

HUNS FLEEING BEFORE OUR MEN IN GREAT BATTLE

The Philadelphia News Bureau today prints the following as coming from Paris: "Dispatches from correspondents with the armies in the field say that in the Franco-American offensive enormous number of prisoners have been taken. The greatest feat of Americans which has yet participated in a single engagement is advancing with the French in this offensive, launched at 4:30 o'clock this morning. Eighteen cannons were captured by the French and Americans at Courchamps. Latest reports say the advance continues everywhere. The American commander at Givry, reporting the capture of the town to headquarters, sent the following message: "Met Boche on his line of resistance. Sharp fighting. Boche turned tail and ran like hell, pursued by our troops. Hope have more prisoners. "At headquarters messages were coming in from everywhere asking permission to push on further. "It was essential that the line should be kept straight and in some instances it was necessary to order the troops to hold back until adjoining units came up. "The surprise not only was complete but the concentration for the attack was unusually rapid. "Field guns loaded on trucks dashed up to the lines. Horses were carried up the same way. "American airplanes flying over the lines fought the Boches above while the doughboys and machine gunners fought below. "Aerial observers dashed through clouds and others carried back messages. "Lines of trucks carrying six and eight horses each were hurried up in the last twenty-four hours.

JUDGE KUNKEL'S THREE DECISIONS ARE AFFIRMED Supreme Court Overrules Appeals Taken From Dauphin County

Three decisions by President Judge George Kunkel, two in important state tax cases and a third in a mandamus action, were affirmed by the State Supreme Court. In each of the tax cases the order of the higher court was given in one sentence as follows: "This judgment is affirmed on directing it to be entered," while in the mandamus action the appeal was dismissed at the cost of the appellant. One of the appeals was in the case of Commonwealth vs. Semet-Solvay Company, in which Judge Kunkel ruled that the company was liable for state tax on money deposited in banks outside the state and also for funds which were received in payment of taxes done in other states. The company contended it could not be taxed for these amounts but Judge Kunkel's decision to the contrary was affirmed. The second tax case was Commonwealth vs. Harrisburg Light and Power Company. Judge Kunkel in that case handed down an opinion which held that the company was liable for taxes received in furnishing steam heat but only for money received in its electrical business. Upon appeal by the company the State Supreme Court affirmed the decision given here. In the third action, a mandamus proceeding by the borough council of Gettysburg against the State Highway Commissioner, the court was made to compel the state to repair a road in the borough of Gettysburg which was formerly a turnpike and had been crushed under the weight of Kunkel's decision in the case where the State Highway Commissioner, under present laws, was not compelled to have the road repaired in complete order. His order refusing a writ of mandamus against the Highway Commissioner was affirmed and the appeal dismissed by the higher court.

ALL HARRISBURG LOSES SLEEP TO CHEER FOR ARMY

longer and one by one dropped out and went home. MILL FORCES DEMORIALIZED Among those who shouted loudest and celebrated the most were workmen from the Penn-Harris hotel building. Forgetting the necessity for a good hotel in the city, they laid down the trowel and ran to join the parade. Along the route, which do night work were demoralized when men learned the cheering news. There were many ensuing stories of incidents occurring in the parades. Four men linked arm in arm came up the street running as fast as they possibly could, when they were suddenly halted. They had run into a very stout man. The quartet stumbled and fell for a few moments there was a free-for-all. The crowd for the most part, however, was very good natured amidst the jostling and bumping which attended the big patriotic cavalcade. "Some Celebration," Says Mayor Mayor Daniel L. Keister was a prominent figure in the big crowd. "Ah boy, that was some celebration to be arranged in twenty-five minutes," he commented to a Telegraph reporter. "That was some fair, wasn't it?" "What a surprise would happen to the stock market?" There were hundreds of speculators who tried to form an opinion. "An unfortunate man almost got himself into very serious trouble when he lost his hat on the street. He leaned over to pick it up, putting up his left hand for balance. In the crowd, mistaking the movement as an effort to strike a nearby woman and he was assailed by the mob. "Lynch him!" was the cry and when an officer took him in charge they shouted "Let us have him for a minute. Tar and feathers for his!" He was taken to the police station and when it was found his action was unintentional he was discharged. There were hundreds of local people in River Park when the bells began ringing. It was but a few minutes until the seats were empty.

