MECHLIN CAPTURED, FOE PUSHES ATTACK ON BELGIAN CAPITAL

Germans Occupy City Thirteen Miles From Antwerp. Invaders Are Reported Retreating From France.

ANTWERP, Sept. 29. After a severe bombardment, the Germans have occupied Mechlin, about 13 miles south of this city, according to an official announcement given out today by the War Office,

The Germans have been carrying on a hard bombardment of the forts at Wavre. st. Catherine and Waeltham, about ten miles from the temporary Belgian capbut the fire of the forts has not

is reported (but not confirmed by le Heigian Government) that Burgo-aster M. Max, of Brussels, who was rested by the Germans, has been reged on the payment of \$6,000,000 by the municipality.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT. The official statement of the War Of-

lee follows: After bombarding Mechlin, the Germans under cover of night entered the unoccupied town, but have not resumed their march from that place. The Germans have directed fire of all their heavy artillery against the forts of Wavre, St. Catherine and Waeltham, about ten miles from Antwerp, but with a result not justify-ing their great expenditure of am-munition. Our forts replied and the

phardment ceased. bembardment ceased.

Between the Dendre and the Willebrock canals, west of Waeltham,
the offensive movement of the Germans has been promptly checked.
The forts inflicted serious losses on the enemy and compelled his retreat. The city of Alost has suffered cor derably from artillery fire. On accounof the German position the Belgian artillery was compelled to take up a ition that allowed shells to drop in the city. In consequence fire started and number of buildings were destroyed. DAMAGE AT ALOST.

Most of the damage at Alost, however, was done by the German artillery which occupied a range of hills south of the town. A correspondent just arriving from that district says:

"Fire did much xdamage in the new quarter of the city. A church, the colhospital were all struck by shells early in the engagement and set on fire. When left the bombardment was going on furiously and smoke was rolling upward from the burning city." The Belgians claim to have silenced

the German guns and compelled the Germans to retreat. Alost is an important Belgian city, having nearly 35,000 residents and lying about 16 miles northwest of Brussels. It is on the Dendre River and has a big trade in hops. The old quarter of the town is more than 900 years old.

During the fierce fighting which raged

around Alost the burgomaster, M. Geerats, although 80 years of age, remained in the town. "I must remain at my post," he said when friends and relatives urged him to seek safety. Although a shell fell in the garden of his residence, M. Geerats remained on the veranda of his house watching the battle. Tears streamed wn his cheeks at the sight of the battle's ravages.

GERMANS AT BRUSSELS.

A traveler just returned from Brussels reports the town full of German troops This has led to the rumor that the German army in France has begun to re Thirty-five thousand refusees have ar-

rived in Ghent, many of them arriving A report from Ghent says five villages are in flames near there and that a Zepella balloon flew over Alort, dropping

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 29. Because a remainder of the war levy placed upon Brussels by the Germans unpaid, the Germans have announced that in the future they will pay for noth ing, but will requisition what they need, secording to dispatches from Brussels

BRITISH INDUSTRIES BEAR WELL WAR'S FIRST BLOW

Manufacturers Adopt Shorter Hours Rather Than Reduce Staff.

LONDON. Sept. 20. The Board of Trade has issued an in-stesting report of the state of British inries for the month of the war. Inprincipal manufacturers show that siployers covering 75 per cent, of the cople included in the returns re have not been specially affected war. These employers report since diddle of July a total reduction of staff of only 1.3 per cent. Employers remaining 35 per cent, report they affected by the war, and have their staff since the middle of 27 per cent.

we industries most concerned are fton industry and the construction les, each of which shows a con-of about 19 per cent, in the numployed. In the cotton industry to per cent, are working short war. Other industries showing a n of staff are furniture, engineers timplates, but the latter is showimprovement. While coal orking for export have been afgreat majority of the coal A considerable number of colut, on the other hand, there is ble pressure in the steam coal South Wales where more men

employed if available, arrying operations in Wales are pressed, but, in part at least, ue to causes other than the war. apears to be no appreciable in-tunemployment in the stricul-instries, even some districts re-a shortage of labor. The general oh is that, though at the moment a contraction of employment as f the war, this contraction has to a very marked extent by a of hours instead of a reduction aff. Ninety-three per cent, of beable engaged is production wholly or partially employed. thirds represents men who have or military or haval service. Thus, errentage of work prople wholly chosed including women has only individual the little more than 2 per centically the whole of the contraction

in the first fortalisht of the ports by Home Office instructors on factories, employing normally ty 2,000.000 males and females, show business is normal in 1200 cares. in 5842, and pressure of work in 15.4 working full time, 423 short and only 22 have closed or are paring to close

EXHAUSTED FRENCH TROOPS CAPTURED HILL BY CHARGE

Regiment Fought 72 Hours and Then Begged to Finish Work.

