

three army corps (120,000 men). The total number of prisoners is at the present time in excess of 25,000 men; the number of cannon brought to our rear is seventy-nine. Seventeen thousand and fifty-five private soldiers and 316 officers taken prisoners by us, already have gone through the town of Chalons on their way to the points where they are to be interned.

Clearing Field of Battle.
Organized efforts are at present under way to clear up the field of battle and to take the definite count of the arms of all kinds and of the war material belonging to the artillery and infantry branches which the enemy has been compelled to abandon to us.

In the Artois district the progress reported yesterday to the east of Souchez continued yesterday evening, and in the course of last night, a further advance was made. The British reached Hill No. 140, the culminating point of the crest of Vimy, and the orchards to the south of this point. The number of unaccounted prisoners made by us in the course of this fighting is more than 300, and the men belong mostly to the two divisions of the Guard.

In the Champagne district the fighting is going on without respite along the entire front. In the region to the north of Massiges further groups of Germans have surrendered. In this sector alone last evening reached 1,600. There has been no other important action on the remainder of the front.

The enemy has bombarded violently by our trenches to the north and to the south of the Aisne, in the regions of the St. Mar Forest, of Troyon and of Sully. We responded to this fire with energy.

The statement issued to-night says: "Throughout the day the battles have continued on the heights between Souchez and Vimy. We have maintained all the new positions conquered in the Champagne district. The struggle is still violent before the positions to which the enemy has fallen back, as well as for the reduction of a salient to the north of Neuilly, where parties of German troops still hold out."

"We have made progress on the slopes of the Tabure hill and in the neighborhood of the village, and also to the north of the forest of Le Pretre, and in the forest of Apremont."

The statement issued by German army headquarters says: "The enemy's attempts to break through our lines continued with bitterness in the present region of attacks. A counter attack, following another fruitless British attack, led to the recapturing of part of the territory we abandoned north of Loos. A fierce British attack from the region of Loos broke down with heavy losses. Repeated and stubborn French attacks in the region of Souchez and Neuville were partly repulsed by strong counter attacks all attempts of our trenches again northwest of Souchez, extending over a distance of 100 meters."

Constantly advancing waves of French attacking troops broke down before the inflexible resistance of Baden battalions, Rhineand Reserve Regiment 65 and Westphalian Infantry Regiment 158.

blatt," telegraphs to-day from the German Army Headquarters on the western front:

"With a prodigious expenditure of ammunition, with fourteen or fifteen divisions, including part of Kitchener's army and Indian troops, the British assumed the offensive on the right wing. The preparations, which required time, were costly and thorough, but the results achieved were scarcely worth mentioning."

"The enemy opened an artillery fire like drum beats on September 23, and for four days maintained a steady road against our trenches, some sections of which were perfectly curtained with fire. They prepared for the attack from Armentieres to the Lorette Heights, and it commenced on September 25. The chief blow was struck northeast of Fromelles, which was repelled with heavy losses. An attack was also made west of Angres, which partly penetrated our trenches, but was repulsed. The British, who were repulsed, were then driven back to their second line positions, but returned to the attack and recaptured the trench lost. At the same time the French attacked from the Lorette Heights to Bivieres, southwards of Arras, having prepared previously for days with a storm of shells."

"All our positions from Armentieres to below Arras, except unimportant outposts, were fully held. Another attack near Guiney was repulsed this morning. Our troops are ready."

"It was about 4:20 when 'Stand by' was passed along. You just pass it along and the order flies down the line of trenches in a few seconds. I felt all stiff and rigid. I remember fixing my bayonet, and then one said: 'Prepare to charge.' I repeated it to the next chap in a funny, squeaking voice, which didn't seem like me talking."

