SENATE TO DEFER SUFFRAGE VOTE

Chairman Jones Announces Probable Postponement of Test

WAIT FOR LA FOLLETTE

Scene Set for Decision, but Absentees Make Delay Necessary

Washington, Sept. 26.

Plans for a vote by the Senate today on the Federal woman suffrage amendment virtually were abandoned in the midst of debate. Chairman Jones, of the Woman Suffrage Committee, Majority Leader Martin and other leaders of both factions joined in private statements that the resolution would go over until Saturday.

While the debate was under way, with crowded galleries awaiting the final test, Chairman Jones made the following statement to a representative of the Associated Press:

"It now appears likely that no vote will be taken today, and that the resolution will go over until next Saturday, when Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, is due to arrive."

Crowds filled the Senate corridors early in the day, some of the women carrying lunches, going to the Capitol by 8:30 o'clock. The crush became so great that the doors of the galleries reserved for the National American Woman's Suffrage Association and the Woman's Party were opened at 10:30, a half hour ahead of time.

Members of the National Association opposed to Woman Suffrage were seated across the Senate chamber from the suffrage forces.

Flowers of the colors of the several organizations were worn by the women, giving a vivid color setting to the galleries.

Conspicuous in the galleries were Mrs. Catt and Miss Alice Paul, respective heads of the conservative and radical wings of the suffrage organization; Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Richard Wainright, Mrs. Jessie Hardy McKaye, Miss Mary Ingham, Miss Doris Stevens, Mrs. John Rogers, Miss Maud Younger, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Mrs. Tossan Bennett, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Mrs. Paul du Pont and Miss Fannie Wolfson.

12 Sailors Die Here in Day of Influenza

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transport patients. Persons owning light easy-running motortrucks which will accomodate stretchers, should get in touch with Captain George Pickrell, medical director of the Naval Hospital, immediately.

To prevent spread of the disease among shipyard workers, all those having symptoms have been ordered to report to the hospitals at the various yards. A list of symptoms has been printed on cards which are posted in the shipyards.

The New England situation is still troublesome. The epidemic has now spread to twenty-six States, although in most localities it is not yet serious.

At some points at the approach of the disease within their boundaries the authorities have sent hurry calls for aid. The Red Cross, War and Navy Departments and the Government health service are co-operating in taking the most effective measures to stamp out the epidemic.

Severe measures have been taken in Massachusetts, where the disease appears to be most virulent. The American Red Cross is assisting with physicians and nurses, and public gatherings are to be prevented. New York and Chicago report influenza prevalent, but not alarming.

A call to the American Red Cross for physicians and nurses to replace those who have died or become exhausted was received from the Massachusetts emergency public health committee.

This committee was created by Acting Governor Coolidge, immediately after the executive council set aside $100,000 as a fund to fight the grip. Temporary closing of all theatres, moving picture houses, and other places of public gathering has been requested, and all parade plans for the immediate future have been canceled. More than 1000 deaths from pneumonia and influenza are reported in New England in ten days.

1000 Patients at Camp Meade

Baltimore advices report four deaths within twenty-four hours at Fort McHenry, out of 230 cases registered there. Camp Meade, where 1000 cases are recorded, will be placed under general quarantine Friday. There are 160 cases at the Annapolis Naval Academy hospital.

At the Walter Reed hospital at Washington, D. C., masks of thin gauze in four layers, are provided for convalescent soldiers, to prevent spread of influenza. One hundred masks have been supplied by the Red Cross, and not less than 45,000 will be manufactured. Mrs. Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, and Mrs. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, have promised to supply 1300.

The situation at Camp Dix is giving the Government serious concern. In addition to Maurice McGolgan, those who died yesterday were Corporal W. J. Uhlrig, Keyport; Private Thomas Watson, Scranton; Private D. R. Howard, Baltimore; Private H. A. Mohr, Millville, and Private M. A. Kuntz, Jersey City.

From Thirty-fourth Division—Privates Ezra Brown, E. R. Crane, Jesse Kincannon, George S. Martin, Alton Miller, Wesley Pierce, Brody West, Fritz Wolf, Corporal C. C. Okerstrom, Privates Peter Ehr, W. A. Crizzell, Ernest Meier, C. C. Olson, M. E. Rhodes, George Zeitsig, Thomas Watson, Charles Powers, Crescencio Chavez, C. C. Britt, D. B. Herbert, Roger Longbottom, Herbert Miller, Nute Molereno, Joseph E. Nissen, C. F. Williams, H. C. Conrad.

