

DUAL OFFICEHOLDERS PROVE USEFUL AIDS IN OPPOSING MAYOR

Their Votes in Select Council Sufficient to Override Veto of Land Ordinance Reeking With Scent of Graft.

Votes of dual officeholders, bipartisan sympathizers with the Republican organization, standpatters and boss-controlled members in Select Councils made possible yesterday the passage of the ordinance to condemn land for use of the Municipal Court over the veto of Mayor Blankenburg.

There was evident apprehension in Organization ranks before the balloting on the measure, that will condemn only a small plot of ground at the northeast corner of 21st and Race streets and leave the remainder of the block as a fertile field for land speculation among the usual beneficiaries of the city's land purchases.

Judge Brown, of the Municipal Court, has already made public a lavish development scheme for his court building which will include virtually the entire city block.

It was obviously feared yesterday by the Republican sponsors for the land condemnation that the 23 votes necessary to pass the ordinance over the Mayor's veto could not be mustered. Urgent calls were sent out to every member of the chamber who takes order from the bosses, William E. Foxamer, of the Fifteenth Ward, telegraphed from Washington that he would make every effort to return. He failed, however, to appear in time to have his vote recorded.

DUAL OFFICEHOLDERS ACTIVE.

Completion among the line-up of Select Councilmen who voted to flout the Mayor's wishes and to open avenues for lavish expenditures by the Municipal Court were county officeholders, whom Mayor Blankenburg declared in his annual message to Councils last Thursday, to be serving in the legislative bodies of the city all good governmental policy.

Among others who held county offices and whose votes helped to override the Mayor's veto are Harry Ransley, president of Select Council, who is a mercantile appraiser; William J. Harrington, of the Fourth Ward, employed in the office of the city engineer; William George D'Autrechy, of the Seventeenth Ward, a clerk in the office of the Recorder of Deeds; William E. Finley, of the Thirty-third Ward, real estate appraiser; John F. Flaherty, of the Thirtieth Ward, a clerk in the Quarter Sessions Court, and Edward Buchholz, of the Nineteenth Ward, listed in the Manual of Councils as a real estate appraiser.

FALSE TO CONSTITUENTS.

Thomas J. McGinnis, elected by a Democratic constituency in the Sixth Ward, cast his vote as usual in bipartisan sympathy with the Republican organization. Herbert L. Maris, the Gibson-Keystone representative, of the fifth Ward in the Select Chamber, similarly cast his vote with the organization. Edward S. Davis, elected as an independent in the 23d Ward, lined up with the gang.

TWO KILLED AT CROSSING

Wilmington Couple Latest Victims in Auto Tragedies on Railroad. WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 23.—Three people died, the result of automobile accidents, due to being struck by trains at grade crossings on the Delaware Railroad within a week, may result in agitation to abolish such crossings. The latest grade crossing tragedy occurred last evening at State road when Orville C. Gooden, real estate broker, Wilmington, was instantly killed and his wife so badly injured that she died within half an hour after reaching a hospital. Mrs. Gooden, who was driving the car, ran directly in front of a southbound express train.

CAMP FOLLOWERS OBEDIENT.

Other camp followers of the organization held in leash by Vane and McNicol influences, who voted yesterday to override the Mayor's veto were James Willard, of the Eighth Ward; Alfred M. Waldron, of the Thirty-first; Louis Hutt, of the Twenty-ninth; William H. Quigley, of the Twenty-eighth; James M. Neely, of the Ninth; John J.

WEATHER FORECAST

For Philadelphia and vicinity—Unsettled and cooler tonight and Thursday; moderate variable winds.

VIRGINIA JOINS DRY STATES

State Will Lose \$700,000 in Revenue After November, 1916. RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 23.—State-wide prohibition won in Virginia yesterday by a majority of from 35,000 to 40,000 votes, carrying all but four cities and sixteen counties.