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Tense, Prayer, Ferocity, Grip Men as They Charge

British Soldier, Wounded in Battle at Loos, Tells of Suspense in Trenches—And Then How He Saw Red as He Leaped to Attack

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Sept. 23.—A wounded soldier has given "The Daily Mail" the following account of the British advance:

"At 4 a. m. our heavy guns started a furious bombardment and our small quick firing guns just behind us opened a point blank fusillade against the trenches opposite, fifty yards away. The fire literally swept the German parapet and lasted for fifteen minutes. The sharp, fierce barking of our own quick firers, blazing away just a foot or two above our heads as we crouched down tight into the muddy trenches, seemed to drive us mad. I can hardly tell what it felt like. It seems now like a nightmare. I suppose I was half mad."

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GREAT REVOLT STIRS CEYLON, SAYS BERLIN

2,000 Shot in Rioting, 1,800 Arrested, Report Declares.

Berlin, Sept. 23 (by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.). "Private reports from the British Islands of Ceylon," says the Overseas News Agency, "say that the entire island has been in a state of rebellion since June, that all the tea plantations have been destroyed, and that more than 2,000 persons have been shot during the rioting."

"At Colombo the struggle was a terrific one; street fighting took place and shops were ransacked. The damage amounted to more than \$2,000,000, sixty persons were shot and 1,300 arrested."

"The monsoon was the worst the island had experienced in 100 years, and superstitious Mahometans regarded its severity as a punishment by Allah. A comet also has been seen. 'The English press,' says the news agency, 'has been informed that the disturbances had no unusual significance.'"

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CAPTIVE TROOPER BEHEADED, SAYS MEXICAN RAIDER

Private Johnson's Ears Taken for Souvenirs. Prisoner Swears.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 23.—The Carranza commander at Las Palomas, Mexico, headed the attacking party of Mexicans who crossed the border last Friday night and in a fight with American soldiers captured trooper Richard J. Johnson, whom they shot and then mutilated by taking his head and ears for souvenirs, it was reported to-day to Southern Department headquarters by Captain Frank R. McCoy.

Guadalupe Cuellar, a Mexican, who said he was one of the attacking party, gave the details of the fight to Captain McCoy in a sworn statement. Cuellar was arrested several days ago by civil authorities and is held in connection with the investigation of the Progresso fight, during which Johnson disappeared.

Unconfirmed reports said Cuellar had made a complete confession to the Sheriff's office, but until Captain McCoy's report, made public at army headquarters here to-day, there was no verification. Johnson's body has not been recovered.

Captain McCoy, who commands the border sub-district of Mission, summarized the affidavit of Cuellar, as follows: "Under command of the Carranza officer stationed at Las Palomas, with his troop, recently arrived from Matamoros, a crossing was made during the night in their boats. The detachment of American soldiers at the crossing was shot up and overpowered. One, presumably Richard Johnson, was made a prisoner and taken across to the Mexican side, where he was, without provocation, shot five times, his ears and head cut off and carried away to a rendezvous, and the remains thrown into the Rio Grande."

"The horses and arms captured from the American detachment were taken across and held in the curiel of the Carranza soldiers at Las Palomas, which is only a quarter of a mile from the crossing and scene of the fighting. Unconfirmed reports have told of the passing of the head of the American soldier, stuck on a pole, through the small villages on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Johnson's home was in Mount Morris, N. Y. He was twenty-one years old."

Three Shots Fired at U. S. Patrol; It Returns Sixty
Brownsville, Tex., Sept. 23.—Three shots were fired to-day at a patrol of twenty American soldiers in the delta of the Rio Grande. The detachment, La Feria pumping plant, about twenty-five miles up the Rio Grande. Two shots came from the Mexican side of the river and the other from some one hidden in the brush on the American side. The troops saw no one, but fired about sixty shots in an effort to beat the brush in the direction of the concealed snipers to see whether Mexicans were gathering for an attack. No more shots were fired by the Mexicans and the patrol continued its rounds.

HOTEL SUEW FOR SUICIDE
Guest's Death After Lively Poker Game Basis of \$50,000 Action.
Lexington, Ky., Sept. 23.—Because Samuel Gordon, a traveling man, committed suicide in a room at the Seebach Hotel in Louisville, almost a year ago, the hotel company was made defendant to-day in a suit for \$50,000 damages. The case was filed by House, Grosman & Vorhaus, of New York, representatives there of Judge Hal Corbett.

