NEW YORK GIVES ITS PRIMARY ELECTION LAW FIRST TRIAL

Party Leaders Estimate That Little More Than 50 Per Cent of Enrolment is Coming Out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 .- New York State is trying a primary election today for the first time. Although the European war doubtless has prevented the usual pubicity there is much interest. The party leaders estimate that a little more than so per cent, vote of enrolment is being got out. The State enrolment in all partles is 1,326,084 and 1,611,672 voted for Governor in 1912,

The party chiefs admit frankly the issue is uncertain in most cases. There are two Democratic aspirants for the Gubernatorial nomination, three Republicans and two Progressive. There are three each in the ranks of Republican and Democratic_would-be successors of Elihu Root, and one Progressive,

Besides these, the State votes for Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Attorney General, Treasurer, Engineer and Surveyor, Court of Appeals and Supreme Court candidates; State Senators and Assemblymen and a few others.

Most of the Republican Organization supports Charles S. Whitman for Governor. He is the New York city District Attorney who prosecuted the police grafters. But the "Odell crowd" is behind Harvey D. Hinman, who is strong up-State. Job E. Hedges is also running. Theodore Roosevelt and his branch of

the Progressives are upholding Frederick M. Davenport, while William Sulzer, the deposed Governor, has a strong third party following. Governor Martin Glynn, with the Murphy backing, and John A. Hennessy, sup-

ported by the Wilson men, are going it hammer and tongs for the Democratic nomination. Hennessy is indorsed also In the race for United State Senator Elihu Root's place James Wadsworth, William M. Calder and David Jayne Hill

are the Republican entries. Mr. Wadsworth is strong in the north and Mr. Calder in the South, while Mr. Hill, a former Ambassador to Berlin, has high There is a curious situation in the

Democratic Senatorial race. Franklin D. Roosevelt, United States Assistant Secretary of State, and James W. Gerard. United States Ambassador to Berlin, are the candidates. They were both appointed to their present position by President Wilson and are considered Wilson men. Mr. Gerard has the backing of Tantagny

All the candidates for Governor pro fessed to be confident of success. John A. Hennessy declared he was certain "the Tammany crowd" would attempt frauds in certain districts, however. It is believed the result will be definitely determined by midnight. The result of the voting for United States Senator and Congressmen may also be known by that time, but complete returns for other officials may not be known before another day or two. Secretary of State May has ordered that the votes for Governor, Unted States Senator and Congressmen be tabulated first.

USE OF LIQUOR IN BRITAIN GREATER THAN IN AMERICA

Ratio 30 Per Cent. in Excess, but History Shows Large Decline Since the Seventeenth Century.

The liquor question has been of prime political importance in Great Britain since 1963, when the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson began his campaign in Parliament in favor of local option, says the Review of Reviews. In 1880 a general election took place, and a large number of candidates elected were in favor of S.r Willrid's resolution, which was afterward adopted in 1881 and 1882. In 1891 the Welsh local veto bill was passed. These efforts to amend the British licensing laws were all brought to naught because of the attitude of the House of Lords, which has always contained a number of Peers interested in the liquor business. Two general Reensing bills restricting the traffic were introduced, but both were with-Grawn. In 1801 a licensing act was passed conceding the right of compeleration upon the refusal to renew a license.

In 1908 Premier Assults introduced the third Government bill, by far the most advanced legislation dealing with the drink evil ever proposed by the British Government. This measure passed the House of Commons by the large majority of 27 votes but the property of 27 votes and 27 votes a of 257 votes, but it was once more rejected by the Lords. The position taken on this and other Government measures brought about a constitutional crisis, ended in 1911 by the curtailment of the powers of the Feers.

A national temperance convention was held in London on November II, 1912 with representatives from all over Eng-land, Ireland Scotland and Wales. The rime Minister received the deputation, it declared he had no power of putting

through a general temperan e measure.

