



CHILD LABOR PENROSE BLIGHT IN THIS STATE

Report of Census Bureau Furnishes Convincing Proof of Baleful Influence of Machine on Pennsylvania Legislation.

A report issued today by the Census Bureau in Washington shows that child labor conditions in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are the worst in the United States.

The report of the Census Bureau, said this was due entirely to the influence of the Penrose controlled political machine, which he accused of having constantly stood in the way of child labor legislation.

According to the report of the Census Bureau, which is not as definite on the matter of child labor as is the report of the State Factory Inspector.

As against the 24,000 children between the ages of 11 and 16 years employed in the various industries of the State, New York has 17,232; Ohio, 14,229; Massachusetts, 24,157.

This state of affairs in the all-important matter of child labor, one of the greatest scourges of modern industry, is due to the fact that Pennsylvania has no eight-hour child labor law.

The following figures on child labor in the greatest industrial States in the Union show, by comparison, the backwardness of Pennsylvania in the matter:

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GERMAN REVENGE SWIFT FOR CIVILIAN ATTACK

Belgian Towns Razed and Inhabitants Massacred, Alleged in Ostend.

OSTEND, Sept. 22. It is stated here that the Germans, in revenge for an alleged attack on them by civilians, have completely destroyed the towns of Herzele and Betties.

In the first that followed the Germans lost heavily. When they finally conquered they forced 30 of the male inhabitants to bury the German dead.

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GERMANS SINK BRITISH SHIPS IN NORTH SEA

First Great Naval Disaster to Britain Results in Destruction of Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy in North Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 22. Out of a clear sky came the laconic announcement late this afternoon that the Germans had struck another blow at the British sea supremacy.

Three cruisers, their value totalling \$12,000,000 and carrying a complement of more than 2100 men, were torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea, off the German coast, by German submarines, essaying a raid similar to that in which they sent the scout patrol cruiser Pathfinder to the bottom.

These cruisers, the Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, have been reported as very active in scouting close to the Hollarland light in an effort to locate the main German war fleet.

Although the location of the disaster, the greatest of the war to date from the British standpoint, is withheld, there are evidences that it was not far from where the British cruiser squadron struck its first real blow against the Germans in sinking three light cruisers and two destroyers.

Fortunately the loss of life is not absolute. The government says that a "considerable number" of the crew were picked up by destroyers and trawlers that hurried to the rescue.

But the exact number of casualties will not be obtainable until the list of survivors can be completed. It is officially admitted, however, that it will be large and among the number it is reported are most of the officers of the three big warships.

The announcement of the loss came just at a time when the British public was displaying impatience over the lack of activity against the Kaiser's naval strength. This impatience, it was stated, had been shared by certain of the high officials of the Admiralty.

It is believed, that as the Germans had refused to come out and fight, England should go in and draw their war craft into the open. The disaster has simply augmented the feeling, however, that the impatience are heard on all sides, and it is likely that before many hours have passed news will come of important action by the British fleet.

Whether the submarines that caused the disaster escaped or whether, like the one which sunk the Pathfinder, they have also been sent to the bottom in their turn is not yet known.

The Admiralty has ordered that the world was sent out that there was nothing "at present" to add to the announcement of the war bureau.

The latter organization simply stated that the Aboukir while engaged in patrol was torpedoed by a submarine; that the Hogue and Cressy closed in to rescue the survivors then struggling in the water.

The three armored cruisers were each of 12,000 tons. The Cressy was built in 1901 had a speed of 20 knots, cost \$17,000,000. Her armament consisted of two 9.2 inch guns, twelve 6 inch and batteries of smaller ones.

The Aboukir and Hogue were both built in 1902. The Aboukir had a speed of 21.6 knots and the Hogue of 22.6 knots. Both carried armaments of two 9.2 guns, twelve 6 inch and batteries of smaller guns.

