THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Early showers to-day, then fair and cooler; to-morrow fair and cool.
Highest temperature yesterday, 85; lowest, 64.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 10.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 15. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1916.—Copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

FRENCH STORM FARM BARRING COMBLES ROAD

Capture by Assault Position Regarded as Key to Town.

BRITISH PRESS IN FROM THE NORTH

Two Wings of Armies Are Now Working Around the Teuton Stronghold.

DASHING ATTACKS SURPRISE TO FOE

Prisoners Say Rapidity of Bouchavesnes Assault Prevented Defence.

Paris, Sept. 14.—Last night and today the nippers of the Allies squeezed Combles still more tightly. Haig's British troops to the north and Foch's French to the south of the doomed town went forward again and the Germans gave way before them. The battle of the Somme is nearing a decisive stage.

The French in another of their quick dashes knocked an important prop from under the German stronghold during the day. They stormed Le Priez farm, southeast of Combles, which the Germans had fortified as a strong point of support, bayoneting and bombing its defenders and occupying the whole position.

This another claw was pushed forward to threaten Combles. From the captured farm the French guns can fire almost due west into Combles, and the farthest French advance south is placed on a line with the furthest British advance north, at Leuze wood.

Rancourt Closely Pressed.

By the same stroke Combles is cut off from direct communication with Rancourt. The French troops which took Le Priez farm crossed the road that connects the two towns. The Germans in Rancourt also are beginning to feel the grip of the nippers, for while French machine guns from the northern and western sides of Le Priez rake Combles, from the south and east they can enfilade Rancourt. Le Priez is a wedge between Combles and Rancourt.

Few of the supports of Combles now remain in German hands. Le Priez, Leuze wood, Falfemont farm, Bouleaux wood, Ginchy, all are in the hands of the Allies. Of the eight roads leading into Combles all but two are held or controlled by the Allies. All of its railroad lead a little over a mile is now behind the British or French lines. The capture of Combles seems assured.

British Extend Line.

The British part of the squeeze was at Ginchy, north of Ginchy, which gained ground and helped consolidate and extend the British claw of the nippers. This straightened out a small salient in the British line from the Delville wood to Ginchy.

Besides the operations the allied lines west of Combles were pushed forward substantially nearer to the town, near the Bouleaux wood and east of Falfemont farm British and French gained more of the German trenches, coming closer to the town. To do more nibble until the nippers have closed harder would be too costly in men and munitions, for Combles is too strong to be taken by frontal attack except at an exorbitant cost.

During the whole twenty-four hours French and British on the Somme, the French especially, were attacked repeatedly by strong German forces. The largest of these attacks was led by a fresh German division, hastily transferred from Verdun in an effort to halt the victorious French. This division tried several times to swarm up the northern slope of Hill 76, northwest of Frise, and each time the Germans were thrown back.

Company Annihilated.

South of the Somme the Germans came to the attack several times at various points. Each attack was fruitless, and a whole company was practically wiped out by artillery fire from the French new trenches west of Chaulnes.

The French dash upon Le Priez farm today was as sudden and rapid as the attacks on Tuesday and Wednesday, which reaped such a substantial reward in actual ground gained. According to the description of an eyewitness who saw those attacks the Germans were taken completely by surprise.

"The attack," he said, "began at 12:30 P. M. in perfect order. The officers had difficulty holding their men, some of whom started even before the appointed time. In a few minutes the first objective was carried and a few minutes later the Germans arrived that the Berlingot trench was already occupied. Then information of further gains came in fast and the observers saw a stream of surrendering Germans running toward the French lines.

"Many of the Germans who surrendered were hit by the curtain fire of their own artillery. Most of them were troops who had recently arrived from the Verdun front. The prisoners declared that though they expected the attack the intensity with which it was delivered took them by surprise. They said that when they started to come out from their shelters they found the French troops already in the trenches.

Aviators Aid Attack.

"The Germans seem to have suffered very heavy losses from the preliminary bombardment alone. A captain said that his company lost more than half its effectives during this bombardment. The coordination between the artillery

Continued on Second Page.

$850,000 'MELON' CUT FOR 1,399 FORD HANDS

Foremen and Department Heads Receive "Expression of Good Will."

Detroit, Mich, Sept. 14.—A bonus of $850,000, an annual melon usually cut at Christmas time, was distributed Wednesday among the 1,399 foremen and department heads of the Ford Motor Company as their reward for service and results obtained throughout the year. An official of the company explained that it was an "expression of good will" on the part of the directors.

