PERIL TO GUAM SEEN IN JAPAN'S

Strategic Importance of Little Island Now Used as Cable Station Pointed Out by Specialist.

should Japan seize the island possessions of Germany in the Pacific she will, at one stroke, gain an immense strategic advantage in case of conflict with the United States. Germany would not be the only loser, and our trade routes to and from the Orient, either by way of sen Francisco or the Panama Canal, would be imperilled as they are not now to the same degree. We have plenty of eause for concern. So writes a specialist not so sure of Japan's pacific Intentions In the Pacific, and his especial concern is ever Guam, our little cable station in the mid-ocean. He notes that we took the wland with the thought of turning it into a coaling station for our ships bound to and from the United States to the Philippines. A few years later Guam logically became a halting place for the transpacific cables, and now that it will lie right in the trade route of our modern ships of commerce speeding to and from the Far East via the Panama Canal this lonely island will have a renewed significance to us. To protect our future merchant craft and to give us a strategic point of vantage in the vast Pacific, Guam becomes again what it was in the distant day of Spain's secret, selfish trading between the Philippines and the kingdom of Mexico and Peru plus a modern purpose quite undreamed of in the centuries gone, GUAM TO BE FORTIFIED.

We are going to fortify Guam so that it will be able to resist any assault that toe's squadrons may make. At the same time the island will be turned into an advance naval base of supply and the harbor of San Luis d'Apra will become a haven where whole fleets of our biggest readnoughts can lie at anchor awaiting the call to distant duty. This call will trace its path over the contours of the Pacific's depths and bring its message through the sunken cables in the form of mirror flashes or the zigzag dots and dashes upon the recorded tape. Or, on the other hand, ready transports will be hastened to the shores of China, with battalions of marines prepared for any emer-

Indeed, Agana will see such an array of fighting men as it has never dreamed of since the earliest days of Spanish dominame. We are to assemble there all of the marines we now have in the Philip-pines, and upon these soldiers of the sea will fall the burden of defending the guns and smaller ones, that are to con-stitute a sufficient challenge for any naval force that may be brought against them. In short, Guam is to be a naval station in its entirety, and upon the ma-rines, as it properly should, will rest the esponsibility of maintaining the perma-

has an average width of less than seven. but even so it might seem like a pretty Mr undertaking to defend the whole of the coast line. It would, indeed, call for t were not for what nature has done toward simplifying the problem. Gen-erally the shores of Guam are forbidding, the volcanic cliffs rising abruptly right out of the sea to heights varying from 300 more than 600 feet. An enemy could ind no place of lodgment or a likely beach for landing except within the limits covered by the batteries that will be planted about San Luis d'Apra. And there the work of the marines will be made easier by the narrowness of the trough the menacing reefs into the sheltered haven.

ISOLATION A PROTECTION

The isolation of Guam, lying 1500 miles east of the Philippines, is another source of protection, because any threatening equadron must come equally far if not farther from its own base of operations and the nearest drydocks it can comand. To invite grave injury at such a distance from facilities of repair is not the course likely to be pursued by a asture has helped to make Guam just so much more effective for our purpose as a naval advance base from which our fighting ships in the far Pacific can be dispatched to the best strategic vantage for the scouring of a wide zone that part of the world.

Climatically Guam is much superior to the Philippines, and our marines at Agana will be substantial gainers by their transfer from Cavite. The hottest heir transfer from Cavite. days of the summer seldom register a emperature in the shade of more than degrees Fahrenheit, while the towest average range during the cooler months scarcely ever less than 80 degrees. Lying in the sweep of the northeast trade winds, there is always a refreshing breeze, and the nights of the hottest days are of a temperature calling for sub-stantial covering. The climate is likemuch more salubrious and invigorating than that of the Philippines be cause Guam's shores are washed by the flood of the north equatorial current the temperature conditions are

Egulariy equable.
But all this atmospheric stability, so speak, is offset by the seismic restsness of this pinnacle of a mountain range rising from the bed of the Pacific thousands of fathoms down. doubtedly Guam is of volcanic origin. as its rugged contours show; and its highest point is about 1300 feet above sea level. Scarcely a day, so it is said, hasses asses without some slight tremor, after a while you become indifferent to these miniature earthquakes. However, once in a while the disturbance becomes good deal more violent, and idings are toppied into ruins and the tt you can do during the period of "quake" a matter possibly of four five minutes is to get down on all its and take the medicine thus in the

ast unpleasant way. Writing of the natives, he notes that the Chamoros, for so the natives are called, are a very distinct improvement upon the Malaret are a very distinct improvement pon the Malays, from whom they are ald to have sprung. They are unquesonably an ancient people that once enas far superior in many particulars to hat brought to them by their Spanish hasters. When Magellan discovered gram in 1521, the island boasted a population of quite 50,000 souls divided into May 21, when they surrendered. The second part of the expeditions more than 190 separate kingdoms within M square miles. When we took posses-tion of Guam the native inhabitants numered about 10,000 persons. much intermarriage had worked the change. With out efforts to imtality has also been reduced.





