GLIMPSE FROM PAGE OF FRENCH HISTORY IN DARK DAYS OF '71

Removal of Capital to Bordeux Revives Memory of Country's Plight After German Conquest.

By GEORGE DUFRESNE

of Correspondent of the International News Service. PARIS, Sept. 18. - The sitting of the French capital at Bordeaux during a part of the great European war, and the transfer of the Belgian capital from Brussels to Antwerp, brings vividly to mind the days of 1870-71, when the French capital was moved to Bordeaux.

It was to Bordeaux that the seat of delegated Administration was removed early in December, 1870, when the army of the Loire was beaten and the Germans recaptured Orleans, from which they had been driven out a month be-

Provisional Government, which seized the Administration of France on the downfall of the Empire at Sedan, remained nominally in Paris throughout the siege. They were called derisively by their opponents "The Government of the 73 Lawyers," because of the great preponderance of lawyers in their ranks. At first there was a truce of parties. But that lasted less than a month. The Provisional Government were timid and lacked decision. They continually

changed their minds on the pressing question whether the municipal elections should be held or not. The extreme Resublicans-the Reds, as they were calledbegan to indulge in noisy demonstrations, and though the Government were confirmed in their powers by the plebisette of October 31, their position remained exceedingly unsatisfactory and

The unsuccessful negotiations for an armistice weakened them still further. because the people of Paris little underslood the real position. The mob rule which followed a few months later was prophesied by acute observers.

A FEEBLE GOVERNMENT. In the circumstances in which France

then found herself it was in every way unfortunate that councils of both of the Government and of the military authorities of Paris were subject to the clamcrous pressure of the Paris crowd. Early in September the Provisional

Government had dispatched a delegation to Tours with the object of organizing resistance in the provinces. But they sent the wrong people. A caustic ob-

The Government here consists of M eux, a highly respectable person; of M. Glais-Eizein, an eccentric who wastes much of his colleague's valuable time by the development of crack-brain notions, and of Admiral Fouriebon. As delegate of Ministry of the Interior we have M. Laurier, and Count Chandordy is an excellent representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. But what are wanted

But good generals were tacking in France in that fatal year. However, a little later the delegated Government of Tours was aroused out of its quiet suroundings-the Government was installed in a hall of the Archbishop's Palace, adorned with painted glass windows and eligious emblems—by the arrival of Leon ambetta from Paris

GAMBETTA ON THE SCENE.

He had escaped by balloon from the besieged city, and the peroration of his first speech at Tours gave the keynote of compact with death." Seizing for himself the Ministry of War-for there was none at Tours to contest his supremacy— he flung bimself into his mission with all the arrior of which he was capable. Cambetts was one of those Frenchmen who realized that Paris was not France. ind that France was far greater than the capital. Paris was not all—that was theme-and he kindled throughout the provinces, as yet unrav-aged by the war, a spirit of flerce and patrotic resistance. Here is a short Here is a short specimen of his glowing rhetoric;

NEAU ARMY OF 180,000. Gambettn's principal helper in this was De Freyclaet, and together they contrived to raise in the short space of six weeks an army of 180,000 men, which, if He training had been equal to its arder. might have succeeded in raising the siege of Paris, or at least in inflicting severe defeats upon the invaders. There was, Indeed, at one moment serious tack in the German headquarters of raising the slege when the news came on November that Orleans had been captured by the

Meanwhile, Thiers was endeavoring to bring about foreign intervention at Lon-den, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Florence, wain; the only suggestion that England had to make was that the pro-visional government should negotiate an emistive for the purpose of summoning a National Assembly to ascertain whether people of France wanted peace or Jules Patre was driven to renew salitud herotiations with Historick-exaliles, and the armistico was

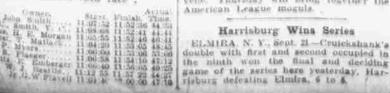
Agreed to on January 23.