Each man who shares in this bonus will receive from $100 to $1,000 as a reward for his length of service, efficiency and usefulness to the company. Last year at Christmas time $750,000 was distributed in this manner. The bonus was divided thus early because of the changing of the close of the company's fiscal year from October 31 to July 31.

Of the 1,399 men who will share in this melon, 231 are in branch offices and factories, 100 in the main office and the remainder in the main shops.

EX-CHIEF OF POLICE SHOT; WIFE IS HELD

L. H. Foster of Atlantic Highlands Dying of Six Wounds After Struggle in Home.

Lewis H. Foster, formerly chief of police of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., was shot six times and probably fatally wounded last night at his home, Central and Bay View avenues. His wife, who is said to have been jealous of him, was placed under arrest shortly after the shooting.

Foster was rushed to the Long Branch Hospital, a trip of about twelve miles, by automobile. He was said to be in a dying condition when he left Atlantic Highlands.

The shooting took place at 11 o'clock. Passersby heard the six shots. Between them they could hear the agonized screams of a man apparently pleading for mercy.

An instant later Carl, the ten-year-old son of the Fosters, ran from the front door in terror. His statement has been taken by Chief of Police Snedeker.

Mrs. Foster was said to have taken poison, but this could not be verified owing to the strict secrecy with which the police guarded the circumstances of the shooting. It was said she had been placed under police guard in her home.

The Fosters are well known in Atlantic Highlands. They have two other sons, Frank and Lewis, Jr., but they are not living at home.

BULGARS AND TURKS SEEK TEUTON HELP

Enver Pasha Worried by Possibility of Rumanian Drive to Southward.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

London, Sept. 15.—Bulgaria and Turkey are badly in need of help from Germany and Austria because of the entry of Rumania into the war. That is why Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria are conferring with the Kaiser and Von Hindenburg at headquarters on the eastern front, according to a despatch from the correspondent of the *Daily Express* at Geneva, who bases his message upon Budapest despatches.

These despatches say that Enver and King Ferdinand pointed out to the German and Austrian leaders that if Bulgaria were attacked on the north by a large Russo-Rumanian army she would be forced to evacuate Greek Macedonia and the whole Salonica front before Gen. Sarrail's allied army. Enver suggested to the Kaiser that the Turkish forces sent recently to the Russian front should return to aid the Bulgarians, for if the Bulgars were defeated Turkey would be isolated and surrounded.

This correspondent says Austria has promised guns but no men to aid her southern allies, but the answer of Germany is unknown. A wireless press despatch from Rome says, however, that the general council mapped out an offensive campaign in the Balkans to which Germany is to contribute 200,000 and Austria 100,000 men.

RUMANIAN ENVOY HOSTAGE.

Will Leave Germany Only When Bucharest Announces Plans.

Berlin, via London, Sept. 14.—The Rumanian Minister to Germany, Dr. Beldiman, will leave Berlin soon for Denmark, where he will take up his residence, it was announced to-day. How many Rumanian private citizens now in Germany will be permitted to accompany the Minister has not yet been determined, nor will this be settled until it is ascertained how many Germans and Austrians were allowed to leave Bucharest with the Ministers of those countries.

The date of Dr. Beldiman's departure will be settled definitely as soon as the negotiations now under way concerning the departure from Rumania of non-official Germans are concluded.

1916 FOREIGN TRADE JUMPS.

$4,394,040,948 Value of Exports and Imports in Seven Months.

Washington, Sept. 15.—An increase of nearly one-third in imports and exports of the United States from January 1 to August 1 of this year over the same period last year is shown by figures made public to-day by the Department of Commerce.

The aggregate value of exports and imports in the first seven months of this year was $4,394,040,948. In the first seven months of 1915 the value was $2,979,331,765. The increase for the 1916 period is $1,414,709,181.

These figures show that the exports were twice as valuable as the imports. The exports were $2,926,221,372, while the imports were $1,467,819,574. In 1915 exports were worth $1,970,277,907 and the imports $1,009,054,858.

SAYS FUTURE OF U. S. RESTS ON ENTENTE

Paul D. Cravath, Home After Trip to War Zone, Decries "Neutrality of Spirit."

FINDS FRENCH CORDIAL

Declares, However, That British People Resent Wilson's Attitude.

Paul D. Cravath, who has been six weeks in England and France studying conditions resulting from the great war, returned last evening by the American liner Kroonland, declaring that his observations had "completely revolutionized his conceptions of the magnitude of the achievements of the French and English nations in the war and of the issues at stake not only for them but for us in America."