THE CZAR'S COSSACKS, FEARLESS HORSEMEN, WHO HOPE TO SWEEP THROUGH GERMANY ON TO BERLIN

AMERICAN CONSUL SAVES VALUABLE FEDERAL VESSEL

TugPotomac, Finest in Navy. Rescued From Newfoundland Ice Floes by Resourceful Amateur Engineering.

The United States naval tug Potomac, which was solidly frozen in the Newfoundland ice fields last January and given up for lost, was turned over to the Government at the Brooklyn Navy Yard few weeks ago through the efforts of Ozro C. Gould, of the United States Consular Service.

Mr. Gould, Consul at Bay of Islands, either come by way of wireless or will N. F., saved the powerful ocean-going tug Potomac from becoming a total loss and turned her over to his Government practically unscathed, but a few days ago he returned to his post not one penny the richer as a reward for his clever engineering work. United States property cannot be salvaged and the Government pays no extra reward for gal-

lant work performed by its employes.

The saving of the Potomac was a daring engineering feat. The rescue of the ing was effected only after the most difficult kind of work in the ice fields off Newfoundland.

ON ERRAND OF MERCY.

The Potomac, the finest tug in the navy, was dispatched to Newfoundland sello and they will be both infantry and seasonast artillerymen, and theirs will be the American schooner Hiram Lowell, of the duty of manning the batteries, big Bucksport, Me., which was fast in the from Norfolk, Va., January 25 to cut out ice. The crew of the Potomac also received orders to liberate the schooner Georgie Campbell, which was also held in the ice, but the latter vessel was de-stroyed the day the tug left Norfolk.

The Potomac reached Bay of Island negot defenses and of using them to good on February 3 and two days later sailed in search of the Hiram Lowell. Imme-MResisland is about 30 miles long and diately the rescuing ting ran into ice and average width of less than seven. and was blown out to sea in a blizzard, to become caught in the ice herself. Consul Gould had given the captain of the tug explicit directions as to the location of the Lewell, and when he did not hear from her in a few days he ordered lookouts along the coast to keep a sharp watch for the Potomac. On February in the ice and drifting northward. The next day, February 10, the tug was reported at Rocke Harbor, at the entrance

o Bonne Bay. Immediately Consul Gould secured 49 men and dispatched two tons of food to the crow of the tug. It was necessary for the 40 men to make two trips with the food, as each carrier was able to carry only about 50 pounds over the jagged ice. Gould was confined to his bed at Bay of Islands with a badly injured foot, but when he learned of the location of the Potonic and her predicament he left

for Bonne Bay, traveling on snowshoes, and arriving February 17. Upon his arrival he found that the officers and crew had abandoned the Poto-mac, leaving everything but light effects shoard the seemingly doomed craft. was necessary to get the crew of the tug back to Bay of Islands, and for three houghtful commander, and here again days the consul put the 37 men through ature has helped to make Guam just so a course in snowshoeing, as the trip had to be made afoot, and over the snowcovered mountains. After a two weeks' snowshoe trip the party arrived at Bay of Islands. February 28, having been just

> ORDERED TO RESCUE TUG On the day of his arrival back at Hay of Islands with the crew of the Potomac. he wired the Secretary of the Navy of the condition of affairs, and he was to believe that Consul Gould knew any-thing about seafaring life. Naval experts Newfoundland declared it would be impossible to save the vessel; that she

"But I had sailed my own sloop con siderably in those waters in the two years I have been stationed at Bay of Islands, and felt that the Potomac wasn't going igh the Straits of Belle Isle. clared Mr. Gould in Boston the other day.
"My knowledge of her position in the ice, a close study of the drift of the ice and the other conditions that prevailed gave me confidence that the Potomac

First of all the work was divided into three jobs. It was necessary to get men aboard the Potomac and keep them there. so half a dozen were engaged to board the icebound craft, build and maintain n her boilers and prevent the looting of the tug. A shore crew was secured to provide fuel, and several hundreds of ds of green and dried birchwood was carried on board for consumption. The Newfoundlanders went aboard March 17 and did excellent work until May 5, when Mr. Gould appeared on the scene in

QUELLS MUTINY ON POTOMAC. Upon his arrival, however, the crew mutinied. They apparently foresaw the escape of the tug with the breaking up of the ice, and they made unreasonable demands. They were not satisfied with the pay agreed upon, although the wages might be considered extraordinary. How-ever, he stood them off all alone until

the available area of a triffe more than sisted in making arrangements to have a vessel pick up the Potomac the moment she should become free, and to this end the steam trawler, the Wren, of Halifax, was chartered. It was feared that when prove panitation, and hespital and medical might be useless because of their long has increased markedly and the mortality has also been reduced. driven easterly or through the Straits of | of the East coast."