THE petition alleges that Gordon was "induced to enter a certain room at the Seebach Hotel in Louisville, Ky., on October 14, 1914, and that he was there with his companions until just before his death from draughts of liquor, and that he lost sums of money as well as many articles of jewelry."

It continues that the traveling man "was made ill and sick of body, distress of mind, and that he lost all power and control over his conduct and actions and became insane. The plaintiff claims that the defendant hotel company was negligent in not providing for the safety of its guests and in not providing for the safety of its guests and in not providing for the safety of its guests."

TEUTONS HASTEN THRUST IN EAST

Revive Hurricane Fire in Effort to Reach Line for Winter.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Petrograd, Sept. 23 (dispatch to "The London Daily Chronicle").—There is an interesting detail in to-day's official bulletin. In one day the Germans fired on a Russian regiment 10,000 large calibre shells; that is at a rate of two and one-half shells a man. This happened apparently southeast of Oshmyana, among the right bank tributaries of the upper Niemen.

This sudden revival of hurricane fire seems to indicate that the Germans are in great haste to reach the line on which they hope to establish themselves for the winter, and it is probably legitimate to suppose that their haste is dictated not only by the rapid closing in of autumn, with its chilling winds, but by the sudden attack by the Allies in the west.

The same nervous haste is observable in the renewed and violent attacks upon the Pripiet marshes. The main German force is struggling on within the new railway area marked by the junctions of Moldechno, Lida, Baranovich and Minsk. The liveliest attacks are being levelled southward toward Oshmyana and near Baranovich. The goal of the German effort is apparently the Beresina, east of Minsk.

London, Sept. 23.—Despite the transfer of troops to the west, the Germans continue to strike hard at the Russians practically all along their front. Flying heavy strokes against Dvinsk, while his colleague on his right is pushing forward to the east of Vileika and Moldechno in an attempt to turn the German flank. The Germans have now reached a point to the north of Minsk, where another army is advancing from the southwest.

The statement issued by German Army Headquarters says: "The Russian Marshal von Hindenburg: The attack southwest of Dvinsk has advanced as far as the region of Lake Swentson. South of Lake Dvinsk and at Postaway cavalry engagements continue. After having effectively supported the operations of General von Eichhorn by advancing against the flank of the enemy, our cavalry left the district near and east of Vileika. The enemy remained inactive, excepting at Vileika. A column of the enemy which advanced incautiously was dispersed by our artillery. Between Smolensk and Wladimir our troops are advancing victoriously."

LONE AIRMAN BESTS FOUR

He Held the Pilot of One French Aeroplane and the Surviving Occupants were Made Prisoners.

Berlin, Sept. 23 (by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.).—The exploit of Flight Sergeant Boehm, mentioned in last Sunday's official war report, is described as follows by the Overseas News Agency: "Sergeant Boehm is a member of a Bavarian aviation corps. When four French aeroplanes approached Freiburg Boehm rose alone to defeat them. Having no companion, he had to do it by himself and he did it. He held the pilot of one French aeroplane and the observation officer of another. Both aeroplanes were forced to land, and the surviving occupants were made prisoners. The Grand Duke of Baden congratulated Sergeant Boehm in the presence of the troops, and later, by order of the Emperor, decorated him with the Iron Cross of the First Class."

The Prefect also requests the people not to be alarmed, saying that ruffians await such opportunities to stir up disorders. The proclamation has had the desired effect. It is generally admitted that the disorders had no political design and that they began without fault of the police.

BRITISH FIGHT IN HAIL OF DEATH

Continued from page 1

not fallen reached the outskirts of the village of Loos, and for nearly two hours there was street fighting of a terrible character. Many were killed together and just yourself a dull fool. Then suddenly, when I thought it would not happen, every one was shouting, 'Go!' and we were all climbing over the trench sandbags. We rushed forward a few yards and fell down in the muddy mire. I saw some dropping, but we went on again until we were within ten yards of the trenches. 'Charge!' shouted the officers all along the line, and we all yelled. It was an awful din, everybody yelling himself hoarse. I remember standing behind the shelter of a machine gun, and three Germans were found. But it was only after he had been in the house for forty minutes that in the deeper cellar, which had not been seen before, the discovery was made of a German officer, who was actually telephoning his own batteries and directing their fire.