Mr. Cravath said he had come home convinced of the ultimate victory of the Allies.

"The entrance of Rumania into the war," he said, "was accepted in London and Paris less as an important military event than as a gratifying acknowledgment by the best informed observer in Europe that the defeat of the Central Powers was a moral certainty, for Rumania had frankly delayed action until she could feel certain of the outcome.

"It now seems to me as certain as human affairs can be that the German armies that lost the battle of the Marne two years ago to greatly inferior forces, when every advantage was in their favor, cannot now win when superior and highly organized forces are facing them on every front.

"The question which is on every lip is, How long will the war last? The men who are in best position to say do not hazard an opinion except as to its minimum duration. I am convinced that one element is wholly eliminated and that is the possibility of the war ending suddenly or soon in a peace based on a compromise or an acceptance by the Allies of the conditions existing prior to the war.

The Allies' Programme.

"The Governments of both England and France have already committed themselves to a definition of the term 'conclusive peace,' which involves not only the liberation and indemnity of Belgium and Serbia and the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine to France, but also the assurance of an enduring peace by the destruction of Prussian militarism. Nothing short of such a peace will be accepted by France and England.

"Manifestly the duration of the war will be measured by Germany's ability and willingness to resist the economic and military pressure to which she will be subjected with ever increasing force. Few with whom I talked expect Germany to come to the Allies' terms within a year and the Governments of England and France make no concealment of the fact that they are making their preparations on the assumption that the war may last even longer.

"We in America have no adequate conception of the magnitude of England's achievements in the war. The appeal of France has been so simple and direct that one's sympathy and admiration could not go astray, but we have heard so much of England's mistakes and shortcomings that we have lost sight of the real greatness of her achievements.

England's Achievement.

"By common consent among the Allies the creation of England's volunteer army with the mobilization of the industries of the nation for the support of that army is the most marvellous achievement of the war, always excepting the victory of the Allies in the battle of the Marne, which still remains the miracle of the war.

"We are apt to forget that before conscription came almost 90 per cent. of the available men of England, Wales, Scotland and Ulster had already volunteered. England has assembled, trained, equipped and officered a volunteer army of about four million men. No one who has not seen for himself can form any conception of the gigantic proportions of this task. England has done in two years by the voluntary action of her people what it has taken Germany and France two generations to accomplish with the most drastic measures of conscription and organization.

"England has been turned into a veritable armed camp. Soldiers are everywhere. To equip and munition this army there are over four thousand factories operated by the Government or under its control, many of them built since the beginning of the war. At least two million people are engaged in the manufacture of munitions and in other activities directly connected with the war. Since the outbreak of the war the production of munitions in England has been multiplied at least fiftyfold.

Allies Lead in Production.

"While of course no reliable statistics as to the quantity of munitions produced by the Central Powers are available it is believed that their production is now equalled and will soon be exceeded by the Allies.

"But I think the most remarkable thing of all is that notwithstanding the transfer of between six and seven millions of the population to the army and navy and activities solely connected with the war, the other activities of England are continued with surprisingly little diminution of efficiency. The crops are being harvested as usual, the shipyards on the Clyde were never so busy. Your boots and clothes are made as well and almost as promptly as ever. England's commerce and exports measured in money value are almost as great as before the war.

"In two years England has spent over nine billion dollars on her own preparations and loaned about four billions more to her allies and colonies. After allowing for all the blunders and delays this gigantic mobilization of the energies of a nation has been accomplished with a promptness and a universality of sacrifice and service for which history affords no parallel.

Women Do Men's Work.

"The women of England have been wonderful. Hundreds of thousands of them of all ranks are doing work which in normal times is done by men. Almost every woman one meets has some kind of a 'war job,' and the most inspiring part of it all is that one never hears a complaint or a whimper at the sacrifices of life and wealth and comfort which

Continued on Fourth Page.

PENNSYLVANIA BEATS RECORD FOR GUNNERY

Latest Dreadnought Made Five Hits on Invisible Target.

Washington, Sept. 14.—A new world's record in naval gunnery has been made by the new superdreadnought Pennsylvania, the Navy Department announced to-night. Credit for the feat is given to the big battleship's twelve 14 inch rifles, mounted as a main battery in four turrets, which on a simultaneous discharge in a recent trial registered five hits on a small target eleven miles away. At the distance a target is not visible to the gunners.

Records of the highest scores ever made under similar circumstances have been examined by naval officers, but none equalling that of the Pennsylvania has been found.

The Pennsylvania is the first vessel to have its entire main battery mounted three guns to a turret, and her performance is declared by ordnance and construction officers to be the final answer to critics opposing the three gun turret system.

