

WEATHER.

Rain tonight. Tomorrow partly cloudy with some cooler; fresh southwest wind.

GEORGETOWN GAS STOCK TO BE SOLD

Washington Company Holds 3,530 Shares Illegally, Is Court's Decision.

OPINIONS IN FOUR CASES

Four opinions were rendered today by the District Supreme Court relating to the controversy over the ownership of the Washington Gas Light Company of 3,530 shares of the capital Company of the Georgetown Gas Light Company.

Opinions by Justice Gould.

These two opinions are signed by Justice Gould and concurred in by Justice Stafford. The latter rendered the opinion dismissing a suit brought by Thomas L. Hume, a stockholder of the Washington company, asking for a sale of the 3,530 shares and a distribution of the proceeds.

Justice Gould acquiesced in this opinion and the opinion of Justice Stafford authorizing Joseph Letter to foreclose on 3,000 shares of stock belonging to Thomas L. Hume, which he held as collateral for a loan of \$260,000 made to Mr. Hume in 1912.

The court will hear suggestions from the other side in another case at the time and terms of sale, if they desire to be heard.

In disposing of the suit of the District of Columbia for a dissolution of the Washington company for its violation of the public utilities act, Justice Gould said that the court should have jurisdiction in equity to dissolve any public utility for violation of the provision of that act which leaves the matter to the court's discretion.

Refuses to Cancel Charter. "The record in this case discloses," says the court, "no such attempt as would justify the exercise of the discretion vested in the court to the extent that the charter of this public service corporation should be declared forfeited because twenty years before the passage of the act in question it was issued to another corporation, especially when the corporation requests the aid of the court in disposing of the matter."

Moreover, it is held in many well considered cases that where a corporation is created by a public utility act, the public interest is violated only one of them, and that one is separable from the others, the court will act only in respect to the particular violation, and not to the entire corporation, when, under the direction of the court, the shares in controversy are disposed of by the public utility act.

Upon a final resolution of that sale the bill to dissolve will be dismissed.

In declining to cancel the certificate as prayed by the Georgetown company in its suit, which would have the effect of reducing the capital of the Georgetown company to 2,470 shares, Justice Gould says:

Georgetown Co. Without Claim. "It will be observed that the Georgetown company claims no legal right or title in or to the 3,530 shares in controversy for itself or for the holders of the remaining 2,470 shares. Nor could it reasonably make such claim; for it is not disputed that the legal title to the stock passed out of the plaintiff into the purchasers of these shares, who paid the value therefor to the plaintiff's treasury. Those purchasers are not parties to this action, and so far as the record in this case is concerned, claim nor questioning any stage of the transaction whereby it reached the plaintiff, and the plaintiff is not a party to it. It is void and the title to the stock would remain in those who transferred it to the disqualified corporation."

It is somewhat difficult to trace a legal or equitable course whereby it would be possible for the Georgetown company, which would be the essential party of granting plaintiff's prayer. Nor will it be surprising that the Washington company now threatens or any longer attempts to secure control of the Georgetown company by voting the 3,530 shares, or to do any other act which would justify a resort to equity for its intervention.

The only basis for equitable relief suggested in the bill or in the brief of plaintiff's counsel is that these shares were held by a bona fide purchaser in law of discharge of any of the obligations and duties of a shareholder. But the prayer of the bill is that the certificate be canceled as being null and void; and that the Washington company be re-organized and the shares be transferred to the hands of those incapable of discharging the obligations and duties of stockholders.

Court Orders the Sale. "It follows that a decree will be signed providing for a sale of the 3,530 shares in the Georgetown company, represented by the certificate held by the Washington company. The (Continued on Second Page.)

BETTER WAR MAIL SERVICE PROMISED

Britain and France Will Make Radical Changes, United States Is Told.

RETAIN CENSORS' RIGHTS

Radical changes in the treatment of mails on neutral ships are promised in the reply of the British and French governments to the American protests against interference with mails. The changes, while short of an abandonment of the contention of the right to search for information of value to an enemy, are regarded by the allies as sufficient to meet the wishes of the United States.

Otherwise the two notes which are now the subject of the State Department are devoted to an extensive academic discussion of the whole subject of the treatment of mails in time of war, with voluminous quotations from the history of the American civil war and of other wars up to date.

Powers Sent Identical Notes. The allied governments' attitude was set forth in identical memorandums presented to the State Department yesterday, and not made public.

January 4 the United States made its first protest against allied interference with American mails on the high seas. The allied governments replied February 15, asserting patent post communications, but promising to refrain on the high seas from seizing letter mails. May 24 the United States made a second protest, the plan of forcing mail-carrying ships into British ports, thereby rendering the mails technically subject to inspection, in the British opinion. The latest allied memorandum is a reply to the American note of May 24.