Take Extreme Measures

In a telegram to Major General Hugh L. Scott, commandant at Camp Dix, Adjutant General Gilyson today on behalf of Governor Edge, placed all the facilities of the State at the disposal of the camp authorities to crush the epidemic of Spanish influenza at the cantonment. The telegram says:

"Governor Edge is deeply grieved to learn of the epidemic condition at Camp Dix, which is resulting in the death of so many of our brave boys who had hoped to join their comrades on the battlefields across the sea and to be given an opportunity to fight and, if necessary, sacrifice their lives in the great struggle for the world's democracy and everlasting peace.

"The Governor knows that every human agency is being employed by you in your efforts to check this condition. Any facility which the State can afford you is at your disposal."

PHILADELPHIA HEROES

BERT O'CONNELL Prisoner — RUDOLPH SMITH Wounded — JOSEPH HAUSE Killed

THOMAS JORDAN, Wounded... — Corp. EDW. JORDAN, Wounded... — Sergt. WINFIELD A. JACKSON, Killed...

PHILADELPHIANS ARE SLAIN ON BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE

Continued from Page One

brought up in that section and was known by the nick-name of "Slip" Jackson to nearly everybody in the district.

He was an expert machinist in the employ of the Standard Roller Bearing Company and enlisted in the Sixth Regiment, N. G. P., in 1913. He was soon made a corporal and was promoted to a sergeantcy while serving on the Mexican border.

When the Sixth was sent to Camp Hancock for intensive training and reorganized into the 111th Infantry, he was assigned to Company H, along with the other West Philadelphia boys, and was appointed bayonet instructor of that unit.

Before the regiment sailed for France last spring Sergeant Jackson told his mother that the last thing he would do before going into action would be to write a letter to her. He kept his word, for a letter has been received from him, dated August 10, and in a letter from his brother, Corporal Calvin Jackson, of the same company, it was learned that Sergeant Jackson was killed on August 12.

Apparently Calvin Jackson believed that his parents had already been told of how Sergeant Jackson met his death, for he does not go into details, but merely says: "Just a line to tell you that we are back from the front line for a brief rest and to send you these pictures of Slip. Just as he promised mother, he wrote good-by to her before he left.

"Slip won't be back" was added in pencil at the top of the letter.

From a letter received by a friend of the family from another member of Company N it was learned that Sergeant Jackson had volunteered for some sort of special duty and was killed while on his way back to his own trenches. As far as could be gathered he was acting as a headquarters messenger, and had almost reached his own lines when he fell.

Men of an attacking squad who were nearer the boche trenches were dropping fast under a heavy machine-gun fire, and when a surgeon reached his side Sergeant Jackson said, according to this letter: "Don't bother with me. I am finished. Give me a smoke and go on and attend to those other fellows. You may be able to save some of them."

"If Sergeant Jackson had lived and if the world knew what he had done, his breast would be covered with medals," the letter said in conclusion.

A third brother, Caleb Jackson, Jr., is a private in Motortruck Company No. 486, and has only recently sailed for France.

Lieutenant Earl R. Davis, killed in action, was attached to Company F, 109th Infantry. Word of the young officer's death was received from his father, Warren R. Davis, who is serving as a private in the same company, by Mrs. Davis, who lives at 652 North Thirty-third street. No details were given and no official notification has yet come from the War Department.

Lieutenant Davis had been a member of the old First Regiment, N. G. P., for a number of years and served through the Mexican campaign.

Corporal Edward Jordan, wounded in action, is twenty-four years old and lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Jordan, at 4511 Merion avenue. He and his brother, **Private Thomas Jordan**, wounded at the same time as Corporal Jordan, were expert machinists and worked for the same firm. They enlisted in the same regiment, the old Sixth Infantry, N. G. P., about the same time and were placed in the same company. A letter from Corporal Jordan states that both are rapidly recovering in a base hospital.

"The Dutch are getting it hot and heavy," added Corporal Jordan. "They are disgusted for they know they haven't a look in and they all want to quit."

Corporal James G. Phillips, wounded, is the nineteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Phillips, 6039 Upland street. He enlisted in May of 1917 in the Pennsylvania National Guard and was eventually assigned to Company A, 109th Infantry. After being trained at Camp Hancock he was sent to France in May last. About a month ago his parents received word from him that he had been decorated with the Croix de Guerre for assisting to recover the body of a captain who had fallen in No Man's Land, which was constantly being swept by a heavy fire from the German trenches.

In a letter from the young soldier yesterday he said that he had been wounded in the left arm, left shoulder and left hand on August 17, but was convalescing rapidly.

