6 CITY SOLDIERS KILLED, 23 HURT

Philadelphia Boy Is Reported Among Those Taken Prisoners

TWO FROM NEARBY DEAD

Latest Casualty Lists Contain Names of 42 Men From This District

The complete list of casualties announced today by the War Department is printed on Page 6.

Six Philadelphia heroes who were killed in action are named on today's casualty lists. Twenty-three soldiers from this city are among the wounded, one is suffering from gas poisoning and another is a prisoner.

All told, forty-two from this city and district are listed today, two from nearby points having been killed and nine wounded.

The official list released for the morning papers today contains 377 names, including fifty from Pennsylvania; the list released for the afternoon papers contains 388 names, including sixty-five from Pennsylvania, while the list released for the morning papers yesterday contains 208 names, including twenty-two from Pennsylvania, making a total for the last forty-eight hours of 973 casualties, of which number 137 are from Pennsylvania.

SKETCHES OF THE HEROES

SERGEANT SAMUEL C. SHAWN, killed in action on August 8, wrote to his widowed mother, Mrs. Kate Shawn, 5242 Sansom street, a few days before he met his death, that he did not believe the war would last much longer. "We have the Germans' goat," he added, "and they don't seem able to pull themselves together." Sergeant Shawn was a member of the Seventy-seventh Field Artillery and was engaged to a young woman living in Vermont. He is a nephew of George Edsall, who is in charge of the news bureau of a local morning paper.

Sergeant Shawn is one of four brothers in the service. Raymond D. Shawn is a sergeant with the signal corps in France; Major Franklin D. Shawn is in the quartermaster's corps, Washington, D. C., and George W. Shawn is a radio operator at sea.

"Of course, I feel the blow, but am only too proud to have been able to give my son to his country," said Mrs. Shawn. Not content with giving four sons to their country, she has been working at the Schuylkill Arsenal, making tents. Memorial services for Sergeant Shawn will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at St. Matthew's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifty-third and Chestnut streets.

PRIVATE HOWARD P. WHEELER, officially reported as severely wounded, does not appear to regard his condition as serious, if his letters home are any criterion. He told his family that he was in a base hospital, but said he was getting along nicely and there was no cause for alarm. Incidentally, he gave an amusing account of how the soldiers in the hospital scrambled for candy when that delicacy was brought in by the nurses. Together with his wound the young hero was also slightly gassed.

Wheeler, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Wheeler, 115 West Washington lane, Germantown, enlisted in April, 1916, and did guard duty at Darby, then at Eddystone, and afterward was stationed at the camp in West Philadelphia. Later he was trained at Camp Hancock and Camp Upton and went to France with Company L, 109th Infantry, in May. The soldier boy was born in Germantown twenty years ago this month, and was attending the Germantown High School at the time of his enlistment. He was wounded in the battle of the Marne on July 15.

PRIVATE ALBERT R. BARNES also appears in this morning's official casualty list as severely wounded. The emergency address given by the Government is 2115 Bolton street, but he is not known by the residents of that house, who stated that they had lived there three years. Barnes is a cook with Company E, Eleventh Infantry.

Private William Famille, officially reported missing, is actually in a French hospital recovering from a gas attack, according to his parents, who live at 1334 Mole street. They had a letter from him, they said, dated after he was supposed to have been missing, in which he explained that he had been separated from his outfit, overcome by gas and awoke to find himself in a hospital. Famille belongs to the 111th Infantry.

Private Frederick Familiare, officially reported as wounded severely, is said by the official list to live at 1123 Garrett street with his mother, Mrs. John Familiare. There is no such address as 1123 Garrett street in Philadelphia.

Private George C. Thomas, wounded by a shell on August 20, is a member of Company F, 110th Infantry, having enlisted in the old Third Regiment, N. G. P., in the spring of 1917. His mother lives at 3404 Wallace street.

Private Thomas Joseph Fahey, 1018 North Beach street, officially reported on Saturday as having been killed in action, is really in a Paris Hospital recovering from shell shock, according to a letter received by his mother, Mrs. Marie Fahey.

Fahey was drafted into the National Army last April and sent to Camp Meade for training. In May he sailed with Company E, 109th Infantry, for France. In August Mrs. Fahey received a telegram from the War Department stating that her son was missing in action between July 15 and July 19.

Several days after the receipt of the message from Washington, Mrs. Fahey received two letters in a feminine handwriting from France, stating that her son was in a Paris base hospital under mental observation as a result of shell shock. The letters stated that he was doing well.

Immediately after the receipt of the letters Mrs. Fahey wrote to the War Department and asked for additional information. Last Thursday she received a telegram from Washington stating that her son had been killed in action on July 18. Yesterday she communicated with Washington again, told of the letters and asked the authorities to secure definite information about the soldier.

Mrs. Fahey is a widow and lives with her six children at the Beach street address. Two more of her sons are expected to be called into service in a short time.