Cambetta, indeed, refused to acknowledge that the provisional covernment of Paris had any right to sign away the Povinces and fortlesses which Favre, in a famous phrase, had vowed that France Would nove suprember and be chamered ald never surrender, and he clamored ontinuance of the war. But France eas expansively, and recognized that the ontest was impeless, and Gambelta was prepared. When the National Assembly het at Bordeaux on February II it ac-cepted at once the terms of the armistice, and, transferring itself to Versatiles. regularized the establishment of the third

ETHEL WINS RACE

The Ethel, awned by John Smith, won eight-mile open boat race held under aughless of the Mt. Royal Yacht b. of Mt. Royal, N. Y. Yesterday ernoon on the Mantus River. It flated abead of S. Y. C. owned by and resenting the Smith Yacht Club 5 recome and 11 seconds on actual running and it seconds on actual running. The other seven boats finished together.

On Saturday the nine craft were sent on Saturday the nine craft were sent in the river to Faulaboro and relies to Faulaboro and relies to Faulaboro and relies to a time trial. Each boat was been a time allowance taken from the fall run and the first one in wins the fall run and the first one in wins the fall run and the first one in wins the fall run and the first one in wins the fall run and the first one in wins the fall run and the first one in wins the fall run and the first one in the fall run and r



CAREFUL PLANNING NEEDED TO PROVIDE FOOD FOR ARMIES

Success of Field Campaign Largely Depends Upon Success of Commissary Department.

How an army in the field gets its food from day to day is an interesting story that is told in the Scientific American. The supply train of an infantry divi-

sion carries two days' field and grain rations. In the late afternoon or at the end of a march or close of a combat the division commander directs the field trains to move up immediately in rear of the troops, and informs the commanding officers of organizations that one day's rations have been ordered to a designated place. An orderly is sent to that place to conduct the wagons to the organization; after being unloaded they return immediately and join the grouped portion of the ration action. That same night, or early the following morning, the empty wagons are refilled fro the supply train, and this latter secures a renewal of its supplies from a designated point on the line of communications, or is reloaded from a train pertaining to the line of communications, if the distance from the end of that line of the zone occupied by the troops is so great as to warrant the use of a train.

army in the field: First. By consignments of supplies forwarded by the service of the line of communications and distributed as above briefly indicated; and

There are two methods of supplying an

Second. By utilizing the resources of the country.

It is generally necessary to utilize to the fullest extent the food, especially the forage, available in the theatre of operations. In former times the invader posessed the right of booty and pillage, the resort to which was most unfortunate for the army, as it embittered the population and compromised the safety of the troops in an enemy's country, and in the event of any real or imaginary in-jury being done them, it gave rise to redress and reprisals. These evils were in a measure remedied by not taking di-rectly from private ladividuals, but by making upon the civil officials certain demands called requisitions for a speci-fied quantity of supplies necessary for the troops. The local authorities could apportion the demand among the inhabitants, according to the known means of each, or could procure the stores by purchase. The former practice of spoliation thus assumed the milder form of a war tax. This eventually led to the practice of giving receipts for the stores deliv-

In order to assure the continuity service of supply, that is to say, the elation between the troops in the and the centres of production in rear of the army, the work performed by the ad-ministrative departments is divided into three distinct spheres of action, viz.;

1. The service performed in rest of the army, established in the national ter-

rtory or in the Governments of the oc countries for the purpose of colceting the resources and providing means for the supply of 2. The service of the line of communi-

cations; the duty of the commander of which is to provide for replacing of the stores consumed by the army, and the transportation, subsistence and quartering of all troops, prisoners, sick wounded passing over the line, and also vide for its protection. The supply of the troops in the field

during active operations. The success or failure of the campaign depends upon the proper operation of the service of the line of communications, first speech at Tours gave the keynote of his discretion. The said, "let us make a compact with victory," he said, "let us make a large and numerous staff to enable him to carry out the varied and multitudinous duties assigned to him, end, in addition, has a competent force of all arms of the service to preserve order arms of the service to preserve order along the line of communications, guard the depots of supply, and protect the line from attacks by the enemy. Such officer is subordinate to the communier of the troops in the field, but, his duties nd responsibilities are accord only to

> The commander of the line of comdeations must then see that his depots are adequately supplied and must forward each day to the troops the nec-essary supplies for tuan and horse, and likewise care for the evacuation of the sick and wounded, and the custody and care of the prisoners. To enable hi mto do this, all the necessary field equip-ments are provided; for instance, a field bakery company, and equipment for each division supplied by the line of com-munications. The field bakery in our army consists of twelve knock-down bakes over with all the necessary equipment vens with all the necessary equipment for producing bread and the tentage in which to install the dough troughs, and shelter the men. Each oven is capable of producing 200 ratious of garrison bread per diem, or 1500 rations of field