Belle Isie, where she would be crushed by the gizantic mountains of ice. The other part of the general pian con-sisted of getting coal to the Potomac, and a small schooner was secured at Port aux Basques and laden with 100 tons of coal. This schooner was equipped with everything that would be needed aboard the Potomac, but difficulty was encountered in securing a crew. Finally Mr. Gould secured an engineer, and eighteen men who were willing to risk their lives In the treacherous ice fields, and after traveling 200 miles through the ice the schooner got to within three miles of the

Then ensued a three weeks' battle with he ice, but on May 5, the relief expedition got alongside and the schooner remained near the Government boat until May 21, when the mutiny aboard the int-ter ended and the work of transferring the coal was begun. It was necessary to haul the coal over the ice for three days. On May 24, steam was gotten up and the next day. May 25, Consul Gould took charge of the pilot house.

TURNED OVER TO NAVY YARD. "It was found that the engines of the Potomac were hardly damaged," relates ! Consul Gould, "and we immediately made hurried plans to get clear of the ice, which we did that day. Six days later we arrived at Port aux Basques, and no time was lost in overhauling the boilers and machinery. We then took on coal and other on June 5, under our own steam and without convoy.

"We brought the Potomac into New York Harbor on June 9, and I officially turned her over to the naval officers at the Brooklyn Navy yard. She was im-mediately placed in drydock, and afterward sent to the Portsmouth, N. H. Navy Yard for repairs. Her machinery, how ever was in excellent condition, and her hull practically undamaged, but there was plenty of opportunity for minor repairs."

That ended Consul Gould's connection with the Potomac, although he was called to Washington, where he made his official report to Secretary of the Navy Daniels and received the compliments and thanks of that official for the work he had performed. But there was no pecuniary re-ward for Mr. Gould. The men whom he hired in Newfoundland benefited more than he did, notwithstanding that at an expense of only \$30,000 to the government. he saved a vessel valued at between \$150,-000 and \$2000,000.

CLOSED SEASON FOR STURGEON PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18. - Hugh M. Smith, chief of the Bureau of Fisheries, 9 he received a report that she was fast has recommended to Secretary of Commerce Redfield that every State in whose waters sturgeon exist or have existed prohibit their capture or sale for a period of at least ten years.

> "Owing to the decimation of the schools of breeding fish and to peculiarities in spawning habits it has been found impossible to inaugurate a sturgeon culture anywhere in this country." said Commissioner Smith. "Attempts at artificial propagation have proved utter failures wherever tried. The expenditure of considerable money has sometimes failed to yield a single batch of eggs suitable for

incubation. "A possible relief may be afforded A supply of young fish of a very desirable species inhabiting the Danube and Rumanian Government.

"These larget and inoffensive fish of our seaboards, coast rivers and interior waters were for years considered to be not only valueless but nuisances, and whenever they became entangled in the fishermen's nets they were knocked on the head and thrown back into the water. Even in the present generation we have seen the shores of the Potomac ordered, by telegraph, to save the River in the vicinity of Mount Vernon Potomac. It was a most unusual order, lined with the decomposing carcasses of the Navy Department had no reason believe that Consul Gould knew any-The same thing has been observed every-

where in the country.
"When fishermen awakened to the fact was sure to be crushed by the ice in the | that the eggs of the sturgeon were valuable as caviar and the flesh as food, another senseless chapter in the history of this fish was written. There followed the most reckless and senseless fishing imaginable, with the result that in a comparatively few years the best and most productive waters were depleted, and what should have been made a permanent what should have been made a permanent fishery of great profit was destroyed. Even after the great value of the stur-geon began to be appreciated by every one the immature and unmarketable fish incidentally caught in seines, still nets and pound nets received no projection what-ever in most waters and were ruthlessly destroyed as nuisances, the decline of the

restroyed as missaces, the archie of the surgeon being thus doubly accelerated.

