

ENGLISH SITUATION TROUBLES SEELY

Noted Cavalry Officer Now in Canada, Says He Might Return Hurriedly.

Montreal, Sept. 14.—Major-General J. E. Seely, who for three and a half years commanded the Canadian cavalry brigade in France, is a guest at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel today.

From Montreal Gen. Seely will proceed to Kingston to see Gen. Macdonnell, who commanded the first division since Vimy Ridge.

But if a really serious situation arises in England," said Gen. Seely, "it will be necessary to cut my visit short and return."

WARINGS OF C.M.A. ON CHANGING TARIFF

Canada, he stated that the percentage of increase is as great as that of the United States.

Drayton Opens Session. In opening the first session of the tariff commission, Sir Henry Drayton, chairman, outlined the purpose for which the commission was appointed.

The first interruption in the morning session occurred when Sir Henry Drayton interrupted Mr. McKinnon and denied his statement that the government had estimated a deficit for 1921 of \$188,549,428.

Statement by Thos. Findlay. Contending that public opinion, which seems to favor free trade in farm implements, has been based upon false promises, due to political and newspaper campaigns over the tariff.

Canadian Implement Exports. In regard to his own company, he gave a price for products as follows: Home trade, 28.1; foreign, 68.3; investments, 3.5, and stated that no stronger proof could be given that Canadian prices were less than those abroad.

Would Hit Canadian Industry. He held that the reduction of the protective tariff on implements would be to give United States manufacturers advantages which would in time destroy the Canadian industry.

He urged the necessity of more stability in the customs tariff on implements for the following reasons: 1. That a number of branch factories of United States implement companies had been established in Canada, and that a more stable tariff on implements would have led to the erection of many more such branch factories.

He protested vigorously against a policy which a few years from now may impose upon our occupation or being forced to migrate with the industry to the United States.

KID GERMANTOWN BOWLER HOLDS INCOGNITO TO 245 RUNS. Philadelphia, Sept. 14.—Brilliant bowling by William Clothier, change bowler on the Germantown Cricket Club, enabled the local eleven to register the incognito team of British cricketers in their first inning for a total of 245 runs.

Would Submit Bylaw For Mountain Drive Work. Hamilton, Sept. 14.—It was decided this afternoon by the town planning commission to ask the city council to submit to the ratepayers another bylaw for \$50,000 to be expended on mountain face development.

Paris Fashions In False Teeth. Paris, Mar. 8.—We may safely predict for the coming season that styles in artificial teeth will include their being worn snug-fitting and smoothly cushioned in place by means of the dental plate comfort-powder Corega, procurable at drug stores and dental dealers.

HAMILTON

Hamilton, Sept. 14.—With a view to equalizing the cost of education in rural sections adjacent to large centres of population a resolution was passed by Wentworth council today, that a committee be appointed to study the question of the unfair burden of taxation in this respect.

In the action of Minnie Strumble, executrix of the estate of Percy Stride, suing to obtain \$500 insurance from the city of Hamilton, a settlement was agreed upon. City Solicitor Waddell argued that the money would be paid when Judge Gould would have determined who were the dependents who should receive the funds.

Ashton Harvey, who resides at the Beach, sustained severe injuries at the Dominion Steel Foundries this afternoon when he had his hand severely crushed. He was taken to the City Hospital, where operations were performed to amputate three fingers at the first joint.

GUELPH ORGANIZES CHORAL ASSOCIATION

Mayor Westoby is President—Ontario Agricultural College Opens on Friday.

Guelph, Ont., Sept. 14.—(Special.)—With the promise of financial support from the city council and enthusiasm being shown on all sides, the Guelph Choral Society was organized here tonight at a meeting attended by over 100 music lovers, held in the city hall.

Miss Emily Cruickshank, B. A. for some time, has been head of the domestic science department of the Manitoba Agricultural College at Winnipeg.

Miss Emily Cruickshank, B. A. for some time, has been head of the domestic science department of the Manitoba Agricultural College at Winnipeg.

The O.A.C. opens on Friday, when the first class of students in the new organization is expected to arrive.