> A ration is the allowance of food for one person for one day, and comprise various articles termed components. I interesting to note that the Turks in the fourteenth century first estab-lished the allowance of a soldier's daily ration, and in the same century first had egularly organized supply trains to folow their troops. Each man carries two days' rations,

and the unconsumed portion of the day ration issued the night before, for the

The preparation must extend to an elaborate study of the resources of the home country and of a probable theatre of operations. In some of the great Powers this work is carried out through the co-operation of the various civil authori-tics, whose duty it is to make instant report of any change in the supply situation in their district. Statistical data and supply maps are prepared showing;

The principal production of the country; the distribution of the available resources; the importance of the last harvest; the out of the exports of saine; the and kind of mean cattle; the number, motive nower, duly capacity and location of the flour mills; the number and averags isld of the bakeries; the number and ation of the abattoirs and meat-packing animals; the means of transportation railways, steambout and ordinary roads, and their capacity; the number of inhald-tants, urban end rural the character of the imports and exports; the supply and character of the potable water; the fuel used and its abundance.

Two Soccer Meetings This Week

Two soccer league meetings are school ded for this week. The first of these will take place tomorrow night, when the United League mannates will con-American League moguls.

ELMIRA N. Y. Sept. 21 - Cruickshang's double with first and second occupied in the ninth won the final and deciding

AERIAL WARFARE OFFERS PROBLEMS TO MILITARY MEN

New and Confusing Elements Introduced Into the Fighting Art as Developed in Flying Machines.

The aeroplane has introduced a new and confusing element into the art of war, for its rapid development has made it one of the best means for obtaining information concerning an enemy; and not only can they be used for dropping bombs within the enemy's lines, but the big airships are even provided with rapidfire guns. How it is proposed to meet these new forces is told in the following extract from the special war number of the Scientific American of September 5:

There are two means of combating a flying machine. Many military students contend that the way to destroy an aeroplane is to put a machine rifle in another aeroplane and attempt to combat it in the air. This will probably be the method followed in a modern war at the present time. Another means is to provide field artillery guns able to fire in the air. and many balloon guns of this type have been tried out by various countries. One notable cannon of this type is the Deport field gun, which is so arranged that it can be used as a field artillery gun for low targets, but may be trained for acrial targets as well.

There are a number of difficulties con-nected with firing against balloons or aeroplanes, and extensive experiments have been carried on in various countries for the purpose of solving this problem. The large ordnance manufacturing con-cerns of the Krupp and Ehrhardt companies, in Germany, have designed and manufactured guns firing three-inch projectiles mounted on automobiles or on wheels; but so far no definite conclusions have really been reached as to the most effective manner of firing at balloons.

DIFFICULT TARGETS

Among the difficulties experienced is the fact that the aeroplanes move very rapidly, making it difficult to follow them through the sights of the gun. Another difficulty to be encountered is the fact that the required angle of departure for ries as the target moves above the horison. For instance, a target on the same level with the gun at 5000 yards range may require an augle of departure of Il degrees; while is this target should be located 45 degrees above the horizontal the super-elevation, which is the eleva-tion of the gun above the line drawn from the gun to the target, would be only 4 or 5 degrees. If the aeroplane should be the same distance, but vertically above the gun, no elevation over the diection of the line of sight would be necssary.

It is also a difficult matter to estimate the distance to these balloons, and the use of range-finding instruments, due to the rapid movement of the targets, is at times almost impossible. In some casesexperiments have been carried on with a view of firing projectiles with burning tracers attached to them. These tracers, by burning in the air, will show the paths of the projectile, and will show how close

the projectile may be to the target.

That rifles or small guns can be fired from aeroplanes has been demonstrated. While these guns would probably not be very effective against troops on the ground, there is small doubt that bombs dropped from balloons would be a very dangerous inconvenience for the enemy.

THE AIR SCOUTS.