The Pennsylvania arrived at the New York Navy Yard yesterday under sealed orders.

423 SAVED AT NIGHT FROM BURNING SHIP

Passengers and Crew Taken Off Pacific Coast Liner Ablaze Amidships.

Marshfield, Ore., Sept. 14.—Fire tonight completely destroyed the Pacific Coast Company's big liner Congress two miles off Coos Bay bar. Several vessels which rushed to her assistance in response to distress calls, helped remove her 253 passengers and crew of 170. No lives were lost, it was established when all boats which went to the scene had reached here.

When the dredge Michie and the gasolene schooner Tillamook reached the Congress they found the liner almost completely shrouded in smoke, and the passengers fighting frantically to enter the lifeboats. Despite the stress of the situation, however, Capt. N. E. Cousins and his crew managed to maintain control and the work of transferring the passengers aboard to the rescue vessels was carried out in an orderly manner.

Before the last boatload, in which was Capt. Cousins, left the Congress the smoke and heat were almost unbearable. Flames were shooting out of the ship's ventilators and up the passageways.

Soon afterward the flames enveloped her from stem to stern, lighting the sky to a crimson hue. With the wind and tide the steamer then began drifting in toward the spit of Coos Bay.

The fire was discovered about 3 P. M. near the second hold in the steerage cabin. No word was received from the Congress, however, regarding the fire until nearly 4 o'clock. At that time the vessel was running for Coos Bay. She came to a stop off the bay bar at 4:30, and the United States army dredge Michie, which has several rescues to her credit, soon was at the scene. Boats were lowered at once.

The gasolene schooner Tillamook arrived just before the last of the passengers were removed from the forward deck of the Congress, where watchers on shore could see flames shooting as night fell, obscuring the burning vessel from sight.

The Congress, which was built in 1913 at Camden, N. J., at a cost of $1,250,000, was a steel steamship of 7,985 tons, 424 feet long and 55 feet broad. She was the finest vessel on the run between San Francisco and Seattle.

CHIEF PUTS OUT B'WAY FIRE.

All Alone Augusta Boss Saves New Subway With Sweepings.

Fire Chief F. S. Reynolds of Augusta, Ga., veteran of the recent $5,000,000 fire which swept that city, single handed attacked a dangerous fire last night on Broadway at Twenty-sixth street. The fire was caused by the short circuit of electric cables in the open subway excavation and the Chief with the contents of two rubbish cans extinguished the flames while hundreds looked on.

Chief Reynolds was on his way up town after a call on Fire Commissioner Adamson, who is also from Augusta. At Twenty-fourth street he heard an explosion at Twenty-sixth street and saw an unusual electric display, such as accompanies a short circuit of high tension wires. As he pushed his way into the excavation, a second explosion splattered molten copper and sparks over him. He sent his chauffeur to the Edison company to shut off the current while he looked around for sand to smother the flames. He found two cans containing street sweepings and with these extinguished the flames.

Crowds attracted by the explosions blocked Broadway while the Chief worked.

2 BRITISH GENERALS KILLED.

Clifford and Phillpotts Had Won High Honors.

London, Sept. 14.—Two Brigadier-Generals have been killed in action, according to the latest casualty lists issued to-night—Henry Frederick Hugh Clifford and Louis Murray Phillpotts.

Brig.-Gen. Clifford of the Suffolk Regiment was born in 1867 and entered the army in 1886. He served in the South African war, in which he was awarded the Queen's medal and the King's medal, two clasps. He was made a temporary Brigadier-General in June of last year. During the present war he had been awarded the distinguished service order medal.

Brig.-Gen. Phillpotts of the Royal Artillery was born in 1870 and also had served in the South African war, where he was given the Queen's medal, the distinguished service order and was mentioned in despatches. In the present war he also has been mentioned in despatches. He was made a Brigadier-General in October of last year.

President's Sister Failing Fast.

New London, Conn., Sept. 14.—Mrs. Anne Howe, President Wilson's sister who is gravely ill here, "has failed steadily to-day," according to an announcement at 9 o'clock to-night by her physician, Dr. H. M. Lee.

ROOSEVELT ASKED TO TOUR FAR WEST

Certain to Visit Middle States and He May Go On to Pacific Coast.

CALIFORNIA WANTS HIM

Taft Also Will Make Series of Speeches in the Doubtful Central Section.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt is considering a plan laid before him yesterday by Republican leaders of a campaign trip that will take him as far west as the Pacific coast.