"For example, on the Atlantic coast the catch of sturgeon fell from 7.00,000 pounds to less than 1.00,000 in 15 years. On the Pacific roast a catch of over 3,00,000 ounds annually in the early 90s was followed by a few hundred thousand pounds in later years of the same decade, with e improvement since that. On the Great Lakes the yield declined more than 90 per cent in 18 years. In the American waters of the Lake of the Woods, one of the most recent grounds for the exploration of sturgeon, the catch decreased over 36

per cent in 10 years, notwithstanding a more active prosecution of the fishing. "The sturgeon fishery in American waters as a whole reached its climax about 1830. For two or three years the annual catch was 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds. At the present time the annual yield does not exceed 1,000,000 pounds, and everywhere there is a steady downward trend in the catch. The scarcity of stur-geon and the demand for their flesh and ggs have cun up the price to an extraor case have run up the price to an extraor-dinary figure, noter attained by any other fish, either in America or elsewhere. A mature female sturgeon often brings the fisherman \$150, and it is a poor fish that cannot be sold for \$20 to \$30 on the rivers

ENGLAND'S INDIAN TROOPS NOTED FOR STRIKING COURAGE

Will Reinforce British in France — Complement of

Britain's native forces in India, some to reinforce the British army, number 140,000 men, with whom about 70,000 white soldiers are mingled, so that no large force of natives is left alone at any France in her life-and-death struggle. forty regiments of cavalry and 154 battalions of infantry, each having seventeen British and sixteen native officers. The native officers are all company or squadron officers, the British occupying the higher positions. Each cavalry regi-ment is divided into four squadrons, and

each infantry battalion into four double As a further precaution against native troops breaking out into mutiny, there is no native artillery, except twelve mountain batteries.

The backbone of the native army is composed of Sikhs and Gurkhas, the two elements favored in recruiting and espe-cially relied on by the British officers. In the early days the native troops were mainly Sepoys, from the Hindu prov-ince of Bengal. It was the Sepoys who mutinied in 1857 and massacred many Britons. The Sikhs, who had been con-quered in the Punjab war only ten years before, helped to subdue the Sepoys at that time, and have been dependable troops ever since.

SIKHS NATURAL FIGHTING MEN. The Sikhs are generally tall and well pullt, and natural fighting men. "The Sikh," says the Encyclopedia Britannica. is a fighting man and his best qualities are shown in the army, which is his natural profession. Hardy, brave and slow-witted, obedient to discipline, attached to bis affects the manufactural profession. Hardy, brave and by the Higher War Council, General Pau, who last his arm at Sedan, pointed tached to his officers, he makes the finest his steadiness, and in defeat he will die New York Evening Post.

at his post rather than yield."

The public knows little

There are only 2,000,000 Sikhs in India out of the 300,000,000 people there, but there are 30,000 Sikhs in the British army. There is no Sikh tribe, but the name sig nifies a religion, an offshoot from Brah-manism dating from the fifteenth century. The Sikhs are found in three tribes in the Punjab and the Northwest Pres They are fatalists and their faith is a higher type than Brahmanism

GURKHAS ALL RIFLEMEN. The Gurkhas are little fellows, but splendid fighters as their record in the Afghan wars will show. They are not from India proper, but from Nepal, an independent state in the Himalayas, northeast of India. Nepal has been friendly to the British for many years and the Gurkhas are not discouraged from enthrough the transplanting in our waters of young sturgeon from other countries. Standing army of her own, 50,000 strong. There are 20,000 of them in the army of India, in ten regiments of two battalions each, all riflemen. They are the descendthe Caspian Sea has been offered by the ants of Brahmans who were driven from the plains of India by the Mosb iries ago, and their fatth is a form of

Brahmanism. The other native troops of India are picked men from the northern part of the country. Those of the south are no longer worked with as army material. Outside of the Sikhs and Gurkhas the native regiments are of different faiths and are brigaded with white troops.

PRAISED BY ROBERTS. Lord Roberts, who wrote a book on "Forty-one Years in India," speaks highly of the native troops as they are now organized, though he did not think much of the Sepoys of early days.
"I have a thorough belief in and admiration for Gurkhas, Sikhs, Dogras, Rajputs, Jats and selected Mohometans, says "Boba" in his book. "I thoroughly appreciate their soldierly qualities. Brigaded with British troops I would be proud to lead them against any European The Sikhs are especially noted for their

evotion, and one of them made a shield of his body to save Lord Roberts in one

SICK HORSE ANSWERED CALL

Reported for Duty When Mail Train Whistles-Died Later. HILLSDALE, Sept. 18 - Quite a remark

able incident is reported from the village Vice President of the American Tele-Thurston Pulver, a rural carrier, has used one horse on his route, with which he has covered nearly 18,600 miles. A few days ago, after one of its trips, the

horse was taken sick and a veterinary said it could not recover.

