

NORTH AMERICANS HEROES OF GREAT FIGHT ON SOMME

Men From New Orleans to Vancouver Win Laurels in Battle

"CANADIANS" FROM U. S.

By FREDERICK PALMER

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, via London, Sept. 19. Now we may say that the men from the ends of the earth fought on September 18 in what was the most dramatic and picturesque battle of the British army in all its two years in France.

In the same dressing station this week the correspondent has seen Canadians, New Zealanders, English, Scotch and Irish, Newfoundlanders and Americans.

The English guards were enjoined not to mention those armored motorcars, called "tanks" which are to the credit of a quiet officer of engineers.

When six months ago the correspondent met him in London and asked what job he was now he replied: "Oh, don't tell. It was 'tanks' that completed the wonderful business of this battle."

Today, when the correspondent was calling upon a Canadian brigadier general, a tank, called the "Cordon Rouge," looking like a prehistoric monster in a skin of modern armor with engines inside came across the field of shell craters, weaving its way with python-like adaptability to all irregularities under foot and up to the door of the general's dugout.

The skipper of the "Cordon Rouge" alighted and with a phlegmatic drawl announced that he reported for further orders. The general laughingly held him not to start the brute down the stairs into the dugout, but to move it to one side and wait, and the tank ambled with the bulky leisure of a hippopotamus over some shell craters to a place where it could be out of the way until needed.

"CANADIANS" FROM U. S. Then the correspondent went over the ground which the Canadians had taken, up to the edge of the village of Courcellette, which they stormed. He met Canadians from Montreal and Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, but when he asked some of them what part of Canada they hailed from they replied, "From the same country you do, the United States."

There were men with the accent of Missouri and New England, and there on the soil of France men hailed each other in the French tongue of Quebec.

"We got in the big show, all right," said one of the Americans, "and that is what we came for."

Against machine gun fire and shell fire these individuals, who found themselves rushing into the attack on the Somme ridge, went to it in a manner worthy of Civil War traditions. It was the Canadians' first offensive on any big scale.

On this rainy day one saw battalions of them marching out from the trenches they had won and other battalions marching in. Those fresh from the fight were plastered with mud, but triumphant, and a hundred stories they had to tell while rain dripped from their tarpaulins. And the wounded, also drenched, had their stories, too, of how the boys had made good.

"Confound cost and everything else," said these men, determined to make good on their first offensive and when the word was given they started for Courcellette, which they were to take.

Now this village had had less softening by preparatory shellfire, to clean out the strong points and nest of machine guns, than any yet captured. Through the streets to their new objective marked on their maps went these fighters from the New World, including men from as far south as New Orleans, as well as men from Nova Scotia and Vancouver, determined to get there and make good. And they got there. When no word came for some time, the staff, sitting back of the center nerve of intelligence trying to look perfectly cool under shellfire, wondered if they were in trouble. They finally got word that the charge had gone beyond the village to

the extreme objective and they were so busy digging themselves in that they had no time to send the news, but supposed it would be taken for granted that they had got there.

LEFT IT TO THE "TANKS" "We just left it to the bloomin' tanks," said one Londoner. "We had to take a chance on those machine guns shooting into our backs if the tanks could not do the job. But orders were orders, as we were taught when we left our happy homes to go soldiering in France, and we had to reach that point on the map. We reached it and the tanks wiped out the machine guns."

Then there were New Zealanders. They are known from the Australians by the color bands around their campaign hats. They come from a little country 13,000 miles away.

"A proud and 'aughty lot to look at," said a London cockney. "You might think they were all lords, but when you gets to know 'em, you find they're human and most generous with their high pay."

The New Zealanders had their orders on the map of the "go there and stay there" kind. Later the situation was such that they were warned to try to hold against a heavy counter-attack.

CRUSH COUNTER-ATTACK In the clouds of shells, smoke and whistling bullets, information was hard to get as in any earthquake, but soon came the word, "we stopped the counter-attack and then we took some more ground and are going to hold that."

This cheered the staff as much as a column of German prisoners going by, particularly as things at some points were not going so well.

When the wounded came hobbling down the shell-swept roads, how their eyes lighted when they were told of successes at other points!

Absorbed in the mighty struggle, one liked to give them the good news. And the guards were in by this time. There was a spectacular thrill about that. They were the regiments of the regular army, supposed to guard the King. When they came to the offensive they must show others the way, though the body of a peer's son is no more vulnerable to bullets than a cockney's.

It was the supreme moment of the guards' tradition. They took their first objective. But they did not wait. They took their second objective in the same rush.

NOTHING COULD STOP THEM Not even the colonel of one of the regiments standing on a hillock blowing a silver hunting horn could stop them.