Private Rudolph Smith, severely wounded, was a member of the famous "Gimbel Company" of the old First Regiment, N. G. P., now Company H, 109th Infantry. He, together with thirty other young men most of them from the Gimbel store enlisted prior to the Mexican border campaign and remained in the service after the regiment came back from Texas. Later he was sent to Camp Hancock and transferred to the 109th. The "Gimbel Company" distinguished itself during the first days of the Franco-American counter attack along the Marne by swimming a small stream which barred the path to their objective. Private Smith is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Smith, of 5721 Woodland avenue.

Private John H. Watson, wounded and gassed, is twenty years old and the son of Mrs. Margaret Watson, 752 North Thirty-sixth street. The young soldier enlisted in June, 1917, and went to France in May last with the 110th Infantry. He had been in the front-line trenches for more than a month before a gas shell burst near him and he was affected before he could get his gas mask on.

Private Andrew F. Owens, wounded was drafted only last April, but showed such proficiency in acquiring the rudiments of tactics and drill that he was soon transferred to the 109th Infantry and sent overseas in May. He is twenty-three years old and an orphan. Before joining the colors he was a spinner in a textile mill and lived with a sister, Mrs. Ethel Connor, 1568 North Front street.

Private John Arthur Illingsworth, wounded, was a member of the Canadian army. After having been rejected by the American army, Illingsworth, who was forty-two years old, was accepted by the British recruiting commission on his forty-third birthday, September 15 of this year. He was born in England, but has been naturalized, is married and lived at 2069 Swanson street.

Private Isaac Novak, wounded, is only seventeen years old and ran away from school to enlist in the regular army in April of 1917. Though a telegram from the War Department states that he was severely hurt on August 9, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Novack, 800 South Thirteenth street have received a letter from him dated August 12 in which he makes no mention of having been injured.

Corporal Jesse H. Walker, killed in action, was a veteran of the Spanish-American war and was thirty-seven years old when the Mexican imbroglio drew United States troops to the border. He promptly enlisted in the Sixth Regiment, N. G. P., served with that unit until it was sent home from Texas, remained in the service because he was confident this country would soon declare war against Germany, was sent to Camp Hancock for intensive training and made a corporal when the Sixth was reorganized as the 111th Infantry. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Walker, of 210 Victoria place, Chester.

Private Raymond Maloney, killed in action on August 25, enlisted in the Third Regiment, N. G. P., when troops were first sent to Texas. He was only 19 at the time, but saw active service along the Mexican border and was wounded by a sniper. He was sent home for treatment at the Methodist Hospital, recovered and rejoined his regiment just before it was sent to Camp Hancock to be reorganized into the 110th Infantry. He was assigned to Company D and went to France in May of this year.

Private James E. Kenney, wounded in action on August 14, was a member of the old First Regiment, N. G. P., later reorganized as the 109th Infantry and saw service during the Mexican border campaign. His sister, Mrs. James McIntyre, 1324 Fitzwater street, received a letter recently in which he said: "A piece of shell made a nice little hole in my back, but I am getting along fine and expect to be back with my company in about a week. He was formerly employed by the U. G. I.

Private Daniel D. Price, reported missing, lived with his widowed mother, Mrs. Mary Price, at 23 Walnut street, Marcus Hook. He was nineteen years old and enlisted in the old Sixth Regiment, N. G. P., when only seventeen. He saw service on the Mexican border under Captain Edmund W. Lynch, whose death was reported only a few days ago.

Private Joseph Polito, reported as having died of wounds in today's official casualty list, is alive and rapidly recovering in a base hospital, according to a letter received by his father, James Polito, 6112 Gray's avenue. The War Department telegram stated that Private Polito had died on August 13. The letter to his family was dated August 21 and said that he had been shot through the hip, but was able to walk again and expected to be back with his regiment in a short time.

Private Polito was working at Baldwins when he was drafted in September of last year and sent to Camp Meade. A few months later he was transferred to Camp Hancock and attached to Company M, 111th Infantry. He is twenty-two years old.

Private John C. Kegel, severely wounded, was a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad before enlisting last October. He was shot through the body during an attack on July 21, according to a telegram from the War Department received by his mother, Mrs. Anna Kegel, 39 West Wildey street.

Sergeant George F. Bingheimer, wounded, was only nineteen years old when he enlisted in the summer of 1916. He served through the Mexican border campaign and later was transferred to Battery D, 108th Field Artillery. He was struck on the left arm and side on August 22 by fragments from a shrapnel shell, but is now well on the road to recovery in a base hospital, he said in a letter to his mother, Mrs. Amelia Bingenheimer, 1524 Stiles street.

Corporal Edward Reynolds, wounded, had only been back on duty for a few days, after a severe case of gas poisoning, when he was struck by three machine gun bullets in rapid succession. He was taken to the same hospital from which he had only recently been discharged, and is expected to recover. Sergeant Reynolds was attached to Company B, 109 Infantry. He is a member of the White Lily Social Club, a downtown organization, composed of forty young men, thirty-four of whom are in the service of Uncle Sam. The sergeant lives at 528 South Water street.