vice. They found it impossible and it was a half hour before the congestion was relieved. The callers wanted the newspaper and telegraph offices and when they learned what had happened they took to the streets and many of them remained all night, parading and cheering. Big Parade The police force got a band together and in a very short time an impromptu parade was formed in which hundreds of wildly enthusiastic men and women, from all walks of life and in every stage of dress and undress, took part. Up and down town they marched and cheered and waved flags until from pure weariness they could go no

Russell Brightbill, of Heckton Mills, Severely Injured on Battle Front



Russell Brightbill, of Heckton Mills, mentioned in yesterday casualty lists, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Brightbill. Employed as a watchman at a Pennsylvania railroad crossing at Dauphin, he enlisted shortly after the declaration of war. Brightbill, who is 21 years old, is serving with the Machine Gun Battalion of the Ninth Regular Infantry. No details as to the severity of Brightbill's injuries are known by his parents. The first intimation that he had been injured was furnished to them by a letter from the son himself, no notice having as yet been received from the War Department. Previous to the letter announcing his injuries, his parents had not heard from Russell for twelve weeks. William, another son of Mr. and Mrs. Brightbill, is in the army. He is attached to the Second Cavalry.

COUNTY TAXES TO BE \$88,000 MORE THAN LAST YEAR

Increase Over 1917 Largely Due to Many Big Improvements Receipts from county taxes for 1918 will be more than \$88,000 higher than in 1917, according to tabulations of the value of personal and realty property in the city and county, completed at the county commissioner's office and to be sent to Secretary of Internal Affairs Paul W. Houck. Improvements Chief Source The total increase in the value of taxable real estate for 1918 as compared with 1917 is \$1,560,094, due largely to many big building improvements. The increase in personal property, including mortgages, bonds, judgments and money deposited on interest, is \$724,113. The total value of taxable real estate in the county and city for 1918 is \$80,590,238; personal property, \$17,915,455; county tax on real estate, \$402,801.19; personal, \$71,661.98; making an increase of \$88,000 in taxes from realty and \$2,896.46 from personal property, a total increase of \$90,896.64 over the amount for 1917, due largely to the increase in the tax rate from 4 to 4 mills. Figures Show Increases Totals compiled at the county commissioner's office for the two years follow: (city and county). Number of taxables, 1918, 447,528; 1917, 446,009. Acres cleared land, 1918, 220,304; 1917, same. Value timber land, 1918, \$101,039; 1917, same. Value all realty, 1918, \$102,337,660; 1917, \$99,459,093. Value realty exempt, 1918, \$26,522,142; 1917, \$26,522,142. Value taxable realty, 1918, \$75,911,354; 1917, \$74,746,361. Number horses, 1918, 8,462; 1917, 8,679. Value of horses, 1918, \$505,185; 1917, \$517,575. Number of cattle, 1918, 8,074; 1917, 8,162. Value of cattle, 1918, \$234,494; 1917, \$220,909. Value salaries paid, 1918, \$3,909,205; 1917, \$3,715,300. Value all property taxable at 5 mills, 1918, \$80,590,238; 1917, \$79,200,145. Aggregate county tax, 1918, \$402,801.19; 1917, \$395,804.63. Amount money on interest, mortgages, etc., 1918, \$17,915,455; 1917, \$17,191,022. Value stages, hacks, etc., 1918, \$40,117,830. Value all property taxable at 4 mills, 1918, \$17,915,495; 1917, \$17,191,382. County tax at 4 mills, 1918, \$71,661.98; 1917, \$68,765.