The next morning, when Pulver started for the postoffice with another horse to set his mail for the route, he left the sick horse lying in a stall united, thinking that the rose would never he sick ing that the rose would never be abla to walk again. The outer door to the barn was left open also. Shortly after getting to work on his mail in the postoffice Pulver was called outside and there found his sick horse standing at its usual place in front of the hitching

The animal had heard the 7:14 mail train whistle as it dropped its mail the little station and knew that it w ime to go to the postoffice. The sick torse got up unsided made its way several blocks to the postoffice and pa-tiently waited for the long trip over the route to begin.

After the faithful animal was led back

to the stall it refused to lie down, ap- because of a lifelong aversion to publi parently realizing that it ought to be city.

THE TACITURN JOFFRE Qualities of Him Who Is Hated as New Napoleon.

Like William the Silent and Moltke. who was "silent in seven languages," General Joffre is notably taciturn, and he has been silent through a laborious 140,000 Ready for Serv- military career of 4 years. He is now 61, but still in the full vigor of his ice.—"Bobs" Praises Loy- strength of body and mind-and by far the most noteworthy figure which this a conference, as a result of which Mr. Hall took over the management of the of whom are to be brought to France | too, has reversed his judgment since the

Joifre was a first-year military engi neer at the dicult Ecole Polytechnique of 1870 broke out. He enlisted and fought like the rest to the bitter end. He came out a Heutenant and was employed, when peace followed, on the plans for the new fortifications of Paris. Marshal Mac-Mahon who was himself not a talker, noticed his calm silence amid the ofter officers in a visit to one of the forts. sent to organize the defenses on Pontarlier, just where the Germans, if they
break through at Belfort, may now sweep
down along the Swiss frontier. Then
he went out to build forts at Tonkin; but

Mr. Feldstein was a member of the Admiral Courbet, who was in charge, to fighting at the head of the troops. scented the born commander, and set him He was kept fighting, next in Dahomey, and he was the first to enter Timbuctoospeaking never a word. He was silent Vice-in Madagascar, where he fortified Diego Felds Suarez mightily. Back in France, he ness. was made a professor at the Higher War School, and became successively gen eral of brigade, of division and of a corps d'armee. He came to have the confidence of all as a strategist and organizer-and, with all the medical hos-tility to the army, he was never reprouched with reaction or not being faithful to the republic. When the nomina-

with his remaining hand to Joffre-and soldier of the east. In victory he retains | the nomination was unanimous, says the The public knows little of persons, but knew that the law of three years' com pulsory service, which has saved France was due largely to General Joffre's foresight. And these three weeks of his command have made confidence in him uni-versal. Time will tell how far his silence will lead to victory; but, until now, no newspaper correspondent even knows where General-in-Chief Joffre and his headquarters were placed yesterday or today, or shall be tomorrow. "Joffre's

> The Pope who has just died would have iked that figure of speech, for he more than once expressed his opinion that even his monks talked too much. Perhaps this ll but universari war will drift suffering humanity towards a new era where si-lence shall be appreciated as strength. And this time, let it be noted while it

headquarters?" said a military man

CHICAGO FIRST IN CRIME

More Murders There Than in New York and London.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Chicago leads the cities of the world in crime, available figures indicate. More murders and assaults were committed here last year than New York and London. The statistics were made public by Alderman Merriam, of a special Counci Committee on Investigation of Crime

made in the following table: Horbiertes and Assaulta Murders to Rots Furgiaris 282 1022 1041 36 78 1129 "But 3 per cent of those persons ar-rested in 1913 were sentenced to imprison-ment." the report states. "Out of 199,711 arrested only 141 were convicted."

Comparison of crime in two cities is

DENY ANTI-TRUST VIOLATION NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Ballroad and the New England Navigation Company have filed answers in the United States District Court denying that any of their properties were acquired or are being violation of the Sherman anti-

DEATHS OF A DAY EDWARD J. HALL

phone and Telegraph Company,

WATKINS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Edward fall, "father of the long distance tele none" and a vice president of the Ame an Telephone and Telegraph Cempany ed here yesterday. He came here from New York some weeks ago for his health Mr. Hall's death was sudden and unex-Although Edward Julius Hall was a

leading personality in the comparatively brief history of the development of the Bell telephone commercially and more than any other individual, active in the growth of the long distance telephone throughout the country, his name was next to unknown to the public at large

BELIGIOUS NOTICES Jewish.

Saturday 10 a m southstast corner Broad and Mount Verner ste Marking Time to Rabbi Henry Berkovitz All science Services for the New Verr Finits coming Service for the New Verr Finits coming former between the Ureat Delusion, by Rabbi Henry Berkovits.