U. S. Gathering Information.

While awaiting the reply the department has been gathering information from American business men and diplomatic agents, and is understood to be in a position to make further complaints, should the allied governments delay have attributed its delay to a desire that certain changes in censorship methods, such as the placing of shipping papers in special marked packages in order to bring them through the censor's office, be given a working trial.

The allied claim that, as the United States admits the right of censorship for purely war purposes, it cannot rightfully object to reasonable delays in the technical subject of censorship. In the British opinion, the United States admits the right of censorship for purely war purposes, it cannot rightfully object to reasonable delays in the technical subject of censorship.

Has Confidence in Allies. "A small country in a great war which promises to last for at least another year faces certainly internal sacrifice and the consumption of her resources. But such is the confidence of Rumania in the confidence of Rumania in the confidence of her allies that she has cast her lot with them in the conviction that her great associates will see that she does not come to grief by the means of a policy destroyed in this great conflict."

DAIRMEN'S LEAGUE HEAD EXPECTED TO RESIGN

Efforts of Jacob S. Brill, President, to Settle Milk Strike Thwarted and He Is Asked to Quit.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Efforts by Jacob S. Brill of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., president of the Dairymen's League, to settle the milk strike with the four leading distributors of this city apparently have been thwarted by the action of the board of directors of the league, who were awaiting today Mr. Brill's resignation in compliance with their request formulated by the board last night.

As a result of this action John Dillon, selling agent of the league, said the partial supply of milk which had been sent by farmers to the four distributors would be cut off today. Dealers who have signed the league agreement, announced, and the league being driven further by Gen. von Falkenhayn's troops. The statement follows:

"Rumanian attacks near Vulcan pass failed. In the region of Kronstadt the enemy was compelled to retire in the direction of the frontier passes. In the last two days 18 officers, 638 men, 1 heavy machine gun, machine guns and much war material have been brought in."

In the Georgy mountains and on both sides of the Danube Rumanian resistance has been broken. Our troops are pursuing the enemy."

Rumania Claims Successes. Rumanian troops Wednesday repulsed attacks of Gen. von Falkenhayn's army in Transylvania, the war office announced today. The statement follows:

"On the northern and northwestern fronts, between Kelemen and Buxeu, as far as Bran, our troops repulsed several enemy attacks. At Cott (east of Calistea) the enemy was repulsed and pushed. On the remainder of the front as far as the Danube there were frontal and infantry engagements."

Serbian Gain Footing in the Village of Brod; British Make Advance. LONDON, October 13.—The Serbians have repulsed violent counter attacks and gained a footing in the village of Brod. There were gun firing and skirmishes on the remainder of the Macedonian front. Allied aeroplanes bombed Prup and Philippopolis.

British advance guards have made some advance east of the Struma river in Greek Macedonia, says the official statement. The advance is being made in the Serez-Saloniki line, and found that a railway was being strongly held by the Bulgarians.

Have Baltimore Paralysis Remedies. BALTIMORE, Md., October 13.—Discovering through autopsies that in every case the intestines were affected, physicians of the health department and Johns Hopkins Hospital feel that they are about to solve the real source of and remedy for infantile paralysis. The results of their studies are being carefully guarded, and it is believed that an important announcement will be made by Johns Hopkins in the next few days.

Berlin Denies Rumor of Peace with Russia. BERLIN, October 13, by wireless to Tuckerton.—A Berlin telegram printed in the Cologne Gazette declares, according to the Overseas News Agency, that the rumors spread in neutral countries of a separate peace being sought by Russia and Germany are a free invention.

BEGS AID IN SAVING RUMANIAN NATION

King Asks Allies to Prevent Overrunning, as in Case of Serbia and Belgium.

SEES ANOTHER YEAR'S WAR

LONDON, October 13.—The Times publishes an interview given to its correspondent with the Rumanian army by the King of Rumania, in which the monarch appeals to the allies not to permit his country to suffer the fate of Serbia and Belgium.

"The Rumanians will not falter," the king said, "in their allegiance to the cause nor can the enemy wear them down in their faith in their allies. Yet the Rumanians pray that in spite of their existing exigencies and their own huge problems the allies will not allow the affairs of Rumania, who has staked her all in this conflict, to pass into the back of their minds and to suffer that she may meet the fate of either Belgium or Serbia."

Action on Big Principles. King Ferdinand said that Rumania had not been moved to enter the war by mere expediency, but that her decision was based on the biggest principles of nationality. "Against Germany," continued his majesty, "there was, at the beginning of the war, no hostility, rather, perhaps, friendship, for economically Germany was an asset to the development of our industry and a potent instrument in forwarding the progress of our country. But with the progress of the war Rumania began to feel the subtle force of enemy intrigue endeavoring in every way to force us into the struggle against our own real interests."