The family of **Lieutenant Henry H. Houston Woodward**, aviation corps, credited in an Associated Press dispatch on Saturday with having brought down a boche plane during the fighting Friday last, believes that the correspondent who sent the cablegram made a mistake. Lieutenant Woodward, who is the son of Dr. and Mrs. George M. Woodward, of Chestnut Hill, was officially reported missing last April. Later word came through the International Red Cross, in Switzerland, that he had been killed in an air battle back of the enemy lines and given a military funeral by the Germans. Nothing has been heard from him since, and his mother feels that there is a mistake in the report of his being back with his unit.

Private George H. Imhof, killed in action, comes of a fighting stock, ancestors having taken part in the Civil War and the Spanish War.

His mother does not believe that he is dead, and declares that the facts indicate the War Department has made a mistake. It seems that the official telegram from Washington states that he was killed on August 19, while a letter from him, dated August 15, says that he had not yet fully recovered from a severe attack of shell shock, complicated with gas poisoning. Then, too, a brother of Private George Imhof, Private William McKinley Imhof, who was at the border in Company C, of the old First, is in the 108th Infantry, Supply Company, in France. In a letter from him on the 28th of August he says:

"We are both feeling fine."

This causes Mrs. Mary Imhof, their mother, 2314 North Myrtlewood street, to feel encouraged that there may be a mistake in the Government's report.

Private Terry McManus, wounded on July 16, kept the news from his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. McManus, 6106 Callowhill street, until he had recovered and was back with his company. As it happened, official notification of his injury was not received at the McManus home until after Terry had been discharged from the hospital.

Private McManus enlisted in the spring of last year, was trained at Gettysburg and Camp Greene, and finally assigned to Company A, Seventh machine gun Battalion. Two brothers are also in the service, Arthur J. McManus being in the Twenty-fifth Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Slocum, New York, and Peter McManus being with the 107th Machine Gun Battalion, now in France.

Two sisters, Miss Katharine and Miss Mary McManus, have completed nursing courses at the Philadelphia General Hospital, and are awaiting a call to service in France.

Private Edward F. Farlow, wounded, is the only son of Mrs. Annie Farlow, a widow, living at 2145 East Susquehanna avenue. He enlisted in June, 1917, and is a member of Company H, Eighteenth Infantry, regular army. A letter received from the young soldier, dated September 2, says that a "Kaiserling potted me in the hood," but added that he had been operated on successfully, and was rapidly recovering.

Private Joseph Di Gregorio, wounded, enlisted in the regular army in June of last year, but was later transferred to the 109th Infantry, formerly the First Regiment, N. G. P. After the usual course of training at Camp Hancock, he was sent to France with his unit in May of this year. Di Gregorio is twenty-three years old and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carmen Di Gregorio, 1612 Annin street. A younger brother, Dominic, is in the navy and is now on a transport, making his seventh trip to France.

Private David H. Sinclair, severely wounded on July 19, is twenty-two years old and the only son of David Sinclair, 1246 South Twenty-ninth street. He enlisted in the regular army in August of last year, was trained at Camp Greene, N. C., and sent overseas with the Fifty-ninth Regiment in May of this year. He was formerly employed at the Schuylkill Arsenal.

50,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN PALESTINE

British Army Sweeps North and Links Forces With Hussein's Arabs

London, Sept. 30.

Prisoners to the number of 50,000 and 325 guns had been counted by the British in Palestine Friday night.

Notwithstanding Turkish resistance in the region of Tiberias, the British forced further passages of the Jordan. To the south the British cavalry drove the enemy northward through Mezerib and joined hands with the forces of the King of the Hedjaz.

The text of the communication follows:

"Throughout Friday the enemy offered resistance in the Tiberias area, holding the crossings of the upper Jordan and positions astride the road to Mezerib and Deraa. In the evening the Australians forced a passage of the Jordan and Saturday morning drove the enemy from their positions and crossed to the left bank.

"Southeast of Lake Tiberias, our cavalry overcame Turkish resistance at Irbid and Erreigte and drove the enemy northward to Mezerib, joining hands with King Hussein's Arab army about Deraa.

"King Hussein, who had captured the railroad stations of Ezra and Ghazie, north of Deraa on the Hedjaz line, Thursday entered Deraa and Sheikh-Saad Friday, taking 1500 prisoners. Northward the movement of our cavalry, covered on their right by the Arabs, is being continued from the Deraa area and is approaching Mezerib.

"In the southern area in the Amman district, our column, up to Friday evening, had captured 5700 prisoners and twenty-eight guns east of the Jordan. On Saturday they were in touch about the El-Kastal station, fourteen miles south of Amman, with the leading troops of the Turkish force retreating northward from Maan.

"Up to Friday night the capture of 50,000 prisoners and 325 guns had been reported."