As an illustration of the spirit that animates the French regiments the story is told of an incident at Soissons, where, after three days incessant fighting, a single infantry regiment that had assaulted the enemy's position time and again was compelled to retire. At the close of the third day, by a bayonet charge, they had gained a height which covered the German position, but the latter were on a neighboring hill, where they were busy Jigging entrenchments. It was necessary to carry the position before the digging was finished, if it was to be taken at all, so the commanding officer, recognizing the exhausted condition of his troops, sent for reinforcements, whom he ordered to charge.

The regiment feit humiliated at the call for reinforcements, and petitioned their days' incessant fighting, a

for reinforcements, and petitioned their colonel to be allowed to finish the work themselves. Permission was reluctantly given, and, despite their previous 72 hours of arduous fighting, the remains of the regiment charged up the hill and carried it by assault. They lost heavily in the effort, but their pride had been satisfied. The Figaro, as an instance of how little news reaches the French capital from the front except in the official builetins, quotes a London dispatch concerning the wounding of Carpentier, the French boxing champion, who is at the front.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S TRAGEDIES ARE REAL

Funny Little Things That Cause Childhood Much Suffering.

School is well begun. For several days bey have gone laughing and quarreling by—the boys and girls with faces, hands, blouses and dresses all clean. Once or twice they have slipped through back yards, little hooded figures taking short cuts through the autumn rains. There may be something that is pathetic, there is much that is joyous about them. One or two persons have said that it

filled them with emotion to watch the children come trooping out of the school building. Perhaps it is because of the tremendous hope that they represent, all unconscious, the hope that is a part of the parents of every one, perhaps it is just because they are unconscious of it, that they are a little tragic. The tragedies, which are so much more

interesting, however, because they are so much more alive, are the funny little individual tragedles of the children, Mary Louise has been weeping over her tragedy for a long week. Perhaps she would not have wept so long if it had not occurred to her fresh each day. Josephine is no longer in her room. She would tell you about it the first thing if she saw you. Josephine is not in her room, and she lives too far away for evenings and she will just never see her except on Saturday and there are so few Saturdays.

Dicky has a more common cause for grief, but it is not entirely unmixed with happiness. He was a shut-in baby, and the teacher and her lessons are as nothing to him, compared to the things he is learning about other boys and girls, who tense him and make him miserable, but whom he admires above everything. Some of the funniest tragedles are left at home. Sarah is six and goes to school. Susan is only four and stays at home. Sarah and Susan are aware, not only of Sarah's superiority but also of Susan's inferiority.

Sarah is not content with the pride of skipping away to school with the big girls each morning. She insists upon Susan being her baby when she gets home. Susan hates being a baby, but there is nothing else to do, and at any rate she rejoices that she is not like the wistful little girl next door who has not even a sister that can go to school.

LOSS OF THE GARTER. THREAT TO KAISER BY BRITISH ORDER

Treason to Knighthood Charged in Effort to Deprive Austrian Emperor Also of Coveted Insignia.

LONDON, Sept. 29.-The Kaiser will lose his garter. Such semiofficial announcement has been made here.

English public opinion will not permit im to retain the dainty jeweled ribbon estowed upon him by Queen Victoria, nd which carries with it membership in the oldest and most exclusive order of chivalry in the world-the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

There is no doubt that the matter of emoving the banners of the Katser and the Crown Prince from the Garter chapel in Windsor Castle is being considered by officials. There is no precedent, however, for expelling a foreign monarch. High treason is the only crime that can justify expulsion, and the leading authorities aree that it may be difficult to try-one nonarch for treason to another. The last member of the order to be ignomini-L Jacobite nobleman, who saved his neck

by fleeing the country.