It will be a week or more before a definite decision is arrived at regarding this matter, depending largely on the political exigencies that develop as a result of some investigations now being made. An alternative proposition being discussed is for the Colonel to make stops through the Middle States, swinging up for one or more speeches in the Northwest and coming back by way of Missouri and Kentucky.

Indications yesterday seemed to favor the Pacific coast trip. It is the California situation which is likely to take Col. Roosevelt there. Republicans have not any doubt that California is a Republican State this year. Nevertheless, there is a feeling that a visit there by Col. Roosevelt to speak in advocacy of Hiram Johnson's election to the Senate on the Republican ticket would have a mighty good effect on Progressives.

Gov. Johnson in Harmony.

There have been reports that Johnson had been feeling aggrieved since the Hughes trip through the State because of some kind words Mr. Hughes said regarding the "regular" crowd there opposing him, the Progressive, in the primaries. Since then, however, assurances have come that Gov. Johnson is working for the whole ticket. But the Democrats ever since this incident have been making loud claims to California and have been industriously circulating the reports of Progressive disaffection in neighboring States as well. It is the feeling that a trip to California by Col. Roosevelt would easily overcome that.

Appeals for Col. Roosevelt's presence in many parts of the country continue to pour into Republican headquarters here. They have multiplied since the Maine result, many believing the Colonel cinched Republican chances there by his Lewiston speech. More than twenty big cities have put in a bid for Roosevelt speeches.

Col. Roosevelt, who spent yesterday conferring with friends at his office in the Century Club, seeing Republican Chairman Willcox among others, is still under the impression that anything like a real campaign trip on his part might detract from Mr. Hughes's trips or be construed by some as a desire on his part to vie with the candidate for spotlight honors.

Only in Doubtful States.

In accordance with his own wishes, if he goes to the Pacific coast the trip will be made on regular trains, with stops only at important cities in doubtful States. Colorado is one of these and there have been insistent demands for a Denver speech. One speech or more would also be made in Nebraska and at least one in Missouri. But even travelling on regular trains those familiar with the Roosevelt plan of campaigning know that a change of engines would offer vote getting possibilities which Roosevelt would not let go by.

That Col. Roosevelt intends to let no opportunity escape to congratulate those Progressives who come out on top in Republican primaries was indicated yesterday in a telegram he despatched to Senator Poindexter, victor in the Washington primaries. It read:

"Heartiest congratulations on your splendid victory. Hiram Johnson's success and the result in Maine are certainly good omens."

Believes Party Reunited.

Conferences which Col. Roosevelt had yesterday in this city with Chairman Willcox, George W. Perkins, Charles J. Bonaparte and others developed the fact that Roosevelt's whole heart is in the fight and that he is thoroughly convinced that the party is practically reunited. But he believes that some hard work must be done, particularly in the Middle and Western States in combating the "Wilson kept us out of the war" sentiment.

Halbert P. Gardiner, the Progressive national committeeman from Maine, with several other Maine Progressives, called to congratulate Col. Roosevelt on the result in Maine. They attributed the victory to his Lewiston speech. Lawrence Abbot, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., treasurer of the Republican campaign; Robert Bacon, candidate for Senator, and Charles J. Bonaparte had luncheon with Col. Roosevelt at the Century Club.

Taft Also on Stump.

William Howard Taft also will take the stump in October, probably in the Middle States. Taft sent a message to the Hughes College League declaring it to be of the utmost importance that the country should have "a consistent and intelligible policy, of a constructive and courageous nature, and this could not be predicted of a Democratic Administration."

Senator Smoot, who spent an hour with Mr. Hughes on Wednesday, conferred for a while with Chairman Willcox yesterday. Mr. Willcox afterward said: "I had a delightful talk with Senator Smoot, one that was perfectly satisfactory. He appeared to be pleased with the way things were moving and there was not the slightest intimation that he wanted things changed."

The Republican Congressional committee is planning to carry its work into every corner of the country. Chairman Frank Woods of Iowa said yesterday that in order to cover the Western States headquarters would be opened at Denver.

WILHELMSHAVEN IN THE DARK.

"Lights Out" Ordered in Fear of Air Raids.

Copenhagen, via London, Sept. 14.—Drastic restrictions with regard to lighting have been imposed on Wilhelmshaven as a precautionary measure against air raids.

The Wilhelmshaven *Zeitung* publishes an order issued by the fortress commander prohibiting lights in streets, yards and gardens and allowing no more lights in shop windows than sufficient to distinguish the goods. All special light permits have been withdrawn.

