TURK, AS PRINCE OF ALBANIA, MAY STIR ITALY TO WAR

Election of Abdul Hamid's Son, in Defiance of Powers, Necessitates Protection of Italian Interests.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The pot is boiling over once more in Albania. The situation in that artificial principality became so serious today that intervention by Italy is not unlikely, There is no doubt that such intervention would mean a declaration of war by

Necessity for "protecting Italian interests in Albania" may furnish the pretext Italy openly desires for taking sides in the war of the nations. There is more than vague surmise to justify this conclusion. It is learned from reliable sources that the new crisis in Albania is ex- the battlefields at night. ercising the Italian Government and that positive action is contemplated.

September 25 was the date set by prophets for Italy's plunge into the world war as an ally of England, France and Russia. This prophecy was based mainly on the order issued to the Italian repervists in France to report today. The day has passed without the realization of that prediction, but news of the day vastly increases the likelihood of Italy's

SENATE ELECTS TURKISH PRINCE. In Durazzo the Senate of Albania, defying all of the Powers, elected Prince Burhan-Eddin, a son of Abdul Hamid, deposed Sultan of Turkey, as Prince of Albania. The Senate appointed a commission to go to Constantinople and deliver the invitation to the Turkish Prince. Simultaneously Essad Fasha, the great popular leader in Albania, prepared to march on Durazzo with an army of 12,000. He has arrived at Dibra with a force and is collecting an army for the overthrow of the interregnum.

There is more than a hint here that Essad is playing Italy's game; that his new revolt is not only a development of Italy's policy of obstructing Albanian Essad, will Italy support the Moliammedan leader? Such action, it is believed here, could not fail to mean war,

Essad is popular in Italy and has enjoyed the favor and protection of the Italian Government. When Austria dispersed his forces and look him prisoner. virtually, at the time Essad was pre-paring to overthrow Prince William o Wied, Italy interposed, placed Essad or an Italian warship, guarded him and later welcomed him in Italian territory

ITALY TO PROTECT INTERESTS. The Italian Foreign Office has ignored the action of the Albanian Senate. It that Prince Burham-Eddin has been offered the throne. There is cause for stating that Italy's attitude depends upon events and that Italian interests will be defended at any cost. Excludiaggrandizement in Albania with the con-trol of harbors, such as Valona, that as-sure domination in the Adrastic, there is the necessity of protecting Italian prop-erty and citizens again imperied by civil

war.

The pressure of public opinion in Italy increases. Every day finds the Government's position more delicate. Every day the comments of influential citizens and writers is bolder, more scarcessive. Italy's army and navy are ready. All that is needed is a respectable pretext. This Albanian affairs may now furnish.

Italy is informed of Austrian preparations in the Fols district, where 2000 troops are believed to be assembed ready to meet an Italian attack. It can

to the possibility of Italian intervention.

CANADIANS PLAN TO SEND MORE MEN TO CONTINENT

Soldiers, Supplies and Money Will Be Rushed to England's Aid.

TORONTO, Ont. Sept 29 Having dispatched the first Canadan war contingent of 2000 men on its vev-age to Europe, well guarded by British men-of-war, the Canadan Government is expected in a few days to issue a second call for men to join their comrades tion of the Poincare vault, the Figare says at the front. Although it is intimated aditorially that only 1800 men will be asked for "There is ce tainly some profound de-on this occasion, it is estimated that rangement nothe brains of those capable fully 10000 will volunteer of which is of such an act which is a form of

000 will be from Toronto and Montreal Ever suce the war began the milita-resiments throughout the country have been increasing their establishments to a war footing and adding so many reeriffs that the supply of the service the khaki uniforms has been exhausted, and for companies are again seen parading with more German mids or governesses em-the older uniforms of the British army played and the language should be elim-Owing to the valuable service rendered finated from courses at universities and by mounted infantry in the South African war it was said today by a prominent headquarters officer that the second con-tribution of men by the Dominian would be particularly strong in this arm

be particularly strong in this arm
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has arisen that this country absuld send
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browned on trifle rangue and other familiation of soldiers at the front has not
some time also to provide for the dependents of soldiers at the front has not
assumed large propertions. Tenante and
Montreal, which were the first to begin
this work, have taked \$2,25000 between
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them, several other either have under-taken to rupe from Elecus to Force each, and when all that has been promised has been anthered in Floories to Sicherto will be on hard for relef.

