EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1914.

AR SPIRIT OF ALLIES BODES ILL FOR AMERICAN EFFORTS TO END GREAT STRUGGLE CLEMENCEAU RAILS

HANS CHALLENGE 150,000 MEN LOST DEATH IN STALKING IN BATTLE OF AISNE, ENEMIES' POSITION LONDON ESTIMATES

War.

Sept. 19.

23,584; missing, 9900.

on September 15.

German Horsemen, Gallop- British Casualties Admitteding Out to Draw Fire and Show Opponents' Strength, Have Small Chance of Escape.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 19. peerning the German Uhlans, of n so much has been heard in the yean war, Luigi Barzini, a widely wn Italian war correspondent, says

the Corriere Della Sera: As we neared a small station and the lessened its speed we saw a small of cavalry guarding the railroad sing-a patrol of Uhlans. Their denor was calm. Though they were in enemy's country, their carefree attitule gave the impression that they were minly in a maneuver camp.

The swarms of cavalry which the Germans send out ahead of their advance are to be found everywhere on any highway, any path. It is their business to see as much as possible. They show themselves mich as possible. They show themselves everywhere, and they ride until they are first upon, keeping this up until they have locked the enemy. Theirs is the task of rides into death. The entire front of the enemy is established by them, and many of them are killed-that is a certainty them face. Now and then, however, one down managers to escape to bring the her face. Now and the scape to bring the of them manages to escape to bring the bished by officers in their rear making

"The fire with which the Uhlans are received permits of a fair estimate of the strength of the enemy, for they know that usually all the soldiers shoot as soon as the cavairy of the enemy shows itself. "The German Uhlan is employed entire-

by for reconnaissance purposes and what is known as 'screen' and contact work. is known as 'screen' and contact work. "In 'screen work' the Uhlan is used to cover infantity or artillery advances, tak-ing a position on the flank as soon as this has been accomplished. "In contact work' the Uhlan rides in halbedies until he has drawn the fire into the provide of retracting as

the enemy. Instead of retreating as may do in ordinary reconnaissance rk, he endeavors to trace the front of he enemy, riding parallel to it-usually until the last man is shot down. The centact action has meanwhile been close-

observed from the German front, and observed from the German front, and is advance and attack of the infantry is sovened by the information gained at the expense of the Uhlan, for whom there is no hope as soon as he is de-tailed for this duty, but who, from all accounts, does not seem to mind this part of his work."

RUSSIAN NEWS REPORTS INCREDIBLE, SAYS DUMBA

Austrian Ambasador Denies Truth of

Stories From Petrograd. NEW YORK, Sept. 19 .- Dr. Constantin mba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassa-, exasperated by reports of extensive usian victories in Galicia and Russian cland, has given out a statement char-clarizing the reports as absolutely false and misleading, and designed to influance public sentiment against Austria. Ambassador Dumba's statement reads:

"I am compeled to protest most em-phalcally asainst the false reports sent via London from Rome, Milan, Geneva, Crenhagen and St. Petersburg about the Autrian campaign in Russian Poland Autrian campaign in Russian Poland and Galicia. To quote some of these reperts purporting to come from official CALLS STORY INCREDIBLE. "The Austrians loist since the battles Lemberg 350,000 men, dead and wounded and 100,000 prisoners.' I have gead this incredible lie at least twenty imes in big headlines, repeated even in the same paper several times. But we ear that immediately afterward 'the Kustrian Generals, Dankl and Auffenberg, who had to retreat from Russian Polsad, succeeded in uniting and rally-ing for a new flag.' I do not think that anybody endowed with a little common sense can for one moment believe that an army of 1,009,000 having lost 450,000 men amy of 1,009,009 having lost source in shuld be able immediately to rally for