WOULD EQUALIZE COST OF EDUCATION. County Council of Wentworth to Bring Matter Before Provincial Authorities.

Hamilton, Sept. 14.—Wentworth County Council again completed its monthly session in one day. This afternoon road expenditures occasioned a lively discussion.

Points Path for Meighen. "Mr. Meighen, as a politician," said Mr. Wood, "may believe that doing a wrong thing four or five times makes it right, especially when doing it leads to the realization of his personal hopes and aspirations, but he will find that the people will not be so easily deceived."

Mr. Wood added that Mr. Meighen was absolutely right in his conclusion, that he would have to deal with the present instead of the past.

BABE RUTH EQUALS RECORD FOR SCORES

Crossed, Plated Hundred and Forty-Seven Times—The Pennant Drives.

New York, Sept. 14.—New York today gained first place in the American League pennant race, with six points lead, while all five other contenders of both major leagues lost to second division clubs by one-sided scores.

The Brooklyn Nationals suffered their first defeat in eleven games today, but Cincinnati and New York failed to take advantage of the slip. The Reds had a low score in Philadelphia, and New York fell before St. Louis.

The estimated yield will be 307,350 bushels of wheat, 5,317 acres in rye, and 2,290 acres oats.

C. S. Noble was an American. He farmed in Iowa and North Dakota. He started farming twenty years ago in Alberta on 320 acres. Today he is the president of the Canadian Farming Corporation in the world.

His farm is working on a co-operative basis. All his employees have a stock share in the profits. Yearly dividends have run from 14 to 30 per cent.

Noble attributes his success to hard work and a definite goal. As a small farmer he made money. He decided he would make money as a farmer on a large scale. He moved to Canada because he saw the possibilities of the last great agricultural opportunity.

Invested his early profits in more land and bought a big farm in the big prairie farms today. He has made a record in 1915 by averaging fifty-four bushels of wheat to the acre on a 1,000-acre farm.

RAY AND VARDON BEATEN. Kokomo, Ind., Sept. 14.—Chick Evans, national golf champion, and Bob McDonald, the Scotch professional, Chicago, an exhibition match at the local country club today defeated Ted Ray and Harry Vardon, British professionals, five up.

CUDAHY PASSES DIVIDEND. Chicago, Sept. 14.—The Cudahy Packing Company passed its dividend today. Officials said it was the first time since the reorganization of the company that a dividend had been passed.

Cuticura Soap SHAVES Without Mug. Cuticura Soap is the favorite for safety razor shaving.

DRESS AND MOVIES RECEIVE CENSURE

Measure of Criticism is Offered at Hamilton Presbytery Meeting.

Hamilton, Sept. 14.—Sabbath observance, theatres and women's costumes precipitated a discussion at the meeting of Hamilton Presbytery, held in Knox church today.

Other speakers said the movies are educators of great educational value. All, however, were of the opinion that some measures should be taken to elevate them at once.

In view of the refusal by the church extension movement to grant the request of Chalmers church, Mount Hamilton, for an additional grant, the presbytery passed a resolution asking that the efforts of the union in behalf of this church be continued.

A Report for Toronto. The resignation of Rev. A. A. Laine of Benaville, was tendered and tabled. Rev. Dr. George H. Smith, St. Catharines, convener of the board of home missions and social service, submitted the report.

Mr. Wood said that Mr. Meighen was absolutely right in his conclusion, that he would have to deal with the present instead of the past.

H. W. WOOD REPLIES TO MEIGHEN CHARGE

Answers Accusation of Being a "Menace" to Interests of the Premier.

Calgary, Alta., Sept. 14.—H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, upon his return to Calgary today from the east, was shown a copy of Premier Meighen's Kingston speech, in which the premier was reported to have said that Mr. Wood and T. A. Crear were "fathering a destructive policy."

"I have noticed," remarked Mr. Wood, "that Mr. Meighen accuses me of being a menace to his interests by bringing back principles four or five times rejected by the people."

"I do not know what principles he refers to," he continued, "as having been four or five times rejected by the people, but I know that they have been settled until it is settled rightly, it makes no difference how many times it may have been rejected. It is the duty of the legislator to keep right on until it is settled on this basis."