A remarkable feature for the present war so far as Camida is concerned is the strong support of the cause of the Allies by the Bunny foreign residents of

A remarkable feature for the present War so far as Canada is concerned is the strong support of the cause of the Allies by the many foreign residents of the country. Hundreds of Germans have the country. Hundreds of Germans have applied for naturalization papers, among whom is Professor Muclier of the Unitario, a city composed almost wholly of men and women of German descent and of naturalized Germans, a large patriotic fund is being reised, a new regiment is being recruited and prominent cicizens including many manufacturers have held public meetings, forewarn the Kulser and pledged their allegiptes to the Britles Gause.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR SOLIAL SERVICE.

(Insee work in faddes lectures and discussions on the days expense of the solial ideal and the growth of social institutions present and principles of relief; organization and management of social agencies, and contained to present a social principles of called work affords an opportunity for present and pledged their allegiptes to the Britlein Gauss.

MINOR TERRORS OF WAR: ITS COMEDY AND PATHOS

and men, and a reason why the list of other bullet went through two soldiers casualties among the British commis-sioned officers has been so large is fur-nished in the following letter written by a honcommissioned officer of the Buffs: "No regiment fought harder than we did, and no regiment has better officers, who went shoulder to shoulder with their men, but you can't expect absolute impossibilities to be accomplished, no mat-ter how brave the boys are, when you are fighting a force 20 to 30 times as strong. If some of you at home who have spoken successfully of British officers could have seen how they handled their men and shirked nothing you would be ashamed of yourselves. We are all de-termined when it is fit again to return and get our own back."

Hundreds of men from the Salvation Army missions have answered the call of Lord Kitchener for services loyally and promptly. Stories of the gallantry and ravery of the Salvationists are now oming back from the front. One of the wounded served as a motor

driver in the royal field artillery. He was a bandsman in the Salvation Army was a bandsman in the Salvation Army before war was declared and told of hearing other former Salvationists sing-ing the favorite songs of the army on Telling of the fighting, the former bandsman said:

"Shells were bursting all around us and I was struck by a splinter. It was only a flesh wound, however, so I bound it up and went ahead with my work. First it seemed the enemy was getting the better of us, then he would retreat and so the battle went all day. Comrades were falling all around me. The Germans were falling in hundreds. So thick were the dead of the enemy that when the order to advance was given we simply

had to force the motor over heaps of bodies. While following the retreating Germans six of us got lost. For four days we tramped without anything to eat or drink. On the third day our tongues were banging out from thirst and two of the men went mad. It was on the fourth night that we fell in with the British ambulance sections, and one of the first sounds I heard was a wounded man in one of the wagons singing:

"I'm a child of a king,
I'm a child of a king,
With Jeaus my saviour,
I'm a child of a king." 'I learned that he was a Salvationist and later in the stillness of the night I heard a clear voice in another part of the camp singing:

Then we'll roll the old charlot along, And we won't drag on behind." "The song was taken up in other parts of the camp until it swelled into a cherus

of voices that made the air ring with the old Salvation Army song," Reports indicate it sometimes takes a ot to kill a modern soldier. Sergeant Fougere, of France, received eight buluries, and although shot in the calf. thigh and ankle, escaped being captured by Germans, and limped ten miles to his restment. Another French soldier re-ceived six bullet and three bayonet wounds and is recovering. The French War Office estimates only two men are killed out of every 100 hit. The penetra-

KAISER'S TROOPERS

REST TIRED BODIES

ON BEDS OF ROYALTY

Unawed by Splendors of

Compiegne Palace They

Seek "Nature's Sweet Re-

Gabriel Mourey, curator of the ancient

ruyal pulace at Complexne, reports that

the Germans when they occupied the

town laid straw upon the palace floors.

where their soldiers smoked and slept.