HUNS FALL UNDER FOES' STEADY AIM

On the French front in France, July 18.—At noon on Monday, when the Germans were bringing forward reserve divisions in the neighborhood of the Moronviller range of hills the French gunners got their exact range with telling effect. When the smoke cleared great heaps of dead and wounded men and horses were plainly visible on the slopes of the hill. Some of the assaulting divisions were so badly battered that they had to be withdrawn while the fight was still in progress.

AMERICANS GO "OVER THE TOP"

Marne is going at this hour for the most part even better than had been expected. The enemy so far has been unable to withstand the shocks of the Americans and their allies have delivered and still are delivering. As the whole German left flank is menaced the enemy must draw in his troops from the Marne front or risk being caught where they are. This means that the finishing blow possibly has been administered to his dying offensive. Torcy and Givry and the Givry wood were taken by the Americans in their advance. Go Right Ahead Probably the most stubborn resistance to the allied advance developed in the region west of Chaudun, which is four and one-half miles southwest of Soissons. The Americans and French fighting side by side, however, refused to be checked. The American machine guns mowed the enemy down and then our troops went on. The fighting still continued in this region this afternoon, and seems likely to become heavier when the German reserves arrive. In the region of Soissons, where the attack was especially successful the Americans carried everything before them by storm. Early this afternoon the yhad passed their final known objective. From the second to the third objective they swept behind a third barrage. Reach All Objectives The second objectives were usually taken by the troops of the first units who had dug in at the first objectives. The resistance to the south was especially vicious. At some place the American advancing troops were held up, but only temporarily. The final objectives in the Givry and Torcy sector were reached in about two hours of hard fighting. The troops on this part of the

GERMANS FEAR FAILURE

Geneva, July 18.—The newspapers Demote, usually well informed on German affairs, says along the information from across the Rhine shows mixed feelings in Germany regarding the new offensive. The hope of victory and an early peace, there are also secret fears of failure, which are only whispered, the advices assert.

DEFENSE BROKE

Hastily organized counter-attacks against the Americans developed here and there, but all were broken up and our troops continued to advance. In one town alone on the southern part of the front under attack, the Franco-Americans forces captured eighteen guns. General Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, has taken the aggressive on an important scale, attacking this morning on a twenty-five-mile front between the Aisne and the Marne, the westerly side of the German-Marne line. The attack appears to be a significant counterattack to the German drive along the Marne-Rheims-Champagne front. From various sources come reports that the battle is progressing favorably to the allied forces, which presumably include American troops. Gain 2 Miles The front of the attack runs from Fontenoy, six miles west of Soissons, to the town of Belleu, on the Chignon river. Few details of the battle are yet available, the main fact officially stated being that at various points the allied progress was of from a mile and a half to two miles has been made and that prisoners have been taken. The situation on this front presents possibilities. The battle line, when the German offensive paused at the Marne early in June, closely resembled the letter V, with the German thrusts along their attack on Monday morning the Germans have made progress which has changed the form of the line to the letter W, the right leg of which is shorter than the left. Serious Threat at Hun From Fontenoy, at the tip of the left leg, to Rheims, on the end of the right, is about thirty-seven miles. The distance from the Aisne to the town of Belleu, on the Chignon river, is about twenty-five miles. It is along the left leg of the W that the allied onslaught began this morning. Behind the allied lines is the forest of Villers-Bretonneux, a network of strategic wagon roads and three railway lines. In front of them there is an important railroad line running from Soissons to Chateau Thierry, presumably used as a supply artery for a large proportion of the enemy troops in this region. This railway was about four miles from the allied front when the attack was started to-day. If the attack of the allies is what it appears to be, it is a serious threat to the whole German position south of the Aisne. Rapid progress by the allies to the eastward would compel the abandonment of the German offensive, which is now apparently directed toward Epernay, to the south of Rheims mountain. It might, if successful, mean a retreat about a German retirement from the Soissons-Marne-Rheims salient, with potential disastrous results to the enemy in the loss of men, guns and material. American Factor Unknown During the past three weeks the French have carried out a number of local operations southwest of Soissons, along the line where the present allied effort is being made. By these operations, the French line from the region of Ambleny, south of Fontenoy, to Longpont, nearly eight miles further south, was advanced and straightened. Before to-day's attack began the French held positions along a series of ridges on a five-mile line from Ambleny to St. Pierre Aigle, and were in strong entrenched positions further south. The part American troops are taking in the allied counter blow is as yet unknown. The line mentioned in the official statement from Paris, however, includes a section of the positions held by the Americans in the neighborhood of Chateau Thierry. General Pershing's men are known to be at Belleu, and they have been mentioned as being as far north as Torcy, on the south side of the Chignon river, above Belleu.