Those who insist that the black-eagled banners in the Garter chapel must be torn down as unworthy of a place among the historic emblems hanging over the knights' pews, contend that the Germana' actions at Louvain. Termonde, Dinant and elsewhere give ample grounds for expulsion. They declare the Kalser is surely guilty of treason to the lofty ideals of chivalry on which the Order is based. They insist that the noblest blood of England, to say nothing of other Eurocan monarchs who are members of the order, cannot continue to regard as a brother, lover and fellow"-according to the rules of the Order-a ruler with whom they are at war and whom they hold has broken the laws of knighthood. Prince Henry of Prussia and the young Duke of Saxa-Coburg-Gotha certainly will almost share the Kaiser's fate. Neither

can Emperor Franz Josef well be allowed to keep his Garter. But for the fact that he might be regarded as an innocent tool, the Duke of Saxa-Coburg-Gotha would have short shrift. Garter-king-of-arms takes a very grave view of his case, for in addition to

eing a reigning German Prince, he is a Prince of Great Britain and Ireland." Including King George, the Carr and he Kalser, the Order of the Garter num-ers 12 Emperors and Kings and 14 Princes, while the other "knights com-panions" include II British Dukes, six Marquesses, nine Earls and one Baronet (Sir Edward Grey).

(Sir Edward Grey).

Almost as strong as the demand for the expulsion of the Kaiser is the public degire for the bestowal of a Garrer upon King Albert of Belgium. The King of the Belgium is certain of a Garter sooner or inter, but the demand now is for an immediate bestowal, following the galliant defense of his nation, and the galliant defense of his nation. ant defense of his nation against the



ONE OF AUTO BUSSES PROPOSED FOR CONTEMPLATED BROAD STREET LINE

VICTIMS OF SIBERIAN RIGOR SKEPTICAL OF CZAR'S CLEMENCY

Members of Relief Society for Political Prisoners of Russia Do Not Believe the News of Promised Amnesty.

The news that the Czar contemplates the liberation of all political offenders now confined in the prisons of Russia and in Siberian exile is being received by Russian revolutionary refugees in this city with doubt and distrust.

At a meeting of the Relief Society for the Political Exiles and Prisoners in Russia, held at Sixth street and Fairmount avenue this afternoon the news received only slight consideration.

"It is impossible to conceive that the Russian Government, the most despotic and tyrannical and merciless on earth, has suddenly realized the evil of its ways," said Samuel Zukerman, of 4118 Stiles street, secretary of the society. "The Russian Government, ever since its strangling of the manifesto of October 17, 1905, granting the people a certain amount of freedom, has constantly been seeking the death and destruction of the thousands of political prisoners and ex-iles who have dared to commit the crime of working for the liberation of their councational means. The acts of the Government, the manner in which these prisoners and exiles are treated would put the ruelties of the Middle Ages to shame And now the Government has suddenly seen the evil of its ways and wants to atone by proclaiming a general amnesty. I believe that this sounds like a travesty and a joke-unless the days of miracles are not yet over. Nothing short of a miracle, or, perhaps, grave danger, such as this war holds out, could induce the Government of the Czar to free its victims, who for years have been tortured and mistreated in a way which puts the Government of the Czar under eternal condemnation and places the anathema of history upon the heads of those re-

ESCAPED FROM SIBERIA.

Mr. Zukerman, a young man of about 23, recently escaped from Siberia, where, after being confined in a prison, he was sent into exile to a remote point on the River Angara, 700 miles from the city of Krasnoyarsk. He made his escape one year ago, after walking for 18 days through the Siberian wilderness, until he reached the city of Yenisselsk, whence, the being applied with money by friends who had been awaiting him in-

that city, he made his way by train to Cheliabinsk, in the Ural Mountains. Eluding a number of gendarmes who were sent to recapture him, he finally, after two months' traveling, landed in southern Russia, made his way across the satled for America.

Equally as sceptical about the intentions of the Russian Government were a number of others, former exiles and nen who have served long terms in Siberian prisons, called "katorga." Among these were Julius Lighter, of 920 North Sixth street, and Ephraim Lerner, of III8 Stiles street. Lighter, who has undergone an unusual

amount of suffering while in prison and exile, said that the Russian Government must be contemplating some other bitter Joke on the thousands of unfortunates who have had the misfortune of falling into its hands because of their political

"It is needless to talk about the intentions of the Russian Government. The Government is trying to stiffe the enmity and opposition of the Russian people against the rule of the Czar by making another promise, which will most probably be broken at the nearest opportu-nity. We have nothing definite to say on the matter; only that even if the Russian Government does free its political victims, its net will by no means absolve it from the responsibility which lies upon it in having caused the death of the hest sons and daughters of Rus-sia. The Czar and his Government will pay for their crimes, even if it be with their own heads. The people of Russis, at least the intelligent part of the population, have an awful debt to exact from the despots of their country, and they will exact it when the time comes to

AWFUL RECORD OF CRIME. Mr. Lerner, a young man who has also suffered a great deal white confined in Siberia and in exile, was even more bitter in his comment on the intentions of

In the meantime, in the Garter chapet at Windsor, the clerky of the order daily recite a prayer for the knights who are fighting. The prescribed prayer is: "God save our Gracious Sovereign and all the companions of the most node and know and that treatment of political prisoners and the Garter."