He was born at Perth Amboy, N. J. eard until it dropped dead in the after- where his father was a manufacturer, in October, 1853. The boy attended Buffalo elementary schools and then entered the telephone.

The invention of the telephone was of

much interest to him. When in 1877 the parent company of the Bell company was organized he decided to get into the new industry and a year later he organized a local operating company in Buffalo, holding the offices of vice president and man-

surprising war has so far disclosed, new company just organized, the Amer-Clemenceau sharply criticised him and ican Telephone and Telegraph Company, the others of the General Staff, but he. A year carrier, in 1884, an experimental long distance line had been tried out be too, has reversed his judgment since the tween New York and Boston. Mr. Ha mobilization proved their foresight and took up the development of the long dis complete organization of the military re- | tance telephone line enthusiastically and sources. A little more and General Joffre within two months was directing the work will be the incarnation of the soul of the first long distance line between New York and Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. FELDSTEIN

President of Charles H. Feldstein &

Charles H. Feldstein, 71 years old, prest dent of Chas. H. Feldstein & Co., who for more than thirty years had been trading in the brush-making and hair busi-ness, died at his office, 1839 E. Madison and unexpectedly saluted him—"My com-pliments, captain." So he was a captain Street, yesterday from an attack of heart at 22, long before him time; and he was disease. Mr. Feldstein was at his desk

Temple Keneseth Israel, and was loved for his kindly and charitable disposition. He is survived by his widow, two sons and four daughters. His sons, Adolph M. Secretary and Treasurer, and Leon Vice-President, of the firm of Chas. H. Feldstein & Co., succeed him in the busi

IGNATZ BLOCH

Ignatz Bloch, 70 years old, a retired lothing merchant, died vesterday at his ome, 3125 Westmont street. He emigrated from Austria 45 years ago and settled in Philadelphia, where for 36 years he was engaged in the clothing business.

Mr. Bloch retired 12 years ago. He ras interested in the work of several Jewish societies. His widow and two sons sur-

RICHARD C. MORGNER

Richard C. Morgner, 48 years old. nason and for many years an member of the German-American Repub-lican Club of the Nineteenth Ward, died yesterday at his home, 200 North Fifth street. He had been a member of many German singing and fraternal societies.

MRS. THOMAS H. HUNTER Julia D. Hunter, 84 years old, widow of Thomas H. Hunter, an insurance

broker, died vesterday at her home, 221 Buckingham place. She will be buried may have known and may not; "it's a Buckingham place. She will be bur monastery!"

CAPTAIN JENS HANSEN

Captain Jens Hansen, 51 years old, died yesterday at his home, 7437 Oxford pike. Fox Chase. He will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery on Monday afternoon,

Deaths

AGIN.—On September 15, 1914, HARRY F. husband of Ruth A. Agin and son of the late Harry S. and Mary Agin, aged 41 years. Funeral services on Salurday, at 1 p. m., at his late residence. All S. E. interment ALEVATA. -PASQUALE ALEVATA, 1 year, ALTING. SUSAN ALTING, 66 years, 1851

Judgon st.

AYLMER.—On September 12, 1914, MARY
AYLMER.—On September 12, 1914, MARY
AYLMER. The notice of the funeral will be
given from her late residence, 4015 Warran
at. West Philadelphia.

BALDWIN.—At his residence, 211 North Maple ave. Lamidowne, Pa, on September 13,
1914 JOHN C. BALDWIN aged 72 years.
Puneral services and interment private.
Puneral services and interment private.
Providence (R. I) napers please copy.

BARTON.—On September 17, 1914, EMILY,
C. Wile of Harry Parton, of Woodham.
N. J. Princral services on Satinglay at 2
p. m. at the partons of J. E. Stiles & Son,
1417 East Susquehauma ave. Interment private.

BEECKMAN. HARRY BEECKMAN, 12 BEECKMAN BASHINGS BEECKMAN BEECKMAN BENCH ON September 17, 1914, IGNATZ BUSHINGS OF SEPTEMBER 17, 1914, IGNATZ BUSHINGS OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1914 BEECKMAN BEECK BROWN. SARAH BROWN, 32 years, 5142

CANAUN. — On September 16, 1914. CHARLES C. husband of Marcha c. Char-vin (nee Mrore). Funeral on Saturday, at 2 p. m. from (11) Sign st. Interment at CHARMETSKI WALTER CHARMETSKI, COLLING. FRANCIS COLLING 3 DEACS, Sich and Lesser ave.

COLLING. FRANCIS COLLING 3 DEACS, Sich and Lesser ave.

CONLIN.—At Alren. Pa., on September 16.