Meanwhile, the annual per capita consumption in the British Isles has been given by the United Kingdom Temperance Union as 28.17 gallons, or about 20 her cont. larger than that of the United States. The digures of 1913 show an in-crease of 25,000,00 over those of the pre-ceding year. A writer in the Landon Dully Mail, noting the fact that Ecolish non are spending on drink a sum equal to four-fifths the entire national revenue.

gays by way of encouragement; "Macaulay reckons that in 1688 the Eing lish people consumed 50 gallons of alcoho per head. They now only drink a little over 28. In 1750 there was one public bourse to every six homes and to overy \$7 people. Now there is but one public house to every 70 homes and 330 people. Launkenness, too, besides having virtually died out as a social accomplishment, has steadily diminished among all

siriet licensing bill for Scotland Dassed in 1913, granting to that section of the British Isles complete local option

DIRECTORS OF POOR HOME HELD LIABLE FOR \$37,500

Forced to Indorse Note Because of County's Low Finances.

County's Low Finances.

CHESTER PA., Sept. 28.—That the finances of Delaware County are at low ebb is shown by the fact that the members of the Board of Directors of the County Poor Home nave been required to Indorse a note in the sum of \$37,500 in order to meet the current expenses of that institution. The directors of the board are: Clark Baldwin, of Concord, president; Arthur Martin, of this city, secretary; William H. Jones, of Darby, treasurer.

When the home's funds became exhausted several weeks ago the directors appealed to the County Commissioners for the necessary funds, but were informed that nothing could be done be the county taxes have not been received. The directors then appealed to the court, where it was suggested that they negotiate a note for the needed

eleted by the magnificent Courthouse at stedia, which recently was finished at a part of several hundred thousand dollars. Each of the Poor Directors receives a salary of \$50 a month. Although the re-muneration is nominal, they have not received their salaries for several months because of the stringent financial condi-ion of the county. The directors also have found it necessary to curtail ex-penses by temporarily cutting off outdoor relief

SPOTLIGHTS PLAY ON DROWNING GIRL AS CROWDS GASP

Thrilling Scene on Riverside Drive, N. J., When Heroic Attempt Is Made to Rescue Unfortunate Girl.

NE WYORK, Sept. 28.-Like spotlights rom the wings of a stage, powerful searchlights played from two steamboats last night upon a struggling speck in the Hudson River off 130th street. Thrilled spectators on the Riverside Drive viaduct followed the spotlights and saw a young woman fighting for her life.

The audience saw the outline of the hero, John Condon, of 532 West 135th street, dive into the swirling tide, saw him grasp at the girl and catch a fragment of her dress. Then they saw the lide carry her away. As she sank Condon went down for her like a submarine and searchlights swept the river nervously until they found Condon again, as he rose with one hand holding to the young woman's hair. But the tide cuts in strong about the pierheads there, and Condon lost his hold as the girl was carried out and then down, the spotlights vividly displaying her last struggle while the audience quivered.

TIDE TOO STRONG FOR THEM. Miss Desse Armstrong, of 459 West 57th street, and William B. Cist, a salesman. of 105 West 183d street, went for a canoe ride late in the afternoon. She and He and Archer Armstrong, her brother, were classmates at Yale, While trying to get into the slip at 150th

street pler the canoe was overturned by the current and their cries quickly at-tracted the crowd. Hundreds of automobiles stopped on the Riverside Drive viaduct, while the Recrea-tion and other plers soon filled. A big ever steamboat frained its searchlight

on the water, while its passengers lined the rails. Another steamboat at the pier added its searchlight to the other. Mr. Cist tried to reach Miss Armstrong, out failed because the current carried her out so swiftly. But he was still in the water when she went down, and he and 'ondon were pulled out with ropes. When Mr. Cist called for Miss Arm-trong yesterday, she said she was afraid o go canolog, as she had some indescribble fear that something would happen. Mrs. Armstrong, her mother, retired arly last night and she was dreaming early last hight and she was dreaming that she saw her daughter in the water and struggling to reach a boat, she said, when the door bell rang. This awakened her and she found a policeman to tell her that her daughter was drowned.