RED LIGHT HIS UNDOING

Policeman Watches Lantern's Zigzag Course, Then Arrest Bearer. It is generally agreed that there are ots of honest men in Germantown, but George Duckit, of Youngstown, Ohio who started out to find one early this morning, a la Diogones, had to be satisfied with Policeman Kenny, who is

equal to any emergency. Kenny saw a red light moving down Chelten avenue. He noticed that it took zigzag course and was convinced it could not be a police patrol. He hid in the shadow of a building until the light reached him. Duckle was the bearer, and as he could give only a hazy explanation as to how he got it, the police-man took him and the light to the Germantown police station.

When the prisoner was given a hearing before Magistrate Pennock, it developed

that many other lights in Germantown were missing. Incidentally there came walls of complaint from a dozen other prisoners, several declaring that if Duckit had let the red lights alone last night they would have been able to reach home

Duckit disclaimed responsibility for the disappearance of the other lights. The Magistrate sent him to the House of Correction for five days.

LIVES OF PHYSICIANS CUT SHORT BY WORRY

Do Not Live as Long as Men in Other Callings.

A little newspaper item, stuck off in one corner of the page, recently told how a doctor had died of apoplexy on the and yet this cause of death is not as rare among doctors as in many other occupations, says the Hygienic Gazette. It's a strange thing to say about docors-whose business it is to keep other people well-that as a class they are more subject to illness than any other, and their expectation of long life is less than in most other callings. This profession has an average of 57 years at death-much too premature in these days.

There are several reasons for this: There is the anxiety and the responsibilities that weigh heavily upon doctors, who are generally men of conscience and sympathy. Then there is the amount and the trying nature of most of the doctors' work-the irregular meals and the broken rest, exposure to the ele-ments and to infection.

And then there is the scanty pay which most doctors get for their services, not to speak of the difficulty of collecting a great deal of money they have carned; nd when to this is added the fact that about half a doctor's work nowadays done in hospitals and dispensaries for charity, who can wonder at the over-whelming strain to which these humans men are put.

Broken sleep is one of the most cerdoctors. What this means can be judged by hearing anybody not a doctor talk about how once or twice in his lifetime he had had his night's rest broken. Possibly he has sat up with the coffin of a dead friend. Maybe he has given a tou-ple of hours from his rest to a sick friend. Or perhaps his wife has needed little midnight nursing.
Throughout the rest of his days, in

season and out of season, you will find him buttonholing everybody he can get to listen to him, while he explains coble self-denial and his beautiful Christian act. By and by, when he is seen approaching, his friends (fearing to b. told about it all over again) will dodge down a side street as if trying to avoic

Yet such night work is the common lot of doctors, while the day's worl in the first hour, when sleep is profound-est, is always a shock and frequently a grave one to the heart and the nervous neuralgia of the heart, is called the doc

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS

"HickGO. September 29.—H. MS. Receipts, 600; markets, 5c bisher; mixed and busch, 8.2559.25; mod beavy, 8.25695; rough avy, 7.959.86; light, 8.5669.15; pids, 5328.25; huth, 8.1568.88, 8.5669.15; beave, 2.0911.16; cows and helpes, 3.7569; stocks and feeders, 608.86; Pexans, 7.409.86; vices, 9.3011.26.

Wedding Gifts

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MARINE SIGNALING APPARATUS AIMED AT SEA DISASTERS

Electric Ocilator Announces Other Vessels, Locates Icebergs, Indicates Sea Depths and Transmits Messages.

Through the application of a marine signaling apparatus, which during recent tests has demonstrated material possibilities, it is believed the dangers of great sea disasters will soon be manifestly diminished. An electric oscillator which announces the presence of another vessel, locates icebergs, indicates sea depths and provides for the transmission of submarine telephone and telegraph messages is an invention which is now being watched with great interest by naviga-

The device consists principally of a 24-inch metal diaphragm attached to a cylindrical case, within which is an electromagnet actuating a copper sounder. The oscillators, when in permanent position, are placed inside of a ship's skin, beneath the water line, on both the port a doctor had died of apoplexy on the steps of an elevated railroad station. Of diaphragm amounting to a movement of one thousandth part of an inch and re peated with great rapidity throw out sound waves under the water which may be caught by the receiving apparatus of another vessel. Signals of this kind have een heard at a distance of 30 miles while at shorter ranges numerous tele-graphic conversations have been carried on successfully. In one instance the ex-