The four cities opposing prohibition are Richmond, Norfolk, Alexandria and Williamsburg. The total vote ran to from 145,000 to 150,000. The election results will cause a loss of revenue of more than \$700,000 annually to the State. The State becomes dry on and after November 1, 1916.

"PORK BARREL" CUT BY SENATE CAUSES PROTEST IN HOUSE

Friends of Projects Not Included in \$20,000,000 Appropriation May Revolt and Defeat Measure. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Murmurs of a revolt in the House against the cut in river and harbor appropriations to \$20,000,000 by the Senate yesterday were heard among friends of projects left out of the measure. This brought the suggestion from Senators favoring waterway improvements that even the \$50,000,000 appropriation might be put in jeopardy before the matter finally is closed.

A strong sentiment was apparent on the House side which indicated that the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the lower body might disagree to the Senate measure. It was pointed out that the return to the Senate by the House of a bill differing from that passed by the Senate, with the temper of the Senate now, would be tantamount to a veto. A strong sentiment was apparent on the House side which indicated that the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the lower body might disagree to the Senate measure.

The bill as passed provided for the allocation of \$20,000,000 to the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers for the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works and for the construction of such projects heretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation and most economical and advantageous to the people.

AGENTS ORDER U. S. RIFLES, PROBABLY FOR THE ALLIES

100,000 Guns Sought in New York by Secretive Bidders. NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Somebody is in the New York gun market with an order for 100,000 rifles and 50,000,000 rounds of ammunition for shipment abroad. Local gun dealers have been approached by commission agents during the last week and asked if they could fill a substantial part of the order. The agents failed to state who their principal was.

The agents were authorized to buy 100,000 guns and sufficient ammunition. This is taken to mean 500 rounds for each rifle. The agents want as modern rifles as they can get, but are willing to take fairly old-fashioned arms. They would have to pay from \$5 to \$10 for an old rifle, and up to \$25 for an up-to-date arm. They are willing to pay the higher price. If they get all the guns at the higher price the cost will be \$2,000,000.

TWO KILLED AT CROSSING

Wilmington Couple Latest Victims in Auto Tragedies on Railroad. WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 23.—Three people died, the result of automobile accidents, due to being struck by trains at grade crossings on the Delaware Railroad within a week, may result in agitation to abolish such crossings. The latest grade crossing tragedy occurred last evening at State road when Orville C. Gooden, real estate broker, Wilmington, was instantly killed and his wife so badly injured that she died within half an hour after reaching a hospital. Mrs. Gooden, who was driving the car, ran directly in front of a southbound express train.

CAMP FOLLOWERS OBEDIENT.

Other camp followers of the organization held in leash by Vane and McNicol influences, who voted yesterday to override the Mayor's veto were James Willard, of the Eighth Ward; Alfred M. Waldron, of the Thirty-first; Louis Hutt, of the Twenty-ninth; William H. Quigley, of the Twenty-eighth; James M. Neely, of the Ninth; John J.

WEATHER FORECAST

For Philadelphia and vicinity—Unsettled and cooler tonight and Thursday; moderate variable winds.

KUEHNLE ROUTED IN CONGRESS FIGHT IN ATLANTIC CO.

Assemblyman Emerson L. Richards, the Commodore's Candidate, Badly Beaten by Bacharach. ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 23.—Rout of Kuehnleism was absolute in yesterday's test of strength between the Bacharach forces, working in conjunction with the new organization of the City Commission and the remnant of the once powerful organization that did the bidding of the "Commodore."

Assemblyman Emerson L. Richards, the Commodore's candidate for Congress, was defeated by 1414 votes in the city, Bacharach carrying all but eight of the 43 divisions. The Kuehnle forces lost the Second Ward, the Commodore's home division, by 276, Richards losing five of the nine divisions.