Private Walter Felton, wounded, is also a member of the White Lily Social Club and likewise of Company B, 109th Infantry. He was injured at the same time as Corporal Reynolds and is in the same hospital. Felton's home is at 402 South Front street.

Private Philip Dubin, wounded, is the third member of the White Lily Social Club to be shot down in the fighting of August 16 and 17. He was taken to the same base hospital as were Corporal Reynolds and Private Felton, and their was a joyful reunion when the three old friends were able to be out and about again. Durban lived at Water and South streets before enlisting in the First Regiment, N. G. P. He was later assigned to Company D, 109th Infantry.

TAGEBLATT CASE HIT BY QUESTIONS

Officer on Stand Confused by Prosecutor's Sharp Inquiries

RECORDS IN EVIDENCE

Secretary Wrote Paper Benefited by Attitude That Pleased Germans

The defense for the five officials of the Philadelphia Tageblatt—damaged by admissions by the defendants under cross-examination—was brought to a close this afternoon.

One of the last-hour surprises spring in the United States District Court, where the officers are facing charges for violating the espionage act, came with explanation made by Herman Lemke, the business manager, for the "strong stand" of the German language newspaper.

This witness told the Court that the "strong stand" did not refer to the Teuton war policy, but to the attitude the Tageblatt took in labor problems.

The defendants on trial are: Louis Werner, executive editor; Dr. Martin Darkow, managing editor; Peter Schaefer, president; Paul Vogel, treasurer, and Herman Lemke, business manager.

Lemke's Explanation

Of the three business officials, Lemke aroused the most interest by his explanations for so-called memoranda he made in a big gray book.

Owen Roberts, special counsel for the Government, gave Lemke and his gray book much attention in the cross-examination. The attorney read what purported to be a report made by the business manager to the board of directors on June 25. It reads:

"The Tageblatt is also growing very gratifying. This is due to our firm stand. The Germans are not satisfied with the attitude of the other German newspapers.

"The Department of Justice has made us numerous visits, but as we are doing nothing against the law, no action was taken against us."

Lemke, said that he did not remember if he made such a report to the directors, but admitted that the writing in the book was a personal memorandum. Another notation in the book was:

"The war situation is still pressing, but we have become accustomed to it. Germans are very dissatisfied with the stand of the Gazette, and we have a good increase in subscriptions. The opportunity is good and we should canvass."

The gray book also recorded visits of agents of the Department of Justice, who were referred to the counsel for the Tageblatt, John Henry Nelson.

Pro-German Before War

"What was the policy of the paper before we entered the war? Was it German?" quizzed Mr. Roberts.

"Yes," responded Lemke, "but not pro-German, like you mean. It was pro-German for the people, but not for the German Government. We were always against the German Government."

After America's entry in the war the witness said the Tageblatt sustained the United States.

"What did you mean when you reported the 'strong stand' of the Tageblatt," asked Attorney Roberts.

"That was regarding labor movements, not the war," replied Lemke.

"Didn't the Department of Justice agents come to see you about your strong stand?" was the next question.

"No, sir!" asserted the witness.

Later, Lemke said that he had received two visits from agents of the Department of Justice.

Editorial comment —asserted shafts of pro-Germanism—inserted in so-called "news articles," were brought out today by cross-examination.

Dr. Martin F. Darkow, managing editor of the paper, was the first witness today.

The defendants on trial are Dr. Louis Werner, former executive editor; Dr. Martin Darkow, former managing editor, Peter Schaefer, president; Paul Vogal, treasurer, and Herman Lemke, business manager.

Darkow sought to excuse the publication's attitude on the war on the ground that it had plunged too deep into pro-German views suddenly to retract when this country entered the war.

A rapid change from pro-Germanism to Americanism, Doctor Darkow said, would have been financially disastrous to the paper, and whatever changes were made had to be made "gracefully."

Darkow Under Crossfire

H's statement that he ceased to insert editorial comments after America's entry in the war was somewhat shaken when Mr. Roberts finished his cross-examination of the witness, showing article after article with the same comments injected or with headlines that were considered distinctly pro-German.

"We had been writing the German view so long that often it crept unconsciously into work afterward," said Doctor Darkow.

The prosecutor called attention to articles as originally written and then to editorial comments which were inserted. Certain paragraphs follow:

"So they (the Allies) have begun to crawl out of an uncomfortable position. They (Americans) seem to be making money. This makes the lazy Allies sour. They want to borrow all that the United States has. This is all they are good for."