Scouting by airship is a new feature in the war game, and the effects of the information derived by this means on the conduct of campaigns will be eagerly studled as Illustrated by the maneuvers in the war in Europe. Because he has aircraft at his disposal a modern general will be more apt to await the results of their reconnoitering before giving final orders. In other words, there ought to be fewer counter orders in present European engagements than during Franco-Prussian War. risk of moving troops in the wrong direction.

It is estimated that within 21's hours : general may expect an air report of his foe's strength, position and movements if he is within a radius of 50 miles. If cavalry alone were used for the same purpose probably three days would be required, and the information collected would not be so precise. Three and one half hours is not too long to wait before giving a definite order which may result in victory or defeat.

DIRIGIBLE AN ENIGMA. While the aeroplane has proved its utility both in the Morocco and Balkan campaigns the dirigible is still a military enigma. The operations of European aunies during their annual man-uvera are shroused in a veil of secrecy as dense as if the forces were engaged in real war. Germans and Frenchmen shrink from publishing the results of their military experiments for each other's bene Great Britain is less secretive. ast army exercises, which were fully reported and analyzed in the London press by competent military men, demonstrated conclusively that the slow, non-rigid dirigible is certain to be destroyed should it attempt to take part in day-light warfare. Spend alone can save it, but speed imposed imposed prohibitive after and power for that type of craft.

The lesson is clearly taught by the evolution of the rigid type. The Zeppelin built in 1966 had a volume of 120,000 cubic feet; that of 1911, 857,000 cubic feet; the ported and analyzed in the London press

feet; that of 1911, 627,000 cubic feet; the first naval craft wrecked off Heligoland. 75,000 cubic feet, and the second maya Zeppelin, "I. 2," 950,000 cubic feet. Still larger vessels are in course of construc-Speed has increased correspon ingly from 36 miles an bour in 1906, to 52 miles an hour in 1912, and over 60 miles an hour in 1913. The very latest type has an average speed of about 15 miles an hour, and has made as much as 94 mile with the wind. In other words, the latest Zeppelins compare favorably in speed with the fastest army aeroplanes.

ROD AND GUN

For some years several very interest ing specimens of trout have been taken in the lakes that are found in the boundaries of Algonquin Provincial (Ontario Park, situated on the "Highlands of ton-turio," 200 miles north of Toronto, 15 miles west of Otlawa and 250 miles west of Montrea.

Montreal.
During the year 1913 specimens we roughl in from Delano Lake, witten ev miles of the Highland Inn, situate t Alsonguin Park Station, on the lin the Grand Trunk Railway Thospecimens resembled both the salmon an he speckled from as much that the superintendent of the backgrant perintendent of the park sent one of the specimena to Professor Prince, of the Fisheries Department, Ottawa, who probably the best authority on fis-culture in America. Professor Prince repert on this specimen is a most inter-cases one to anglers and reads as fo

WICKED ELEPHANT, FOR YEARS IN CHAINS, HAS BECOME GENTLE

Once Had Murderous Disposition, Shows Evidence of Change of Heart.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 .- Gunda, the bold, bad Indian elephant of the Bronx Zoo, which for two years past has been chained in his cage by one hind foot and one front foot, unable to move except for a swaying motion of the body, has been given some measure of freedom. Not yet is he allowed to have free run of the inclosure outside his quarters, but a heavy wire cable, some 50 feet long, has been run from the fence around his pen to the cage inside of the house, and Gunda's only remaining chain, on his right fore foot, is attached to a ring

space some 50 feet long and eight or ten feet wide. Gunda was tied up originally because of murderous attacks which nearly cost the life of Walter Thuman, one of his keepers. He was vicious, said the Zoo officials, and must be kept tied up as a measure of necessary precaution. In a statement issued by the Executive Committee of the New York Zoological Soclety on August 7, it is said that "even if he were turned loose today he would not move about for the purpose of real exercise, but he would move for the purpose of injuring his keeper or a

elephant has liberty of movement for a

visitor.' EVIL FOREBODINGS UNREALIZED But this pessimistic foreboding, so ungenerously anticipative in its view of the elephant character, has not been realized. Dick Richards, who with Thuman, chaperones the elephants, rhinoceroses and hippopotamuses of the Zoo said that while the transfer was being made Gunda was extremely docile, and that since then he has behaved with unexampled mildness.