The routed Assemblyman made a better showing in the mainland districts, and with all but five districts accounted for, Bacharach's lead will not exceed 1250 in Cumberland County, to the great surprise of warring factions here, went for Richards by 200. Bacharach had claimed the county by twice that total. This is regarded as a severe defeat for ex-Senator Isaac Nicholas.

Senator Blanchard White, of Burlington, who ran third in the congressional race, received the news of his defeat here. He attributed Burlington's poor showing to the candidacy of ex-Senator Griffith Lewis and insisted he would have won with Lewis out of the race.

SCOVEL SUFFERS CRUSHING DEFEAT AT HANDS OF HAINES

City and County Republicans Support Camden Councilman for Sheriff. Running on a platform condemning Organization rule, ex-Prosecutor Henry S. Scovel yesterday at the primary election suffered a crushing defeat in his fight for the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Camden County.

John B. Kates, Garfield Pancoast and Charles A. Wolverson were nominated for Assembly on the Republican ticket. In one of the closest races that ever marked a Camden primary, Wolverson and John H. Fort ran close for third place. With returns from three districts still to be reported, Wolverson wins by a scant 52. Kates was highest with 10,156 votes, and Pancoast was second with 884. Dean Preves, recorder of Haddonfield, supported by the Anti-Saloon League, polled 1593 votes.

Bitterness marked the race for the five places on the Republican ticket for excise commissioners. There were sixteen aspirants for the nomination. The winners and their votes follow: E. J. Aiff, 525; Matthews Barnes, 509; W. Taylor Wright, 398; Howard Lee, 318, and Robert Van Meter, 302. The other candidates and their votes follow: Chamberlain, 267; Ladd, 244; Barrett, 224; Sweeten, 215; Davis, 198; Moore, 154; Schmittz, 108; Whitney, 91; Grant, 79, and Laute, 52.

State Senator Read was renominated without opposition, as were also Harry C. Dole, Charles Mills and T. Harry Rowland for the Board of Education. Dr. Frank Cook was unopposed for the nomination for Coroner.

The most stubborn fight for Council on the Republican ticket was in the Eleventh Ward, where Edward Heimach defeated Fed Von Neida by four votes. In the Fourth Ward Harry A. Bond won from A. R. Dease, 25 to 18, and Councilman Mills, of the Eighth Ward, won in a three-cornered race with F. D. Covelly and Simon Besser. Mills' vote was 339, Besser's 231 and Covelly's 142. Councilman Robert W. Gordon defeated William Crank in the Fifth Ward, 593 to 311. Frank Pettit won from Edward Crane in the Ninth Ward, 489 to 190.

Concluded on Page 3

CAR BEHEADS CHILD

Five-year-old Girl Killed in Sight of Her Mother. In plain sight of her mother sitting on the steps of her home, May Summers, 5 years old, of 194 Passyunk avenue, was decapitated by a trolley car this morning.

May was playing across the street from her home when her mother, Mrs. Joseph Summers, called to her to give her a cake. In her eagerness the child ran in front of a nearside car going east on Passyunk avenue.

The car passed over her neck, severing the head from the body. The car was stopped after it had dragged the child's body more than 25 feet. It was taken to the St. Agnes Hospital.

The father of the child, Joseph Summers, an ice contractor, disappeared about five months ago. The mother, devoid of a means of support for the dead child and her four brothers and sisters, had been contemplating sending them to a charitable institution.

SUBMARINE STRENGTH OF THE POWERS AT WAR

According to the latest figures available the combatant nations in 1913 thus were equipped with submarines: Great Britain 72, France 65, Russia 65, Germany 25, Japan 15.

BRITISH DEATH LIST IN NORTH SEA FIGHT PLACED AT 1754

Survivors From Three Cruisers Sunk by German Submarines Arrive in England. Tell of Escape. LONDON, Sept. 23.—The magnitude of the disaster suffered in the North Sea when the cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were struck by German submarines, struck home to England today when it was learned that only 511 survivors, officers and sailors, had been accounted for. The missing number, 1754, the three ships having carried 2100 sailors and 135 officers.