8,000 CAR STRIKERS PARADE PEACEABLY TO UNION SQUARE

Police Amazed by Good Order Maintained—100,000 Cheer Marchers—Speakers Urge the Men to Stick Until the Traction Companies Yield.

On a day admittedly critical in the strike situation, 8,000 striking car men and sympathizers paraded from Park avenue and Eighty-sixth street to Union Square without offence to good order and in perfect good humor.

Their good conduct and restraint at a time when the fortunes of the contest appear to be turning against them, when their jobs are in the balance, impressed sidewalk onlookers and astonished police officials. From their standpoint there was provocation for trouble in that surface cars, manned by motormen and conductors that had refused to join them or that had been recruited by strike breaking agencies, constantly crossed the line of march and appeared in unusual numbers upon each side of Union Square while the strikers' mass meeting was in session. There was some jeering, almost good humored, but not the slightest attempt at violence.

Cheered by 100,000 Onlookers.

The paraders were well received all along the four mile line of march, the sidewalk crowds occasionally cheering with real enthusiasm. It is impossible to say just how many persons made it their business to turn out for the encouragement of the strikers. The police estimate was 100,000 but not more than a tenth of that number participated in the Union Square mass meeting, where Representative Meyer London, William B. Fitzgerald, strike leader; Hugh Frayne, American Federation of Labor conference committee chairman; James P. Holland and other union labor chiefs denounced the attitude of the transportation lines officials and renewed, more strongly than ever, their threat to bring about a general strike unless Mayor Mitchel and the Public Service Commission found a way by Saturday night to effect a peaceable solution of the trouble.

The parade moved from Park avenue and Eighty-sixth street at 11:30 A. M., with Hugh Frayne as grand marshal, leading his battalions afoot. After Frayne walked the representatives of the union labor conference meeting in the Hotel Continental, officers of the Central Federated Union, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union and the American Federation of Labor.

The United Hebrew Trades were prominently represented, and the support, moral at least, of union labor generally was indicated by the presence in line of officials of the longshoremen, of the teamsters, of the stationary firemen and half a dozen other important unions.

Six Divisions of Marchers.

The column moved in six divisions, of which the most impressive was the turnout of about 4,500 surface car employees, motormen and conductors of the red, green and blue car lines in uniform.

The strikers from the subway and elevated, numbering a few more than 2,000, were not in uniform, but wore their Interborough badges. The great majority of these were made up of subway and elevated guards and of men from the Interborough's mechanical departments. It is doubtful if fifty bona fide motormen from the big "long haul" lines walked in the parade.

The car lines of Yonkers and Mount Vernon, Westchester and The Bronx were well represented. As a sample of the defection of surface line employees the parade was impressive. As an attempt to show the public that the strike had made any notable progress on the subway and elevated lines the demonstration was a failure.

The marchers carried hundreds of banners and transparencies. A few of the legends displayed will give a notion of the point of view of the strikers:

"Investigate our records, we are all New Yorkers."

"Look over this parade and notice the silence."

"Shonts says the union is crushed—now laugh."

"Shonts says the public pays—of course."

For the two hours of the march the strikers maintained a steady, good humored running fire of talk with the spectators, appealing to the sidewalk crowds to keep off the surface cars and walk rather than patronize the elevated or subway, calling attention to their numbers, asking the crowds to believe that the Interborough was trying to crush union labor.

Strikers Sing Queer Parodies.

They roared out songs. One that had been composed especially for the occasion was sung to the tune of "I Was Seeing Nellie Home," the chorus of which ran:

We are burying Hedley's bones,
We are burying Hedley's bones,
This is old Hedley's funeral party,
For we're burying Hedley's bones.

Not the least chipper of the marchers was Matt Murphy, who led the strikers from the Third avenue surface lines. Matt wore nine service stripes, each indicating five years of service. Recently he has been a switchman at Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue. They wanted him to ride in a motor car with some of the other elderly men, but Matt said his legs were good, and that a healthy man of 70 should be ashamed to ride in a union labor parade.

Speaking at Union Square.

The head of the parade reached Union Square a few minutes after 1 P. M. The pavilion was already crowded and perhaps 3,000 persons in addition to the paraders took part in the mass meeting that followed. Hugh Frayne was the first speaker. He explained that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, had reiterated his sympathy with the strike movement, but was unable to get away from Washington. Mr. Frayne warned the strikers that "Interborough spies" were in the crowd. He asserted that 12,000 regular employees of the Interborough and the other lines are on strike.