1014 CATHARINE of so of Walfare Unsale, need 64 years. Funeral on Saturday at 10 ms.

A. m. from the Philipsiphia and Residue Terminal on the service of the train from Akion, Pa. intermed at Caivars Cometer.

CONDON.

CONROW -On September 14, 1914, DAVID K CONROW arel of years. Late residence, 224 league et. Die notice of timeral will be

given
CI MMINGS. On September 16, 1914 HVGH,
am of father and fatherine unmargs. F.
netal on Saturday at 7:30 a m from his
parents residence 223 thursh lane freeman.
Lown Mass at St. Uncent's Church at b
a m fuserment at cill (Nubetra) (wasters
DEAN. On September 14, 1914 CATHARINE A FRAN. Widow of haries (CathChan. residence 868 thomas Funeral servless and interment strictly private.

DEVITA NICOLA DEVITA IT years, 1119 Wherion at BHIJON. On September 15, 1914 ROBERT E. husband of Norsh Pullen one Sullivan and son of Luke and Mary T. Pullen Due Bullean and son of Luke and Mary T. Pullen Due Bullean of the funeral will be given from his parents residence 1418 South Libb at BIVAC. LIZZIE BIVAC. 49 years, 1828 N. 18th at

BILLEN DRUGGAN. TO years.

D. Willow of Andrew J. Williams. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the function and particles on Friday stering, at 8 o'clock, at the property of the residence \$43 North Presson at Interment private at Pleasantville, N. J. ESKIN ESTHER ESKIN, 84 years, 8122 FIREN LOUIS ZUREK, 48 years, 21 Moss et.

FORESTER. JOSEPH FORESTER, 48 years, GATL CHARLES GAUL. Tyears, 5129 GENAVER.—HARRIET GENAVER, 57 years, GOLASIC - HELENA GOLASIC, 28 years. GREEN.-ALBERT GREEN, 2 years, 917

funeral will be given. The first funeral will be given by the first funeral fu

Yale, being graduated from the Sheffield
Scientific School in 1873, or two years
before Alexander Graham Bell perfected
the telephone.

Interment at Fernwood Cemeter

**HERTER. On September 13, 1914 MAGDALENA, wife of Louis Herter (formerly Eckard), aged 48 years. Due notice of the funeral will be given, from her late residence,
1927 Shunk at. at. LOVINE JEFFERSON, 9

Poplar st.
On September 17, 1914, WILnusband of Salie M Johnson and
nusband of Salie M Johnson and

> JUDGE. THEODOR JUDGE, 61 years, 918 KENNED1.—On September 17, 1914, JOHN, husband of Mary Kennedy, Funeral on Mon-day at 8:30 s.m., from 752 McAlpin st., West Philadelphia Solemn High Mass at 81 Agaths 8 Turch at 19 s.m. Interment

KLENTNER. - LAZER KLENTNER 66 years, KUEN. On September 16, 1914, SARAH A. KUEN.—On September 15, 1914, SARAH A., wife of Chares L. Kuen, in the 65d year of there are Relatives and friends are invited to attend the functal services, of saturios afternion the lith 1934, at 2 ociock at her late residence. Mountain and Prospect area, Meirose Park north of Cast Lame Station, P. and R. R. Interment trivet in 174 Hill Cemeter;

LEATHERMAN.—At his residence, 437 than st. Fox Chase, on September 15, 1914, JOSEPH, husband of Amanda Leatherwan. Two notice of the funeral will be given. LIDDELL HARRY LIDDELL 5 years. Li MPP. On September 17, 1914, WILLIAM

McCANDLESS.—On September 17, 1914, ELIZA daughter of the late Hutchinson and Elizabeth McCandless, aged 68 years. The relatives and friends of the family are in-vited to attend the funeral services, on Mon-day, the 21st, at 2 p. m. at her brother, residence. Thomas H. McCandless, 2146 North

MILLER, SARAH MILLER, 35 years, 1103

MORESCHI.—VICTORIA MORESCHI, 61 years, NW E. Rittenhouse st. MORGNER.—On September 17, 1914 RICH-ARD C. MORGNER husband of Hisdwig C. Morgner ince Herischi, agod 48 years, Fu-neral services on Sunday, at 2 p. m., at 2046 North Ath St. Interment private, Glenwood conselers. MURPHY .- MICHAEL MURPHY, 79 years. PAHLS — On September 16, 1014, ELIZA-HETR daugner of Alola and Elizabeth Pahls, agel 21 years. Funeral services of Sunday, at 2:30 p. m., at 2021 North 7th st. Internact Greenisount Cemetery.

PEELING — CASANDRA PEELING, 85 years, 1314 S. 3d et.