ly Are Greater Than at Any Other Conflict of LONDON, Sept. 19. According to officials at the war officials here today the combined losses in the world's greatest battle now raging along the River Alane in Northern France total more than 150,000. The British casualties in this battle admittedly are greater than at any other time during the war. The German losses are terrific. BERLIN (By way of Amsterdam), The German losses in the war as shown by the lists thus far given out total 45,-967 in killed, wounded and missing. They are listed thus: Killed, 7483; wounded, A list published today, the twenty-Tor Training eighth that has been issued, gives the following: Killed, 1035; wounded, 4039; missing, 1029; total, 5104, The German aviation corps suffered a great loss in the death of Lieutenant Werner von Veaulleu. He was shot on September 4 while scouting over the enemy's lines, but managed to guide his aeroplane back to safety. The observer who accompanied him on the trip was unhurt and secured valuable information. The lleutenant died two days later. Captain Frederich P. Lannschmidt, of the Fourth Foot Guards, was killed in a battle with the French near Chalons BORDEAUX, Sept. 19. It was officially stated today that let-ters found on dead and captured German officers prove conclusively truth of the earlier reports of terrible mortality in the German ranks, especially among the

officers. In the tenth and Imperial Guard corps there is said not to have been a single high ranking officer who was not either

killed or wounded. All of the companies of the first battallon of the Prussian guard are now commanded by volunteer officers of many year's service who have taken the places of those killed. Numerous companies of German infantry, which consisted of 250 men, have been reduced to sixty or seventy.

MAUBEUGE CAPTURED BY GERMANS ON SEPT. 7

City Suffered Severely From Bombardment of Week. LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Times correspondent at Boulogne announces the fall of Maubeuge in the folowing dispatch:

"Maubeuge fell on September 7. The investment began on August 25. On August 26 the first shell was fired. On August 27 the main attack was concentrated on the forts to the north and east of the city.

"Forts de Boussois, des Essarts and de Cerfontaine and the earthworks of Rocq were destroyed by heavy artillery. "The town suffered severely from the bombardment, which continued with A ragged group of eight arrived at great violence for 12 days. More than a London on a ship from Boulogne, plainly King and country. This proposal was thousand shells fell in one night near the showing they had endured hardships in to the effect that these families who railway station and the Rue de France the battles in France. They wore the lose loved ones in the war should wear was partially destroyed. The loss of life, however, was comparatively slight. "At 11:50 o clock on the morning of September 7 a white flag was hoisted on the church tower and trumpets sounded garb of French peasants. One had a purple armlet bearing in glit letters corduroy jacket, trousers much too short some general phrase, such as "For King for him and bathing shoes. Unwashed, and Country." and with two or three days' growth of 'cease firing,' but the firing only ceased at 3 o'clock that asternoon. In the mean-time the greater part of the garrison sucbeard, they walked out of the Harbour Station. ceeded in leaving the town. The German As they passed talking I caught a forces marched in at 7 o'clock that evebroad Irish brogue and a response in an ning. equally pronounced Scotch dialect. "Who are you?" I inquired. SCULPTOR OF MARTIAL



ALSACE SUFFERS WAR DRAMA'S SHIFTING SCENES FROM GREAT THEATRE OF STRIFE **REIGN OF TERROR**, The name of Mme. Adrience Buhet, head of the Dames du Sacre Coeur, ap-pears in a long list of names of those killed on a battlefield. She was struck by a bullet from a German machine gun as she was rais-ing the head of a wounded soldier. The name of Mme. Adrience Buhet, head of the Dames du Sacre Coeur, ap-pears in a long list of names of those killed on a battlefield. German machine gun as she was rais-ing the head of a wounded soldier. The name of Mme. Adrience Buhet, head of the Dames du Sacre Coeur, ap-pears in a long list of names of those killed on a battlefield. German machine gun as she was rais-ing the head of a wounded soldier. The sublet from a machine gun as she was rais-token of mourning for those who in the glorious exploits of British arms in

glorious exploits of British arms in France and Belgium have died for their SACK OF LOUVAIN LIKE TRIP IN HELL, AT HOSPITAL CARE EYEWITNESS SAYS OF GERMAN WOUNDED

Rabbits and the Torch of the Firebug Invader in Every Direction, Is Story.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 19. Stories of the sacking of Louvain, which are almost unbelievable in their horror, reached here from the frontier.