It is believed that some of the missing have been rescued by ships that will report later, but even the most optimistic fear that the death list will total at least 1600.

Only the barest details have yet reached here of the terrific execution caused by the torpedoes sent from the German submarines. The unofficial reports state that the three cruisers were sent to the bottom within a space of only two hours. The Aboukir was attacked about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Within a few minutes her shattered hull had sunk, leaving on the surface only wreckage and members of the crew who had been able to throw themselves into the sea before the vessel went down.

Within a short time the Hogue reached the spot, and while close watch was kept for the enemy's submarines, its boats were lowered away to save the Aboukir's men. To this fact many of the Hogue's sailors owe their lives. For despite the precautions taken, a submarine dispatched a torpedo against the Hogue's hull and she followed the Aboukir to the bottom.

DESTRUCTION OF CRESSY. The Cressy was the third to be destroyed. She is said to have been sent to the bottom about 8 o'clock, while her boats were engaged in rescuing the crews of the Aboukir and Hogue.

The Aboukir was struck on its starboard side. It was thought she had struck a mine, but while the Hogue was lowering four lifeboats she was struck on the starboard by a torpedo. It was then understood that submarines were in action. Four were seen and fired at.

The Aboukir sank in ten minutes, and the Cressy, also approaching to give aid, was torpedoed and sank. Two submarines are reported to have been hit, but this is unconfirmed. The third escaped. It is supposed at least four German submarines engaged in the attack.

Most of the survivors of the Cressy state that they were three hours in the water, swimming, before they were picked up by small boats. The survivors were nearly unrefreshed in their berths when the torpedoes struck. They jumped out and leaped overboard. The captain of the Hogue, which led the rescue work, believes that it is possible other survivors may possibly have been picked up by fishing boats.

Only one German submarine was seen near the spot where the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy were sunk in the North Sea yesterday by the captain of the Dutch steamer Tilton, who picked up the bodies of survivors and took them to The Hook.

STORY BY BRITISH CAPTAIN. The Tilton's captain told the following story of the disaster today: Early yesterday morning, when we were about 30 miles off the coast, we saw three warships in the offing. They were so far distant from us that they were nearly hull down upon the horizon. As we approached I saw one of them suddenly disappear. We continued in the direction of the ships, and immediately I saw smoke back with the one word "sunk" which the faint sound of an explosion came across the water.

We put on more speed so as to rescue the wounded and unwounded survivors floating in the water, and as we rushed forward I saw the third ship struck. We did not know at first whether there had been explosions on board ship, but we were puzzled by the fact that no attacking force could be seen anywhere.

Survivors from the three British cruisers sunk in the North Sea were kept under close guard today at the Shotley Naval Hospital and the Great Eastern Hotel at Harwich, to prevent their giving out any details of the disaster. The only information vouchsafed was that they reported probably 700 had been saved.

A pathetic scene was enacted last night when the wounded and unwounded survivors, numbering 10, were landed at the Harwich and Parkeston docks. They were brought ashore on a little hospital ship that went out to meet the cruiser and destroyers that had picked them up amidst the wreckage of their ships.

WOUNDED TAKEN HOME. The wounded were carried through lanes of weeping women to the Shotley Hospital. No sound was heard but the shuffling of the feet of the litter-carriers and the sobs of the women. When some of the latter attempted to approach the litters to peer in the face of the wounded, they were gently thrust back with the one word "wait." They waited, but it was a grim vigil. Even after the wounded reached the hospital, their relatives were barred out.

They were clad in nondescript attire for the most part. Some wore only blankets. Others had to be content with burlap sacks. A few more fortunate than their fellows had been given the thick coats that women use at night, but on the rescuing ships there had not been enough of these to go around.

Many of the survivors were officers. They fared no better than the sailors, however, in a matter of clothing.