FIRST AND THIRD FRENCH IDOLS

City Soldier Units First Home After War, Boy Writes

The old First and Third Regiments from Philadelphia are the idols of the French people, and when the war is over, they, with other Pennsylvania National Guard units which have been doing the most heroic fighting since early in July, will be the first to sent home. It will be General Pershing's reward to them for their bravery.

This promise was made by General Pershing when he reviewed the Twenty-eighth Division, according to a letter from Joseph Di Gregorio, 1612 Annin street, who has been reported in official casualty lists as wounded.

"It is the troops doing the fighting now that will be home first," writes Di Gregorio. "We got it direct from General Pershing. He made the announcement when he was reviewing our division and I guess he was moved by the heavy losses we had suffered for several weeks, when we tried to do the work of a whole army.

"The Americans, and particularly the First and Third Regiments of Philadelphia, are the idols of the French. They can't do too much for us.

"I was trying to get a general idea on when the war would end the other day, as I asked everybody I met. The French say next year. They figure that the Germans will hold together somehow until the spring. They have several lines of defense to which they can retreat if the pressure gets too great within the next few months, and it is unlikely that Foch will attempt a big blow during the winter on the western front, anyway."

Kaiser, Discouraged, Still Insists on Force

"A glance at the magnificent successes of our heroic sons and their able leaders ought to protect the German people, even in the changeable fortunes of war, against unworthy discouragement and unjustified doubt."

FOE LACKS FOOD, SOLDIER WRITES

Tells Philadelphian Fleeing Germans Had Little but Bread

WOMEN GUNNERS TAKEN

Six Captured by French; One Killed on Refusal to Surrender

The Germans have plenty of loot, but little food, according to Corporal John P. O'Donnell, of the 104th Infantry, who served six consecutive months at the front.

In a letter to a friend in this city the corporal gives an intimate view of some phases of the war. The letter follows:

"Our preliminary training was had in a woods near Belleau, where we were under shell fire all the time. We went out one night to dig a reserve trench and, though the Hun shells fell within fifty yards of us at times, we knew they were only feeling for us. It was pitch dark, of course, and we labored for eight hours with picks and shovels, and then returned to our dugouts to get our one meal of the day. For, of course, owing to the observation the Germans had, our ration wagons could not move until after 9 at night, so we had to be content with a half-pint of coffee, two slices of bread, two small slices of meat and three small potatoes. This, with a quart of water for bathing and shaving, was our entire outlay for the day. And during the day every now and then they deluged the woods with shrapnel and occasionally with gas.

Germans Hammer Trenches.

"The night after we dug the support trench the boche aviators took a peep at it, and that night they hammered the life out of those trenches. However, we were not to be caught napping. We were 600 yards away listening to the bombardment and hoping they would not shift the range. Well, the next morning friend Heinie came over to see the damage, and when he lamped the new trenches his rage was furious. We dug a new line through solid rock. Seven planes came over, hoping to catch us in the act, and they dropped gigantic flares that lit up the early like a three-ring circus. We were safe inside the woods laughing at them.

"We were pretty sick of hiding in the woods, and when we got word we were going over the top we were more than glad. We marched out late one night, and were shelled for the entire distance. We reached our objective after an hour of hiking, carrying our combat packs, which consisted of reserve rations, a small pick, a large shovel and a shelter half and raincoat.

"In addition, we had our masks, 168 extra rounds of ammunition, a rifle, bayonet and trench knife. We had to climb a hill with a slope of about forty degrees, and the firing on the reverse slope was nothing compared to the top. Directly opposite was the Hun position on a heavily wooded hill and our salient was swept with the most raking artillery fire we had seen in a long time. The whiz-bangs were coming over knee-high, a new Hun trick, and it was like walking to your own funeral. But no one hesitated.

"Walking ten yards, clambering over fallen trees, while an inferno of shells shrieked all around and men fell wounded on all sides, I expected to get mine every minute and I was praying that the Lord would keep me from showing a yellow streak. And when an Irishman prays like that you can bet that something is happening ahead of him.

"Our artillery concentration was perfect, and we knew the Hun was getting two shots to every one that he sent, but that did not encourage us at all at that moment. Somehow we managed to make the base of the hill, formed in a wheat field, and went over the top. A creeping barrage preceded us, and we covered the 600 yards without losing a man, capturing the town at the point of the bayonet, and dug ourselves in while the barrage continued for ten minutes. McNichol Brothers certainly would feel proud of the trench we dug in fifteen minutes.

After Sixteen Hours

"We lay there for sixteen hours while the machine guns raked the top of our parapet and the high explosives and trench mortars tried to dislodge us. That was my idea of a good time. The next morning at dayoreak we took the hill and put the boche on the run.

"There were so many things that happened in the next five days that I can hardly remember half of them. Most vividly I remember standing three days and nights in a canal without sleep or eats and combating patrols, gas attacks and shells alternately. If the poor underpaid men in the factories, who are striking because their $40 or $60 a week is insufficient, could only have been there with us then, perhaps their views on the subject of war would have undergone a radical change.