KEYSTONE DIVISION NOW IS TAKING PART IN FIGHTING WITH AID OF FRENCH ARMY

Members of the Old National Guard Brigaded With Poitain's Poilus Already Making Names For Themselves on Battle Lines Where the Huns Are Attacking HARRISBURG BOYS CITED FOR BRAVERY IN ACTION Unofficial Dispatches Indicate Scores of Harrisburg Lads Are Bearing Up Magnificently Under Fire; Are Praised by French Officers Who Are in Command Pennsylvania National Guard units have entered the battle line in France. Brigaded with the French army members of the Keystone division which trained for the grim business of war at Camp Hancock have gotten their first taste of fighting and already Harrisburg youths have been mentioned in cable dispatches from the front as having "distinguished themselves." Brigaded With French Official word of the part of old guard units is playing in the big battle still are withheld by the War Department, but it is understood that the Pennsylvania boys are with the French units for a final bit of training before taking their places under their own commanders in the recently organized Second Army Corps. There are 28,000 men in the division of which Harrisburg has given approximately 700 of its best young blood. Proud of Her Son When a Telegraph reporter today showed the dispatch to Mrs. Werner in which her son was cited she expressed her satisfaction. "I knew he would do it," she said, and her eyes became moist as she proudly told of the young soldier's life here. A Fighting Brother Another son, Gilbert D. Werner, enlisted several months ago, although he was but fifteen years old. He appropriated a pair of his brother's trousers and passed as being much older than he really is. He was stationed at camp and his mother brought birth certificates and the family Bible record to camp just two days before the contingent sailed, in order to have him released. "I thought Gilbert was too young to fight," she explained. Other Pennsylvanians who distinguished themselves are mentioned in the dispatch. Among them are Privates Samuel Scritchfield, John St. John, Samuel Strauss, Franklin John Guizer, Scritchfield, George Stier, Foltzville; Carl Bullock, Hoedale, and Harry Meenen, 1507 Tostin street, Pittsburgh.

BRETZ FILES PETITION IN VOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY

A petition in voluntary bankruptcy for Harry M. Bretz, attorney, charged with embezzlement by a client, was filed by his counsel. It was sent late last night to the clerk of the United States District Court at Scranton. No statement of assets has been prepared, it was announced. Later the case will be handled by John T. Olmsted, referee in bankruptcy in Dauphin county. The agreement to go into voluntary bankruptcy was reached after a conference between attorneys for Bretz's creditors and his counsel.

ONE OF THE YOUNGEST GIRLS TO GET A LICENSE TO MARRY

One of the youngest girls to get a marriage license in Dauphin county in months applied yesterday. She is Mabel May Hollerbusch, aged 14, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob E. Hollerbusch, Dover R. P. D. She will marry tomorrow night at 23, to Shippensburg. Her father gave his consent to the marriage. A brother, 20 years of age, took out a marriage license July 1.

