

# CHAOTIC STATE IN ARGENTINA

## Industrial Paralysis, Destitution and Death in Wake of Upheaval

### NOT A WHEEL TURNING

By CHARLES P. STEWART

Special Cable Service of the United Press and Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 27.

Destitution and death marked continuation of Argentina's nation-wide strike today. Many infants and invalids whose deaths were reported succumbed because of the milk famine. Violent clashes between strikers and police were reported. More workmen joined the movement today and the industries of the city were at a standstill.

Meantime, Government was energetically seeking to bring about a marking time on its decision as to Argentina's future course toward Germany. Public realization that German money and German agents are among the strikers has served to put a powerful impetus behind the movement for a break with the Teutons.

Today the prospects for any immediate settlement of the strike were hopeless. Every class of labor is now affected. Even housemaids are considering a walkout. The gas company employees quit today. Two of the city's streets were tied up and the strikers stoned the crews and assaulted passengers on some of the cars.

Not a wheel is turning on any of the railroads. Business is completely dead. The gravest destitution is already reported here and in other cities due to the food shortage.

Argentine marines are in control of the waterfronts and all power plants.

The pro-war demonstration last night attracted a crowd of 100,000 people—and this despite a heavy downpour of rain.

As against this popular manifestation in favor of war with Germany, Government officials announced today thousands of messages were being received from the resident foreigners' reported attitude of continued neutrality.

### WILL REGISTER WOMEN FOR WARTIME SERVICE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—All American women are to be registered for war service.

The women's committee of the Council of National Defense had before this afternoon two plans for registering the womanpower of the nation.

The plans were prepared by Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, the executive secretary, who has just returned from a tour of the Middle West to perfect the organization of local committees.

Under the first plan a special day or period of time would be set aside for the registration of women by Governors of the various States or by State councils of defense. The alternate plan proposed by the registration is carried out gradually as the work of the woman's committee develops.

### La Follette Is Denounced

Continued from Page One

read them that the loans we are receiving since you began to take part of the financial burden find their way across the Atlantic. As a matter of fact, they go to swell the wages in Bridgeport, Bethlehem and a hundred other centers of industry where the wages are the highest in the country.

"They go to provide the homes of the workers of the United States with comforts unequalled in any previous era of prosperity. They will return to support the finances of this country in the form of workers' subscriptions to the Liberty Loan."

### SPEAKS OF THIEFT

"Intimately connected with the length of the war is the question of thrift. When the war began, the people of Great Britain, who are by nature almost as extravagant as those of the United States, had no idea that saving would be necessary. 'Business as usual' was the slogan, while money poured into the pockets of the workers in hitherto undreamed-of amounts.

"Little by little we learned that saving was essential and as was told you yesterday by one of our most able British economists, Mr. Basil Blackett, of the British Treasury, the money is returning to the use of the Government in the form of war saving certificates and other forms of thrift.

"As to the length of the war, we should more properly speak of the war. Those who do not closely studied this greatest earthquake since its inception at the time of Frederick the Great are inclined to compare it with struggles that are by comparison small affairs. Yet our own Civil War, in which neither side had any great preparation, lasted more than four years.

"Now this series of wars finds the maker of the wars prepared to the minutest detail. He is opposed by those who are determined that he will not rule the world. We, his opponents, are even now in a state of preparation. You have had object lessons in the last few weeks of the depths of the roots of this great conspiracy against the world's peace. You have seen the great and prosperous State of Argentina thrown into a position of chaos by a word from Berlin.

### LA FOLLETTE DENOUNCED

"You bankers as well as those who are in the war as if you were shaki and were going overseas," said Doctor Butler. "It is you who must fight to protect the nation when sedition, conspiracy, cowardice and treason raise their heads here at home."

"Have the American people lost their capacity for corporate indignation?" he demanded. "There is a provision that Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of its members expel any of its members. Robert La Follette, by his utterances on the floor of the Senate and in public meetings, is as truly guilty of treason as if he had gone on board the army transports and poured poison into the food of the American troops."