In fact, it seems that the big elephant has attained a position something like that of a trusty in a prison, and he has done it by good behavior. It was during "musth," the season of excitement, that he made the attack on Thuman which resulted in his being tied up. When the friends of the elephant became the clamar for his release early, this to clamor for his release early this summer the Zoo officials explained that the season was on again. But it was resolved at that time, it is said, to watch him and see how he behaved when the period of musth was over. It ended about a month ago, and since then Gunda has behaved so meekly and so plously that it is believed he has experienced a change of heart

CHANGE OF HEART EVIDENT. The matter came to a head last Monday, when Colonel Alfred Wagstaff, the president, and William K. Horton, the manager of the Soulcty for the Provention of Cruelty to Animals, who have been working in Gunda's behalf ever since attention was first called to the elephant's plight, paid a visit to Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the Zoo, who told them that a great change had come over Gunda and that he was much milder than he used to be, and finally agreed to take a chance by giving the elephant a measure of liberty. The chance was taken, and Gunda has done his best to prove himself worthy of it and to show his gratitude.

Gunda, as his keepers had declared be-

fore he was put on the cable, is rather a homekeeping sort of person. Whether naturally dislikes exercise or is attached to the comforts of earthstone, he spends most of the time the cage where he had been chained or the last two years. Perhaps his low captivity has bred diffidence and un-willingness to venture back into the unfamiliar surroundings of the world outside, perhaps it is mere laziness. It is only at intervals that he strolls slowly along the cable. Punishment appears to have had in his case the much-desired reformatory influence, and the paroled captive, chastened by his misfortunes, now stands beside his cable and sazes

an experiment, but so far it seems to have been justified, and should the cle-phant's temper continue to improve it may be that he will get more liberty in due time. And, at any rate, his condition now is very nearly all that his best friends have over asked.

with contemplative benevolence at the

DREXEL ENROLMENT LARGE

Some Departments Filled and Closed to Further Applications.

An unusually large envolment at brexel Institute for the present school year was predicted today by Dr. W. Hollis Godfrey, president of the school. In the day normal course in domestic science the number of women who already have matriculated is so large that the rolls have been closed.

Only 22 additional students can be accommodated in the engineering school and 29 in the secretarial school. September 25 and 26 have been designated, respectively, as encolment days in the latter departments.

There will be ample facilities, Dortor Godfrey said, for as many men and wom-en as may apply for admission into the evening and extension courses. Entrance examinations for the night classes be held on September 23 and 24, fro to 8:20 p. m. The day examinations ar held today and will be concluded tomorrow.

MAYOR BLANKENBURG RESTING

Chief Executive Remains at Home Today Owing to Fatigue. Mayor Blankenburg did not so to his office at City Hall this morning owing to fatigue as the result of a long automobile ride yesterday.

At the Blankenburg name this morning it was said the city's chief executive had decided to spoud the day resting and that apart from being tired he was feeling

PUBLIC UTILITY FARNINGS ELERBA WATER, LIGHT AND RAILROAD

Not after taxes.	\$360,651 135,645	841.42
UVALUEDUBITIES O	GROMMATI	Own
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ADIRONDACK ELECT		100.61 11 100.61
July gross	\$102,148 21,647	*** 20
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First week Septomber Jan. 1 to Sept. 7.	E 250, 40 k	116.00
MT. WHITNEY POWE	R AND EL	
August gross Net after taxas	7.1000 45-46-4	85.56
Twelve mainths gross		115,33 80,19
Gerrane.		1,000,00

RAILROADS URGED TO ADOPT GREATER **EFFICIENCY PLANS**

Want Motor-driven Machinery to Supplant Old Hand Methods-Say Saving Will Be Large.

Larger application by the railroads of the country of scientific efficiency principles in their equipment departments is being strongly urged by the Roadmasters' and Maintenance of Way Association of

Statistics compiled by the association show that while the weight of tracks used by railroads throughout the United States has increased but 37 per cent. in the last 20 years, the unit load hauled over the tracks has in some cases increased more than 500 per cent.

than 300 per cent.

Increase in the weight of track has necessarily called for the employment of more men to care for the track under the heavy loads which it is required to which runs along the cable. So the big

driven machinery and tools be used by the railroads so that a larger amount of ground can be covered and better care given the maintenance of tracks.