"We wish that Admiral Sims would show some of his fine destroyers by taking them out of safe harbors." The heading on the latter article was that "Germany Gives Reply to Admiral Sims."

Commenting on a news report, the Tageblatt said: "This story cannot be taken seriously. The weaker the military position of the Allies the more they brag."

Darkow could not remember whether he had anything to do with the insertion of many news items on the war. He told the Court it was the custom of all German papers to insert editorial views in the news.

Neither did this witness rashly express his personal views, but kept furnishing explanations only, taking little personal responsibility for specific news articles.

SHIPWRECK SURVIVORS HERE

Five of British Schooner Jost Crew Picked Up at Sea

Five survivors of the lost British schooner Jost, which was wrecked on the rocks off the Brazilian coast, have been landed at this port by an arriving vessel from South America. The Jost, at the time of the accident, was bound from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Pernambuco, with a cargo of dried fish. The vessel struck a cluster of rocks near Pernambuco and soon broke up and became a total wreck.

The men lost everything and both vessel and cargo broke up and drifted seaward in fragments. Part of the crew held on to the wreckage and were rescued and taken to Rio Janeiro, from where they were shipped to Philadelphia.

The men lost everything and both vessel and cargo broke up and drifted seaward in fragments. Part of the crew held on to the wreckage and were rescued and taken to Rio Janeiro, from where they were shipped to Philadelphia.

The rescued men landed here are Frederick Coady, master; Edward Gourley, mate, and Archie B. Weeks, John Butt and James Braie, seamen.

SEES WATER RATE UP 1100 PER CENT

Springfield Fire Protection Charges Assailed at Hearing

3 COUNTIES PROTEST

Service Commissioners Alcorn and Ryan Listen to Lower Merion Lawyer

The protest of a dozen or more towns, townships and boroughs of Delaware, Chester and Montgomery counties against the increased rates allowed to the Springfield Consolidated Water Company by the Public Service Commission on water pipes and hydrants used for fire protection in those sections, was taken up by Public Service Commissioners Ryan and Alcorn in the City Hall today.

The townships represented included Lower Merion, Cheltenham, Springfield, Upper Darby, Haverford, Abington and Radnor, while among the towns were Lansdowne, Swarthmore and Sharon Hill.

It was contended by Parker S. Williams, representing Lower Merion and several other townships, that the new rates recently allowed by the commission, and which total $355 per mile for each mile of four-inch pipe carrying to a fire hydrant and $7 additional for each fireplug, are more than eleven times the old rate, which was fixed by a contract still in existence.

Rates to the consumer in the sections represented were lowered by the commission last summer, and the increase on the fire protection system was granted on the plea of the company that it could not continue in business and make certain extensions of its pipe lines ordered by the commission unless the boost was allowed.

Lower Merion Township found itself in a peculiar position, Mr. Williams explained to the commissioners, in that the tax rate for the next fiscal year had already been fixed and the anticipated revenue would not suffice to pay the new fire protection rates. Also, he added, he did not believe the old contract with the company could be so easily abrogated.

William I. Schaffer, of Chester, representing the company, asserted that the ruling of the commission automatically abrogated previous contracts and that Lower Merion's old agreement with the company was worth no more than "a bit scrap of paper made famous by the Kaiser."

Mr. Schaffer added that everybody knew Lower Merion was not a poor community and that the tax rate there was based on only about a third of the actual valuation of the land in the township.

Mr. Williams asked for permission to have experts make a study of the books of the company to determine whether the rate was fair or not.

Commissioner Ryan said the rate on fire protection had been based on a plant value of $7,000,000 and that the company had bonds outstanding totaling $9,000,000, so he felt the valuation was certainly low enough to be fair to the consumers. He added that 80 per cent of the company's revenue came from private consumers and only 20 per cent from townships and boroughs. If any one wished to submit a brief arguing that the burden should be shifted more on the consumer for the benefit of the townships, he might do so, he added.

DARING THIEF GETS $5800 AT P. R. R. STATION

Loot Consists of Money and Tickets—Robber Chased, but Escapes

Money and tickets to the amount of $5800 were stolen early today from the interline cashier's office at Broad Street Station. The thief was seen leaving the office and several employes of the station gave chase, but he disappeared after he reached the street.

The money had been left at the cashier's office fifteen minutes before the robbery by Alexander Stewart, eighteen years old, who lives at 226 North Fifteenth street. Stewart is a night ticket clerk, and is stationed in one of the temporary booths near the stairway. He went out for a few minutes, and because he thought the money would not be safe in his booth took it to the office of the cashier. There was no one in that room, but he left the money.