Strike leader Fitzgerald, uproariously cheered, said that the strike would go on to success and that the transportation officials were not telling the truth in saying that more than 10,000 of their employees had remained on duty.

"Before another week has passed we shall see whether trade unionism in this city is to live or to die," said Fitzgerald.

James P. Holland, president of the State Federation of Labor, said that if the strike is not settled by Saturday in a way satisfactory to the amalgamated carmen a sympathetic strike involving, if necessary, every union labor man in the city will surely be called.

Favors Sympathetic Strike.

"I am in favor of a sympathetic strike," said Mr. Holland. "The men of your organization are waiting and merely marking time until the Mayor and the Public Service Commission show whether they can make good. If they can't make good by Saturday there will be a sympathetic strike which will astound New York. If the strike keeps up we will call out all the union men engaged in furnishing coal and other supplies to the railroad companies. If necessary we will go further than calling out the men in trades dealing with the Interborough and the street railroads. The match is ready."

Representative Meyer London scolded the strikers for going out until they had made sure of the subway and elevated motormen, but he told them their cause was just and would have the support of union labor generally.

James Vahey of Boston, general counsel for the Amalgamated union, promised the strikers that the Massachusetts branch would contribute $100,000 to keep the strike alive here. The announcement was tremendously cheered. Among the other speakers was Louis Fridiger, counsel for the union.

While the speakers were at it, surface cars slid steadily along the east and west sides of Union Square, while their motormen and conductors, protected by wire screens, grinned at the strikers.

SPEECH RESTORED BY SHOCK.

Current From Phone Cures Guardsman Made Dumb by Lightning.

Hartford, Sept. 14.—Charles S. North of Rockville, who has been dumb since a bolt of lightning struck him at the Connecticut National Guard camp, Nogales, Ariz., handed a telephone instrument to his father in a Hartford railway station booth to-day. A slight electric shock passed through him, probably from a fault in the insulation, and North's speech was restored by the same agent that took it away.

North was a private in Company A, First Connecticut Infantry. In one of the fierce storms he was struck by lightning. First aid treatment finally restored him to consciousness, but his tongue was paralyzed. For several days his life was despaired of, but he finally recovered, and was invalided home. His father met him at Hartford and immediately went to the telephone booth to call up their home at Rockville and tell the news of the arrival. It was when the son picked up the telephone to hand it to his father that his speech was restored.

"MURDEROUS MARY" HANGED.

Elephant Worth $8,000 Had Killed Her Eighth Man.

Bristol, Tenn., Sept. 14.—"Murderous Mary," a big female elephant heading a herd with a circus, to-day was put to death at Erwin, Tenn., by order of the State authorities.

The showmen decided to hang the $8,000 beast. A derrick car of the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railway was used. Heavy chains were looped around the elephant's neck and the steam operated crane lifted the massive form into the air. The animal struggled for quite a while before death finally resulted from strangulation.

Mary had slain her eighth man, her last victim being Walter Eldridge, a Virginian, who was killed at Kingsport Tuesday last.

200 WOUNDED IN FIRE PERIL.

Removed on Stretchers From Former Home of Whitelaw Reid.

London, Sept. 14.—Two hundred wounded soldiers were safely removed on stretchers to-night when fire broke out in the West Park Military Hospital near Amthill, Bedfordshire. The building, the seat of Lord Lucas, for several years was occupied by the late Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador to Great Britain. It was badly damaged.

WILL STRIP PACIFIC FLEET.

All First Division Destroyers Ordered to Reserve.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 14.—For the first time in many years the Pacific coast soon will be without a single torpedo boat destroyer in active service as a result of orders received here to-day from the Navy Department at Washington to place in reserve all destroyers of the first division of the Pacific fleet.

The vessels affected are the Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Whipple, Truxton, Hull, Hopkins and Stewart. The Whipple arrived here to-night from Mexican waters. It was reported that the Navy Department contemplated sending a flotilla of oil burning destroyers to the Pacific coast for active service.

GUEST DIES ON STEAM YACHT.

Mrs. William A. Aland Victim of Apoplexy Aboard Irene.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 14.—Mrs. William A. Aland of Middletown, Conn., who had been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Lasher of New York on the steam yacht Irene, died suddenly on shipboard to-night from apoplexy a short time after the vessel had arrived here from Bar Harbor and Gloucester.

Mrs. Aland and Mr. and Mrs. Lasher were waiting on deck for dinner when the former was stricken. A physician was sent for, but she expired within twenty minutes and before the doctor arrived. Mr. Aland was notified at once.

DR. BIGGS HAS OPERATION.