"I had the good fortune to be close behind the French when they made a surprise attack on the Hun after breakfast one morning. Heinie fled in a terrible hurry, leaving everything behind him. I looked through his dugouts, and was surprised to find very little food there, although the rucksacks we tore open had all sorts of plunder from the towns in the neighborhood of Chateau Thierry, mostly stuff intended for the folks at home. One enterprising Hun was even sending home hairpins and rugs.

Plenty of Wine.

"Of course, they had plenty of tobacco and wine, but their reserve rations were canned goods pillaged from Russians, and the only other edible stuff we found were beans and the terrible boche bread. The French cavalry pursued the Huns when the infantry tired, but they returned and said the Huns ran so fast that their horses were lame.

"Our regiment has performed brilliantly every time it has been called on, and our division certainly has done fine work as a whole. In fact, our general has a chest as big as an elephant, but for us, the more fighting we do the more they give us. The country is flooded with troops, and I do not see how friend Heinie is going to stall through until Christmas, for he gets no rest night and day, and when the real drive starts, in which, I venture to say, we will have a leading part, it is good-by, Heinie.

"One of the features of the French drive was the capture of six women machine-gunners in regulation German uniform. One woman refused to come out of her dugout and defended herself until she was killed. The French also recaptured several church bells which the Huns were hauling off to melt into shrapnel. They seem to be hard up for shrapnel, as some of the prisoners taken without helmets state that their helmets have been used for shrapnel."

Suffocates When Bed Catches Fire

Edward Unite, twenty-five years old, who boarded at 3418 Salmon street, was suffocated yesterday when a cigarette set fire to the bed where he was sleeping. Unite was found dead on the floor of his room.

Der Tag!

GERMANY'S HOUR HAS STRUCK; DEMOCRACY URGED IN BERLIN

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.

"Germany's most serious hour seems to have struck," declares the Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, in discussing the Bulgarian question.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"It is useless to gloss over this news, and we are not quite sure whether it would not be useful to attach considerable importance to the semiofficial attempts to veil the threatening secession of Bulgaria or raise any hopes."

Declaring that the hour had now arrived to speak plainly, Vorwaerts says:

"The question no longer is one of conquest, but of attaining peace in an orderly way and without unbearable burdens.

"The Government must do everything possible to enable it to come to the conference table together with its allies as speedily as possible. It must be the Government of German democracy which goes to the conference.

"The greatest war humanity has experienced ends as a war of purely German defense, and as such it must now quickly, and as well as possible, be brought to an end."

FOUR ON TRIAL TODAY ON DRAFT CHARGES

First Three Cases Following Grand Jury Indictments to Be Heard

Three draft law violation cases, involving four defendants, are scheduled for trial today in the United States District Courts.

They are the first prosecutions of the twenty-eight persons indicted recently by a special grand jury that probed draft conditions in this city.

The defendants in the cases called for today are Samuel Feinstein and his son, Myer Feinstein, Bennett Morgenstein and Abraham Schwartz, all accused of making false affidavits in dependency claims.

Eight other indicted persons will face similar charges during the week. The defendants in all cases were indicted in conjunction with the investigation made of Local Board No. 4, having jurisdiction over the fifth ward.

On Wednesday Abraham Schwartz and his son, Max Schwartz, and Lewis Petroskey will stand trial. Two other defendants will be called Thursday. They are Raffaele D'Abruzzo and Joseph Diamond, while on Friday the Government will prosecute Nathan Rosoff, Morris Feitelson and Abraham Levy.

The trials of members of Appeal Board No. 2 and Local Boards Nos. 4 and 5 will not take place until next month.

All the cases will be prosecuted by assistant United States Attorney Walnut, who directed the recent probe of the jury.

U. S. FLIERS FELL 104 AIRCRAFT AND SUFFER NO LOSS

Bring Down 32 Germans in 52 Aerial Battles in One Day

By the United Press

London, Sept. 30.

American forces engaged in fifty-two aerial battles Sunday, bringing down thirty-two Germans without a single loss, according to dispatches to the Daily News today.

By the Associated Press

American Headquarters in France, Sept. 30.—The outstanding achievement of the American army in the latest offensive undoubtedly was that of its aviators, who have done all that was expected of them and much more.

Their commander, Colonel Mitchell, proudly claims there is nothing to beat them in the world and it will be long before their record up to and including Saturday is surpassed, with sixty machines downed and twelve balloons burned without a single casualty.

The above dispatches indicate that the Americans have downed ninety-two airplanes and burned twelve balloons, a total of 104 aircraft, without suffering a single casualty. General Pershing's report on Saturday's operations stated that the Americans had "brought down twelve balloons and more than sixty enemy planes, while less than a third of that number of our planes are missing."