When he came back he learned of the chase after the thief and made the discovery that the money was gone.

The exact amount of money missing was not revealed, but it was estimated as comparatively small. City Detectives Spillman and Green and Pennsylvania Railroad detectives are searching for the thief.

TUMULTY MAKES DENIAL

Did Not Sponsor Posters Displayed in Wisconsin Senate Fight

By the United Press

Washington, Sept. 26.—That certain posters displayed in Wisconsin during the Davies-Lenroot Senatorial fight were written and paid for by a non-commissioned officer, according to his own authority, was the answer of Secretary Tumulty today in answer to charges by Republican leaders.

He denied that Democratic leaders were connected with the posters, which said the election of Davies would "bring joy in Washington and gloom in Berlin." And that the defeat of Davies would bring "gloom in Washington and joy in Berlin."

He submitted correspondence between himself and William J. Cochran, publicity director of the Democratic national committee, to substantiate his declaration.

PHILA. AVIATOR WINS GLORY

Lieutenant Alexander McLanahan Brings Down Foe Planes

Another Philadelphia aviator has won glory over the battle lines in France, his name appearing among the list of fliers who are officially credited with bringing down a German airplane. He is Lieutenant Alexander McLanahan, twenty-two years old, and the son of Hawley McLanahan, prominent architect of this city and one of the owners of the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City. The McLanahan home is at Nineteenth and Walnut streets.

Several times Lieutenant McLanahan has brought down enemy machines, but they fell within the German lines and he was not officially credited with the victories. Lieutenant McLanahan left his junior class at Yale early last year to take up aviation, first training at Cornell University. He was then sent to Mount Clemens, Mich., and was commissioned a second lieutenant in September. Last June he won the rank of first lieutenant and was made a flight commander a month later.

FIVE BROTHERS FIGHTING BOCHES

EDWIN MORGAN — ERNEST MORGAN — ROBERT MORGAN — OAKWELL MORGAN

RICHARD MORGAN

FIVE BOYS IN FAMILY ARE FIGHTING KAISER

Sons of Mr. and Mrs. William Morgan Prove True Americans

Mr. and Mrs. William Morgan, 1914 North Franklin street, have five sons fighting the Germans—three in the Canadian army and two in the American army.

Oakwell and Robert, the oldest two boys enlisted with the Canadians in August, 1916, and have seen two years of active service in France. Both are in the cavalry.

Richard was the next to go to Canada. He served with the National Guard on the Mexican border, and when his enlistment expired after his return from the border, he enlisted in the Canadian artillery.

When the United States entered the war, Ernest enlisted in the American army, going as a cavalryman. At the same time William, the youngest son, tried to enlist, but was rejected because of physical defects. He was accepted or service recently, and now is in training at Camp Dix.

British Troops Invade Bulgaria

Continued from Page One

one with material has fallen into our hands.

An enemy battery which attempted to take up a position in order to come into action was attacked by our machine guns. The men were killed and the guns were captured. A complete German machine gun section also was made prisoner.

There Germans complained that the Bulgarians had abandoned them intentionally and said that the Germans had continually compelled the Bulgarians by threats of opening fire on them to return to the fighting line.

At Troyatsi the Bulgarians burned their depots and the fires spread to a hospital, with the result that more than 100 Bulgarian wounded perished. A horse hospital also was destroyed in the fire.

We have liberated more than fifty Greeks and the Italian soldiers who had been captured.

It is confirmed that the Bulgarians continue to commit atrocities on our soldiers when they fall into their hands. One of our patrols of four men was found near the village of Vepatchana horribly done to death.

Our aviators have used their machine guns very effectively against the retreating enemy troops.

The German Government, according to advices to the Havas Agency from Zurich, is very uneasy over the pacifist demonstrations in Bulgaria, and the German minister has conferred with King Ferdinand.

In some Bulgarian political circles it is believed that Crown Prince Boris will become regent in the present crisis.

The position of the First Bulgarian army on the Allied left in Macedonia is dangerous, according to reports reaching here, but it is not believed that the army is faced with immediate disaster. The Italians, who are advancing against the First Army from the south, must pass over much extremely rough country before they can get in contact with it.

It is believed that the First Army, which is commanded by General Geshof, will be forced to attempt a retreat westward into the mountains on the Serbo-Albanian frontier. The country is very rough and it would be impossible to handle artillery. The matter of food supplies also would be difficult.

The reports indicate that the Serbians who have cut the Germano-Bulgarian communications are joining in the Allied race for Uskub.

London, Sept. 26.—(By I. N. S.)—Another advance of fifteen miles was made by the Serbians yesterday in their big Balkan drive, it was learned from an authoritative source here this afternoon.