The officers did not occupy the historic

reval beds, but they took the mattresses

and other equipment from the beds, otably that which was once the bed of

Marie Antoinette, and slept on them on the floors of the ancient royal bedrooms. The invaluable Beauvais tapestries had been removed to a safe place before the Germons arrived, the curator reports.

Nothing was removed from the palace, to says, and no damage done, except to some of the furniture, which can be repaired easily, and to the chesboard which Queen Caroline, of Naples, presented to Napoleon I. The chesboard itself was not have been during the chesboard itself was

Napoleon f. The chessboard itself was not harmed, but the chessmen were taken

"There is certainly some profound de-

monstrous dementia. Forty years ago insolect fromphs and a kind of saturation in the vulnareet satisfactions hav-

unbload this race to its very marrow."

The newspaper sees on to recommend

the excumunication of all Germans from civilization. There should be no mits German mads or governeses em-places and the language should be elim-

no more German music or plays at the opera or the theatres.

DARDANELLES BLOCKED

PARIS, Sept. 29.

ette's Apartments.

An elequent commentary on the feel- | tion is so clean one soldier did not know ng that exists between British officers he had been hit for three hours, and an-

and lodged in a cavalryman's saddle.

"If eLndon were to follow the example of the Russian capital and change its of the Russian capital and change its name." says the London Times, "Cosmopolis might be a suitable title. For six weeks citizens of other nations have been pouring into England until London has become a vast hostel. Belgians whose homes have become smoking ruins, Frenchmen on whose lands the soldiers of three nations are now fighting, Russians whom the outbreak of war surprised in some alien country—all have sought these shares. Here, too, are many of our ene-mics' subjects—Germans and Austrians who were in England when war broke out, and have chosen to prolong their so-Journ. At the hint of war, Germans who were in Paris flowed over to England. This invasion has turned London into a city where alien tongues may be heard everywhere. In omnibuses and trains, in everywhere. In omnibuses and trains, in the shops and theatres one sees foreign-ers and listens to foreign speech. One might almost suggest that London's new motto should be 'Icl on parle Francais,' for in certain parts of the city the lan-guage of our Allies is heard almost as frequently as our own."

Some of the privates at least in the German ranks are under the impression that Japan and the United States are that Japan and the United States are taking part in the war on the German side, according to a letter received in Lon-don from an officer of a Highland regi-ment now at the front.

In every camp where Britain's new rmies are being trained the regular drill instructors are sweating over their company rolls at night, desperately trying to remember the pronunciation of the names of aristocratic recruits who do not recegnize Cholmondley when pronounced as

A sergeant calling the roll for a company of the new "sportsmen" battallon for the first time had a terrible experience recently. Having disposed successfully of a few "Harpers," "Mitchells," etc., be came to the name "Montague."

"Private Montais," shouted the ser-

There was no reply, but when the name was repeated a half-hearted "Here, sir,"

was repeated a half-hearted "Here, sir." came from the ranks.

"Why didn't you answer before?" demanded the sergeant. "Because my name is Mon-ta-gue." replied the recruit.

"Well." snapped the sergeant, "you'll do seven days' fatigew."

The next name on the list, Majoribanks, brought no response, for the sergeant pronounced "Majoreybanks."

A second call brought the mild response.

A second call brought the mild response

"I expect you mean me, sir. My name is 'Marshbanks." The sergeant almost reeled, but proceeded bravely with "Colquboun."
"Private Col-kew-houn." he called.
"Cooboon, sir, that's me," came a brisk

oply from the front rank. drill instructor gave up and, closing his book, he wearily gave the order number." When this was completed he

"One hundred and twenty-one. That's right. Now, if there are any more of you with fancy names just come to me after drill and tell me how you would like to be called."

DIRE FATE THREATENED GERMAN ENVOYS IN U. S.

Western Millworker Accused of Writing Letter to Bernstorff.

Court Johann von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington.
The envoy was to be the first victim.
The arrest was made by secret service operatives. The letter was dated Port-and August 20 and postmarked Raymond storer" in Marie Antoin-It was traced through a damaged letter of a typewriter which, it is alleged. Scott used. The police say he confessed, but refused to explain his action.