Forced to Bide Time. "If Rumania has been criticized heretofore let the world consider her position: A small power with a small army surrounded by giants faced a practical problem. With a western frontier nearly 700 miles long, which alone was greater than the English and French fronts combined, and Bulgarian frontiers, almost undefended, and war hatters, almost stretching for other hundreds of miles to the south, she had to await the time when she could act with reasonable assurance of protecting herself and having the support of her allies."

Has Confidence in Allies. "A small country in a great war which promises to last for at least another year faces certainly internal sacrifice and the consumption of her resources. But such is the confidence of Rumania in the confidence of her allies that she has cast her lot with them in the conviction that her great associates will see that she does not come to grief by the means of a policy destroyed in this great conflict."

Neither Side Dares Claim Victory Because of La Follette's Course.

WISCONSIN'S NOW POLITICAL BEDLAM

Neither Side Dares Claim Victory Because of La Follette's Course.

Efforts to Crush Him

BY N. O. MESSENGER.

CHICAGO, October 13.—Reports reaching both political headquarters here describe Wisconsin as a "political madhouse." Neither the democratic nor the republican management is able at this time to claim the state. The dominant figure in this bedlam is Senator La Follette, running for re-election on the republican ticket.

La Follette is making a plea for legislative action, placing an embargo on the shipment of munitions to the belligerent nations of Europe.

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La Follette voted for the Underwood tariff law and for the Adamson eight-hour law. His discussion of these issues has scarcely been terminated by his nomination at the party.

La Follette is in control with his stalwart machinery. Every effort was extended to crush La Follette at the primaries.

Accordingly, the anti-La Follette faction is confronted with the alternative of giving the man they despise another six-year lease of political power or the election of a candidate at the expense of having two democratic States senators from Wisconsin.

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ANOTHER SUBMARINE IS SIGHTED OFF COAST

Is Reported 200 Miles East of New York by the Russian Bovic's Captain.

CHANGES IN WEIGHT AND PRICE OF BREAD

Statement Showing Increase in Bakers' Charges and Decrease in Size of Loaf.

FEDERAL BUREAU REPORT

The extent of increases in the price of bread, or decreases in the weight of loaves, during the four months from May 15 to September 15, is detailed in figures from forty-five of the country's principal industrial centers made public today by the bureau of labor statistics.

Bakers in reports to the bureau gave as reasons the increased cost of materials and ingredients, especially flour. Changes in prices and weights have been most numerous during the last two months, which the figures cover.

Report on 210 Brands. Of 210 brands of bread that retailed for 5 cents and weighed 15 ounces or more on May 15, only 14 remained at the same price and weight on September 15. Some bakers are reported to have met the cost advances by discontinuing wholemeal baking, substitution of brands, presumably cheaper, and elimination of the return of stale bread.

Comparative figures regarding wheat and flour prices and the average retail price of bread show that in September the wholesale price of wheat was 34 per cent greater September 15 than May 15, the wholesale price of flour 37 per cent higher, the retail price 23 per cent higher for the same period, and the average retail price of bread was 11 per cent higher.

Another table shows the retail margin of prices for flour and bread. In May flour was \$5.48 a barrel wholesale and \$7.82 retail, leaving a margin of \$2.34 to cover transportation, retailers' expenses and profits, and usual jobbers' discounts.

By September the margin was \$1.90 a barrel. It is made clear that the figures are market margins rather than profits, as the price of flour does not always follow wholesale prices promptly. The retail price of bread before baking in May was 65¢. In September it was 62¢. The wholesale price of 10.45 ounces of flour in one pound of bread before baking, assuming 300 loaves to the barrel, was 61¢ in May and 61¢ in September it was 62¢.

Wholesale Value in May. In May the wholesale value of 10.45 ounces of flour was 18 cents; the average retail price for 16 ounces of bread before baking being 5.6 cents, making a margin of 3.8 cents between the wholesale price of flour and the retail price of the same loaf baked. The margin figures do not include the cost of retailing and the retailer's profit.

Brands of Bread September 15 were being sold at 12¢ ounces for 5 cents in one city. In another the price was increased and the weight was decreased at the same time. Frequently, however, the weight was not accompanied by increase in weight. In some cities the price was increased, the weight remaining the same.

Destruive Fire at McKees Rocks. PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 13.—Prompt arrival of firemen from Pittsburgh and nearby towns prevented a serious conflagration at McKees Rocks, a suburb, early today, when fire destroyed the pattern and coach-erect department of the shops of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad, together with several Pullmans, passenger coaches and other valuable rolling stock, causing a loss estimated by railroad officials to be \$225,000.

