

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 Austria.

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 exercising 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 reservists 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 resort to arms.

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.

Italy to Protect Interests. The Italian Foreign Office has ignored the action of the Albanian Senate. It will neither confirm nor deny the news that Prince Burhan-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.

Canada Plan to Send More Men to Continent. Soldiers, Supplies and Money Will Be Rushed to England's Aid.

TORONTO, Oct. 29. Having dispatched the first Canadian war contingent of 20,000 men on its way to Europe, well equipped by British men-of-war, the Canadian Government is expected in a few days to issue a second call for men to join their comrades at the front.

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MINOR TERRORS OF WAR; ITS COMEDY AND PATHOS

An eloquent commentary on the feeling that exists between British officers and men, and a reason why the list of casualties among the British commissioned officers has been so large, is furnished in the following letter written by a noncommissioned officer of the Buffs:

"No regiment fought harder than we did, and no regiment had better officers, and yet shoulder to shoulder with their men, but you can't expect absolute impossibilities to be accomplished, no matter how brave the boys are, when you are fighting a force 20 to 1, unless you are strong. If some of you at home who have spoken sneeringly of British officers could have seen how they handled their men and shirked nothing you would be ashamed of yourselves. We are all determined when it is at again to return and get our own back."

Hundreds of men from the Salvation Army missions have answered the call of duty and volunteered for service loyally and promptly. Stories of the gallantry and bravery of the Salvationists are now coming back from the front.

One of the wounded served as a motor driver in the royal field artillery. He was a bandman in the Salvation Army before war was declared and told of hearing other former Salvationists sing their favorite songs of the army on the battlefields at night.

Telling of the fighting, the former bandman said: "Shells were bursting all around us and I was a good deal of a coward. 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 heads 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 hanging 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 Jesus my saviour, I'm a child of a king."

"I learned that 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 chariot along, And we won't drag on behind."

The song was taken up in other parts of the camp until it swelled into a chorus of voices that made the air ring with the old Salvation Army song.

Reports indicate it sometimes takes a lot to kill a modern soldier. Sergeant J. Powers of France, received eight bullet wounds, a broken arm and other injuries, and although shot in the calf, thigh and ankle, escaped being captured by Germans, and limped ten miles to his regiment. Another French soldier received six bullet wounds 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

Unwary by Splendors of Compiègne Palace They Seek "Nature's Sweet Restorer" in Marie Antoinette's Apartments.

PARIS, Sept. 29. Gabriel Mourey, curator of the ancient royal palace at Compiègne, 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 royal beds, but they took the mattresses and other equipment from the beds, notably that which was once the bed of Marie Antoinette, and slept on them on the floors of the ancient royal bedrooms.

Nothing was removed from the palace, save the furniture, which can be repaired easily, and the chandelier which Queen Caroline of Naples, presented to Napoleon I. The chandelier itself was not harmed, but the chandeliers were taken as souvenirs.

Reference to the reported German violation of the Poitiers Vault, the Figeo says editorially.

There is certainly some profound deploring in the brains of those capable of such an act, which is a form of monstrous dementia. Forty years ago insolent pomp and a kind of saturation in the vulgar satisfaction they have unlearned the race to its very marrow.

The newspaper goes on to recommend the extermination of all Germans from civilization. There should be no more German lands or governments employed and the language should be eliminated from courses at universities and no more German music or plays at the opera or the theatre.

DARDANELLES BLOCKED Turkey Closes Straits to All Classes of Shipping.

ITALIAN MINISTER ILL HOME, Sept. 29.—It has been announced here by dispatch with Dr. Ruffo Marchesani regarding the condition of Marziale Antonio di San Giuliano, the Italian minister of foreign affairs, who is affected with acute dysentery. Although confined to his bed, the Foreign Minister continues to receive foreign diplomats at his bedside and direct the affairs of his office.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL SERVICE

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 forces in France and the French armies in immediate touch with it, communicated by an eyewitness at the headquarters of Field Marshal Sir John French. This account supplements that issued September 24. It says: "September 25, 1914.—For four days there has been a comparative lull all along our front. This has been accompanied 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 26th, the German infantry fired into each other as the result of an attempt to carry out the dangerous experiment of a converging advance in the dark.