NATION'S HEART WITH ITS ARMY IN FRANCE

the official account revealed however, the full thrilling story of the dash against the enemy delivered with such gallantry and as such a complete surprise. It is over the first German lines apparently without wavering and rushed on to objectives deep in the territory the Germans have held for months. Major Counter Stroke During the day Secretary Baker, General March and War Department officials generally spent much time over the accounts. They read every detail of the accounts but during the over the wires and time after time all other business halted while the swiftly changing battle front was traced out by a definite turning point that came in. A most promising consideration of the counter attack, officers believe, aside from renewed proof of the fighting qualities of the new American armies, is the fact that General Foch now has sufficient force to unclose a major counter stroke, for the present blow is nothing less than that, however limited its fixed objectives for the day may have been. The supreme commander now has shown clearly that a definite turning point has been reached where his resources in men and munitions are great enough for him to assume at least an aggressive defense. If the present Franco-American thrust should realize all the possibilities seen in it by observers abroad and force the Germans out of the whole Aisne-Marne salient, it seems highly probable to officials here that General Foch might feel warranted in expanding that success through offensive operations on other fronts. It was suggested last night that a thrust from the British front on a far wider scale than anything attempted there since the great German assault began last March might develop as a companion piece to the Franco-American efforts. In that case, it was said, it would be clear that the tide of battle had definitely turned and the German drive of 1918, their greatest military effort of the war and the campaign on which they have counted to achieve victory by arms, had been defeated.

ALLIES HOT ON TRAIL OF FLYING HUNS

heights dominating Soissons. French cavalry has crossed beyond the Soisson-Chateau Thierry road to openings made by the Franco-American forces. The greatest progress made up to latest reports were about ten kilometers, or a little over six miles. After passing the third objectives set for the operations of he morning the Americans, in co-operation with the French south of Soissons launched a second powerful attack at noon. Americans Fight With Fury Showing the effect of splendid training, the American troops went forward swiftly and fought with fury. Nothing seemed to stop them, especially in the region of Soissons and to the south of that city. Light and heavy pieces were moved up as the troops advanced, and soon after each barrage ended shells from the American guns were deluging the enemy's rear areas, playing havoc with his forces, whether those in retreat, or reserves endeavoring to come up. Bitter Warfare in the Open It was open warfare, with all the attending excitement, and through the gaps made by heavy guns and infantry, the French cavalry dashed, beating down those in their path. Terrific losses were inflicted at all points on the infantry, driving the Germans before them with streams of bullets and clearing away many obstructions that had escaped the artillery. The enemy early began to bring up strong reinforcements. Fresh troops have appeared at various points and a heavy counter attack will probably have to be withstood. Americans in Dashing Attack On the line south of Soissons the American troops carried all their objectives in the second attack with the same dash as the first, even proceeding further than had been expected. The enemy was routed and for the most part fled before the Americans advance abandoning even light guns and ammunition. Only here and there along the line was strong resistance offered, and at these points the Germans were attacked with rifle and bayonet, before which they retreated steadily. So far the attack progressed that to-night the enemy in the vicinity of the Chateau Thierry is considered to be in a somewhat dangerous position—one where he will have to act quickly. The American troops, including those returning, bandaged, are in high spirits. The Americans have received warm expressions of thanks from the French commanders. Six Miles Deep Six miles apparently was the deepest point of penetration made by the allied troops in the first day of fighting. This was at Euzancy, south of Soissons, which they captured and passed through eastward. At several other points distances of from four to five miles were reached from the original starting line. At Soissons the Americans and French came to within a mile of the city. Altogether more than twenty villages fell into the hands of the Americans and French all along the battle front. All along the fronts on both sides of Rheims the nente troops continue to hold the Germans, wherever they have seen fit to launch attacks. East of Rheims the French have recaptured Prunay, but south of the Marne in local fighting they have lost some further ground. The German official communication asserts that in his region success attended the German efforts. Guns and Prisoners Southwest of Villers Bretonneux in the Amiens sector, the Australians again have smashed into the German line—this time on a front exceeding a mile in length capturing guns and prisoners. East of Hebuterne the British also improved their positions. The Germans are continuing the bombardments of various sectors held by the British in France and Flanders. Nowhere, according to last accounts from the front has the enemy been able to stay the progress of their assaults, although counterattacks were resorted to on some important sectors after the first stages of surprise occasioned by the unexpected attack had worn away. To the Americans alone in the region west of Soissons came 4,000 prisoners, thirty guns and much war material. Additional large number of captives and further greater stores of guns, ammunition and other war necessities were taken by the French. Before all the positions of the Americans and the French their guns and machine guns cut to pieces fleeing hordes of the enemy or bands which endeavored to withstand the onrush. Aimed At Vital Territory. The blow, probably long in its inception, is being aimed at territory vital to the Germans—territory the capture of which not alone would mean the forced retirement of the Germans from the entire salient extending southeastward across the occupied region from Soissons to Rheims with Chateau Thierry its southern apex, but possibly would result in the capture of thousands of Germans operating there, many of them comprising the best soldiers of the German Emperor's armies. So far the advance progressed that already French and American troops have reached or are astride several of the important roads of supply for the German armies in the south, particularly the line running from Soissons to Chateau Thierry. It is not improbable, by reason of this fact and the inability of the enemy instantly to remove them that further large quantities of supplies will be taken.