BRITAIN'S LINCOLN FRIENDS COLONEL'S PRESS AGENTS

Nebraska Democrats Work Hard to Get Audience for Roosevelt. LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 23.—Woman suffrage was endorsed and Progressives of this State were urged to support all Progressive principles in a speech delivered here by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. He also asked the voters to support equal suffrage for women. On the other side, the Republican ticket in the defeat of the Democrats, headed by many of Secretary Bryan's friends, worked hard to promote a large gathering for the Colonel here. Mr. Bryan's home town. Officials of all State party committees attended the meeting.

JERSEY NEEDS RAIN

Water Problem Growing Serious in Some Sections. LAMBERTVILLE, Sept. 23.—The Chamber of Commerce here, at a meeting last evening, considered five propositions for securing additional industries. Two of them, a cut glass concern and an iron working shop, are from Philadelphia.

The War Today

Pierce fighting, especially on the west wing of the long battle line, was resumed on this, the eleventh day of the great battle of the Aisne. Positive announcement was made of the success of the turning movement by the Allies against the German right wing. General von Kluk's army is now in greater peril than at any time since the battle of the Marne. Russians continue to bombard Przemysl but the investment of this heavily fortified position is not permitted to delay the main Russian movement on Cracow. The Austrian base of supplies, The storming of Jaroslaw was accomplished at small Russian loss but the casualties were heavy among their egarrison. The Russians have rebrided the San and are passing troops across to reinforce the army advancing against Cracow.

General von Kluk's Army in St. Quentin Suburbs, According to Unofficial Advice—German Right Now in Greatest Danger Since Battle of the Marne.

General von Kluk's army, the right wing of the long German battle line, has been outflanked, according to unqualified statements from the front. Fighting of the most desperate character is in progress in the district around Amiens, 70 miles north of Paris, with the Allies claiming success along the 15-mile line from St. Quentin to Peronne.

The British troops, according to unofficial dispatches, have advanced to St. Quentin, one of the points in the triangle occupied by Von Kluk's army. The German right wing is nearer to disaster than it has been at any time since the battle of the Marne. Reports this morning, without qualification, say Von Kluk's army has been outflanked and the Allies are assaulting in force in an effort to divide his division from other German forces.

Violent hostilities still continue at many points along the great battle line from the Oise to the Meuse, but reports agree that the most furious fighting is now taking place along the left flank of the allied armies, where the British and French are putting forth superhuman exertions to swing back the German line, thus compelling the retirement of the entire German host from the strong positions it has occupied since the battles of the Aisne begun 11 days ago.

Unofficial advices which have reached this city since then show that the battle fronts have been pushed further and further toward the northwest from Noyon.

The German forces which occupied Peronne several days ago to protect the German right apparently are part of General Goehns' army, which was rushed forward through Belgium to reinforce General von Kluk and to help defined the German lines of communication.

It is officially stated that many of the prisoners captured by the Allies along the extreme northwestern end of the battle line are soldiers of the landwehr, or German reservists, showing how hard the Germans have been pushed. They have been compelled to put these reservists (who correspond to national militiamen in other countries) on the firing line at this critical point, where the services of the hardest veteran troops apparently were needed.

The nucleus of the Allies' attacking force along the German right is supposed to be General D'Amade's French army, which pushed northward from Paris to form the upper blade of the "scissors" in which the Allies are trying to crush the Germans. On account of the flooded condition of streams and a long stretch of marshlands on the Oise, the French had to take a roundabout course and push far to the north before they could take up a position from which they could deliver a blow against the Germans.

In the triangle bound by Noyon, St. Quentin and La Ferte the Germans were successful in occupying a number of elevated positions upon the hillsides, where they threw up intrenchments and planted cannon, but the Germans have suffered from exhaustion, and they have not the superiority of numbers which characterized their operations against the French and British on their march south around Paris.