Immediately the bankers rose to their feet and roared approval of his indictment at the conclusion of his address. The cheering lasted for a full minute.

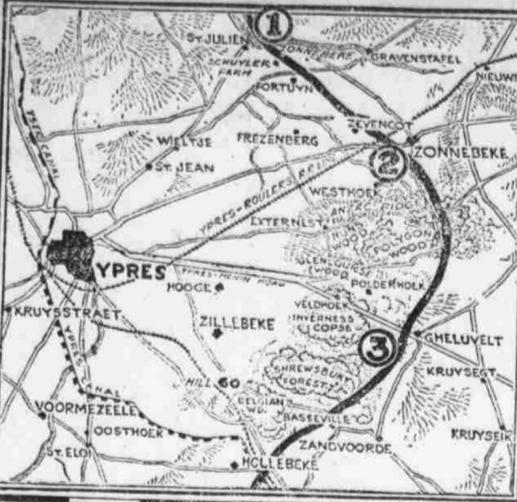
The United States can pay all the taxes required to maintain its credit and support all the borrowings needed for the period of the war without crippling its vital industries. This was one of the outstanding thoughts in the address of Benjamin Strong, Jr., governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

"But our Congress must be careful not to destroy the income sources which produce taxes," said Governor Strong. "Industries which must expand to meet war conditions need savings for plants and investments which may be useless when the war ceases, and yet they must be built. To take all their income will retard new construction."

"Our Government's present program in one of the most hopeful auguries for the success of our whole financial undertaking," said Governor Strong. "Personally, I reiterate that the officers of our Government have the courage to face the criticism on the one hand of those who believe the program of taxation is too heavy; on the other hand, of those radicals who think it is not heavy enough. Not enough taxes means circulating credit, too much taxes means depressing industries. The only danger in exacting heavy taxes on profits and incomes is the danger of not allowing sufficient credit to the industries of the country to stimulate production."

"I am convinced that the only important

### HAIG'S LATEST GAIN IN FLANDERS



The newest offensive launched by the British and not yet ended carries the forces of Field Marshal Haig on a line running from (1) east of St. Julien to a point (3) southwest of Gheluvelt, with the greatest gain at (2), where Anzac Ridge, Nun's Wood, and the greater portion of Polygon Wood were taken.

weakness in our financial organization is the lack of State bank membership in the Federal Reserve system. One-half of our financial army is equipped with modern machinery by membership in the system. The other half, equally patriotic, is ineffectively armed. You will recall the disastrous result to the Russian armies in the early days of the war when large numbers were sent to the front without arms and ammunition. Don't let us fail of our duty for lack of the strength we can only enjoy if we are united."

Lord Northcliffe arrived here shortly before noon and sat down to luncheon in the Marlborough-Blenheim at 1:30. Only five other men were present, Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board of directors, Irving National Bank, New York; James B. Forgan, chairman of the board, First National Bank of Chicago; Benjamin Strong, Jr., governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; Arthur Reynolds, vice president of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago; and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York, who will be one of the speakers at the session this afternoon.

The bankers of the United States were urged today by George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, to set aside whatever prejudice they might have against red-counting, and not to hesitate to widen their credit operations so that support to commercial production for war purposes might be forthcoming. Inasmuch as the business men of the nation must look to the banks to finance their war production, responsibility for the summing of the highest rates of interest upon them, he said, and they should therefore engage in red-count operations whenever necessary.

The assistance given to the Government by the American Bankers' Association in floating the first issue of Liberty bonds, which included a cash expenditure of \$29,000 by the association, will be repeated in connection with the forthcoming issue if necessary, according to Peter W. Goebel, of Kansas City, retiring president of the association, in delivering his annual address before the convention.

"The association stands ready to give the Government similar assistance in the flotation of future bond issues," said Mr. Goebel. "The organization should not undertake to finance such activities, however, and it will probably not be necessary to do so. The Federal Reserve Banks, as the

Governmental agencies for selling and distributing war loan bonds, had had experience and ample time in which to perfect organization for this purpose. The association will co-operate with them in every way possible.