ALL POINTS WON

Washington, July 18.—Official advices from General Pershing said American troops had taken the offensive with great dash and gallantry and still were advancing, Secretary Baker announced late to-day. "The War Department has received from General Pershing," Mr. Baker said, "official confirmation of the opening of the counter offensive along the line indicated in press dispatches. American troops are participating both as complete divisions and as units in association with the French. "The first objectives seem everywhere to have been attained. No accurate count has been made but it is clear that many prisoners have been taken and many guns and much war material captured. "Our official reports also confirm the fact that American soldiers advanced with great dash and gallantry and still were advancing when last heard from."

BATTLE LINE 105 MILES

Measuring from the Aisne river, around the Chateau Thierry salient and thence to Massiges in the Champagne, the eastern limits of the present struggle, the length of the battle line is about 105 miles, which is the widest front that has been in active battle on the western front since the early days of the war. Official reports appeared to show the German stroke against the Marne-Rheims-Champagne line has

ATTACK AFTER ATTACK

Attack after attack is being hurled against the allied troops in these two important sectors. In many places the enemy has been repulsed completely, while his gains have been made in the face of strong resistance. South of the Marne, despite heavy bombardments and the use of fresh troops, the Germans have made no great gains. The situation there is rather uncertain, as villages and heights are constantly changing hands in the desperate fighting. In the sector south of Rheims, where the enemy has made the greatest penetration south of the river—about three miles—French and American troops have gained some ground, but about Epernay, astride the river toward Epernay the Germans are near Montvoisin, an advance of about six miles, but they have been able to spread their progress to the south. Americans Improve Positions In the woods and valley west of the forest of the mountain of Rheims, the great natural obstacle south of the city, the Germans have driven the Italians and French to within five miles of the Rheims-Epernay Railroad, the only line of transportation into the city yet held by the allies. Heavy fighting is taking place about Epernay and Nanteuil-la-Fosse, which is an average advance of about five miles since Monday. It is more probable the Germans will try to get between the French units for a final bit of progress to the south. Between Dormans and Chateau Thierry, where the American line is the largest in the line, the fighting is sporadic. Around Fossey the Americans improved their positions slightly but further operations have been hampered by a heavy rainfall. The Germans maintain an intense bombardment of the American lines. American aviators, according to French observers, brought down thirteen German airplanes in the same region Tuesday. The Americans claim nine. West and southwest of Rheims the enemy has made gains in further advances. Just east of the city his efforts have been broken up by the French. In Champagne General Gouraud's defense still is maintained and the Germans have been unable to make progress. Reporting on the fighting of Tuesday, Berlin says 5,000 additional prisoners were captured, bringing the total to 15,000. The German statement on Wednesday's fighting has not been received. Flanders Planing and the front from the Argonne to Switzerland are quiet. There has been only raiding and slight artillery activity on the British sectors. The enemy shows no inclination to start another blow until the present effort has run its course. In the Italian mountain region there has been a series of minor blows at various points but no fighting of moment. French troops in Eastern Albania have taken another village in their advance up the Devoll valley and added to their captures of prisoners.