Toward the increase in efficiency, use of section motorcars is considered an important part. It is pointed out that where motor driven machinery is used it will result in a saving of 2 cents a mile, the cost of fuel to the motorcars, repairs, depreciation and wear of car and time of the men. In view of this it is recommended by a committee reporting to the association that motor driven cars be used instead of handcars.

Annual convention of the American Railway Bridge and Building Association will be held in Los Angeles October 20, 21 and 23.

Preliminary hearing on changes for the next classification issue will be held in New York tomorrow by the official classification committee.

DICKINSON SQUAD OUT

Eleven at Carlisle Ready for Opening Game Saturday. CARLISLE, Pa., Sept. 21.-Coach Har-

ngton is back and will put the Dicknson squad through a stiff practice to-A first team and scrub team will be

picked today. A blackboard talk will be given tonight. Stiff scrimmages are planned by the coach for this week in preparation for the first game Saturday with Western Maryland College on Biddle Field.

manager has arranged a very fine schedule, Four games will be played at home and six away. The season opens with Western Maryland and closes Thanksgiving Day with the big game with Lafayette at Easton.

as follows: October 3-Washington and Jefferson, at

October 10-Albright, at Carlisle.
October 17-Gettysburg, at Gettysburg.
October 24-Franklin and Marshall, at October 31-University of Pittsburgh, at

Pittsburgh, November 7-West Virginia Wesleyan, Buckhanon, W. Va November 14-Catholic University, at

November 21-Indians, at Carlisle. November 26-Lafavette, at Easton

TO BUILD NEW SPEED BOAT

Deep was seriously damaged by fire while racing for the Goli Challenge Cup. is to have another high speed boat, which he hopes will attain a speed of 60 miles an hour. The old hull was injured too much to be repaired, but the motors may be rebuilt. It is probable, though, that the Count will sell the old motors and have two new Sterling motors in have two new Sterling motors installed in his new boat.

in his new boat.

It will be about 28 feet long, and will be driven by two motors of high power, turning up about 1850 revolutions a minute, and these two motors will engage one shaft and drive one propeller. The new boat is to be built this winter and will be ready for racing early next spring.

Football Gossip

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 31,-The Princeton football squad will get down to real work today in preparation for the opening game of the scason. All the efforts of the coacles are concentrated efforts of the coaches are consentrated on developing the open style of play. In which they hope to defeat Harvard and Tale this year. Coaches Herring, Pendeld and Anies are firm believers in this style of play, and it will be continued next year, even though the Tigers lose their big games this fall.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 21.-The Harvard coaches are shaping the team for its first game of the season, the con-test with Bates next Saturday. While the game is looked upon as an east one. Coach Haughton will take no chances, and intends to send in all of his first-string players at the start. The men enjoyed a day of rest yesterday after their stremmous work of last week

ANN ARROR, Mich., Sept. 31.-Chailte Barton, veteran end, sustained a broken nose in scrimmage Saturday, an examina-tion disclosed last night. The Kentuckian will be out of rough work for a week two, but will practice as usual. Mead is the other cripple, the Hoosier injuring an ankle broken last fall. He is on a case for several days. Your intimated to-day that serimmage twice a day would be the rule for this week if the weather abated somewhat. Line prospects took a jump today when Jack Benton, substitute Varian, fulling to the fall respectively. Varaity fullback tast fall, reported for

LANUASTER, Pa., Sept. 21 - That a break is almost unavoidable between Franklin and Marshall College and Le-high was evident by the attitude of the ocal officials and players yesterday. trouble arose when Paul Evans deserted the Franklin and Marshall squad and entered Lengh, after receiving the former's signals. The Franklin and Marshall palvers declare that they will before to play against Length next Sarurday

Aged Man Struck by Trolley Michael Neuro, 51 years old, of Saul Wharton street, was struck by a trulley

car at that a Form road and Washington avenue. While on his war to work early the morning. Neare became confused when finding number between the troller our and a waxon. At the Polyclinic Hos-pital it was found that his injury was slight, consisting of a light bruise of the

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF WAR HELD UP BY CENSOR IN ENGLAND

Bold, Bad Gunda," Who Roadmasters of Country American Correspondent Writes He Even Cannot Learn If Dispatches Have Been Sent or Not.

