

LONDON AIR RAID DEATH LIST GROWS

Total of Killed Now Exceeds
100—Search for Bodies
Continues

FOE USED ACID BOMBS

Terrible Wounds Inflicted by
Missiles Dropped From
Invading Planes

602 Killed in 23 German Air Raids Over England

GERMAN aircraft have made
twenty-three raids over England
since January, 1915, inflicting a
total loss of life of 602 persons. The
list of principal raids follows:

1915	Killed	Injured
January 19	4	..
May 31	6	..
June 3	24	..
June 15	16	..
August 9	14	..
August 12	6	..
August 17	10	..
September 7	13	..
September 8	20	..
October 13	56	144
1916		
January 31	61	101
March 15	12	33
March 31	43	66
April 1	46	100
May 2	36	..
August 9	6	17
August 24	8	36
September 2	2	13
September 23	38	125
September 24	36	27
1917		
May 24	76	174
June 5	2	29
June 13	97	449

LONDON, June 14.—At least four of 449 persons wounded in the German air raid over East London yesterday have since died, bringing the death list today to more than 100.

Search in the wreck of the demolished buildings is still going on and it is possible that more bodies will be found.

For pure ferocity of purpose and in the ghastly toll of innocent women, children and old men, Germany's latest aerial attack was the most murderous of all the aerial piracy which England has seen.

New destructive and pain-making missiles were dropped by the invaders. Most of those injured suffered terribly from acid fluids contained in many of the bombs. Tiny children and women writhed in hospital beds today from great burns caused by these murderous missiles.

The buildings damaged were of an utterly non-military character. Schoolhouses were included in those struck. Tiny bodies were still buried beneath the wreckage today, it was believed.

The public believes its aerial patrols and anti-aircraft guns drove off the Germans before they could do more killing over the capital. There was no disposition to criticize the defensive measures. England realizes that the only way to stop the Germans entirely would be to cordon the air with a vast fleet of patrol aeroplanes. But this is exactly what the Germans want.

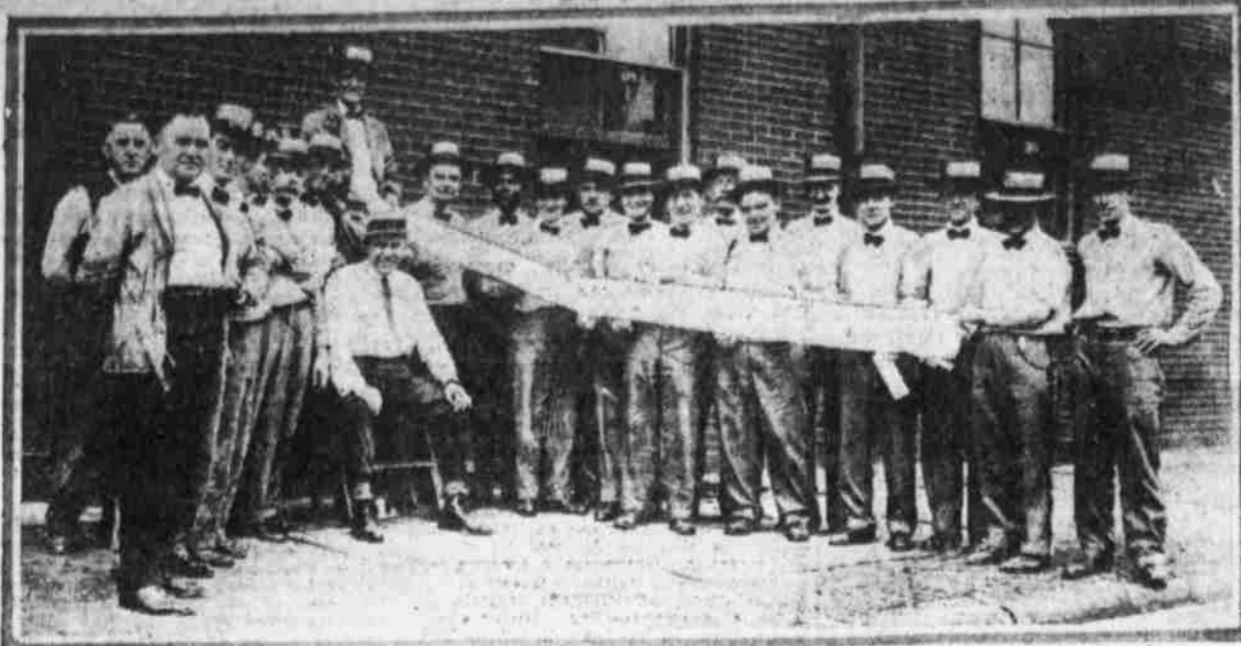
Withdrawal of machines from the front would probably take away England's complete aerial supremacy on the western front, blind Field Marshal Haig's eyes and perhaps seriously hamper the success of his great offensive.

PUBLIC SHOWS FORTITUDE
Because the public realizes this it was determined to bear such losses as yesterday with fortitude. In all the aftermath discussion, however, there was the prayer expressed that America would soon start a vast aerial fleet overseas. The sooner American airmen get into action on the western front the sooner can Germany's air piracy be stopped in the public view.

American army medical officers, who are still in London, got their first glimpse of warfare when they visited the east end and other districts. Among these officers was Dr. Hugh H. Young, formerly of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, who is now a major in the medical officers' reserve corps of the United States army. Doctor Young said it was evident the Germans were using a form of fire shell.