Heavy siege guns, which had been used against Maubeuge, had been moved forward and planted along the German lines and these have proved a strong factor in the fighting. A number of German prisoners have been taken around Amiens. One report says that the entire general staff of one German division was captured in the fighting along the upper reaches of the Oise on Sunday and were taken into Amiens.

One correspondent sends word of the destruction of two German troop trains which were rushing with reinforcements to the extreme northwestern end of General von Kluk's front. According to the correspondent, this disaster took place between St. Quentin and Peronne. A French gunner managed to tap a private German army telephone, connecting two stations. He gained information as to the location of the two trains and communicated this to his commander. Artillery was placed in an ambushade and the trains were shelled and wrecked.

On the German centre, it is stated, the lines still hold. The southward movement of the enemy has been checked, although he still continues to attempt to break through the French line, now strongly reinforced. The German left is very active. Strong reinforcements have been sent into action and they are operating well within the Lorraine frontier.

The death list is enormous on both sides. In the last three days the Allies have suffered more than the Germans on their centre and right, inasmuch as they have been attacking in force in an effort to break through the German lines.

An official dispatch from field headquarters of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, admits that the losses of the Allies have been "severe," but, it is added, the losses of the Germans were undoubtedly heavier.

The Germans are still bombarding the French lines around Rheims with the French artillery answering the fire. The invaders are making desperate efforts in that region to pierce the Allies' front. In the fighting around the plateau of Craonne the struggle has been titanic. One superior officer estimates that the Germans lost 7000 men there.

British troops are now supporting the French centre and a large force of British is reported on the Allies' line at Rheims. The Germans are making violent efforts along the French lines around Verdun in order to offset the progress in the region of Argonne. Still farther east, to the right of the Meuse, in the Woeyve district, the Germans are struggling against the French forces which are trying to push northward in the direction of Metz.

It is estimated that the French have at least 700,000 men in the battle line from Rheims to the Vosges, and probably 200,000 more in reserve.

NINE MILES OF TRENCHES, FILLED WITH DEAD, TAKEN

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Nine miles of trenches filled with unburied dead were the fruits of yesterday's fighting by the British troops now making up the allied left wing. They were taken, according to reports received from several sources, unofficial but well authenticated, in a successful turning movement between the district just south of St. Quentin and Peronne.

For hours before the British charged the line, the British artillery shelled the German position. The range was deadly. From aeroplanes that flew low, defying the haft of German bullets, the range was given and the burst like deadly hail dire tops of the great line trenches, jammed with waiting for orders 5 TO 10 ish line.

VON KLUK FLANKED AS ALLIES PUSH ON IN AMIENS REGION

British Army Already in St. Quentin Suburbs, According to Unofficial Advice—German Right Now in Greatest Danger Since Battle of the Marne. Germans Report Capture of Outlying Trenches at Rheims and Further Successes in Lorraine District—Fighting Resumed Along Entire Battle Line.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—It is officially announced that the French left wing has advanced about ten miles along the Oise River. PARIS, Sept. 23. General von Kluk's army, the right wing of the long German battle line, has been outflanked, according to unqualified statements from the front.

Fighting of the most desperate character is in progress in the district around Amiens, 70 miles north of Paris, with the Allies claiming success along the 15-mile line from St. Quentin to Peronne.

The British troops, according to unofficial dispatches, have advanced to St. Quentin, one of the points in the triangle occupied by Von Kluk's army. The German right wing is nearer to disaster than it has been at any time since the battle of the Marne. Reports this morning, without qualification, say Von Kluk's army has been outflanked and the Allies are assaulting in force in an effort to divide his division from other German forces.

Violent hostilities still continue at many points along the great battle line from the Oise to the Meuse, but reports agree that the most furious fighting is now taking place along the left flank of the allied armies, where the British and French are putting forth superhuman exertions to swing back the German line, thus compelling the retirement of the entire German host from the strong positions it has occupied since the battles of the Aisne begun 11 days ago.