SANITATION IN VERA CRUZ MADE A "CITY BEAUTIFUL"

Cleanliness Helps Ward Off Disease of Rainy Season.

Sanitation by United States troops has nade Vers Cruz a more healthful city. The rainy season begins there in May or June, and lasts until the end of September. As the season advances, writes a Vera Cruz correspondent of the Jour-nal of the American Medical Association, the tendency is for the death and morbidity rate for all diseases to in-crease; due to the heat itself, and the rapid increase in cases of malaria. The was practically no larger than in June, which was lower than the average. The civil death rates for each thousand of population, per annum, for the months of June and July are given as follows:

1		35.56 32.00	41.1 32.5
	A comparative statement deaths from communicable June and July, this year, f	disease	a fo
	J	une.	July
	Typhoid fever	1	
	Malaria	8.	- 6
	Smallpox	4	- 2
	Dysentery	12	- 9
	Tuberculosis	19	2
	two years	19	14

The increase in deaths from tuberculeads, explains the medical correspondent, is not unusual during the hot weather. The principal gain, as shown in the death The principal gain, as shown in the death rate, is due to preventive measures. The anti-malarial program, which affected the civil population, included the suppression of mosquito breeding, the use of the army laboratory in establishing the correct diagnosis, and the following in and treatment of all proved carriers of gametes in the blood. Mosquito breedings has been largely suppressed by reading has been largely suppressed by he extensive and intricate system of irches in the environs of the city totaling about 25 miles in length; miles of vacant lots and hundreds of acres of comp at the bases of the gigantic sand

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR
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413 South Fifteenth Street
Offers a one-year course in preparation for processional or volunteer social work. Class oak includes lectures and discussions on the development of the social ideal and the rowth of social institutions; present day rinciples of relief; organization and mangement of social agencies, and constructive regrams for social agencies, and constructive regrams for social agencies. Field work afords an opportunity for practical experience and training under the supervision of exercise Soud for uniting. Opening date Oct 20.

TURKEY ISOLATES AMERICAN SCHOOLS IN FACE OF CRISIS

Communication With Outside World Cut Off and Uneasiness Grows in Missionary Circles.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

ous alarm is felt by the trustees and representatives in this country.

E. Waster Roberts, treasurer of the Episcopal Board at Boston, who has been acting for the American missionary societies since the Turkish Government announced its withdrawal of the capitulations, said that not only is all commufileation with the American schools in Turkey broken, but that it has been impossible to forward much needed funds from this country during the last ten After the war began and the various

missionary societies realized that they could no longer send money to their workers in Turkey by the usual channels the Standard Oil offered its services and undertook to transfer considerable sums for the relief of American educational and religious institutions in that country. But on Saturday the Standard Oil reported to Mr. Roberts that it had been unable for the last week to communicate with its representative at Constantinople, and that it was impossible to give relief.

The unensiness which this situation aroused has been intensified when it was reported through Rome that the Ottoman Government, besides suppressing the capitulations, had determined to abolish all foreign schools within the empire. Dispatches received through for the relief of American educational empire. Dispatches received through diplomatic sources from Rome state that the conditions in Constantinople are most

serious.

Absolutely nothing is known as to the welfare of foreign missionaries or col-leges in Turkey. It is naturally sup-posed, however, that they are beginning posed, however, that they are beginning to feel the pinch of unusual conditions and possibly to be in serious need of financial help. Besides the big American colleges in Turkey there are nearly 500 smaller schools that are conducted by religious bodies. As an indication of the fact that the Armehlans in this country are fearful lest trouble come to their relatives in Turkey many of them have made application to

nany of them have made application to the American Board during the last week to have money transferred to Turkey. In ach ease, however, that money has had to be refused with the explanation that the board has no means of sending it.