Thirty more guns have been captured from the Bulgarians, the most of them being "heavies." Five hundred additional prisoners have been taken also.

The Allies are advancing on both flanks, as well as in the center.

On the Allied left wing the Serbs, after overcoming strong resistance in the Babuna Mountains, captured Popadige in a storm attack, and are now approaching Izvor.

Machine guns were turned on the fleeing Bulgarian soldiers by Germans. German officers are now directing the work of preparing new defensive works, which are hastily being constructed in the rear of the Bulgar positions.

An entire series of new defensive lines are being made between Ortichepolje and Tegerpolje.

The Serbs are now within fifty miles of Uskub, the most important railway junction in southern Serbia.

THREE BULGARIAN REGIMENTS GIVE UP

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Sept. 26.—The Bulgarians are in full retreat at every point, according to the Salonica correspondent of the Lausanne Gazette. The peasants are joining the advancing Serbians in driving out the detested Bulgarians. Among the prisoners many Serbians have been found fighting under duress against their countrymen. One young captive soldier from Negotin came upon his brother among the attacking troops.

Three Bulgarian regiments hoisted the white flag, the officers being powerless to prevent this though they shot several of the ring leaders.

STATE SOLDIERS WIN MORE GLORY

Pennsylvanians in Signal Corps Praised by Stars and Stripes

LED ATTACK ON FISMES

Eight Men Carried Lines Up Hill Before United States Troops Advanced

A glowing tribute to the work of the signal corps men of "La Brigade Terrible," in which Philadelphia and other Pennsylvania boys fought so valiantly to capture Fismes, on the Vesle, is contained in the August 22d issue of "The Stars and Stripes," the official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Forces. The 109th Infantry, which included many men of the old First Regiment, N. G. P., figured prominently in this fighting.

"At the most critical point of all," says the Stars and Stripes, "in the attack on that bloody eminence which is called Hill 230—the advance was led not by tanks nor by the irresistible doughboys. Ahead of them all went the soldiers of the telephone."

So ticklish was the situation that the colonel wanted to be sure in advance that there would be instant and continuous communication with the battalion that was going into action. The signal corps men offered to try.

Eight Men Start Out

Seven men and a sergeant started out at 3:45 o'clock in the morning, stringing wires as they went. At 4:20 a call came to regimental headquarters. The sergeant in charge of the squad—Burr, of Milwaukee, Wis.—was speaking from a point up on the hill, within a hundred yards of the enemy, and Fritz was pouring shrapnel, gas and machine guns at them. Sergeant Burr was at the foot of the tree, his detail lying flat on the ground around him.

Nobody Safe

"Everybody safe?" was asked.

"Nobody safe," he replied, "but they're all right so far."

He was instructed to station a man at the telephone to call headquarters every five minutes, and to take the rest of the detail to a place of shelter.

Five minutes later headquarters telephone rang again. Sergeant Burr was speaking.

"Thought I told you to take cover," headquarters greeted him.

"I'll be damned," the sergeant replied, "if I'll ask any man to stay in this place. No other change, sir."

He stayed there until the doughboys came up, and then went on with them.

COMPANY ALMOST NEW

Sergeant Tells of Heavy Loss of F of 109th Infantry

Letters full of thrilling incidents are those of Sergeant George R. Cushing, Jr., to his father, George R. Cushing, Sr., who lives at 847 North Twenty-fourth street.

Sergeant Cushing is a member of Company F, 109th Infantry, the valiant regiment that figured in the thickest of the fighting all the way from Chateau-Thierry to Fismette, but in his last letter he said he was about to accept a transfer to the motor transport corps. He has been so severely shell shocked as to be unfit for infantry service for the present. He is only nineteen years old.

Young Cushing says his company has almost a new personnel, so heavy were the losses, mostly wounded. He tells of being buried with dirt and spattered with the blood of his companions as they fell during charges. His regiment was held in the first lines thirty days after the time for its relief, and the strain was terrible, but he adds that "we have got the Germans on the run."

VICTORY

Victory is a matter of "Human Machines." *Your* share in winning depends on your mental and physical fitness to do your utmost. Your country calls for no less.

Will power, alone, may carry your "Human Machine" over these tense times—but afterward?

Don't wreck so beautiful a mechanism! At least give your own "Human Machine" the care you never refuse your car. Rest—timely taken, under intelligent direction, to make sure that your Heart engine is *all right*, will bring you through *strong* to the Victory.

and, in this connection—

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Market St. at 18th

EXPRESS OFFICER KILLS P. R. R. COP

J. T. Laden, Ejected From West Phila. Station, Shoots J. J. Ellis

WOUNDED AS HE FLEES

American Company Agent in Hospital After Fighting Two City Policemen

John J. Ellis, a special policeman for the Pennsylvania Railroad, was shot and killed early today at West Philadelphia station by Joseph T. Laden, a special officer for the American Express Company, Thirty-second and Market streets.