One of the most vivid is that of an assistant in a bicycle shop, who, though a Dutchman, was given special facilities for escape owing to his being mistaken for a German. "At midday last Tuesday," he begins, "a fearful uproar broke out in the streets while we were at dinner, and the crackle of musketry was soon followed by the roar of artillery near at hand.

"Hearing shricks from the inhabitants of our streets, I rushed to the window and saw that several houses were already in windows and looting in all directions. As the people rushed into the streets from the burning houses they were shot down like rabbits. With my governor, his wife and little boy, we fled to the cellar, where I and the boy hid under a pile of tires, while the manager hid under a chest and his wife got into a drain, where she stood with water up to her walst for many hours.

NIGHT MADE HIDEOUS.

"Night fell and the sound of shooting in the streets became brisker. I crept out of my hiding-place to get some water, and peeping out of my window saw to my horror that almost the whole street was in ruins. Then we found that our own house was alight, and it was necessary to choose between bolting and being burned to death where we were. I decided to make a dash for it, but the moment I was outside the door three Germans held me up with revolvers and asked me where I was going. My reply was that I was a German, that my master and his wife were Germans who had been trapped in the burning house.

"Apparently my German was good enough to make them believe my statement, for they promised to give us safe conduct out of the town. Our walk through the streets to the rallway stathrough the all always remember as a valk through hell. The beautiful town, with its noble buildings, was a sea of flame. Dead bodies lay thick in the streets. Dead bodies lay thick in the streets. Dreadful cries came from many of th houses.

"It was 5:30 on Wednesday morning when we reached the railway station. Soldiers were even then still going about the streats with lighted brands and ex-plosives in their hands setting a light to any buildings that still remained intact. In the parks they had already begun to bury the dead, but in many cases so shallow were the graves that a large part of each body was still visible.

A HARROWING SPECTACLE.

"At the railway station we witnessed

Citizens Shot Dead Like Bitter in Criticism of What He Calls "Quixotic" Attitude of Attendants, While French Soldiers Bleed on Battlefields.

> BORDEAUX, Sept. 19.-Georges Clemenccau's patriotism finds vent in an ironical criticism in his paper L'Homme Libre of the alleged quixotic attitude of the hospital authorities toward the German wounded in large numbers, especially toward their hospital assistants who are allowed to accompany them. M. Clemenceau says:

"When I hear the question discussed as to whether or not beds should be reserved for the German nurses, while our own are half dead from fatigue and lie on matting in corridors. I confess flames. Soldiers were smashing the shop that I refrain from interfering with great difficulty. The whole thing beats my comprehension.

"The German wounded appear to be free of any great suffering judging from their appearance in front of bowls of steaming soup, stuffing their fill, under the surveillance of a bespectacled major, talking and joking in their hoarse gutturals, which make our men squirm as they lie silently under blankets, and at this moment I say to myself:

"'How many of their comrades are finishing our wounded on battlefields? There should be a limit to such stupidity.

"In the hospital under notice I saw yesterday a smilling young miss offer cigars and chocolate to wounded Germans. By all means let us respect and attend to an enemy who has been wounded by our men when they were endeavoring to encom-pass our ruin. This is well and good, But when one of our men seeing these dainties pars him asks sadly: Then, is all for these gentlemen? Is there nothing for us"' it does not seem right. The French solder added: 'It is a little hard to give one's life on the battlefield and then see those rewarded who tried to take it.'

"I invite the Government to reflect on these words of a French soldier. "To crown all, I learn that the bespectacled major heretofore mentioned is allowed to leave the city in civil costume. Comment on this is needless."

BRUSSELS FEARS FATE SUFFERED BY LOUVAIN

Schoolhouses Filled With Straw to Await Torch, Belgians Say.

LONDON, Sept. 19. A courier who arrived from Brussels with dispatches says the Belgians expect to see Brussels treated as Louvain was before the Germans evacuate the city.

He says all the important public buildings, including the Palais de Justice and the largest and most imposing private residences, already have been mined by the Germans as though to blow them up, while schoolhouses and many other buildings are filled with straw ready for the torch.