"The railroads have been most patriotic, but it seems to me that the real lesson is found in the lack of railroad facilities, in the failure to have a reserve which would permit the railroads to meet the emergency. Despite the great efforts of the managers of transportation, the greatest difficulty is found in moving commodities. The long campaign of repression is bearing bitter fruit. The situation deepens the need of justice for the railroads, of fair rates, of liberal treatment and of the summary discontinuance of persecution."

The following officers were elected for 1917-18:

PRESIDENT: Frank W. Blair, president Union Trust Company, Detroit.  
VICE PRESIDENT: John W. Platten, president U. S. Mortgage and Trust Company, New York.

MEMBERS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL for three years: John S. Drum, president Savings Union Bank and Trust Company, San Francisco; Solomon A. Smith, president Northern Trust Company, Chicago; W. L. Hemingway, president Mercantile Trust Company, Little Rock, Ark.; Henry M. Campbell, chairman Board Directors Union Trust Company, Detroit; Myron S. Hall, president Buffalo Trust Company.

J. Edward Cox, of High Point, N. C., was elected president of the National Bankers' Association at the closing meeting.

Others officers elected included Oliver J. Sands, of Richmond, Va., vice president; Jerome Thralls, of New York City, secretary. The executive committee is composed of Walter W. Head, of Omaha; H. H. McKee, of Washington, D. C., and J. A. Pondron.

Joseph S. Calfee, of St. Louis, the retiring president, was made recipient of a silver coffee service by the members of the section.

### GOVERNOR STRONG SPEAKS

Reassuring banks of interior points that the withdrawal of their proceeds from the payment of subscriptions to Government loans and their disbursement in New York by the Government will not result in a permanent loss of deposits by the interior banks, Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, told the bankers that in his opinion, the present tax program of the Government is one of

# SOLDIERS' FAMILIES CARED FOR BY CITY

## Relief Work Now Under Way Means Much to Fighters' Families

### MORE MONEY IS NEEDED

Few persons, aside from direct beneficiaries, have knowledge of the scope of the relief work now under way among dependent families of soldiers and sailors. Thousands of dollars are being paid out each month, and soon thousands more will be paid out each week to protect the needy from actual want.

Since the departure of the guard regiments for the South and the mobilization of the soldiers of the new National Army in cantonments, demands for help have been received from all sides by members of Councils' special committee on care, sustenance and relief. The last appropriation of \$25,000 and the Mayor's direct appropriation for expenses incidental to the preparation for war of \$50,000 are both nearly exhausted, but funds are now being paid out at the rate of \$1250 each seven days. Most of the appropriation to the Mayor has been expended in dinners, etc., in the entertainment of distinguished guests, and in caring for the needs of commands passing through the city.

Although the funds are low, councilmanic financiers have promised to find by transfer the many thousands of dollars that will be needed to feed, clothe and keep warm dependent wives, mothers and children while the heads of the households are preparing to leave for France. Action along this line will be taken at the next meeting of Councils.

Select Councilman Isaac D. Hetzel, chairman of the Relief Committee, are daily besieged by new applicants with stories of destitution or near destitution. The committee rooms on the fourth floor of City Hall are at all times well filled with mothers, wives and others dependent upon the absent men. No worthy case is turned away and weekly orders are made for the benefit of those found to have need of them.

So quietly has the relief work progressed that it has attracted but little public attention. Its existence, however, is well known by every citizen composing the various Philadelphia commands and the soldiers and sailors have not been slow in acquainting their families with the fact that their wants will be cared for over the winter and, in fact, as long as the war continues.

Present plans for keeping the fund alive call for making use of the more than \$500,000 that the city will receive in 1918 by reason of the additional five-cent rebate it will get from the United Gas Improvement Company for each 1000 feet of gas sold under the lease.

Those in charge of the work claim that a half million or even three-quarters of a million dollars can well be set aside for expenditure during 1918, because of the fact that demands will most likely increase with the drafting or enlistment of men as the war continues. The fund is for the benefit of all needy dependents of men in every branch of the army and navy and for the payment of the difference in salaries received by city employes now in Government service or who at any time enter Federal employ. The only requirement is that the beneficiaries shall be Philadelphians.

