess profits taxes and the corporate income sections of the House bill.

As the same thing has been pointed out to Mr. Kitchin by other legislators and experts familiar with sound business principles, members of the House could not quite understand why Mr. Kitchin affected to disbelieve that Senator Smoot had made such a statement unless it was to avoid trying to answer the arguments the Utah Solon advanced. Mr. Kitchin declared that probably consumption taxes—the taxes which the committee has eschewed—probably would have to be incorporated in the bill to make up the loss of revenue from cutting off the manufacture of beer.

Defends Opposition to McAdoo.

Referring to the excess profits taxes again, Mr. Kitchin said the committee was unanimous in rejecting the Treasury demands for no excess profits tax or for continuation of the present

rates. He repeated several arguments in favor of this action which he has made many times before. "There is not a man in this House who will not agree after a careful study that our committee was right in rejecting the proposal of the Treasury Department for no increase in excess profits rates," he said.

Representative Sloan (Neb.) suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury was exceeding his authority in "interfering" with the committee. Mr. Kitchin was plainly pleased, but modestly said that the right of the House to originate revenue legislation was not affected by suggestions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

"That does not exclude the right and privilege of the Treasury Department or any individual outside the Administration to make suggestions for the committee to consider," said Mr. Kitchin. "In a bill of this kind," he added, "containing over 4,000 items, it would be impossible to have it exactly in accord with the ideas of any official."

NEAR BEER ALSO AFFECTED.

Soft Drinks Manufacturing May Be Further Curtailed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Manufacturers of near beers and substitutes for beer, which have developed a flourishing business in prohibition territory, it was officially explained to-day, are just as much affected by the decision to cut off brewing of beer as those who make the actual beverage. Millions of dollars have been invested in the business.

Manufacture of all other beverages of the so-called "soft" variety some months ago was curtailed 50 per cent. by the Food Administration, as a sugar conservation measure. Further curtailment of the manufacture of such beverages and mineral waters is under consideration and may take the form of reducing supplies of sugar, fuel, materials for containers and food products and limiting transportation facilities.

The Senate resolution empowering the President to establish prohibition zones around coal mines, shipyards and other war industries was favorably reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee to-day and when objection prevented its immediate consideration Chairman Webb gave notice that he would call it up Monday under a special rule.

ERIE TRAIN HITS MOTOR CAR.

Wife Killed, Husband Mortally Hurt on Hackensack Meadows.

Train No. 538 on the Greenwood Lake branch of the Erie last night ran down a large automobile which attempted to cross the tracks at the Belleville turnpike on the meadows. A man believed from papers in his pockets to be Thomas W. Kennedy of Pittsburgh was mortally injured and a woman believed to be his wife was killed instantly.

The automobile was cut in two. The accident occurred at 9:30 o'clock, the train, due in Jersey City at 9:24, being late.

INDICTED AS SUGAR HOARDER.

Recent Proprietor of Kaiser Hof to Be Put on Trial Tuesday.

Rudolph Oelner, a wealthy importer of wines and liquors and at one time owner of the Kaiser Hof, the name of which has been Americanized, will be tried Tuesday on a charge of hoarding sugar. He was indicted last month.

This is the first case in which the criminal section of the Lever law has been resorted to in the prosecution of alleged violators of food regulations. The maximum penalty for hoarding under this act is two years in the Federal prison or \$5,000 fine or both.

The charge against Oelner is that foreseeing a shortage he bought 10,000 pounds of sugar in the spring of 1917 and stored it in his warehouse in West Broadway. His defence will be that he brought the sugar for the use of the restaurant.

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WOMEN'S STREET DRESSES, at \$27.50

Of superior quality serge, charmeuse or serge and satin combined, braid trimmed or elaborately embroidered.

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All Silk Duveltyne, Metal Voile Broche, Metal Satin Broche, Satin Feutre, rich Satins in plain, reversible and broche; Lyons Silk Velvet, Imported Chiffon Velvet, Velveteens and Corduroys.

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Dress Fabrics and Coatings For Fall and Winter

On the Second Floor

Featuring the rich soft pile fabrics, such as Cashmere Velours, Suede Cloths, Velour de Laine, Duvet de Laine, Silverstone, Frost Glow, Evora, Peluchie and Marcilla Velours; also English and Scotch Tweeds and Homespuns, Novelty Plaids, Checks and Stripes in choice color combinations, as well as the new Fur Cloths in colors and black.

Very Special Value To-morrow, on the Main Floor:

Superior Quality Fine Twill Serge

48 and 50 inches wide; one of the most popular materials for early Fall, in several shades of navy blue, also black,

\$2.85 a yard

Women's Modish Autumn Coats

Are displayed on the Third Floor, in

A most comprehensive assemblage of models for every occasion, including copies of the latest imported styles, which are shown in peg-topped or straight lines. The sleeves are kimono, raglan and bishop styles; cuffs are deep, collars are huge, some of self material, others of fur. The materials are Peluchie, evora, Bolivia silk and wool duveltyne, cashmere velour, etc.

Prices range from

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Rich American Cut Glass

In floral and mitre cuttings

Flower Vases, Salad Bowls, Ice Cream Trays, Covered Cheese Dishes, Celery Trays, Baskets, Ice Tubs, Water Jugs, Footed Bowls, Handled Nappies, Water Bottles, Orange Bowls, Sugar and Cream Sets and various other items on Main Floor Tables and Fourth Floor.

Values up to \$4.95,

at \$2.95

Untrimmed Hats for Women and Misses

A Sale on the Main Floor, will include

Velvet Hats, Black Lyons Velvet Hats, Black and colors; in a large variety of shapes

\$2.95

\$3.50

Tailored Panne Velvet Hats, with velvet facings; in black and colors,

\$4.50 and 5.50

All the hats in this event are silk lined.

Unusual Furniture Values

For Autumn home furnishers—on the Fifth Floor.

- 4 pc. Bedroom Suite Made of Antique Ivory; former price \$330.00, at \$245.00
- 4 pc. Bedroom Suite American Walnut, Mahogany or Antique Ivory; reg. \$258, at \$178.50
- Living Room Suite Three pieces; damask; former price \$510.00, at \$290.00
- Living Room Suite Three pieces; in tapestry or velour; formerly \$190, at \$165.00
- Dining Room Suite Ten pieces; of American Walnut; formerly \$389.50, at \$302.00
- Dining Room Suite Ten pieces; made of mahogany; formerly \$334.00, at \$250.00

Odd Dining Room Tables, China Closets and Side Tables AT HALF PRICE.

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- Royal Wilton Rugs Worsted; Oriental designs; From 27x54 ins. at \$5.75 To 9x12 feet at 48.00
- Wool Smyrna Rugs Heavy, reversible; in moire stripe effect; size 9x12 ft., at \$29.75
- Inlaid Linoleum In wood and tile effects, per square yard at \$1.50 to 1.95
- "Wideloom" Carpets Stern Brothers' Chenille, in widths up to 18 ft.; sq. yd. at \$10.75
- Plain Carpets In standard makes and popular shades; per yard \$2.85, 3.25 and 4.50
- Wide Width Carpets Seamless natural wool; sizes 9 and 12 feet wide; sq. yard \$2.25 and 3.00

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