Surgeon Wires From Minnesota It Appears Highly Successful.

Dr. Herman M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, was successfully operated on yesterday in the Mayo brothers' hospital, Rochester, Minn., for chronic appendicitis and gall stones.

The operation was performed by Dr. George D. Stewart of this city, who accompanied Dr. Biggs to Rochester. Dr. Stewart wired last night that the operation had been performed and promised to be "highly successful."

HAS POLIOMYELITIS AT 51.

Victim Has Been Off His Farm Only Once in Several Months.

Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 14.—George H. King, 51 years old, superintendent at Brookside Farm, this city, is dangerously ill with infantile paralysis. He was taken Tuesday and the progress of the disease has been rapid. He has been off his big farm but once in months, and then in an automobile to a State assembly of farmers.

CAR STRIKE END OR VICTORY PUT UP TO UNIONISTS

Promised General Walkout of 400,000 in N. Y. Trades "Needed to Win."

BROOKLYN WORKERS READY TO QUIT JOBS

Delegates From 95 Labor Organizations Indorse Sympathy Move.

TRACTION OFFICIALS RIDICULE THREATS

Shonts Says Many Interboro Men Are Seeking Old Positions.

Material facts in the transportation situation indicated last night that the strikers have lost so much ground that their demonstration cannot last much longer unless union labor generally makes good its threat to back them up.

There was definite improvement of service on the surface car lines, particularly with the green car lines in Manhattan and with the lines in The Bronx, so much so that the Interborough was able to shift and modify its subway and elevated schedules, decreasing somewhat the number of trains run in the easy hours and increasing the rush hour service.

A significant report in the day's situation came from the New York Central Railroad, which had been accommodating daily from 15,000 to 20,000 persons unable to get to business otherwise from far uptown. The road carried only about 8,000 persons yesterday in excess of its usual traffic. The diminution was a gauge of the service resumption on the northerly surface car lines.

Men Reported Seeking Old Jobs.

With these statistics went an easier attitude on the part of Messrs. Shonts, Whitridge, Hedley and their associates in the management of the transportation lines. They insisted that large numbers of strikers were appealing for their old jobs.

Mr. Shonts announced that no more strike breakers would be used in the subway because the Interborough now had a sufficient number of regular employees to take care of the increased service. He renewed his determination not to deal with the Amalgamated union and William B. Fitzgerald, its leader, at any place, at any time or under any conditions whatever, saying that the strike had been put down because of the loyalty of the Interborough's regular force and that the labor chieftain's hour of power was done.

Mr. Whitridge, for the Third Avenue Railroad, appeared yesterday morning before the Public Service Commission to testify that he had made an especial point of keeping the peace agreement of August 7, and was rather elated over the admission made by Mr. Fitzgerald that it was actually true that the Third avenue men got beyond control of the leaders and "ran away with the strike."

The Public Service Commission hearing came to nothing and the Mayor and Chairman Straus were left just where they had been—without a feasible programme for peace or encouragement from the transportation officials.

Whitridge Plea to Ex-Employees.

Last night Mr. Whitridge came out with an invitation to former employees of the road to return to work, promising them in a printed appeal an increase of pay amounting to $50,000 a year, changed and bettered working conditions and protection against persons that might wish to do them harm.

He notified the strikers that he would like to give more than $50,000 a year, but that the Third Avenue was too hard up to do better. He said he "might possibly squeeze out another $50,000" and in the new book of rules to go into effect on October 1 he provides for that much of total increase in pay. The appeal was issued at a strategic moment, as Mr. Whitridge felt the strike was going to pieces and he desired to further the process.

"There is no doubt in my mind," he said, "that the great majority of our striking employees are very desirous of getting back to work. We have asked them to return to work. Our superintendent will immediately receive applications. We shall see that there is no discrimination against them.

"In my opinion, the strike is broken, and all talk of a sympathetic strike is foolish. I am sure the people are thoroughly sick of the present situation, and will resent any further display of force on the part of the organizers of this trouble."

Points to Collapse of Strike.

The statistics of train and car running, the obviously heightened confidence of the transportation officials, general talk of defection among the strikers, the close grip kept upon the whole situation by the police appeared to point, taken altogether, to the downfall of the strike in short order unless the union chiefs of the Hotel Continental conference can finish what they have started—the general strike movement.

There are many persons familiar with union labor politics, however, who insist that an effective general strike cannot be had at this time. They point particularly to the attitude of Samuel Gompers, who failed to recommend a general strike, who has absented himself from strike conferences here and who is said to be averse to a big flareup in New York city for political