The action of the city in caring for dependents has lightened the task of exemption boards to the extent of making their investigation of claims on the grounds of dependents much less vital a matter. Cities and towns which have not yet adopted the Philadelphia method perform much more care in the treatment of this important subject.

### \$1500 for Loss of Wife's Affections

READING, Pa., Sept. 27.—A jury in the case of John A. Rosser, of near here, returned a verdict of \$1500 damages for the loss of Mrs. Rosser's affections. John has four children. It was alleged that wireless signaling posted John as to times when Rosser was not at home.

# GLI IMPIANTI AUSTRIACI BOMBARDATI DI NUOVO

## Le Retrovie del Nemico Sottoposte al Fuoco Incassante dei Velivoli Italiani

### ROMA, 27 Settembre.

Nessun importante combattimento è stato segnalato durante la giornata di ieri ad eccezione di alcuni successi riportati dalle nostre pattuglie le quali riuscirono a recare danni e molestie al nemico. Esse riuscirono, anche, a catturare parecchi prigionieri insieme con armi e munizioni. Squadre di nostri aeroplani bombardarono stabilimenti ferroviari con buoni risultati.

Ecco il testo del comunicato del Generale Cadorna, pubblicato ieri dal Ministero della Guerra:

Lungo l'intera fronte le nostre valorose pattuglie hanno causato danni al nemico ed altrimenti molestandolo. Sulla fronte carica, nella regione di Postina, furono fatti dei prigionieri e si catturarono armi e munizioni.

Questa mattina i nostri aeroplani bombardarono gli stabilimenti ferroviari di Podberda, nella Valle Bazza, e nel pomeriggio quelli lungo la costa di Prosecco. Inoltre furono gettate cinque tonnellate di bombe con visibile e buon risultato.

Gli italiani durante la pausa che ha seguito gli ultimi vittoriosi combattimenti sulle Alpi Giulie, sono occupati di rafforzare le posizioni conquistate ed hanno iniziato opere di ricostruzione nel paese occupato. Canale, un ridente villaggio sulla sponda sinistra dell'Isonzo, è tornato ad un aspetto calmo e sereno, come se per nulla fosse stato testimone degli ultimi ed importanti fatti d'arme che di novella gloria coprono il valoroso esercito italiano. Dopo l'occupazione da parte delle truppe del Generale Cadorna, il grazioso villaggio è riacquisto all'antica tranquillità ed ogni traccia della cruenta lotta che si svolse lungo le strade, di casa in casa, ove gli austriaci erano barriera, è scomparsa. I morti sono stati seppelliti e le case restaurate. Sulle fontane, rappresentate Nettuno, nella piazza principale, le di cui acque furono dagli austriaci inquinate con microbi, una grande iscrizione dice: "L'acqua non è ancora potabile". La frase "non ancora" fa sperare che lo sarà ben presto. Nell'attuale piazza sono stati allineati dieci cannoni di grosso calibro e nove da campagna, recentemente catturati agli austriaci, i quali nella fuga non si sono curati di renderli inusabili e gli italiani durante il combattimento poterono vantaggiosamente usarli.

# British Freed Back on Zonnebeke Line

## Continued from Page One

plained that the losses of their troops were higher than those of the French, whose battles they were now forced to fight. Still other prisoners declared unless peace comes soon the German high command may have difficulty in keeping all its troops in the fighting.

The latter statement of serious discontent in the German ranks is completely denied, however, by the stubborn German defense which the recent fighting has developed.

During the fighting British warships hovered off the Belgian coast and threw shells into German military works near Zonnebeke. The swarms of British airplanes flew over the German trenches turning loose their machine-guns upon the Teutons.

### FRENCH FLING BACK TWO FURIOUS AISNE ATTACKS

PARIS, Sept. 27.

German troops struck two desperate but unavailing blows on the Chemin des Dames last night, today's official statement reported.