"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 driving back the enemy, who were endeavoring 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. "Reconnoitering parties sent out during the night of the 21st-22d discovered some deserted trenches, and in them, or near them in the woods, over 100 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 front. The British for the British. There was less artillery work on either side, the Germans nevertheless giving another village a taste of the 'sack' before dark.

"The spot thus honored was not far from the ridge where some of the most severe close fighting 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 different times.

"Events have moved so quickly during the last two months that anything connected with the mobilization of the British expeditionary force is now ancient history. Nevertheless, the following extract of a German order is evidence of the mystification of the enemy and is a tribute to the value of secrecy, well and loyally maintained at the time in England:

"Tenth Reserve Army Headquarters, Metz, Sept. 29, 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 disembarked at Calais and Boulogne, en route for Brussels."

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DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS IS PROBLEM TO PETROGRAD

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

PETROGRAD, Sept. 29. The Russian regards the Austrian as a gentlemanly opponent, with whom it is a pleasure to fight. Not that the Austrian does not fight hard. 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 numbers, better generals and better troops.

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 prisoners interned in various parts of Russia. The Bourso Gazette, one of the leading evening newspapers of Petrograd, sets the figure at 800,000. Among the large contingent of prisoners at Kiev is the former Austrian commandant of Lemberg.

The Austrian prisoners arriving in Petrograd are a decidedly mixed crowd. The first thing that strikes one about them 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 Volodga and other remote interior Government towns of Muscovy, where they will be as peaceful for the next six months as if they were snowed up at the North Pole.

To give the Austrian officer his due, he does not often, when captured, peep into the papers 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 no 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 retreat.

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DISEASE-RACKED CORPS NEW BURDEN TO NATIONS AT WAR

Plague and Minor Ills Among Soldiers in Rain-besogged Fields Cause Concern to British.

LONDON, Sept. 29. The British army officials admittedly are gravely concerned over the sanitary situation in the field. Constantly recurring reports which can hardly be overlooked, insist that real Asiatic cholera is present, not only in Austria 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 extraordinary activity is in evidence at all of the hospital cases. To the troops at the front have been sent enormous quantities of quinine, which is being used wherever it is necessary to clean up battlefields in the rear of the troops.

In addition, the most extraordinary precautions are being taken to insure that no water used by the army in the field is taken from contaminated sources. In this respect the British army is much 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 engaged 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 stand hip deep in water-filled trenches, to fight day and night in clothing from which water actually dripped, the retreating 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. 29.—The action of farmers in withholding their supplies awaiting further advance in prices is causing anxiety in official circles. Little grain is being offered to the market. It is proposed that the government fix a maximum price at which grain may be sold.

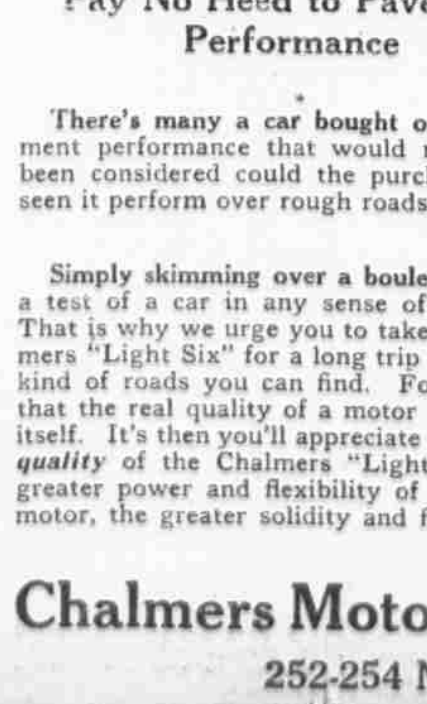
35,000 REFUGEES FLOCK TO HAVEN IN GHENT Peasants Flee Scenes of Fighting in Belgian Provinces.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 29. Thirty-five thousand refugees have arrived at Ghent, according to advices received from private sources in northern Belgium. 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 conflict between the German and a force of French and British which is now said to be marching east toward Belgium in northern France.

Stupidity of London A teacher asked her class to write an 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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