> In locating icebergs it is the echo which ives warning of the presence of danger With a stopwatch it is possible to esti-mate quite accurately the distance of these barriers, this being accomplished in one instance after the steam whistle on revenue cutter had failed to obtain an l echo when within 150 yards of a berz, While the fog horn has been of certain assistance to the mariner, it also has been an instrument which has terrified him. It has told him that he was near danger, out carely whether he was headed for it or running from it, because the air cur-rents made it impossible to determine ab-solutely whether the sound was coming from one direction or from another. The oscillator sending its vibrations through the water climinates this. By listening from both sides of a ship it is casy to letermine from what direction the strongest sound is coming, and it is then possible to turn immediately away from or instance, the course of an approaching steamship. To illustrate the strength f the device, as already demonstrated, an cillator hung over the side of a turbout a a test made at the Hoston lightship, ecoived signals from a collier rounding



Cape Cod, the message being truns

code under the water across Massa-

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Perry road, 120x120; at 30th and Onl
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Hed country recor.

ARRIVERS STREET STREET

WOMEN SPIES AID ARMY OF KAISER IN BIG BATTLE

Many German Agents Captured, Says British Statement.

LONDON, Sept. 28.
The British Official Press Bureau in its last statement describes how the territory, over which the armies have been fighting for weeks, is infested with German spics. Women agents of the Kaiser have been captured. The official state-

"Espionage plays so large a part in the conduct of the war by the Germans that it is difficult to avoid further refer ence to the subject. They have evidently never forgotten the saying of Frederick the Great: 'When Marshal Soubine goes to war he is followed by a hundred cooks; when I take the field I am preceded by a hundred spice."
"Indeed, until about twenty years ago

there was a paragraph in their field service regulations directing that the service of protection in the field—e. g. outposts and advance guards—should always be supplemented by a system of

Though such instructions are no longer made public, the Germans, as is well known, still carry them into effect. Apart from the more elaborate arrange time. ments which were made in poses time for obtaining information by paid agents, some of the methods which are being employed for the collection or convey-ance of intelligence are as follows: "Men in plain clothes signal to the German lines from points in the hands of the enemy by means of colored lights at night and puffs of smoke from chim neys by day. Pseudo laborers, working in the fields between the armies, have been detected conveying information, and persons in plain clothes have acted as ad vanced scouts to the German cavalry when advancing. German officers are soldiers in plain clothes or in French of Brillsh uniforms have remained in locali-ties, evacuated by the Germans in order ties, evacuated by the Germans is to furnish them with intelligence.

"One spy of this kind was found by our troops hidden in a church tower. His presence was only discovered through the tratic movements of the hands of the church clock, which he was using to provised semaphore code. Had this man not been seized it is probable he would have signaled to the German artillery at the time of their arrival the exact location of the headquarters and staff. A high explosive shell would then have mysteriously dropped on the building.

Women spies have also been caught rallroads observing entrainments and detrainments. It is a simple matter for spies to mix with the refugees moving about to their homes, difficult for our troops, who speak neither French nor Secman, to detect them.
"The French have found it necessary

to search villages and also casual way-farers on the roads for carrier pigeons. Among the precautions taken by us to guard against spying is the publication of the following notice, printed in French. ind posted up: / Motor cars and bleyeles not carrying

oldiers in uniforms may not circulate on the roads. The inhabitants may not leave the calities where they reside between 6

Inhabitants may not quit their homes No person may on any pretext pass through the British lines without an authorization countersigned by a British

AEROPLANES NOW HAVE DEVICE TO FIND RANGE

Successful Experiments Made at

Army Aero Station. Successful experiments in dropping bombs from aeroplanes at the army aero station at San Diero. Cal., are reported to the War Department. A new type of aero bemb produced by the Ordnance Department and an arm United States Army artillery officer, were used in the experiments, which it is becomed will increase the effectiveness of

attacks from aeroplanes.
The bombs, which were of two sizes, 15 and 50 pounds, were equipped with adjus-table fuses. Until it is set the bomb can perimenters actually talked between two be handled with perfect safety. In drop-ships. bing from an aeroplane the bomb is sipped down into a net below the machine with a string attached to the fuse. The aviator then pulls the string attached to the fuse, which "loads" or arms (as ord-rance officers express it) the bomb. This

the bomb dropped. The Scott range finder is telescopic and indicates just when the bomb should be does this by estimating the speed of the machine and its height above the ground. With all of the attention that the European armies have been giving to aero-planes and Zeppelins, none of them has developed a reliable range finder, only by a judgment of distances and esti-

It Pays to Get Rid of "Acid-Mouth"

"Acid-Mouth" raises havoc with teeth. "Acid-Mouth" breaks down tooth enamel and causes cavities to appear.