Points Path for Meighen. "Mr. Meighen, as a politician," said Mr. Wood, "may believe that doing a wrong thing four or five times makes it right, especially when doing it leads to the realization of his personal hopes and aspirations, but he will find that the people will not be so easily deceived."

Mr. Wood added that Mr. Meighen was absolutely right in his conclusion, that he would have to deal with the present instead of the past.

ONE FARM HAS GRAIN WORTH AT MILLION

Hard Work and Definite Goal Brought Huge Success to Alberta Farmer.

Lethbridge, Alta.—One million dollars is the estimated value of the grain crop of the Nobleford Foundation farms at Nobleford, twenty miles north of Lethbridge.

A single field of 9,000 acres of wheat was harvested. Sixty binders drawn by 240 horses passed out of sight in their progress from one end of the field to the other.

The farms comprise 32,000 acres, or more than fifty square miles. More than 25,500 acres are under cultivation. Of this area 10,500 acres are in summer fallow, 10,000 acres in winter wheat, and 5,000 acres in rye and oats.

C. S. Noble was an American. He farmed in Iowa and North Dakota. He started farming twenty years ago in Alberta on 320 acres. Today he is the president of the Canadian Farming Corporation in the world.

His farm is working on a co-operative basis. All his employees have a stock share in the profits. Yearly dividends have run from 14 to 30 per cent.

Noble attributes his success to hard work and a definite goal. As a small farmer he made money. He decided he would make money as a farmer on a large scale. He moved to Canada because he saw the possibilities of the last great agricultural opportunity.

Invested his early profits in more land and bought a big farm in the big prairie farms today. He has made a record in 1915 by averaging fifty-four bushels of wheat to the acre on a 1,000-acre farm.

MOSCOW SENDS REPORT OF FIERCE FIGHTING

London, Sept. 14.—An official statement, issued Monday by soviet headquarters, received here by wireless from Moscow, reads:

"In the Grodno region we occupied a number of villages 12 miles west and 14 miles south of Grodno."

"In the Brest-Litovsk region fighting continues in the Kobrin district. On the west side of the Bug river, fierce fighting is proceeding on the Wlodawa Sokal sector."

"On the southwestern front there is fierce fighting in the Lemberg-Rohatyn regions."

COURT OF JUSTICE FOR ENTIRE WORLD

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

Article 23 provides: "When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, the court shall be open by right to states belonging to the league. Other states may have access to it under conditions provided by the league."

HERALD DIRECTORS REFUSE REDS' GOLD

Claim They Did Not Know That Money Had Been Offered.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

London, Sept. 14.—The board of directors of The Daily Herald will not accept the Russian soviet government's offer of £75,000. A resolution passed today declares that the directors had no knowledge that the money had been offered, and that they resigned from the board.

637 RAIDS FOR ARMS BY SINN FEIN IN WEEK

London, Sept. 14.—Sinn Feiners conducted 637 raids for arms in Ireland during the week ending September 14, according to Irish official reports, which officials say is most significant in view of the fact that such raids numbered about 100 monthly up to August 28. The military has been kept busy raiding to get back these arms, a series of raids by soldiers being carried out at Queenstown today.

Precautions against violence have been extended to London, where chains have been placed inside the Irish office doors, with orders to keep them secured except when admitting visitors.

"You can't tell what might happen these days," was the only explanation.

PETROGRAD TURNS ON BOLSHEVISTS

Several Red Commissioners Said to Be Drowned and Others Hiding.

London, Sept. 14.—Serious anti-Bolshevik rioting is taking place in Petrograd, it is declared in reports from that city received in Berlin, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from the German capital, filed yesterday.

Six of the Bolsheviki commissioners, who were arrested in the city, have been drowned in the Neva, while the others were compelled to seek places of refuge.

Many Commissioners Killed. Paris, Sept. 14.—Riotous took place in Petrograd when news of the soviet military defeats reached there, according to a report which the French foreign ministry has received through Copenhagen. The rioting, the report declares, was the proportions of a counter-revolution and many of the commissioners were killed.