PFAFF.—On September 15, 1914, of diphthera, JOHN D. En of Philip and Anna Pfaff of 3528 Ella st., aged 3 years, No funeral POTTS.—EDWARD POTTS, 13 years, 2012 Turner at.

RANDALL. At the residence of her son.
Howard E. Randall, at Stoopville, Bucks Co.,
Ph., on Wednesday, September 18, BACHEL
A. RANDALL, widow of Reuber Randall,
aged S2 years months. Funeral from
Thompson Memorial Church, Lower Sciebury,
La, on Saturday, Sert 19, at 11 a. m. REIN SARAH REIN, 70 years, 619 South Nith at.

RIDOLFO, -On September 15, 1914, FRANK, hisbani of atharine Ridolfo aged 47 years. Fineral on Monday, at 8.30 a.m. from 1926 South Athart Science Requiem Mass at the Church of St. Schedus Tolencino, at 10 a.m. recissly. Interment at Holy Cross Cem-

ROGERS.—On Monday, September 14, 1914, RACHEL, WISTER, daughter of the late William Wynne and Hannah Lewis Wister and William H. Rogers, Interment ROMANO ANGELO ROMANO 8 vents. 183 South 6th et.
RILEFF. On September 17, 1914, ELIZARETH G. daughter of Francis D. and Elizabeth G. Ruleff. Funeral services on Saturday
mining at 16 o'lock at the residence of
her payents, M. Presiden at Interment private,
at Aritigion Cameters. Friends may view
remains on Private evening, from 7 until 9

SALVIN .- LOUIS SALVIN, 49 years, 738 SALVIN LOUIS SALVIN, 49 years, 708
Moore at.
SCHAD, do September 17, 1914 EDWARD,
eith of the late Frank and Sophie websal for
moral of Monday at 8 a m. from the resicourse his beather, Bernard Schal 197
Bainbridge at Mass of Requiem at Holy
Thirty Thursh, at 930 a m. Interment New
Catherini Cemetery,
SCHAFER, do September 18, 1914, at Oractivity Bay at Hollinia DE Hilling
Schilarell, daughter of the late Edward D.
Higher Phiere somitor of maturing, at
the residence of her brother-into the state of the second of the second of the
SHILL DAVID SHILL 16 years, 621
North Schat

SHERRYAN GOLDIE SILBERMAN, 50 SIMON FANNIE SIMON. 16 Years, 140 STROHI, On September 16, 1814, PHILIP

constant of the late Carriers strain, in the 78th year of his age Puneral services which in the 78th year of his age Puneral services a Worker of the December of 1844 Acros at his creates a 1844 Acros at interment at Histor Jentster.

Stillyan At his residence as Cherry to Camden N. J. Sept 11 1944 Julyan L. Inches of the funeral services of the funeral services of the funeral services of the funeral services. Stillyan Acatha RINE Sullivan. 20 years 1844 Thompson at.

TALHOT ROWANNA TALBOT. 23 years. TARHA SOFIA TAHRA, S Years, 4584 Mil-TATE. On Sectionber 17, 1914 JOHN 1, one of Cathacone and the ate fidth R. This in his 76th year. Puttern activizes on Hiddan at 2 p. m. of the residence of his implier in law Cyrus Hadrings, Nub Melon at Interment at Fernwood Camblery.

TAYLOR HENRY TAYLOR, 30 years 733 Lonbard at

Limitagia di Carlotte del Peris, 201 years, 2215
TEENE, — CAROLINE TEENE, 57 years, 2215
Lass Cumberdand at
TOLBERT — MADGE TOLBERT, 50 years
1755 Elissoria pt.
TREINAN — CATHARINE TREINAN, 31
years 221 E Boston aye.
VAN DEUNEN, 0s Saptember 15, 1914.
MARY P., widow of Windeld van Deolem.
Functs services on Sallarda, 4: 5 f m. no.
- len's, at ber into residence, 2019 West Tings
of Interment private at Laurel Hill Comp. WALDNER. On September 17, 1914 CHRIS-TIANA wife of Anton Waither has Each, aged 37 care at person of Monday, and 10 care at person of Monday, and 10 care at person of Monday.

WILD WALLY WILD, 83 years, 2560 North DOUGHERTY. On September 10, 1914, EL.

LIE T. widow of John J. Dougherty (nee Donohue). Due notice of the funeral will be given from her late residence, 1214 Cath.

WILLS JAKE WILLIS, 24 years, 1217

WILLIS, JAKE WILLIS, 24 years, 1217

WITHROW On September 15, 1914, SARAH

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhrow, Residings, 1218

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhrow, Residings, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. widow of Androw J. Wilhing the Lungston, 1219

D. William T. Willi