EXHAUSTED FRENCH TROOPS CAPTURED HILL BY CHARGE

Regiment Fought 72 Hours and Then Begged to Finish Work.

PARIS, Sept. 29. 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 tharse, they had gained a height which covered the German position, but the latter were on a neighboring hill, where they were busy digging 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 resiment felt humiliated at the call for reinforcements, and petitioned their coloned 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 after three days' incessant fighting, a

f 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.

GERMAN SOLDIERS FIRED ON COMRADES IN NIGHT ASSAULTS

Infantry Made Fatal Mistake During Advance, Says Report From English Headquarters at the Front.

LONDON, Sept. 29, The British Official Press Bureau has issued a description of the operations of the British force in France and the French armies in immediate touch with it, communicated by an eyewitness at the headquarters of Field Marshai Sir John French, This account supplements that issued September 24. It says:

"September 25, 1914.—For four days there has been a comparative full all along our front. This has been accom-panied by a spell of fine weather, though the nights are now much colder. One cannot have everything, however, and one evil result of the sunshine has been the release of flies, which were torpid

during the wet days.
"Advantage has been taken of the arrival of reinforcements to relieve by fresh troops the men who have been in the firing line for some time. Several units, therefore, have received their baptism of fire during the week.

ATTACK IN DARK.
"Since the last letter left general headquarters, evidence has been received which points to the fact that during counter attacks on the night of Sunday, the 20th, the German infantry fired into each other as the result of an attempt to carry out the dangerous pedient of a converging advance in the

"Opposite one portion of our position a considerable massing of hostile forces was observed before dark, and some hours later a furious fusillade was heard in front of our line, though no bullets came over our trenches.

"This narrative begins with September 21 and covers only two days. On Monday, the 21st, there was but little rain, and the weather took a turn for the better, which has been maintained. The action was practically confined to the artillery, our guns at one point shelling and driv ing away the enemy, who were endeav-oring to construct a redoubt. The Germans, for their part, expended a large number of heavy shells in a long range bombardment of a village.

FOUND TRENCHES DESERTED. "Reconnoiting parties sent out during the night of the 21st-22d discovered some descrited trenches, and in them, or near them in the woods, over 109 dead and wounded were picked up. A number of rifles, ammunition and equipment were

also found. There were other signs that portions of the enemy's forces had withdrawn for some distance.
"Tuesday, the 22d, was also fine, with less wind, and was one of the most uneventful days that has passed since we reached the Aisne-uneventful, that is,

for the British. There was less artillers work on either side, the Germans nevertheless giving another village a taste of "The spot thus honored was not far from the ridge where some of the most severe close lighting in which we have

taken part has occurred. All over this No Man's Land, between the lines, the bodies of German infantry are still lying in heaps, where they have fallen at dif-ferent times. "Events have moved so quickly during the last two months that anything con-

RAYMOND, Wash. Sept. 29.—Edwin R. Scott, a millworker, who says he formerly was a lieutenant in the Dublin fusiliers, is under arrest here today on a charge of having threatened the "extermination" of the German diplomatic corps in the United States in a letter addressed to improve the control of the companies of the control of the companies of the mystification of the enemy and is a tribute to the value of secrecy, well and loyally maintained at the time in England: England " Tenth Reserve Army Headquarters, Mont St. Guibert, August 20, 1914.

"The French troops in front of the Tenth army corps have retreated south across the Sambre, part of the Belgian army has withdrawn to Antwerp. It is reported that an English army has dis-embarked at Calais and Boulogne, en route for Brussels."

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DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS IS PROBLEM TO PETROGRAD

800,000 Austrians Taken Is Report. To Be Distributed in Muscovy.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.
The Russian regards the Austrian as gentlemanly opponent, with whom it is Not that the Austrian does not fight

well. The struggle in Poland and Galicia has been as bloody as that on the Meuse. and the Austrian, though beaten, has fought gallantly against overwhelming umbers, better generals and better

The Austrians have never levied any contribution on occupied towns, and have treated Russian prisoners and wounded with reasonable humanity.