LONDON, Sept. 21.-The difficulty under which correspondents of American newspapers are working in trying to send reports of the war by cable is well told in the following letter, written by the London correspondent of a big New York dally, and printed in the Times:

"I have read with much pleasure in the Times this morning the leading article headed 'The Judgment of America.' I have the honor to represent in London a fa mous New York newspaper, the news service of which appears in a very large number of important newspapers throughout the United States, Canada, the West Indies and South America.

"Naturally, I should have liked to have cabled to my paper this morning extensive quotations from the article referred to. I did not do so, as, in spite of the advantage of five hours in time that we have in cabling from London to New York, the experience of the last five weeks has shown it impossible to hope for the message to get through in time for pub-lication. This may seem to be incredible. but it is true.

"We have asked for but received no information of what is to be considered as a matter that could not be cabled to America. We have discovered, by the costly process of experiment, that neither matter which appears in the London newspapers after passing the censor even the official announcements of press bureau are necessarily available

for publication in America.

"We cannot find out from the cable companies whether our messages have been sent or not. Any request for in-formation meets with the reply: 'Our office is in the hands of the censor; we are not allowed to answer any questions or give any information.

"A more amazing example of the cen-sorship is the following: "The official press bureau issued at :
p. m., on August 28, the account of the
naval action in the fight of Heligoland,
a story that thrilled England from end
to end. There is hardly a newspaper in
the United States that would not have
applicated an active deliver for their trace. published an extra edition for that story But what happened to the American cor-respondents in London? Every man hurried that official account, just as it was issued, to the cable offices and the censome apparently consigned their messages to the waste basket, for they have not yet arrived in America. The American people would have known nothing of that splendid feat of the British navy until the English newspapers reached them but for the fact that by some fortunate acci-dent—for it can only have been an acci-dent—the dispatch of just one correspondent escaped the consorable and got through. One may imagine the aston-ishment in the offices of the other news-papers and of the great news agencies."

FORM YACHT CLUB

September 28-Western Maryland, at Mt. Royal Advocates of the Sport Elect Officers.

For less than a year Charles W. Glaser, secretary of the Regatta Committee of the Ocean City Yacht Club of Ocean City, N. J., and former commodere of the Pennsylvania Yacht Club, has been working like a Trojan to get the men who reside in the town of Mr. Royal and elsewhere interested in yachting. Some had heard of the former commedore and listened. The word got around and on Saturday the first race of the club was held from Mt. Hoyal to Paulsboro and return, a distance of eight were taken. Yesterday the final context was held and the nine boots went over the course in times ranging from 44 to 53 minutes. On Saturday night after Owner of Ruined Ankle Deep Plans a dinner, the enthusiasis were called to-Another Craft,

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Count Casimir Mankowski, whose motor yacht Ankle Deep was seriously damaged by fire while biggest cruiser on the river and is the most nobular fellow, was chosen commo-dore. The vice commodoreship was filled by Harr Morgan and honors of rest commodere by John Smith. The secretary is George W. Flavell and the treasurer is Philip Meyers. Charles W. Glaser was elected chairman of the Regatta Cons-mittee and the representative to the au-nital meeting of the American Power Boat Association: A board of directors of five members was elected. The clubs will make application for membership in the Delaware River Vacht Racing Associa-tion and the American Power Bost As-

CONDITION OF REICHSBANK

sociation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 .- A wireless message from Berlin says table the specie re serve in the Reichsbank last week in-creased \$1.000,000 marks and the circulation notes decreased by 58,000,000 marks.

PROVISIONS

Jobbing movement

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SUGAR

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VEGETABLES

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Roped Arena Notes

the Manion will once the Corner burgers burgers by a Tricolar September which is will be for Touris burgers by Beele of Inc. Burgers burgers. The burgers burgers burgers

In a Mid Dermit Chartes and a second and the Union Scattle Line at the Land Research Constitution of Chartes Scattle Line Research Constitution and the Union Scattle Line Research Constitution and the Union Scattle Line Research Constitution and the Union Scattle Line Research Constitution Contest will be in progress Fred: Kelly and Fracily 18 h of Hoston are highlighed in the main scene at the Kenning.