GERMAN WAR MACHINE MOVES ON EASY COGS

Gathering of Vast Troops Effected Without Hitch.

At the end of the first week of mobilization the German Chief of Staff, General von Moltke, announced to the country that not a hitch had occurred, not even a single inquiry for further instructions or a complaint had been received at General Staff headquarters. For seven days 4,000,000 men had been turning soldiers, a peaceful nation was being transformed into one in arms, and not in the slightest detail had it apsecord was the same; the operation was complete. Millions of reserves had joined heir commands and long-planned organicomplete, their commands and long-planned organizations had aprung into being. Each man had vecelved his orders, picked up his kit and gone to the front. With all respect for Russian and with all respect for Russian and present achievements along the same line.

the paim must be awarded to the Ger man thoroughness, for it made possible that triumphant march through Bel-gium and France which never stopped ntil it was seventeen miles from Paris. Few Americans can appreciate the extent of the advance planning involved for this mobilization, or the labor expended to keep it up to date. The French went to war in their historic red-trousered uniforms; the Germans appeared in their gray khaki, the exabrond. Each soldler had new shoes, new underclothing, received his written instructions what train to take and what seat to occupy. Food for the journey was given to him and when his train reached certain stations hot drinks

were served to him. He had no think-ing to do, only to read his order. And yet this incredibly efficient machine, whatever the final outcome, falled to accomplish its purpose; it neither taken Parls nor sucrounded the Allied armies with a ring of steel, nor held its ground in France. The policy of blood and iron has for the present men blocked; for the first time in 10 years a great German army has met with a real check. The supreme test of us. How will it stand up under defeat?

LETTER FROM GERMANY TELLS OF SACRIFICES

Woman Whose Husband Fought in Two Wars Ready to Yield Four Sons. An example of the sacrifices which the

The writer of the letter, Mrs. Franz Eberhart, of Reichenbach, Germany, is the mother of the Philadelphia woman, her daughter that her father, who is 73 years old, expects his four sons to be called for service at any time and has written to each of them, urging them to go unfalteringly to the aid of the Fatherland.

When the letter arrived at the Hilbert home it was opened and appeared as though it had not been sealed. It is the belief of Mrs. Hilbert that her mother did not seal the letter because she realized that it would be opened and its contents scrutinized by the military authorities.
Following is the letter in part, which

was mailed on September 2: "There are no enemies on German soil, and the entire German army is in France and on the border of Russia. Every div we receive messages of the victories won by the German troops; but we also hear

tion every day waiting for the trains to bring in the prisoners and wound ${f d}_{\rm c}$. This world war is terrible. Many husands and sons are separated from their families perhaps forever. But there is no crying or sorrow, and the children in the streets say that their fathers will again return.

"I don't like to go into the streets. because you see young women who, are waiting the return of their husbands. This recalls the days in my life when in the Prussian War of 1866 and in the Franco-Prussian War I was like them and walted for Franz to return. Your brothers have not been called yet, but they expect to be called almost any day. Father has written to each of them, telling them to help their country them, telling them to help their country if necessary. He says there is no reason to be afraid, since we whipped the French in 1871 and will repeat in this wor. The French would rather be captured than shot, and we do not expect the war to last as long as the Franco-Prussia war."

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Fine white lambs' wool, made on spool cotton warp. Dainty pink and blue burders and alk binding. Some have three-inch

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Pleacedown, waven to give appearance of wool-soft, fleecy and warm without being heavy. White with pink and bine borders, silk binding. Size 72x84 inches. \$1.85 Bed \$1.50 Spreads. Heavy weight, various pretty Mar-seilles patterns. Double-hed size

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with fine round distinct cord. 36 inches wide. Colors include: taupe, Delit blue, Belgian blue, mulberry, ma-hogany, wistoria, Hurana, wine Burgandy, mid-night blue, navy and black.

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