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stops the cause of 90% of tooth decay by neutralizing unnatural mouth acids.

Remember, mere mechanical cleanliness doesn't stop enamel decay. But Pebeco does, because it stops "Acid-Mouth.

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tention to dentid beginnes I touch in my chance the ma portuined of account teeth. Personally A find no dintifes joble to keep me teeth sexued and my breath so free rom assuth and are in doct Palmos."

The taste of Pebeco is unsweetened. You will prefer it to a "honey-sweet" flavor. Pebeco costs a trifle more. Comes in extra-large tubes.

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WHITMAN AND GLYNN NOMINATED IN N. Y.; WM. SULZER LOSES

Progressives Give Davenport About 2255 Majority. Gerard Democrats' Choice For Senator — Republican Outcome in Doubt.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.-The three party machines apparently were successful in the first popular State-wide primaries held in New York yesterday, according to latest returns today.

The three regular candidates for the Democratic, Republican and Progressive gubernatorial nominations were named as expected. They are: Democrat-Governor Martin H. Glynn,

with an estimated plurality of more than 100,000 and a probable majority of \$5,000 over John A. Hennessy, the anti-Murphy candidate:

Republican-District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, with an estimated plurality of about 45,000 or 50,600, a margin that his campaign managers say is surprisingly large over Harvey D. Hinman and Job E. Hedges, who ran second and third respectively.

Progressive-Frederick M. Davenport, with a majority of about 2250 over ex-Governor Sulzer. The former executive was uncontested for the Prohibition nomination and will be a candidate at regular election. Sulzer today re-

fused to admit defeat, saying he would win 'if there is an honest count.'

James W. Gerard appears to have won the Democratic senatorial nomination by approximately 115,000 with six counties still missing. Franklin D. Roosevelt ran a fair second and James S. McDonough

The Republican Senatorial nomination may be decided only when the complete returns are in. Bailots tailled up to 7 o'clock this morning seemed to indicate, however, that unless up-State returns ow a reversal James W. Wadsworth will bent William M. Calder, of Brooklyn, oy a very small margin. Calder's great strength in Brooklyn and New York, resulting from the regular organization backing in those places, is chiefly re-sponsible for the closeness of the race. Bainbridge Colby, Progressive, had no ival for the Senatorial nomination in

OB DARLY With returns coming slowly today it appears that less than 20 per cent of the enrolled voters took advantage of the primaries. The Democratic vote, even in New York, was not more than 40 per cent., while the Republican vote was not more than one-third of the party en-

Count of the votes for candidates for Count of the votes for candidates for Congress and minor State offices was not undertaken until after tabulation of the votes for Governor and United States Senator. It appeared, however, that 29 of the present 41 New York Congression of the present 42 New York Congression of the present 43 New York Congression of the Present 43 New York Congression of the Present 43 New York Congression of the Present 44 New York Congression of the Present 45 men have been renominated, a score of Democrats and nine Republicans. The present delegation in Congress includes 32 Democrats and it Republicans.

mates on the speed of aeroplanes with-

at the aid of any instruments.
This, it is stated, accounts for the inability of any of the Powers in the present war to do much effective work with hombs at high altitude. The maximum height at which the tests were made at with which the bombs dropped indicates that the Scott range finder is a success and will enable nulltary aviators with proper training to do effective work at a aeroplanes out of the range of small arms and most of the field artillery guns. The containing high explosives, tore great holes in the hard soil six and seven feet in diameter and three or four feet

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Fall Overcoats are Winners! \$15, \$18, \$20

"N. B. T." interpretations of the Balmacaan, of the raglan shoulder sleeve! Here's a pippin of a Coat, soft, camelhair finish, \$15-

At Perry's

The back is all one pige so is each sleeve! The breast and front under the arms have a smooth, almost formfitting appearance. The "hang" of the body is a dream for style-"N. B. T.,"

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At \$20, an assortment of the newest patterns, velved collars or self-cloth collars; yoke lining, quilted silk facings on skirt-bottoms, etc.,

At Perry's

Every man's Fall Overcoat ready for him to put on and wear away-

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