Laden was himself seriously wounded in an exchange of shots with Policeman Ryan, of the Thirty-ninth street and Lancaster avenue station, when he tried to escape.

The killing came after Ellis had ejected Laden from the waiting room of the station three times because he apparently had been drinking. Ellis fell dead just inside the door of the waiting room. Several women saw the shooting and ran to him when he fell, but the bullet had gone through his heart.

Clubbed by Policeman

Laden ran after he had been shot by Policeman Ryan, but he was captured after a fight at Thirty-first street by Policeman McQuade, of the Thirty-second street and Woodland avenue station. McQuade was forced to use his club and the prisoner was sent to University Hospital with several cuts on the head besides the wound in his right hand.

Laden is twenty-two years old, and lives at 2212 Mifflin street.

John W. Ervin, 4815 Greenway avenue, a switchman for the Rapid Transit Company at Thirty-second and Market streets, witnessed the shooting. He said Laden had been drinking.

Ellis put Laden out three times and after warning him the last time to stay away, turned to re-enter the room.

Faces Assailant

Then Laden drew a revolver and was raising it to shoot Ellis in the back when a woman screamed. Ellis turned to receive the bullet in the left breast. He staggered back and fell near the door.

Policeman Ryan was in front of the station, but ran back when he heard the shot, drawing his revolver as he went. As the policeman came into sight, Laden leaped behind a truck and opened fire. He fired twice and then started to run. As he left the shelter of the truck Ryan's second shot hit him.

Ellis had been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the past three years. He was made a company detective about a year ago. He was formerly a freight handler in the employ of the railroad at Pier 10, Southwark. Ellis was thirty-four years old and leaves a wife and two small children. He lived at 1316 Stanley street. He was a member of St. Gabriel's Catholic Church.

Laden had been employed by the American Express Company only a short time.

DEATHS

BOWMAN.—Sept. 26, MARGUERITE, only child of Samuel J. and Florence A. Bowman. Relatives and friends invited to funeral services, Mon., 2 p. m., at her parents' residence, 29 S. N. Mervine st. Int. private, Mt. Vernon Cem. Friends may call Sunday eve.

JOHNS.—Sept. 26, FRANK JOHNS, aged 63. Relatives and friends invited to funeral service, at St. Luke's and Epiphany Church, 13th st. below Spruce, Sat., 11 a. m. Int. New Castle, Del. Friends may be viewed Sat., between 9 and 10:30 a. m., in the baptistry adjoining the church.

KEENE.—At his residence, 125 Walnut ave., Wayne, Pa., Sept. 24, LAWRENCE WILTBANK, husband of Blanche Conklo Keene, aged 52. Relatives and friends invited to service, Sat., 2 p. m., at the Oliver H. Bair Bldg., 1820 Chestnut st. Int. private.

McFALL.—Suddenly, at his residence, 1127 S. 23d st., Sept. 26, THOMAS R., husband of Anna A. McFall. Further notice of funeral will be given.

MAYBURRY.—At Lancaster, Pa., DAISY MARTIN, wife of William G. Mayburry, 5432 Wayne ave., Germantown. Funeral services 407 W. Chestnut st., Lancaster, Pa., Mon., Sept. 30.

WAGNER.—Sept. 25, WILLIAM, son of the late William and Catherine Wagner, aged 58. Relatives and friends, also McClellan Council, No. 87, Junior O. U. A. M., and Haddon Grange, invited to funeral service, Sat., 2 p. m., from his late residence, Berlin ave., Haddonfield, N. J. Int. private, Evergreen Cem., Camden. Autos will meet trolley at Haddon ave. and Main st., Haddonfield, from 12:30 till 1:30 o'clock.

WILSON.—Sept. 25, 1918, ELLA, daughter of the late David G. and Emma M. Wilson. Relatives and friends invited to funeral service, at her late res., 5110 N. Mervine st., Logan, Sat., 2 p. m. Int. private.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG LADY for contractor's office; knowledge of stenography and some clerical experience. Answer by letter, stating salary. Empire Engineering Co., 1111 South 31st st.

AUTOS WANTED

WANTED—Franklin Chummy Roadster; spot cash for 1918 model; must be mechanically perfect; only private owners need apply. Call Fkd. 1234, day; Cynwyd 41 W, night.

ROOMS FOR RENT

JACKSON, 1330—Large front room, furnished; conv. to League Island; electricity and heat.

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