The statement follows: The British ships Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy have been sunk by submarines in the North Sea. The Aboukir was torpedoed, and while the Hogue and Cressy were standing by to save the Aboukir's crew, they, too, were torpedoed.

A considerable number of seamen were saved by the ship Loftholm, torpedo boat destroyers and other craft. The casualties are unknown. The three sunken vessels were of the Aboukir class, the latest type, having been built 14 years ago.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION GRANTS A HEARING TO COOKE

He Wants Thorough Investigation Made of Philadelphia Electric Co.

The Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania today notified Director Cooke, of the Department of Public Works, that a hearing on the complaint filed by him against the Philadelphia Electric Company will be held in Harrisburg November 17, at 2:30 p. m.

Director Cooke, in his complaint to the commission, asked for a thorough investigation of the company's organization, service and rates.

Action was taken by the director when the electric company submitted a bid for the public lighting of the city in 1915 at a reduction from the cost of the 1914 contract approximately \$1,250,000.

Director Cooke then denounced the bid proposal as exorbitant. He declared the Philadelphia Electric Company to be a monopoly and characterized the company's management as "stolish and inefficient," and appealed to the State Commission.

A protest from the Philadelphia Electric Company against hearing the complaint was filed some time ago. It was contained in the protest that the cost of the investigation would in all probability fall on the electric company.

Several months ago President McCall, of the Philadelphia Electric Company, declared that his company welcomed a full and impartial investigation before the State Commission.

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BRITISH REACH KIAO-CHAU TO AID JAPANESE TROOPS

South Wales Regiment Helps Assault German Leasehold

TOKIO, Sept. 22. British troops to co-operate with the Japanese in the attack on Tsingtau have been landed at Lao Shan Bay.

The Germans have made several sorties against the Japanese and a number of severe skirmishes have resulted. There have been numerous casualties on both sides.

Reports that a Japanese destroyer has been sunk by a German cruiser off Kiao-Chau are current here, but the Admiralty has given out no information confirming them.

Transports conveying the British detachment which is to take part with the Japanese on the attack on Tsingtau left Tien-Tain on Saturday. This detachment consists of one regiment, the South Wales Borderers.

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The War Today

Renewed assaults along the whole front by the Germans opened the tenth day of the terrific struggle in France.

The Allies beat back the assaults and claimed further successes against the right wing of the invaders. The French made desperate attacks against Von Buelow's forces.

The contending armies are fighting in a quagmire, making movements of heavy artillery difficult, but big guns have been rushed from Paris to the left wing. A fierce battle is raging on the plateau of Craonne.

Russians have captured several small towns and five of the outer Jaroslavl redoubts, and their siege guns continue heavy bombardment here and at Przemysl. They have taken Reazov, which interrupts communication between the Austrians in the field and their western base of supplies and reinforcements.

Craconne, reported terrified by the westward advance of the Russian main army, is preparing for investment and many non-combatants have left the city, to which the Austrian reserves and a large body of the German Landwehr are being rushed.

Russians are believed to have at last penetrated Silesia. Berlin has not heard from Breslau by telephone or telegraph for a day, and fears the investiture of this important strategic point, 100 miles away, in the Russian plan of campaign against the German capital.

The French War Minister, Millerand, reports the virtual collapse of the German right, with the Allies' center presenting a solid wall of steel against attempts to pierce the line. The War Minister expects the "Battle of Two Rivers" to continue for several days, but is confident of a decisive victory for the Allies.

Berlin War Office officially denies the seven-mile retreat of General von Kluk on the German right and states that he is standing firm at all points. Official statements further report the capture of the heights of Craonne and the town of Bethany. The War Office praises the Allies for their valor in attacking fortified positions, but adds that these assaults are growing weaker. Germany is preparing for a bitter winter campaign.