TROOPER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. Michigan Guardsman Killed When Gun Is Fired Through Tent. EL PASO, Tex., October 13.—Private E. O. Graham of Company C, 31st Michigan Infantry, has died here as the result of a gunshot wound in the chest. Private Alvin C. Bauer of Company B, the same regiment, is held under arrest today by the military authorities in connection with the shooting, which occurred at the regimental guardhouse. Bauer, who was on guard, claims that he was examining him when it was accidentally discharged. Graham had been placed under arrest during the divisional march for refusing to sleep on muddy ground and was sent back to camp.

Gain Between Guendecourt and Les bouefs—French Also Progress, Says Paris.

LONDON, October 13.—Progress for the British in yesterday's fighting on the Somme front was announced in an official statement today. The British advances were scored between Guendecourt and Les bouefs and northwest of Guendecourt. Some 150 Germans were made prisoner.

No infantry action in the Somme region is reported by Paris today, but intense activity by the artillery is in evidence both north and south of the Somme. In the former region the French apparently are preparing for another drive in the regions of Morval and Bouchavesnes, while their guns are pounding the neighborhood of Chaules, south of the river.

The French forces fighting to the north of the Somme river in France made progress yesterday fighting west of Sully-Saluzie, says Paris. Berlin claims the French attacks were repulsed. Berlin also asserts that south of the Somme the battle between Genemont and Chaules continued. Repeated French attacks were repulsed. The hotly contested sugar refinery at Genemont is in German possession. In the village of Abaincourt, bitter house-to-house fighting developed and still continues.

ALL BRITISH YOUNG MEN MAY GO INTO SERVICE

LONDON, October 13.—The manpower board has reached the conclusion, according to the Times, that every young man in the country must be definitely placed in the national service.

The Times says that it is probable that the board will recommend before long that all men under a certain age must be put at the disposal of the military authorities or of the ministry of munitions.



BRITISH CLAIM FURTHER ADVANCE ON WEST FRONT

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FORCED SURRENDER OF FLEET SHIPS PLOT

Greek Ships With Anti-Entente Officers Were to Mass Behind Allied Armies.

ATHENS ISSUES PROTEST

LONDON, October 13.—According to the Times' Athens correspondent, a conspiracy existed in Greece to officer the Greek fleet with anti-entente sympathizers and to concentrate in Thessaly, in the rear of the allied armies, troops, guns, stores and munitions, and elsewhere. The correspondent adds that the precautions taken by the allies through an ultimatum to counteract these schemes caused no surprise in Athens.

Today was a sad day for the Greek tars, who are insufficiently acquainted with politics to understand why they must abandon their ships to a foreign power, says Reuter's Athens correspondent. It was an equally depressing sight for the Greek naval officers to watch for three hours this afternoon their ships being towed away by allied tugs.

Precautions Against Resistance. "The allies took every precaution in case of resistance being offered. Russian battleships trained their guns on the cruiser Averoff and the battleships Kilkis and Lemnos, while French torpedo boats, ready for action, cruised to and fro.

The ceremony in the early morning of ordering the crews to pack their personal belongings and quit their ships, of which they were so proud, has been a touching incident. The king sent a message releasing every man who wished to remain with his ship and join the allies. It is said that nobody remained.

The ship's officers were the last to leave the vessels, and the king's portrait which adorned every wardrobe. Admiral Ipitia removed the flag from the Lemnos about 10 o'clock and went up in the cabin while his feet was being towed to the new anchorage. The aide-camp of Admiral Ipitia, pointing to the allied warships, noted as he watched the scene, "What harm could we have done them?"

Green Communication. The Greek government Wednesday issued a communication in which, after reciting the demands set forth in the ultimatum of Vice Admiral Dardige du Fourment, commander of the Anglo-French fleet, that the entire Greek fleet, except armored vessels, be turned over to the entente allies, it says:

"On the receipt of the ultimatum of the fleet, the commander-in-chief of the allied forces declares it indispensable for the breach of all batteries of Piraeus be removed, which batteries he proposes in part to occupy.

The admiral declares he will exercise control over the port of Piraeus through officers he will name. Finally, to guarantee France's orient armies the admiral exercises control over the port through officers he will appoint, the control of the police and the service of the Piraeus-Larissa railway."

Necessary to Submit. The government's statement then adds:

"The Hellenic government, before the terms of a few hours were allowed to expire, replied that it considers it its duty to accept the ultimatum, which was formulated, to which, however, it will submit in the circumstances, making of an imperative necessity."

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