Grip Deaths Fewer; Doctors Take Hope

Continued from Page One

growing hourly. State Health Commissioner Kelley has wired Surgeon General Blue, of the Public Health Service, that the situation "continues serious."

Scores of physicians and nurses have been recruited for the battle against the disease, but Commissioner Kelley's message said there was still "a crying need for nurses and doctors, especially nurses." A health service train with five doctors and ten nurses arrived last night. Other hospital units are expected. There is also a shortage of medical, nursing, orderly, laundry and kitchen staffs for the hospitals, the message reported, resulting from the high sick rate among hospital employes.

New York, Sept. 30.—In announcing last night that nearly 400 new cases of Spanish influenza had been reported here Sunday, the Health Department appealed for volunteers to relieve the shortage of nurses and orderlies in the hospitals of this city. Physicians and nurses were sent to railroad stations here to treat travelers showing symptoms of the malady.

Fifty-five of Sunday's cases were those of sailors arriving from foreign ports. Two sailors died of the disease.

Camp Mills, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Sixty-five soldiers in this camp have been stricken with influenza within the last twenty-four hours, bringing the total number of cases reported in the last two weeks to 425.

AMPLE CARS FOR COAL

Railroad Administration Makes Rules to Relieve Shortage

Washington, Sept. 30.—A uniform system of rating coal mines for car supply has been determined upon by the railroad administration after a series of conferences with transportation experts of the fuel administration and members of the National Coal Association.

The new ratings are effective on all railroads loading coal as soon as possible, but in any event in season to permit car distribution to be made in accordance with the rules beginning October 10.

CAPSIZING CANOE COSTS THREE LIVES

Two Escape From Schuylkill. Train Hits Auto, Killing Two Persons

Five persons met death and five others were injured in two accidents yesterday—one in this city and one in New Jersey.

Two survivors are recovering today from the effects of a canoe accident yesterday on the Schuylkill River, which cost the lives of three members of the party. They are:

Mrs. Mary Hutchinson, 1540 Lambert street.

Herman Hitchener, 1545 North Twentieth street.

Frank Hession, 1838 North Twenty-third street.

The survivors are Miss Madeline Lamar, 1702 West Seybert street, and Harry Luig, 2415 Jefferson street.

Hitchener was drowned trying to rescue two women of the party. He held Miss Lamar until she was picked up in a boat, and then went to rescue Mrs. Hutchinson. Both went down before a boat could reach them. He was the only one in the party who could swim.

The two who were saved were unable to explain why the canoe capsized. It upset in front of the boathouse belonging to Young Hitchener.

In an unprotected crossing of the Reading Railway at Blenheim, N. J., yesterday morning, an automobile was struck by a train and two persons were killed and three injured. The dead are:

George Ward, fifty-five years old, 918 Stokes avenue, Collingswood.

Arthur Devall, fourteen years old, 80 Green street, Woodbury.

The injured are Oscar Eastlack, forty-nine years old, 320 North Second street, Camden, lacerations of the face; Mary Devall, twenty-five years old, 80 Green street, Woodbury, fracture of the leg and burns of the body, and Margaret Purro, twenty-five years old, 3623 Franklin street, who suffered body bruises and shock. They were taken to the Knighn avenue terminal and removed to the hospital in a police automobile. The automobile was struck by a southbound train.

KAISER BILL "LYNCHED"

"Little Italy" Hangs Him—Liberty Hammers Drown His Dirge

"Kaiser Bill" was not only hanged by the Italians of Eighth and Montrose streets yesterday, but a coffin was placed nearby, not for the purpose of receiving his body, but to hold donations for the Red Cross. Every depositor, however, had the satisfaction of driving a nail into the coffin, and when the demonstration was completed the coffin resembled a metal casket.

The occasion was the gathering of Italians to stimulate interest in the fourth Liberty Loan. The principal promoter of the affair was Quirico de Leca. He was assisted by Michael Circelli and Frank Ferrara, all members of the Philadelphia Liberty Loan committee. There was no speaking and at times the music, furnished by a volunteer band, was drowned by the sound of hammers driving nails into the Kaiser's coffin. More than 1000 persons were present, and when the effigy was hauled into the air the shouts and hisses from the throng were deafening.

U. S. BOY SOLDIER CAPTURED

Columbus Lad, Not Yet 15, in Hands of Enemy

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Holmes Weider, of Columbus, mentioned in a War Department announcement as being a prisoner at Camp Giessen, Germany, is one of the youngest soldiers with the American expeditionary forces, having enlisted in December, 1917 when he was only fourteen years of age.

His mother, Mrs. Charles Weider, who previously had made several efforts to have Weider discharged from the army because of his youth, has written General Pershing, requesting him to use his influence in having Weider returned to her company in exchange of prisoners. Mrs. Weider wrote that if her son must remain in the army she would much rather have him back in the ranks "where he could do the most good," than a prisoner.