It is not easy to arrive at a correct estimate of the number of Austrian prisners interned in various parts of Russia. The Bourse Gazette, one of the leading avening newspapers of Petrograd, sets the figure at 800,000. Among the large contingent of prisoners at Kiev is former Austrian commandant of Lemberg.

The Austrian prisoners arriving in Petrograd are a decidedly mixed crowd. The first thing that atrikes one about hem is the extraordinary number of Slavs.

Kiev is overflowing with prisoners. They are also streaming into Petrograd. They are becoming a national problem.

"What shall we do with our Austrian prisoners?" is the cry of the moment. As a matter of fact, they are being directed to Vologda and other remote internal Governments of Muscovy, where

t the North Pole.

To give the Austrian officer his due, se does not often, when captured pester his captors for favors. Some Austrian officers do not seem, however, to take the war seriously. The best Austrian troops are those from the Tyrol. They have had not quarrel with the Slavs, and know nothing about them, while the troops from eastern Austria are either half Slav themselves or are easygoing and not serious.

This lack of seriousness constitutes the

great moral defect of the Austro-Hungarian army. It explains the readiness of the Austrians to surrender and re-

DISEASE-RACKED CORPS NEW BURDEN TO NATIONS AT WAR

Plague and Minor Ills Among Soldiers in Rainbesogged Fields Cause Concern to British.

LONDON, Sept. 25. The British army officials admittedly are gravely concerned over the sanitary situation in the field. Constantly re-curring reports which can hardly be overlooked, insist that real Asiatic cholera is present, not only in Austria among the wounded in Vienna and Budapest and among the troops on the firing line in Galicia, but that it actually has developed in certain parts of Russia In addition typhoid and typhus, as well as dysentery, are said to be raging in the ranks of some of the German armies and navy, French and British soldiers suffering from milder disease.

As a result of these developments ex-traordinary activity is in evidence at all if the hospital cases. To the troops at he front have been sent enormous quanternal Governments of Muscovy, where titles of quicklime, which is being used they will be as peaceful for the next wherever it is necessary to clean up six months as if they were showed up battlefields in the rear of the troops. In addition, the most extraordinary preno water used by the army in the field is taken from contaminated sources, this respect the British army is m better off than any of the other forces in the field.

From the first landing on French soil the commanders of the troops have been active in safeguarding the water supply. Whenever the field kitchens are not en-gaged in supplying food for the men they have been kept in operation boiling water. Consequently up to the present time the British expeditionary forces have been remarkably free from disease. The heavy, cold rains that continued

for more than a week, however, brought a veritable epidemic of rheumatism to the soldiers in the field. Compelled to to fight day and night in clothing from which water actually dripped, the conwhich water actually dripped, the con-tending forces naturally suffered and since then the percentage of sick is fully as large as the percentage of wounded. In addition the weather conditions took severe toll of the wounded and reports from all of the hospitals, both here and in France, show a high percentage of pneumonia cases at the present time.

FRENCH HOLD GRAIN CROPS

Government May Be Forced to Fix Maximum Price.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The action of farmers in withholding their supplies awaiting further advance in prices is causing anx-lety in official circles. Little grain is being offered to the markets.

It is proposed that the government as a maximum price at which grain may

35,000 REFUGEES FLOCK TO HAVEN IN GHENT

Peasents Flee Scenes of Fighting in

Belgian Provinces. AMSTERDAM, Sept. 39 Thirty-five thousand refugees have ar-

Beigium in northern France.

eived from private sources in northern Belglum. The refugees are peasants and residents of smaller towns in the part of the country west of Brussels, in the vicinity of Alost and Termonde, where the fighting has been going on for several days, and from West Flanders, where the people expect conflicts between the Germans and a force of French and British which is now said to be marching east toward

Stupidity of London

A teacher asked her class to write an say on London. essay on London.

Later she was surprised, says the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph, to read the following in one attempt:

"The people of London are noted for their stupidity." The young author was asked how he got that idea.

"Please, miss," was the reply. "It says in the textbook the population of London is very dense."

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terials used-and we know that in beauty, ruggedness, power, speed, comfort, convenience, and strength to meet any and every emergency of the road the 1915 Chalmers "Light Six" is a better car than any other "light six" selling within several hundred dollars of its price.

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