London states that the German right is being forced back four miles each day. This retreat is expected to become more precipitate, as Von Kluk's army has been forced to abandon its strongest intrenchments. Military experts profess satisfaction with the progress of the titanic contest along the Aisne, which has developed into a contest of endurance. The Allies' successes are attributed to repeated bayonet charges.

Petrograd War Office announces that final Austrian resistance in Galicia on a large scale will center at Craconne. The main Russian army is pressing westward toward this great fortified city, which is the base of supplies for the Austrians. Minister of War Soukhomlinoff states that sufficient forces will be left to insure the capture of Przemysl and Jaroslavl in the east, and that the main army will make cautious progress west on account of the difficult territory to be traversed.

Vienna admits the Russian passage of the San, but states that the troops are cavalry skirmishers and that the main army will find progress from Jaroslavl difficult on account of the San marshes. The War Office believes the next great battle will be fought in the foothills of the Carpathians and not at Craconne.

Servia officially reports crushing an Austrian army of invasion in a four days' battle near the River Drina. The other Serbian army, in conjunction with the Montenegrins, according to a late report, has occupied Sarajevo.

Italy clamors for war. Thousands of men out of work continue demonstrations denouncing the national policy of neutrality. Austria has called out the third line of reserves to guard the frontiers of its provinces against an Italian invasion. War is expected.

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GERMAN ASSAULT REPULSED; ALLIES RUSH ON CRAONNE

French Push Forward Heavy Guns From Paris to Aid Advance on Heights Taken By Invaders at Left Centre of Long Battle Line.

PARIS, Sept. 22. German forces today began the tenth day of the great battle by again taking the offensive along the whole front, although it had been announced that the invaders had started to retreat.

It is believed here that if the Germans finally abandon their present base they are unlikely to attempt to hold a new line in the north of France. Their left and left centre continue efforts against the strong French fortresses in the eastern frontier region, plainly with the hope of demolishing them, so that if a straight westward offensive movement is undertaken later it will not be hampered by the reduction of fortifications.

Heavy guns from the Paris forts were rushed to the front today to reply to the bombardment of the monster 16-inch howitzers of the Germans, while at the same time the Allies continued their pressure against the right wing of the invading army.

While there had been a lull in the fighting late yesterday, owing to the physical exhaustion of the soldiers, the engagement, which is really composed of four separate battles, was resumed furiously at daybreak.

As a result of the operations of the French and British, who are vigorously pushing an enveloping movement to encircle the German right flank, the battle line is being extended west of the Oise River. General von Kluk is moving guns into position to protect his line of communication and to prevent a retreat, which would expose the rear of the troops stationed in the Craonne region.

The big guns from the Paris works will be used to bombard the German works upon the plateau of Craonne, where the invaders occupy a position of enormous strength. The German infantry stationed upon the Craonne heights is supported with heavy artillery of longer range than the French guns which have been opposing it.

The tenth day of this mighty struggle found the artillery duel of the two great armies a draw, while the main lines of both armies are believed to be intact.

The French claim to have shoved back the German right, but at the same time an official statement from the French War Office gives an account of fighting west of the Oise at a point from which it had been thought that the Germans had been expelled.

Reports have again become current that the Germans are short of ammunition, but the terrific nature of the German cannonade seems to give this rumor the lie.

Convinced that Germany now has her entire field strength available, the high military officials here declare that within another fortnight, or three weeks at the outside, she will be fighting a defensive contest outside of French territory.

The four points where the fighting centres are the valley of the Oise, Soissons, Rheims and Verdun. The German left centre is making a vigorous assault on the forts at Verdun, alternately bombarding them and then making efforts to storm them from two sides.

Much sickness has resulted from the cold, rainy weather, to which the French, German and British troops have been exposed. The French troops that were drawn from northern Africa, the Algerians and the Indian troops feel the inclement weather most keenly, coming direct from a hot, dry climate. Severe influenza, pneumonia and rheumatism have made their appearance in both camps, and big batches of sick soldiers are being taken to the hospitals daily.

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