INCREASE IN FIRE INSURANCE PREMIUM COLLECTIONS HERE

Gain of \$46,182 Noted in Receipts of All Companies in First Half of Year. Total Exceeded \$3,000,-

Gain of \$46,182 is recorded in the amount of fire insurance premiums collected here during the first six months of this year by all of the companies doing business in Philadelphia. Total collections for the period aggregated \$3,091,584, as against \$3,045,402 in the first half of 1913.

Of the total collections between January I and June 30 this year, income of Philadelphia stock companies totaled \$550.118; Philadelphia mutual companies. \$106,497; Pennsylvania State companies, \$127,732; New England companies, \$432,213; New York companies, \$702.824; New Jersey companies, \$135,699; Southern companies, \$64,662; Western companies, \$190,-980, and foreign companies, \$763.459.

Liverpool and London and Globe Company, a foreign corporation, heads the list of individual companies, with income receipts during the period of \$117,590. Fire Association of Philadelphia is second in the list, with a recorded premium income of \$113,606.

The following table gives a record of the payments received by Philadelphia stock and mutual companies during the period, compared with income for the first six months of 1913:

PHILADELPHIA STOCK COMPANIES 26,832 18,400 10,658 77,858 18,455 14,081 35,255 \$517,699 Matual Assurance Mutual Germaniown Mutual Pire: Marine Riol National National Peroleum Print Trade Permedicants I, omber-2.885 then's thisadelphia Contribution nifade)phia Manuta inters outhern States andar. 11,544 25,107 216 9,788 106 108

\$100.497 \$100,081 Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania has been granted license to write marine business in New York State through J. S. Freylinghuysen. I nds

to write war risks for moderate Join G. Simmons has been appointed suburban general agent for the insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

Several life insurance medical directors of this cits will attend the annual sessions of the medical section, American Life convention, which Dallas, Tex., on October 7

RAILROAD EARNINGS

SOUTHERN HAILWAY. TIRGINIA BAILWAY, Net after taken TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WESTERN. Second week Sept. \$25,000 \$1,746 From July 1 250,000 \$4.428 WARASH-PUTTSBURGH TERMINAL.

PUBLIC UTILITY NOTES

The Cieveland Ballway Company has been authorized by the Ohio Public Citilities Commission to Issue and sell at par pro rata to the company's stocknotders \$1.968.500 common stock. The pro-conds are to be used for extensions and improvements and t oreimburse the treasury for expital expenditures already

The thire Public Etilines Commission has authorized the Massilian Gas and Electric Company to sell \$13,000 first mortgage a ner cent, bonds at M.

Contracts with 673 customers for 565 kilowatta of lighting and 568 horse-power in motors were closed in the week enting Sentember 1 by the Minneapolis

To establish trigation and power plants in Western States, the National Hydro-Electric and Conservation Company has been unorporated in Delaware with a capital of \$10,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The gross sarrings of the Lehigs Valley result s'onthan; is August were \$178.64, onpared with \$175.54 in the same month of the previous year, an increase of \$3090, someoning the largest business for any month in the company's history. Operating expenses for the month were \$3.41. compared with \$55.78, a decrease of \$255. making the net earnings for the month secul, against Swist, an increase of Edgs. There is a balance for the month of Edgs. Gross earnings for 12 months were \$1.504 mo against \$1.711 he and out, \$557.74.

Samue) Bus presions of the Pernayl samue Kantrond was today the recipient of many telegrams, letters and calls from members of his official family at the affice in Bressi Street Station in house of the 20th agraversacy of his bleth.

Paschall Team Out for Title

The Parchall Cinh footiall team has

dumplements of the cas. They expect

among the first-class sometrus teams.

haw Seigd and Presion Brown have the place of honor on the Broadway a card dext Toursday.

Al McCov, he Brooking middleweight, win as rudely checked the shampionship appraisions for the sinual meeting of the stockholders for funder checked the shampionship appraisions for the sinual meeting of the stockholders for funder checked the shampionship appraisions for the sinual meeting of the discussions for the sinual meeting of the conformit in one round, will not \$100.000 Jack Michael and the Company and in conformit with the bridge, a the Office Results of the Company and the Company a