The courier also declares that the Ger

"According to official (7) Petro-Stad news, the Austrians, while receding and hotly pursued to Lemberg, had al-ready lost about 100,000 men. (There was having any one left to tell the tale.) The steel forts of 'the first class fortress of Michailowsk had been silenced and presed with incredible bravery by the sumany.' In reality Michailowsk is a all village with 907 inhabitants, where the Austrian troops had crected provisional field tranches. The reports spoke of 30 Austrian field guns and 100 heavy guns captured. (Nobody knows the bouts of these mythical 1000 heavy taken) as no Austrian fortress has been taken.

Then again: "The backbone of the Austrian army in Galicia was utterly broken after the fall of Lemberg.' It with the Serbs and the announced on-

CALLS NEWS FANTASTIC.

Count Berchtold, the Austrian Foreign retary, sent the following dispatch by reters denying Russian reports:

"After the battle of Lemberg the offi-tal Russians news agency published as mai fantastle news about an alleged fetary of the Russians, giving the num-er of prisoners taken as 30,000 and the number of captured guins as 300.

The appropriate states and the state of the the same battle. Here the numbers are gone down to some prisoners and 30 ins. The communique admitted that instal Brussilow was in a very critical state base and the same set of the same set of the same state base set of the same set of t and escaped defeat only after and Rahing. This not at all astoniahing that Rus-

as used purely strategic concentrating assumed purely strategic concentrating segmentations of our forces around Lemm-erg for spreading faise reports; but the judicus way in which this is done best reves that our own official war reports deserve the fullest confidence."

VIENNA POPULACE RIOTS. ATTACKING WAR OFFICE

tak Indicates Public Feeling Against the War.

Against the War. LONDON, Sept. 18. Ing has broken out in Vienna, as-iss to a dispatch to the Exchange raph Company from Rome. a dispatch states that word has Preized in Rome from Vienna that is attacked the building of the Aus-a Ministry of War, breaking all of the latry of War, breaking all of the

HEROES KILLED IN WAR

Friedrich Pfannschmidt, One of Most

Famous European Artists. NEW YORK, Sept. 19 .- The death in battle of Friedrich Pfannschmidt, as an-

nounced in today's dispatches from Berlin, removed from the body of European sculptors one of its most famous members.

Pfannschmidt, who was a member of the Senate of the German Royal Academy of Arts, and president of the Asbociation of German Sculptors, was born in Berlin in 1864. Among his famous works were statues of Field Marshall Von Moltke, practically no longer existed, so that the dreaded Cossacks had their choice between a rush to Budapest to join hands with the Serba made the serba shows a serba show to be the serba show to be the serba show the serba shows the serba sho works he was decorated with the Ludwig Crosss of the First Class and made a

member of the Bavarian Michael Order and the Order of Merit for Arts and Sciences.

GERMANS SEEK NEW WEAPON TO SHATTER BRITISH NAVY

French War Office Reports Experiments With Aerial Torpedo.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 19. Word has reached the War Office that the Germans are experimenting with a new weapon with which they hope to shat-ter the British navy. This weapon takes the form of an aerial torpedo. At Borne, Switzerland, a telegram says that every night a huge Zeppelin hovers over Lake Constance at a holdst of 1000

over Lake Constance at a height of 1000 feet, carrying on experiments. Wicker work torpedo cases are lowered into the water attached to ropes. The explosion which follows is terrific. The Germans evidently hope to line the

North Sea coast with these engines and perhaps to shell the British fleet with

Corpses Heaped Along the Marne Contaminate Capital's Supply.

cause of the battles on the banks of the Marne, which is the largest tributary of the Seine, the water of the river here must not be used for drinking purposes without being boiled.