UNIFORMS TO FIT MEN

New Schedule of Sizes Will Meet All Measurements

Washington, Sept. 30.—The quartermaster corps has made an announcement that is expected to find hearty indorsement in every soldier, prospective soldier and their relatives and friends. A definite effort is to be made to eliminate the "sloppy" fit of the uniforms of privates, which has been the rule in many instances, due to the broad differences in the sizes of men called for service.

"In the future the suit will fit the man instead of requiring the man to fit the suit," the quartermaster corps stated in announcing that a new tariff of sizes of uniforms has been worked out by the clothing and equipage division. The new tariff provides for "regulars, longs, shorts and stouts," in the standard sizes to provide a neat fitting uniform for every enlisted man.

The quartermaster corps has undertaken the task of providing uniforms for officers in accordance with the recent action of Congress in providing that officers may obtain uniforms at cost, instead of paying excessive prices to private tailors and clothing houses.

Bids on officers' uniforms have been asked for and will be opened on October 1. On October 25 bids will be opened for wool service coats, trousers and overcoats.

Invalid Negress Burned to Death

Trapped in a room on the third floor of 4214 Market street, Mrs. Emma Gundy, a sixty-five-year-old negress, was burned to death today when a fire wrecked the upper floors of the building. Mrs. Gundy was alone in the house at the time. It is believed that an oil stove in the room either exploded or was overturned by the woman, who is an invalid.

WILSON TO URGE SUFFRAGE ACTION

Will Address Senate Asking Adoption of Act as War Measure

DOUBT AS TO RESULT

Motion to Reconsider Planned in Event of Resolution Being Defeated

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 30.—President Wilson will address the Senate at 1 o'clock this afternoon on the pending Federal amendment for woman suffrage. The President will ask the Senate to adopt the resolution as a war measure.

Suffrage was up in the Senate again today, with leaders of both Houses uncertain as to whether the House resolution would be brought to a vote. In some quarters the belief prevailed that it would be withdrawn and called up later when prospects for its passage might seem brighter.

Before news of the President's coming was received, Senator Jones, of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee, said the next move in the fight would depend upon developments in debate and the result of private polls. There was a suggestion that the resolution would be voted upon and, if defeated, a motion made to reconsider, so that it could be voted on again before the sixty-sixth Congress meets in December, 1919.

Bulgarians Discuss Armistice Terms

Continued from Page One

breathing spell, but really wants peace. All the evidence indicates that she needs it grievously and must have it.

The German pretense that Premier Malinoff was acting on his own responsibility finds no confirmation. King Ferdinand's crown apparently is at stake and he is trying to save his dynasty.

While Bulgaria has been disintegrating for months as a factor in the war, her military defeat has brought matters swiftly to a crisis. Her three armies are separated and not only are beaten, but two of them are scattered in flight, with their German allies sharing the same fate. Saturday's official report from the front speaks of the number of prisoners taken and says most of them were Germans.

May Occupy Capital

Occupation of Sofia by Allied troops is a possibility of the near future.

The terms of the Allies are plain but stringent. Bulgaria will not be allowed to withdraw from the war and assume the position of a "near" neutral. She must surrender and give up what territory she has gained by arms as well as some privileges of transit and the same usefulness she yielded to Germany while professing neutrality. There is even a suggestion that she may be required to use her army on the side of the Entente.

Germany's policy in this crisis is learned from the newspapers of that country. She is trying to rush reenforcements to Bulgaria. One report says heavy contingents are going and on their way will show themselves in Sofia to reassure the people of the Balkan capital. Germany will not let Bulgaria make peace if she can prevent it by force or persuasion.

Race to Reach Sofia Now

There may be a race between the German army and the Allies to reach Sofia. Germany is supposed to have six divisions in Rumania which she may be able to send to Bulgaria. She hardly can withdraw troops from the western front during the great struggle she is going through there. Probably Austria also will be called upon for help.

The latest developments seem to confirm reports that King Ferdinand's long absence from his kingdom during the summer was because he was afraid to remain there. German newspapers are now speaking freely about their allies.

"From the day of Malinoff's appointment," says the Vorwaerts, "it was well known in political circles that our alliance was in the greatest danger. In addition to the cabinet's pro-Entente sentiments, there is an extraordinarily ardent desire for peace on the part of the people, whose food for months has been crumbling and indigestible maize bread. Even if the supporters of our alliance should succeed in getting the upper hand, we should indulge in no illusions regarding the value which the preservation of the alliance can still have for Germany."

The German and Austrian press has been notified that troops are being sent to strengthen the Bulgarian front, according to special dispatches to the London newspapers from Holland, which say this may be part of the internal propaganda which represented Premier Malinoff as playing a lone hand in his bid to the Entente for an armistice and eventual peace.