The guards went out to meet the German attacks in the open with the bayonet, and the Germans have done the same. All past records of ferocity in fighting seem to have been surpassed.

Down there, opposite Peronne, rests the French right, while in today's mist and rain the guns have never ceased their pounding, and the troops are marching up to the front from the rear, with heads up, eyes flashing, in battle exaltation and disregard of death, thanks to the ground won by the slugging blows of this tremendous offensive.

ENTIRE BULGAR RIGHT WING IN HASTY FLIGHT IN SERBIA

Continued from Page One The French War Office announced today in its report on Balkan operations. It is also stated that in western Macedonia Serbian troops had repulsed attacks by German troops at Vetrnik.

RUSSIANS HALT GERMAN ASSAULTS IN CHAMPAGNE; FRENCH GAIN ON THE SOMME

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The Germans broke out with five violent attacks on the Champagne front last night and attempted a bold stroke against Dead Man's Hill, northwest of Verdun, where there has been little fighting for several weeks.

The War Office this afternoon announced that Russian contingents defending the Champagne front checked all the German attacks with screen fire. The onslaughts were delivered east and west of the Somme-Somme-Y road, the Germans losing heavily.

Bad weather hindered operations on the Somme front, but east of Bony the French made further progress, taking some prisoners.

The German attack on the Dead Man's Hill sector was directed against a trench captured by the French yesterday, but was repulsed.

The only advance on the Somme front reported by the War Office today, that east of Bony, drove deeper into the German lines the wedge that now divides the Germans around Peronne from the Bavarian divisions operating near Chaulnes. The object apparently was to extend the French gains in this region and improve the positions against the possibility of heavy German counter-attacks.

The recent fighting on the front south of the Somme left hundreds of German bodies lying in the open between the opposing lines. The Bavarians defended their positions with the greatest stubbornness, and at many places the French advanced only after wiping out whole companies of enemy soldiers.

The rainfall was general along the whole British front in Flanders and France. The British troops spent the night in consolidating their new positions northwest of Bouleaux Wood, where the capture of the "quadrilateral work" yesterday enabled General Haig's men to advance 1000 yards on a front of a mile. This gain was another important advance in the encircling of Cambes, the capture of which is now considered but a matter of a few days.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A steady downpour of rain has halted the British operations on the Somme front, and there has been no important fighting since yesterday.

General Haig reported this afternoon that British troops entered enemy trenches at Richebourg Laboue at three separate points, taking prisoners and inflicting casualties.

TURKS ANNOUNCE MINOR SUCCESSES IN CAUCASUS AND ALONG THE EGYPTIAN FRONT

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19.—Minor successes for Turkish troops on the Egyptian and Caucasus front were announced by the War Office today as follows:

On the Caucasus front a surprise attack by our right wing was successful. The left wing repulsed the enemy.

On the Egyptian front, enemy aviators bombed El Arish without damage. Enemy cavalry advancing east of the Suez canal was repulsed.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19.—Stubborn battles are going on along the River Narayukva, north of the railway town of Halicz, where the Russians are again on the offensive. It was officially announced today. The outcome of the fighting is still in doubt.

The statement follows: An enemy attack in the region of Dubrovo was repulsed. West of Brody we surprised an enemy advanced post, capturing twenty men. An officer and twelve men were taken prisoners.

Stubborn fighting is going on along the River Narayukva. All enemy attacks were repulsed.

In the Carpathians we carried the heights in the region of Sibirne and Pnevna mountain.

In the Caucasus we occupied a wood near a bridge over the Falpanchal, in the vicinity of Karidjan.

UNA GRANDE BATTAGLIA IMPEGNATA TRA FORZE BULGARE ED ITALIANE

Violenta Lotta sul Carso Paragonata dai Tedeschi a Quella di Verdun e della Somma

CONTRATTACCHI RESPINTI

ROMA, 19 Settembre. Telegrammi da Salonicco dicono che una violentissima battaglia è impegnata tra le forze italiane che fanno parte dell'esercito alleato della Macedonia e le truppe bulgare. La battaglia si svolge ad est delle montagne della Belastra, nella regione del Lago Dolran. La notizia è data anche ufficialmente dal ministero francese della Guerra come annuncia un telegramma da Parigi.

Le forze italiane che operano con le truppe francesi, inglesi, russe e serbe nella Macedonia sono agli ordini del generale Pettiti di Rorato, uno degli alti ufficiali che più si distinsero nel Trentino. Il generale Pettiti comanda già il 56mo reggimento di fanteria, di stanza a Torino, e con esso si distinse nella campagna della Libia. Allo scoppio della guerra con l'Austria egli era colonnello di Stato Maggiore e in seguito fu promosso generale per merito di guerra.