Suspecting the colonel and his companions were important officers, I directed the general operations, he had caused the shells to fall upon the house, knowing that a lucky shot would mean his own death as well as theirs. In any case, he was certain to die, and he died bravely, having made the supreme sacrifice of courage. The telephone apparatus is now a trophy in our hands.

Men of this class, after the first resistance at rifle range or with machine guns, seemed to have no fight in them at all. In one house entered by a little killed signaller, three Germans, including an officer, surrendered to him after he shot down three who tried to kill him.

Yet, as I have said, the resistance was prolonged in some parts of the village and there were many cellars from which the rapid fire caused heavy losses to the besiegers until they were silenced by bombing parties who flung hand grenades into the subterranean cellars from the head of stairways. In Loos the cellars are still full of the dead.

In one of these cellars an amazing incident happened which reveals the highest form of courage and self-sacrifice, not to be denied our enemy. The colonel of a battalion, which will be given a high place in history for this day's work, came into Loos after his men had already gone from

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MAHOMETAN ENGINEER DESTROYED TROOPSHIP—FEW OF CREW ESCAPED, IS REPORT.

Berlin, Sept. 23 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The sinking of a British transport, with the loss of all but a few members of the crew, is reported in a dispatch from Constantinople to the Overseas News Agency. "A special dispatch from Constantinople gives reports about Mahometan troubles in India," says the news agency. "It says that a British transport was sunk by a Mahometan engineer, who died with the troops. Only a few members of the crew escaped."

Athens, Sept. 23.—The Greek government has released the Sikhs and Gourkas, survivors of the British transport Ramazan, who were captured by bombing parties who immediately to Malta. Many of them had no opportunity even to obtain clothing.

There has been no previous announcement of the sinking of the Ramazan, a steamer of 3,477 tons, Alin, dated September 21, stated that a large British transport from Egypt for the Dardanelles had been sunk by a German submarine. The vessel was carrying 1,000 British troops, and was carrying Indian troops either to the Gallipoli Peninsula or to France.

PREFECT'S APPEAL STILLS MOSCOW

Crowds No Longer Gather—Police Blameless.

Petrograd, Sept. 23.—A proclamation by the Prefect of Moscow exhorts the inhabitants to avoid a repetition of the disorders of the last few days, when five persons were killed and a number slightly wounded as a result of interference with the police.

The Prefect also requests the people not to be alarmed, saying that ruffians await such opportunities to stir up disorders. The proclamation has had the desired effect. It is generally admitted that the disorders had no political design and that they began without fault of the police.

WAR MEASURE ONLY, SAYS BONAR LAW—TRADE AUTOS EXEMPT.

London, Sept. 23.—After a discussion in the House of Commons to-day on the import duties levied by the new budget, during which the Free Traders charged the Liberal members of the government with going back on the principles of their party and with having been influenced by the tariff recommendations in the Cabinet, Andrew Bonar Law, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that he and his Unionist colleagues had not known the intentions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer until Mr. McKenna had introduced the details of his budget and that the taxes imposed in abnormal times would not have any effect on the tariff controversy when the war ended.

Mr. McKenna, Liberal and Single Taxer, protested against the duty on motor cars. He declared that nothing so helped to economize labor as the importation of motor cars from America. Chancellor McKenna replied that the

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District No. 1, 14th to 42d St., bet. Fourth Ave. and Seventh Ave.