The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent mentions a report from Berlin of an imminent Bulgarian coup d'etat in response to anti-war agitation among the bulk of the people. The same correspondent hears that King Ferdinand himself played an active role in Bulgaria's peace move until Germany countered him.

The Frankfurter Zeitung suggests that the basis for the Bulgarian armistice offer was created in previous negotiations with the Entente. It adds that Bulgaria some weeks ago changed its diplomatic cipher.

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.—Emperor Charles presided at a meeting of the Crown Council at Vienna Saturday, according to a dispatch to the Berlin Tageblatt. The meeting lasted into the night and the chief subject was the foreign situation, particularly Bulgaria.

Premier von Hussarek, according to another dispatch, told newspaper men that there was no foundation to reports that Austria-Hungary had changed her attitude toward the war.

SERBIANS REACH BULGAR BORDER; TAKE CHAREVO

Retreat of Enemy Cut Off When Important Town Near Frontier Falls

By the United Press

London, Sept. 30.

In the heavy fighting around St. Nicholas, in Serbia, near the Bulgarian frontier east of Veles, the Serbians have compelled the Bulgarians to retire, according to a Serbian official statement received here.

Charevo, east of Veles and six miles from the Bulgarian border, has been captured by the Serbians and the retreat of the Bulgarian roops has been cut off, says the Serbian official statement on Sunday. More than 700 prisoners and twenty guns were captured at Charevo. The statement reads:

By a bold maneuvre in the region north of the Plachkovitsa range we have taken Charevo and cut off the retreat of the Bulgarian troops. At this place we took more than 700 prisoners and twenty guns.

On the western front the enemy tried with ten regiments to defend St. Nicholas, but our strong attacks compelled him to abandon his positions.

The Anglo-Greek forces are moving forward north of Strumnitsa in the direction of Pesecevo. They are advancing toward Petrich along the Valley of the Strumnitsa. The number of guns captured in the present offensive now is more than 350.

Paris, Sept. 30.—(By I. N. S.)—Serbian cavalry has reached the Bulgarian frontier, it was officially announced today in a statement on Balkan operations. More than 350 guns have been taken from the Bulgars.

MACKENSEN AT SOFIA WITH RE-ENFORCEMENTS

London, Sept. 30.—Field Marshal von Mackensen has reached Sofia with German reenforcements for the hard-pressed Bulgarian army, it was learned today.

Mackensen has been in command of the German troops in Rumania, indicating that the new German divisions were withdrawn from there.

Austrian forces are engaged in the construction of defensive works at Nish, it was reported today that the Serbs and Rumanians have revolted against the German armies of occupation in Serbia and Rumania.

British cavalry on the Balkan front is still advancing and is nearing Petrich to cut the line of communication between Sofia and Seres.

FERDINAND PARDONS ANTI-GERMAN LEADERS

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, at the suggestion of the cabinet, has issued an ukase pardoning M. Stambuliwsky, leader of the Bulgarian agrarian party, and former Minister Ghenadieff, leader of the Stambooliist party, says a dispatch from Sofia. All their political friends who were sent to prison with their leaders when Bulgaria entered the war also have been pardoned.

The ukase restores all civil and political rights and particularly the mandates of those who were deputies in the Bulgarian parliament.

In October, 1915, M. Stambuliwsky and Ghenadieff were sentenced to imprisonment for life after conviction on a charge of anti-militarism.

BULGARS, LAST TO JOIN, FIRST TO DESERT KAISER

Bulgarian representatives agreed to an armistice—probably the first step in Bulgaria's withdrawal from the alliance with the Central Powers—a few days less than three years after she entered the war on the side of Germany. It was on October 8, 1915, that Bulgaria issued a manifesto announcing her decision to cast her lot against the Entente Alliance. She had been fifteen months in deciding her course.

In the manifesto issued at the time of her entrance into the ranks of the belligerents, the Bulgarian Government declared that her trade interests and economic rights were inseparably bound up with Turkey, Germany and Austria. It was added that Germany had offered Bulgaria in return for her neutrality the whole of Macedonia, including Uskub, Monastir and Ochrida. A still greater territorial expansion at the expense of Serbia was said to have been offered as a condition of active military assistance.

During the period of Bulgarian neutrality both the Entente Alliance and the Central Powers had made offers to Bulgaria; and Russia, who for years had protected Bulgarian interests, sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria early in October, 1915. Bulgaria refused the Russian demands.

The Bulgarian manifesto said that Bulgaria did not believe in the promises of the Entente, and that "Bulgaria must fight at the victor's side." It was reported at that time, and never denied authoritatively, that a secret treaty had been signed between Bulgaria and Germany, concerning Bulgarian participation in the war on July 17, 1915.

Invasion of Serbia

Bulgarian troops invaded Serbia October 13, 1915. Her entrance into the war led to the overrunning of Servia, Montenegro and Albania by the armies of the Central Powers. Bulgaria's joining the Central Powers was one of the reasons that led Rumania to enter the war on the side of the Entente late in August, 1916.