The outbreak occurred on Thursday, and ward the war. New You without being boled. New You indicative of the popular feeling there without being boled. New You into a feeling there without being boled. New You into a feeling there without being boled. New You into a feeling there without being boled. New You into a feeling there without being boled. New You into a feeling the bole without being boled. New You into a feeling the bole without being boled. New You into a feeling the bole without being boled. New You into a feeling the bole without being boled. New You is a feeling the bole without being boled. New You is a feeling the bole without being boled. New You is a feeling the bole without being bole without being boled. New You is a feeling the bole without being bole. New You is a feeling the bole without being b

"British soldiers, guv'nor!" was the reply. "Lost our regiments, borrowed these 'ere togs, came through the German lines, reached Boulogne at last and now we are going to Shorncliffe to re-

port. Then we are going back again," How two British soldiers, a captain corporal of the Dragoon Guards, and r escaped from a convent hospital, where they were held prisoners by the Germans after being seriously wounded, was told by one of them when they arrived at

Folkstone from Ostend. They had crossed 50 miles of country occupied by the enemy and got safely by their outposts. The corporal told the story quite casually, as if it were an ordinary adventure. "With the rest of the wounded I was taken to a convent inside the German

lines. I found my own captain there. shrapnel shell had exploded in front of him and the fumes had sent him off, and he had a slight wound on the forehead.

"They left the convent unguarded, being confident, I suppose, that we could not escape through their lines. We had been there a day or two when we saw them sending up a guard. "This is the time to escape, and we

are going to,' said the captain. "We got out without difficulty, and lay for ten hours in ambush behind a . Then we set out to get through nes. The captain had a map of

edge. the lines. the country and a damaged pair of com-passes, which we patched up with dough. The map enabled him to know exactly

over. out clothes too heavy to carry, so we made for a bridge. It was guarded by 25 Germans. We came nearer and looked up very carefully. The sentry on our

BODIES POISON PARIS WATER

Former Senator Chauncey M. Depew's side whiskers, long a familiar adorn-ment, served as his passport on his rati-PARIS, Sept. 19. Parisians have been warned that heway trip from the Swiss border

Outend."

The Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Lansdowne and other ladies have announced that for those of their relatives who die at the front they "will not show their sorrow as for those who come to a less glorious end." Their outward signs

of mourning will be restricted to the wearing of a plain white band on the sleeve. The suggestion of this unpretentious

mark of mourning, whether the hand be white or purple, is generally approved. Some distinctive token of the kind, if made uniform for high and low alike, is worthy of adoption. Its simplicity will be ever so much more expressive of the nation's grief and fortitude in adversity than the wearing of sombra black mourning attire.

One brave French mother has learned that her three sons were war victims, one dead, another missing and the third wounded. She guessed from the demeanor of the priest who called that one had been killed, and repeated Mme. Castelnan's famous question, "Which?" The mother's name was Mme. Salat, sons had left school to fight along the frontier.

A London soldier, who was in the general engagement around Mons, says the Germans screened the advance by holding French women and children in front of them. The Germans did not drive the defenceless non-combatants he-fore the column but metomatants fore the column, but carried them. "Of course," the English soldler added, "our gunners could do nothing. It was worse than any savage warfare I ever had imagined." Another man, back from France, recounted an incident of the German occupation of a village. He says the victors threw a French soldier, whom they had captured, on some embers and burned him allve.

iere we were, 'We lay low all day and traveled by Describing the recent visit of Emperar William with Prince Oscar near Longwy, the Rotterdam correspondent of the Lonnight, covering 27 miles of ground each night by crawling almost flat and run-ning bent almost double when we found don Daily Telegraph says the Kalser spected the machine guns there and then ver. We had no sleep for 45 hours. "Once we attempted to swim, but found said to a gunner; "You have fired many rounds. How

many hit?" "About 100 per cent," the gunner replied.

side of the bridge was asleep. We crept past him and over the bridge. The whole It is reported that since the beginning

of the war the Holland-American steamguard was asleep. The second time wa crossed the canal was by a pontoon which they had left unguarded. any fine may had scarcely chough ships to convey to the United States all the Americans stranded in Holland. There are now mountains of lugzage on the Wilhelmina wharves awaiting transporta-"Once we got clear of their lines we had no further difficulty. The Belgians assisted us all they could to get to tion to America. In order to cope with the gigantic demand the company has chartered several ships from other countries.