Hotel	Address	Rates
A—Hotel Arlington	18 West 25th St.	\$9 wk. Eu. \$24 wk. Am. & 1
B—Hotel Breslin	Broadway and 29th St.	\$1 a day and up.
B—Grand Hotel	31st St. and Broadway	\$1 per day and up.
B—Hotel Hermitage	Times Square, at 42d St.	\$1.50 per day and up.
A—Hotel Irving	26 Gramercy Park.	\$30 per week up 2 people.
B—Hotel le Marquis	12-16 East 31st St.	\$1.50 per day up.
C—Hotel Madison Square	37 Madison Ave.	On application.
B—Hotel Navarre	7th Ave. and 38th St.	\$1 per day up.
B—Hotel Prince George	28th St. and Fifth Ave.	\$1.50 per day up.
B—Hotel Seville	29th St. and Madison Ave.	\$1.50 to \$5.00 per day.
D—Hotel Touraine	9-11 East 39th St.	On application.
B—Hotel York	7th Ave., cor. 36th St.	\$1.50 up.

District No. 2, Washington Square Section, below 14th St.

Hotel	Address	Rates
A—Hotel Albert	11th St. and University Pl.	\$1 per day and up.
A—Hotel Earle	103-105 Waverly Place.	\$9 wk. Eu. \$16 wk. Am.
A—Hotel Hotel	36 Washington Square.	On application.
A—Hotel Judson	53 Washington Square.	\$1 Eu., \$2.50 Am.
A—Hotel Marlton	3-5 West 8th St.	On application.

District No. 3, 42d St. to 63d St., bet. Madison Ave. and Broadway.

Hotel	Address	Rates
A—Hotel Bristol	122-24 West 49th St.	On application.
B—Hotel Buckingham	Fifth Ave. and 50th St.	\$2 per day and up.
B—Hotel Empire	63d St. and Broadway.	\$1 per day and up.
C—14 East 60th St.	Eager & Babcock.	On application.
B—Hotel Grand Northern	118 West 57th St.	\$2 per day up.
B—Hotel Langdon	Fifth Ave. and 56th St.	On application.
B—Hotel Laurelton	147-149 West 55th St.	\$2 per day up.
B—Hotel Leonori	63d St. and Madison Ave.	\$2 per day up.
C—Hotel Longacre	157 West 47th St.	\$1 per day up.
B—Hotel Lorraine	Fifth Ave. and 45th St.	On application.
D—Hotel New Weston	Madison Ave. and 49th St.	On application.
B—Hotel Netherland	59th St. and Fifth Ave.	\$2 per day up.
B—Hotel Richmond	70 West 46th St.	\$1.50 per day up.
B—Hotel Somerset	150 West 47th St.	On application.
B—Hotel St. James	109-111 West 45th St.	\$1.50 per day up.

District No. 4, 63d St. to 110th St., bet. Central Park W. and Broadway.

Hotel	Address	Rates
A—Hotel Anderson	102 West 80th St.	On application.
B—Hotel Belleclaire	77th St. and Broadway.	\$2 per day up.
B—Hotel Bonta-Narangsant	Broadway at 94th St.	\$1.50 up.
B—Hotel Berkeley	Broadway, 85th to 86th St.	\$2.50 up. 1 or 2 persons.
C—Hotel Breklyn	170 West 74th St.	On application.
A—Hotel Clendening	202 West 103d St.	\$30 up for two.
B—Hotel Colonial	81st St. & Columbus Ave.	On application.
B—Hotel Eudcor	81st St. and Columbus Ave.	\$1 per day up.
B—Hotel Lucerne	201 West 79th St.	Room and bath \$2 up.
B—Hotel Majestic	Central Park W., 72d St.	\$2 per day up.
B—Hotel Manhattan Square	50-58 West 77th St.	\$2 per day up.
B—Hotel Marie Antoinette	66th St. and Broadway.	\$1.50 per day up.
B—Hotel Marcelline	Broadway at 103d St.	\$1.50 per day up.
B—Hotel Marseilles	35-37 West 64th St.	\$1.50 up.
B—Hotel Sherman Square	Broadway, 70th to 71st St.	\$1.50 per day up.
B—Hotel Walton	104 West 70th St.	On application.
B—Hotel Willard	Broadway and 76th St.	Room and bath \$2.00 up.

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