The first attack centered around Cerny, the attacking waves by concentrated fire, throwing the enemy back with heavy losses.

The second assault was around Caligny plateau and the Casemates. It likewise was repelled.

### ITALIANS HOLD FIRMLY ALL BAINSIZZA PLATEAU

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

Italian troops have completed the occupation of the Bainsizza plateau, and it is now firmly in Italian hands, according to official dispatches from Rome today. The greatest work is at present being done by Italian aviators, who are scouting over the rear lines of the Austrian army and bombing large bodies of Austrian troops.

The present state of the Italian front appears full of promise and surprises, the dispatches say. The Austrians, thinking the solution of the war is to be expedited only in the result of the fight on this front, are desperately accumulating defenses to oppose a new Italian offensive.

Hungarian papers, according to a Berne dispatch received in Rome and transmitted here, say the Allies will attempt a new general offensive before winter comes, in order to insure themselves the most favorable positions for the definite blow they are preparing for next spring.

# BULGARS WILL QUOTE IF ASSURED SPOILS

## Not Interested in Mittel Europa Dream, Envoy to U. S. Says

### WAR ENDS ARE ATTAINED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

Bulgaria is uninterested in Kaiser Wilhelm's dream of a Mittel-Europa empire, an interview today Stephan Panaretoff, Bulgarian Minister to the United States, said. His country had attained the sole and entered the war for and is ready to providing she can keep the territory which by language, nationality and historic rights belongs to her.

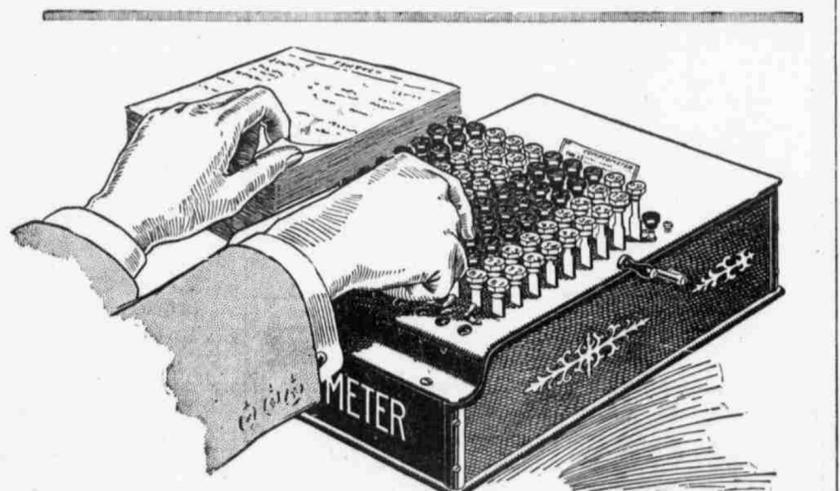
"Bulgaria entered the world war with one object in view—to regain the Dobruja, Macedonia and parts of Serbia, which were unjustly taken from her in the second Balkan war and in the treaty of 1878," said Panaretoff.

"She had no particular love for the Central Power—in fact, a few years before had been at war with Turkey. As a price of her former territory, which by President Wilson's own statement of national boundaries, rightfully belongs to her.

"Bulgaria would have preferred to join the Allies. But they offered restoration of her territory provided Serbia would consent to take in exchange either territory—presumably wrested from Austria-Hungary—Turkey. Our Prime Minister even stated the acceptance of Bulgaria's terms on army would be marching on Constantinople. Germany's offer was unqualified. The stored. We joined the Central Power—not because we had to, but because we deliberately chose to.

"Now Bulgaria has attained those ends for which she entered the war. She is ready for peace, according to no less authority than Prime Minister Radostavoff, and wants nothing but which by language, nationality and historic right belongs to her. She has no interest in Germany's reported dream of a Mittel Europa, nor the elimination of the Hohenzollerns.

"Bulgaria has not regretted joining the Central Powers. She has attained what she sought—territory which is now and always has been Bulgarian."



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