German newspapers have received this to Parts. Frenchmen thought none but a Briton could wear whiskers like Mr. telegram today from Crown Prince Fred-arick William:

Please collect and forward as early

Briton could wear whiskers like Mr. Depew's and passengers cried "Vive Entents Cordiale!" when they noticed the Amarican. Mr. Depew arrived in New York yeaterday on the White Star liner Baitic and said be heard the Kalser had boasted he would hang his hat on the Elife! Tower on the anniversary of Sedan. "He appears to baye been mis-

Natives, Though Proved Innocent of Wrongdoing, Correspondent Charges.

By JOHN CAMERON

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 19. News from Alsace filters slowly through, whatever the turn of events. The impression here is that this stricken rovince, the population of which has iffered in full the miseries of war, there has been no fighting of moment, although the sound of artillery duels near Mul-hausen for the last week has been easily heard in Basel.

It appears now clear that after orilliant action on September 9 the French did not enter the town of Muel-hausen, but contented themselves by occupying strategical positions in the elcinity

The retirement of the French after their initial occupation of Mueihausen at the opening of the war was followed by a reign of terror which constitutes one of the blackest chapters of the war. Always suspicious of the attitude of the

people of the conquered provinces, the Germans needed only an excuse to wreak venueance and terrorize the population. Scores of the wealthiest citizens of Jpper Alsace have either been put in ison or have suffered grave punishment. Harboring of French soldiers is consider-ed sufficient justification for bloody reprisals, the strange theory of the Ger-mans being apparently that the man whose house is inveded by troops, who fire from the windows, is responsible for their acts. It may be true that some were consenting partles, but many were helpless.

An inquiry instituted at Burzweiler, near Muchnusen, where the village was burned, showed that five inhabitants were executed on a charge of harboring executed on a charge of harboring Franctireurs, although that there were some of them with the French army has seen proved. The inquiry falled utterly to establish the charges and proved em-phatically the innocence of the victims. All the wounds with which the German ddiers afterwards were inflicted from the nouses were certified by the doctors to inve been caused by projectlies used only by the German army

It is now understood that the alarm and the subsequent fusiliale by which Ger-man soldiers were killed by German fire was caused by Uhlans shooting a wounded charger behind a brick kill on

the outskirts of the town. The priest of a village not far from the Bhine told me the following instance:

A shot was heard one night in his lage. It was fired from the inn. Tro Troop surrounded the building and riddled i with builets. Finally, they took it by assoult, when its garrison was found to consist of two Pavarian soldters who, panic-stricken at the sound of a shot fired in the night, fired their rifes, imagining themselves besieged by the French. They were dragged from the room in which they were hiding and even their own circumstantial story failed to sat-isfy the officers, who proceeded to shoot i male inmates of the inn. The cause the panic was discovered in a soldier cepting in a neighboring loft, who had cidentally fired his rifle.

These are a few instances of incidents These are a few instances of incidents of daily occurrence which have caused a deep impression on the people of the city of Basel. If, in 43 years of peace, the Germans have fulled to win the af-faction of the Abatians, the last few weeks unist have had the effect of re-invelop further than ever the pessibilities of ever ions on of ever doing so.

pendent dispatch from a Dutch journalist who happened to be at Louvain on his way to Brussels. He said he was standing on Tuesday

evening near the railway station at Lou-vain, talking to a German officer, when

when taking to a German officer, when a he was strongly advised to leave the spot owing to the great danger. A group of some 500 men and women, described as hostages, were ranked in the open space by the station, and they were informed that for every soldier fired on in the town ten of them would be shot. The wretched people sobbed and wrung their hands and foll on their knees, but they might as well have an and wrong their names and tell on their knees, but they might as well have ap-pealed to men of stone. Ten by ten, as the night wore on, they were brought from the ranks and slaughtered before the eyes of those who remained.

POINCARE DECORATES GENERAL

BORDEAUX, Sept. 19. - President Poincare raised General de Castelnau to-day to the rank of grand officer of the Legion of Honor. The honor was hestowed on the recommendation of eral Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French armies in the field



mans have mined all roads leading into Brussels, but that the Belgians think they intend to make their principal stand

on the Namur-Liege line, as the forts and other defenses are being reconstructed and the work is going on night and day. The Germans also have been preparing for a strong defense on the Valenciennes line. According to the courier the Germans now seem to be using Luxemburg for their principal line of communication for their armies in France.

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