FIRE BOMBS USED
"The victims," said Doctor Young, "were injured not only by flying fragments of shrapnel, causing deep penetrating wounds and fractures, but also by severe burns. This indicated that the German airmen used bombs of an incendiary character. The bombs were about ten inches in diameter and were thrown from a great height as was shown by one which pene-

EVERY MAN IS A LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIBER



John P. Patton, superintendent, and every one of the forty carriers and clerks attached to the Kensington branch postoffice, 2200 East Norris street, has bought a Liberty Bond. In addition, the carriers have sold 250 bonds to persons on their routes. In the group above are Superintendent Patton and part of his force, showing the list of subscribers' names, a roll more than eleven feet in length.

trated a concrete wall for considerable depth without exploding. The psychological aspect of the affair was most interesting. The population showed no fear. As soon as the explosion and counter-bombardment were heard, the people crowded the streets, verandas, windows and roofs and showed only contempt for the methods of the Germans, who succeeded only in maiming and killing helpless women and children and some men, without doing anything of military advantage."

EATING HOUSE WRECKED
A correspondent, who visited one of the bombarded areas, found that the damage done was comparatively slight and that a majority of the casualties occurred among a group gathering for the noonday meal. The bomb fell upon the roof of an eating house, shattering it and causing the wreckage to take fire. Policemen, firemen and special constables who arrived on the scene in record time worked heroically in rescuing the maimed from the debris.

The legs of one man in this group were shattered below the knees, another's arm was blown off as he was raising a cup of coffee to his lips, while a third was seriously wounded in the chest by fragments of the bomb. The clothing of some of the wounded was torn in shreds and the faces of nearly all were purple-hued from the effects of the explosives.

For nearly an hour after the explosion at this place the ambulances were busy carrying away the wounded, while great crowds gathered, anxious to ascertain the identity of the victims.

One bomb which failed to explode dropped in a churchyard, digging a hole three feet deep. Another dropped upon a banking house. Four clerks in the place were injured and the explosion shattered the windows for 200 yards around.

As soon as the raiders appeared, coming from the southeast coast, warning was

given the schools, with the result that in many of the suburbs the children were dismissed in time to reach their homes before the raiders were in the vicinity of London.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM SWAMPED
For an hour after the raid the telephone system of London was swamped with calls from business men who were anxious to learn the fate of their families in the suburbs. Despite the loud reports of the explosions the telephone girls stuck to their posts. There were only a few instances of any of them deserting their work, and these only left for a brief period during the height of the excitement.

A case was being heard in a court when explosions were heard in the vicinity. "I understand there is an air raid going on and bombs are being dropped," said the Justice presiding, "but I think we are safer here than anywhere else."

After a few moments the Justice announced: "I understand the raid has come as far as this, but now has gone away, so we will proceed with the case unless it returns."

In some sections of the city where bombs had been dropped traffic was held up almost entirely, owing to the dense crowds and to the work being done by police and firemen in the damaged buildings. Every available policeman was called to the scene, even the night policemen being routed out to assist in handling the situation.

BERLIN REPORTS HITS ON "FORT OF LONDON"
BERLIN, June 14.—"Good effects" in hits were observed over the "fort of London" in the German aeroplane raid yesterday, an official statement today declared. "A fleet of large aeroplanes yesterday afternoon dropped bombs over the fort of London," the report asserted. "The effects

PENROSE FACTION KIND TO GOVERNOR

Leaders Who Threatened
Annihilation Offer Bigger
Expense Fund

ADVISE \$8000 INCREASE

By Staff Correspondent
HARRISBURG, June 14.—The Penrose leaders in the Legislature, in backing away from the numerous threats of factional annihilation made at the start of the session, have "gone the limit," so far as Governor Brumbaugh is concerned.

The printed general appropriation bill, as amended by the Penrose-controlled Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House, has made its appearance. In it Governor Brumbaugh has given a larger sum to draw on for incidental and contingent expenses than the General Assembly of 1915 granted him despite the Penrose "exposures" to the effect that the State had paid for the pressing of the gubernatorial pants and some expenses of the Governor's honeymoon trip.

A flat sum of \$20,000 for contingent expenses is granted in the new appropriation bill. Two years ago the amount was approximately \$34,000, but it included funds for the payment of some extra clerical hire that the executive mansion had to engage.

INCREASE OF \$8000
The extra clerical hire for the next two years is all taken care of in a separate item of \$33,750, which will pay the salaries of the regular clerks and stenographers, as well as the extra help. It is an increase of almost \$8000 over two years ago.

The Governor's contingent fund of \$30,000, according to the amended appropriation bill, is for "the payment of the traveling

and the incidental expenses of the Governor, the miscellaneous expenses incurred in the conduct and management of the executive mansion and the purchase and maintenance of an automobile for the two fiscal years beginning June 1, 1917.

The contingent fund granted the Governor two years ago, which was made the basis of factional campaign material by the Penrose leaders early in the session, was granted for identical the same specific purposes as the new contingent fund.

The Penrose faction also backed down in another of its much heralded "exposures." The Penrose leaders during the speakership fight gave out long interviews concerning the scandalous telephone charges that had been made against the Commonwealth by the anti-Penrose faction during the contest, and threatened to "clean up" this situation.

The printed appropriation bill reveals the startling fact that under the direction of

Representative James F. Woodward, of Allentown, a member of the famous Penrose "war board" that planned the much heralded "battle to the death" against the Brumbaugh-Vare faction at the start of the session, the sum of \$95,000 is appropriated for telephone calls for the next two years. Not only that, but the bill carries a rider appropriating \$10,000 for unpaid telephone calls made in the past. It is a matter of conjecture among political leaders whether these unpaid telephone calls are the ones the Penrose "war board" so strenuously objected to last January.

The House of Representatives late yesterday afternoon, by a vote of ninety-six to forty-two, defeated the Eby bill, giving to a Harrisburg publication almost unlimited advertising privileges. The Eby bill provided that a publication in Harrisburg that prints departmental news should be given all of the official State advertising at the same rates as the Harrisburg daily newspapers.

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