Unofficial advices which have reached this city since then show that the battle fronts have been pushed further and further toward the northwest from Noyon.

The German forces which occupied Peronne several days ago to protect the German right apparently are part of General Goehns' army, which was rushed forward through Belgium to reinforce General von Kluk and to help defined the German lines of communication.

It is officially stated that many of the prisoners captured by the Allies along the extreme northwestern end of the battle line are soldiers of the landwehr, or German reservists, showing how hard the Germans have been pushed. They have been compelled to put these reservists (who correspond to national militiamen in other countries) on the firing line at this critical point, where the services of the hardest veteran troops apparently were needed.

The nucleus of the Allies' attacking force along the German right is supposed to be General D'Amade's French army, which pushed northward from Paris to form the upper blade of the "scissors" in which the Allies are trying to crush the Germans. On account of the flooded condition of streams and a long stretch of marshlands on the Oise, the French had to take a roundabout course and push far to the north before they could take up a position from which they could deliver a blow against the Germans.

In the triangle bound by Noyon, St. Quentin and La Ferte the Germans were successful in occupying a number of elevated positions upon the hillsides, where they threw up intrenchments and planted cannon, but the Germans have suffered from exhaustion, and they have not the superiority of numbers which characterized their operations against the French and British on their march south around Paris.

Heavy siege guns, which had been used against Maubeuge, had been moved forward and planted along the German lines and these have proved a strong factor in the fighting. A number of German prisoners have been taken around Amiens. One report says that the entire general staff of one German division was captured in the fighting along the upper reaches of the Oise on Sunday and were taken into Amiens.

One correspondent sends word of the destruction of two German troop trains which were rushing with reinforcements to the extreme northwestern end of General von Kluk's front. According to the correspondent, this disaster took place between St. Quentin and Peronne. A French gunner managed to tap a private German army telephone, connecting two stations. He gained information as to the location of the two trains and communicated this to his commander. Artillery was placed in an ambushade and the trains were shelled and wrecked.

On the German centre, it is stated, the lines still hold. The southward movement of the enemy has been checked, although he still continues to attempt to break through the French line, now strongly reinforced. The German left is very active. Strong reinforcements have been sent into action and they are operating well within the Lorraine frontier.

The death list is enormous on both sides. In the last three days the Allies have suffered more than the Germans on their centre and right, inasmuch as they have been attacking in force in an effort to break through the German lines.

An official dispatch from field headquarters of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, admits that the losses of the Allies have been "severe," but, it is added, the losses of the Germans were undoubtedly heavier.

The Germans are still bombarding the French lines around Rheims with the French artillery answering the fire. The invaders are making desperate efforts in that region to pierce the Allies' front. In the fighting around the plateau of Craonne the struggle has been titanic. One superior officer estimates that the Germans lost 7000 men there.

British troops are now supporting the French centre and a large force of British is reported on the Allies' line at Rheims. The Germans are making violent efforts along the French lines around Verdun in order to offset the progress in the region of Argonne. Still farther east, to the right of the Meuse, in the Woeyve district, the Germans are struggling against the French forces which are trying to push northward in the direction of Metz.

It is estimated that the French have at least 700,000 men in the battle line from Rheims to the Vosges, and probably 200,000 more in reserve.

NINE MILES OF TRENCHES, FILLED WITH DEAD, TAKEN

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Nine miles of trenches filled with unburied dead were the fruits of yesterday's fighting by the British troops now making up the allied left wing. They were taken, according to reports received from several sources, unofficial but well authenticated, in a successful turning movement between the district just south of St. Quentin and Peronne.

For hours before the British charged the line, the British artillery shelled the German position. The range was deadly. From aeroplanes that flew low, defying the haft of German bullets, the range was given and the burst like deadly hail dire tops of the great line trenches, jammed with waiting for orders 5 TO 10 ish line.