At the foreign office, it was said, six of the Bolsheviki commissioners, who were arrested in the city, have been drowned in the Neva, while the others were compelled to seek places of refuge.

Many Commissioners Killed. Paris, Sept. 14.—Riotous took place in Petrograd when news of the soviet military defeats reached there, according to a report which the French foreign ministry has received through Copenhagen. The rioting, the report declares, was the proportions of a counter-revolution and many of the commissioners were killed.

At the foreign office, it was said, six of the Bolsheviki commissioners, who were arrested in the city, have been drowned in the Neva, while the others were compelled to seek places of refuge.

Many Commissioners Killed. Paris, Sept. 14.—Riotous took place in Petrograd when news of the soviet military defeats reached there, according to a report which the French foreign ministry has received through Copenhagen. The rioting, the report declares, was the proportions of a counter-revolution and many of the commissioners were killed.

At the foreign office, it was said, six of the Bolsheviki commissioners, who were arrested in the city, have been drowned in the Neva, while the others were compelled to seek places of refuge.

Many Commissioners Killed. Paris, Sept. 14.—Riotous took place in Petrograd when news of the soviet military defeats reached there, according to a report which the French foreign ministry has received through Copenhagen. The rioting, the report declares, was the proportions of a counter-revolution and many of the commissioners were killed.

At the foreign office, it was said, six of the Bolsheviki commissioners, who were arrested in the city, have been drowned in the Neva, while the others were compelled to seek places of refuge.

Many Commissioners Killed. Paris, Sept. 14.—Riotous took place in Petrograd when news of the soviet military defeats reached there, according to a report which the French foreign ministry has received through Copenhagen. The rioting, the report declares, was the proportions of a counter-revolution and many of the commissioners were killed.

At the foreign office, it was said, six of the Bolsheviki commissioners, who were arrested in the city, have been drowned in the Neva, while the others were compelled to seek places of refuge.

Many Commissioners Killed. Paris, Sept. 14.—Riotous took place in Petrograd when news of the soviet military defeats reached there, according to a report which the French foreign ministry has received through Copenhagen. The rioting, the report declares, was the proportions of a counter-revolution and many of the commissioners were killed.

At the foreign office, it was said, six of the Bolsheviki commissioners, who were arrested in the city, have been drowned in the Neva, while the others were compelled to seek places of refuge.

Many Commissioners Killed. Paris, Sept. 14.—Riotous took place in Petrograd when news of the soviet military defeats reached there, according to a report which the French foreign ministry has received through Copenhagen. The rioting, the report declares, was the proportions of a counter-revolution and many of the commissioners were killed.

At the foreign office, it was said, six of the Bolsheviki commissioners, who were arrested in the city, have been drowned in the Neva, while the others were compelled to seek places of refuge.

Many Commissioners Killed. Paris, Sept. 14.—Riotous took place in Petrograd when news of the soviet military defeats reached there, according to a report which the French foreign ministry has received through Copenhagen. The rioting, the report declares, was the proportions of a counter-revolution and many of the commissioners were killed.

At the foreign office, it was said, six of the Bolsheviki commissioners, who were arrested in the city, have been drowned in the Neva, while the others were compelled to seek places of refuge.

Many Commissioners Killed. Paris, Sept. 14.—Riotous took place in Petrograd when news of the soviet military defeats reached there, according to a report which the French foreign ministry has received through Copenhagen. The rioting, the report declares, was the proportions of a counter-revolution and many of the commissioners were killed.

At the foreign office, it was said, six of the Bolsheviki commissioners, who were arrested in the city, have been drowned in the Neva, while the others were compelled to seek places of refuge.

Many Commissioners Killed. Paris, Sept. 14.—Riotous took place in Petrograd when news of the soviet military defeats reached there, according to a report which the French foreign ministry has received through Copenhagen. The rioting, the report declares, was the proportions of a counter-revolution and many of the commissioners were killed.

At the foreign office, it was said, six of the Bolsheviki commissioners, who were arrested in the city, have been