Le forze italiane della terza armata, che sono agli ordini del duca d'Aosta, sono impegnate in violenti combattimenti sul Carso, specialmente nel settore di Monfalcone dove lottano per avanzare lungo la ferrovia di San Grato. I loro sforzi sono finora coronati da successo. Più a nord, immediatamente a sud di Gorizia e del San Michele, gli italiani dopo aver conquistato il villaggio di San Grato, hanno avanzato per circa 300 metri.

Da Zurigo telegrafano che la Gazzetta di Colonia ha dal suo corrispondente alla fronte austriaca dell'Isonzo un telegramma nel quale è detto che l'attuale offensiva italiana sul Carso sorpassa ogni altra operazione di guerra sulla fronte italiana in grandiosità ed in accanimento e può essere soltanto paragonata alla battaglia di Verdun ed a quella della Somma.

GREEKS ASK NATIONAL POLICY

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The populations of Mytilene and Lemnos have addressed appeals to King Constantine beseeching him to adopt a national policy and save the nation and his throne, says a dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens.

ATHENS, Sept. 19.—Premier Kaloegeropoulos has announced that his Ministry has assumed full responsibility to the country for its policy, which, he says, will for the present at least, be one of extremely benevolent neutrality toward the Entente Powers.

COME NELLA GALIZIA

Altri dispacci a giornali tedeschi dicono che le truppe di Cadorna rovesciano una immensa quantità di proiettili di artiglieria sulle linee nemiche per preparare l'attacco.

delle fanterie. Poi le truppe avanzano. Essi si lanciano innanzi in masse profonde e rovesciano le difese tedesche nella loro impetuosa avanzata. I giornali tedeschi dicono che questa è la tattica di Brusiloff e perciò la lotta per Trieste si può paragonare alle battaglie della Gallia.

Gli austriaci hanno iniziato una serie di violenti contrattacchi nella speranza di arrestare l'avanzata italiana prima che essa sia giunta ai punti strategici più vitali della cortina difensiva Trieste. Come nella prima fase dell'avanzata, le colline ad est di Gorizia sono anche questa volta il maggiore ostacolo per gli italiani i quali compiono perciò più grandi progressi nella zona meridionale del Carso. Tutti gli attacchi austriaci sono stati respinti ed il loro violento fuoco di artiglieria è smorzato sempre dalle batterie italiane.

Gia prima di ora gli austriaci avevano usato pallottole esplodenti, che sono proibite dalla convenzione di Ginevra, ma ora l'uso di queste pallottole, che depongono ancora una volta, delle barbarie degli austriaci, è diventato generale e cosa di tutti i giorni.

Ministero della Guerra pubblica ieri sera il seguente rapporto del generale Codrario:

Nella giornata di ieri sul Carso il nemico lanciò persistenti attacchi contro le nostre nuove posizioni. Nonostante che essi fossero preceduti ed appoggiati da un fuoco d'artiglieria estremamente violento, questi attacchi furono tutti respinti. Il nemico sofferse perdite gravissime e lasciò nelle nostre mani 300 prigionieri.

Il nemico ha fatto dimostrazioni su parecchi punti della fronte, generalmente in forma di bombardamenti violenti, nella notte del 16 corrente, in modo speciale sul Monte S. Felice e nella valle del Posina, e ieri sul Vodiz, sul Monte Nero, tra San Daniele e Volzano, ad ovest di Tolmino, nel settore di Piava, sul Medio Isonzo e contro Gorizia. Dappertutto la nostra artiglieria ripose efficaciously.

Incuriosi aereo del nemico sull'altopiano di Asiago, su Caorle Venet, Chiomonte, Mestre e nella valle del Cordevole non fecero alcun danno. Due dei nostri velivoli lasciarono cadere bombe su Mattarello e nelle vicinanze di Trento e costrinsero un idroaeroplano nemico ad atterrare. Un'altra nostra squadriglia lasciò cadere bombe sulle stazioni di Ossogiano e di Scoppo, sul Carso.

Plan Dinner for Charles M. Schwab. HARRISBURG, Sept. 19.—The Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce has made arrangements for its annual dinner, at which Charles M. Schwab will be the guest of honor. Mr. Schwab will fix the date.

Charles P. Steinmetz makes a notable contribution to the solution of the economic and labor problems of the United States in his analytical exposition of the real industrial force of the present-day business world. Read "Competition and Cooperation" in this week's issue of

Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

GOODS FOR SOUTH AMERICA Steamship to Call Here October 6. Cargo Word has been received by the Chamber of Commerce that the steamship Carolyn, carrying the American flag, will be at the Washington avenue terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad about October 6 to receive a cargo for South America via the Philadelphia-South American Steamship Corporation.

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