MEMBERS OF THE OLD NATIONAL GUARD BRIGADED WITH POITAIN'S POILUS

Members of the Old National Guard Brigaded With Poitain's Poilus Already Making Names For Themselves on Battle Lines Where the Huns Are Attacking HARRISBURG BOYS CITED FOR BRAVERY IN ACTION Unofficial Dispatches Indicate Scores of Harrisburg Lads Are Bearing Up Magnificently Under Fire; Are Praised by French Officers Who Are in Command Pennsylvania National Guard units have entered the battle line in France. Brigaded with the French army members of the Keystone division which trained for the grim business of war at Camp Hancock have gotten their first taste of fighting and already Harrisburg youths have been mentioned in cable dispatches from the front as having "distinguished themselves." Brigaded With French Official word of the part of old guard units is playing in the big battle still are withheld by the War Department, but it is understood that the Pennsylvania boys are with the French units for a final bit of training before taking their places under their own commanders in the recently organized Second Army Corps. There are 28,000 men in the division of which Harrisburg has given approximately 700 of its best young blood. Proud of Her Son When a Telegraph reporter today showed the dispatch to Mrs. Werner in which her son was cited she expressed her satisfaction. "I knew he would do it," she said, and her eyes became moist as she proudly told of the young soldier's life here. A Fighting Brother Another son, Gilbert D. Werner, enlisted several months ago, although he was but fifteen years old. He appropriated a pair of his brother's trousers and passed as being much older than he really is. He was stationed at camp and his mother brought birth certificates and the family Bible record to camp just two days before the contingent sailed, in order to have him released. "I thought Gilbert was too young to fight," she explained. Other Pennsylvanians who distinguished themselves are mentioned in the dispatch. Among them are Privates Samuel Scritchfield, John St. John, Samuel Strauss, Franklin John Guizer, Scritchfield, George Stier, Foltzville; Carl Bullock, Hoedale, and Harry Meenen, 1507 Tostin street, Pittsburgh.

COUNCIL REFUSES REQUEST ELEVEN MEN TO GO FROM CAMP HILL FIREMEN

Camp Hill, Pa., July 19.—At a recent meeting of Camp Hill council, Robert E. Cahill, president of the Camp Hill Fire Company, went before that body and asked a \$25 contribution for the company. The fire company has never received any support from the Camp Hill council and Mr. Cahill took the position that it was only fair to the taxpayers that some recognition be given the only organized fire protection afforded the borough. After a heated discussion the council refused to give the company any support whatever this year and defeated a motion that \$25 be given the fire fighters. Shremastown, Camp Hill's small neighbor has an excellent motor apparatus, while the Camp Hill company has nothing but an antiquated horse-drawn vehicle, and have no horse with which to draw it. The excuse given by the council for not giving the company support, is lack of funds.

MAIRYVILLE IN NEXT DRAFT

Marysville, Pa., July 19.—Marysville is hard hit in the draft call for seventy-two men to leave Perry county for Camp Lee, Va., next week. No less than eleven of the contingent will be Marysvillians. John L. Hahn, assistant principal in the local high school during the past term and re-elected for the ensuing term, is one of the men to leave the county. J. Frank Leonard, connected with the Commercial Trust Company, of Harrisburg, is another Marysville man. The clerical force of the local preference freight yard of the Pennsylvania railroad will lose two men, Gordon J. Skivington and John T. Wallace. Other Marysville men who will leave with this contingent include William P. Smith, Martin J. Glenden, Charles E. Shouse, Ambrose M. Whitmyer, Edward B. Neff, John C. Lockenbaugh and Charles E. Sommer.