The population of Bulgaria was not unanimously in favor of Bulgaria joining the Teutonic Alliance. The Government took harsh measures against those opposed to the war, and those who were friendly to the Entente. Late in 1917 reports were current that the military party in Bulgaria was being faced by increasing opposition.

Premier Radoslavoff, who was reputed to be under the sway of Berlin, was compelled to retire last June and his place was taken by M. Malinoff, a Russophile, who had been friendly to the Entente before Bulgaria entered the war.

King Ferdinand, on the plea of ill health, spent the greater part of last summer in Germany.

Soon after the King returned to Sofia there were reports of unrest there, but the military party maintained the upper hand.

September 14 Franco-Serbian forces attacked the German-Bulgarian line in Macedonia east of Monastir. Breaking through, the Allied troops rapidly advanced northward, driving a wedge between the wings of the German-Bulgarian front.

Proposal for Armistice

Bulgaria was invaded by British troops at a point north of Salonica, and on September 27 General Franchet d'Esperey, the Allied generalissimo, announced that he had received from the Bulgarian Government a proposal that military operations be suspended pending negotiations for an armistice. Pending discussion of the Bulgarian proposal by the Allied Governments, the French general said he would not stop fighting, but would receive representatives of the Bulgarian army. The Bulgarian representatives reached Salonica Saturday, and negotiations were opened Sunday.

As the armistice has been arranged on terms laid down by the Allies, it is probable that it calls for the occupation of Bulgaria by Allied troops with the assistance of the Bulgarian Government. Bulgaria probably will be compelled to break off all communications with the Central Powers, and also withdraw her armies from Serbia, Greece, Rumania and other war theatres.

Before the Allied troops can take over the occupation of Bulgaria it is not unlikely that the Bulgarian military party and Germany and Austria will make determined efforts to keep Bulgaria in the Entente Alliance, because the cessation of Bulgaria would mean the collapse of German aims in Turkey and the near east, the probable elimination of Turkey from the war and the reconstruction of the eastern front with Rumania taking a leading part.

GERMAN DECEIT IS BOOMERANG

Use Dead Comrades to Beckon Americans to Range of Snipers

IRON DIVISION REPAYS

Americans Quickly Clean Out Enemy Who Resort to Vile Trickery

German soldiers have played another of their underhand tricks on soldiers of the Twenty-eighth Division, this time using the bravery of the Americans to lure them to death. But the boys from Philadelphia and other Pennsylvania points have made them pay for it.

The story of this outrage is told by Private Albert Hawk, of Hazleton, a member of the 103d Ammunition Train, who has written home.

The Germans used dead Americans for their trick. They tied ropes to the arms of the dead men, and then pulled the ropes, from the safety of their snipers' nests, leading the Pennsylvanians to believe there were wounded comrades lying out in No Man's Land signaling for help. When the boys of the Iron Division crawled bravely out of their trenches the boche snipers picked them off, one by one.

Enraged, the Americans organized attacks, and at the point of the bayonet made the snipers pay with their lives, cleaning out every nest.

"I only wish I could get four more divisions like the Twenty-eighth," said General Pershing, in complimenting the Iron Division, according to George Eames of Lansford.

"They got me, but they got something far worse," writes Private Cole Watson, Jr., of Reading, a nineteen-year-old soldier in the Iron Division, who was wounded recently. He was wounded three times.

Ross Overdorf, of Reading, has been killed, and Alfred J. Strausser, George W. Franke, of the same city, and Sergeant Charles Fidler, of Hamburg, have been wounded. John Narucki, of Reading, is missing.

Five more Lebanon boys have been listed among the casualties. Private Theophil Namac, previously reported missing, is now listed killed in action. Sergeant Sterling Ulrich, 107th machine gun battalion, has been gassed; Private John W. Weise, Company D, 109th machine gun battalion, has been gassed; Private Charles Ely, Company F, 111th infantry, was wounded August 9; Bugler Thomas F. Barry, Company D, 109th machine gun battalion, was wounded August 13, and Paul A. Putt, 59th infantry, wounded in the hand, is to be sent home.

Private John Musselman, Company M, 109th infantry, of Weatherly, is a prisoner in Germany. Private James J. Farley, 109th field artillery, of East Mauch Chunk, was killed in action August 18. Harry Lawton, of Summit Hill, and George Latolick, of Mauch Chunk, are reported killed in action.

Sergeant J. E. Graham, machine gun company, 112th Infantry, of Franklin, has been wounded, and Corporal Lawrence Sullivan, of the same regiment, also of Franklin, has been gassed.

Private Theodore Arthur Rowles, 111th Infantry, of Clearfield, was killed in action August 12. Private Ronald W. Dunsmore, 111th, and Private Peter di Melse, Company K