EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1914.

FIRED ON COMRADES

pleasure to fight

ot that the Austrian does not fight

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 pris

coming a national problem

They have had not quarrel with the Slavs, and know nothing about them,

thu

GERMAN SOLDIERS

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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 relable sources that the new crisis in Albania is ex- the battlefields at night ercising the Italian Government and that positive action is contemplated.

September 28 was the date set by proph ets 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 wastly increases the likelihood of Italy's resort to arms.

SENATE ELECTS TURKISH PRINCE In Duraszo 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 Pasha, 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 nationality, but is meant to offer Italy an acceptable pretext for definitely intervening in Albanian affairs. If Austria, as formerly, musters strength to crush Essad will Italy support the Mohammedan leader? Such action, it is believed here, could not fail to mean war. Essad is popular in Italy and has en-

loyed the favor and protection of the Italian Government. When Austria dispersed his forces and took him prisoner virtually, at the time Essad was paring to overthrow Prince William **KAISER'S TROOPERS** Wied, Italy interposed, placed Essad on 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 will neither confirm nor deny the news that Prince Burhan-Eddin has been offered the throne. There is cause for stating that Daly's attitude depends upon events and that Italian interests will be defended at any cost. Excluding the greatest of those interests, which is the permanent yeto of Italian territorial aggrandizement in Albania with the con-trol of harbors, such as Valona, that assure dominance in the Adviatic, there the necessity of protecting Transfer

An eloquent commentary on the feel- ; tion is so clean one soldier did not know ing that exists between British officers he had been hit for three hours, and an stoned officers has been so large is fur-niabed in the following letter written by a noncommissioned 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 im-possibilities to be accomplished, no matpossibilities to be accomplished, no mal-ter how brave the boys are, when you are fighting a force 50 to 30 times as 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 yourseives. We are all de-termined when it is fit again to return and set our own back."

MINOR TERRORS OF WAR;

and get our own back.

Hundreds of men from the Salvation missions have answered the call of Ally missions have answered the call of Lord Kitchener for services 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 river in the royal field artillery. He was a bandsman in the Salvation Army before war was declared and told of hearing other former Salvationists singing 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 seemed the enemy was getting the betthe section is the energy was getting the bet-ter 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 energy that when the der to advance was given we simply ad to force the motor over heaps of dies. 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 ngues were hanging out from thirst d two of the men went mad. It was the fourth night that we fell in with the British ambulance sections, and one of the first sounds I heard was a wound-ed man in one of the wagons singing:

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| | | | | | | | | king. | |
| 1.1.1. | 10.00 | | | | | | C | | |

With Jesus my saviour I'm a child of a king."

"I learned that he was a Salvationist nd 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 t to kill a modern soldier. Sergeant igere, of France, received eight bulwounds, a broken arm and other inturies, and although shot in the calf, thigh and ankle, escaped being captured by Germans, and Hmped ten miles to his resiment. Another French solder re-ceived six bullet and three bayont wounds and is recovering. The French War Office estimates only two men are killed out of every 190 hit. The penetra-

REST TIRED BODIES

ON BEDS OF ROYALTY

Unawed by Splendors of

Compiegne Palace They

Seek "Nature's Sweet Re-



ITS COMEDY AND PATHOS

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 allen country-all have sought these shores. Here, too, are many of our enemies' subjects-Germans and Austrians who were in England when war broks

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 overywhere. In omnibuses and trains, in the shops and theatres one sees foreigners and listens to foreign speech. One ers and insteas to foreign speech. One might almost suggest that London's new motto should be 'Ici on parls 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 taking part in the war on the German side, acording to a letter received in Lon-don from an officer of a Highland regiment now at the front.

In every camp where Britain's new armies are being trained the regular drill nstructors are sweating over their pany rolls at hight, desperately trying to remember the pronunciation of the names

of aristocratic recruits who do not rec-ognize Cholmondley when pronounced as it is spelt. A sergeant calling the roll for a com-

pany of the new "sportamen" battallon for the first time had a terrible experi-ence recently. Having disposed successfully of a few "Harpers," "Mitchells," etc., he came to the name "Montague," "Private Montaig," should the ser-Reant.

There was no reply, but when the name was repeated a half-hearted "Here, sir," came from the ranks. "Why didn't you answer before?" de-

why dight you answer below." de-manded 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, Majoribanka.

brought no response, for the sergeant renounced "Majoreybanks." A second call brought the mild response

'I expect you mean me, sir. My name is Marshbanks.''' The sergeant almost reeled, but pro-

The sergent almost relet, but pro-ceeded bravely with "Colquboun." "Private Col-kew-houn." he called. "Coohoon, sir, that's me." came a brisk reply from the front rank. The drill instructor gave up and, closing his book, he wearily gave the order "number." When this was completed he

said: 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.

RAYMOND, Wash., Sept. 29 .- Edwin R. cott, a millworker, who says he formerly vas a ligatenant in the Dublin fusiliors. is under arrest here today on a charge of having threatened the "extermination"

the German diplomatic corps in the nited States in a letter addressed to ont Johann von Bernstorff, German Ambassalor at Washington. The envoy was to be the first victim. Mont St. Gulbert, August 20, 1914.

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 saued a description of the operations of oners interned in various parts of Rus-sia. The Bourse Gazette, one of the the British force in France and the French armies in immediate touch with leading evening newspapers of Petrograd, sets the figure at 800,000. Among the 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

> Lemberg. The Austrian prisoners arriving in Pe-trograd are a decidedly mixed crowd. The first thing that strikes one about them is the extracrdinary number of there has been a comparative hull 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 summine has been Slavs Kley is overflowing with prisoners are also streaming into Petrograd. They the release of flies, which were torpid during the wet days.

"Advantage has been taken of the arrival of reinforcements to relieve by freah troops the men who have been in 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 re-ceived which points to the fact that during counter attacks on the night of Sunday the 20th the German infantry

Sunday, the 20th, the German infantry fired into each other as the result of an attempt to carry out the dangerous expedient of a converging advance in the dark.

while the troops from eastern Austria are either half Slav themselves or are easygoing and not serious. "Opposite one portion of our position a considerable massing of hostile forces This lack of seriousness constitutes the was observed before dark, and some hours later a furious fusillade was heard in front of our line, though no bullets came great moral defect of the Austro-Hungarian army. It explains the readiness of the Austrians to surrender and reover our trenches. treat.

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 away the enemy, who were endeav oring to construct a redoubt. The Ger-mans, for their part, expended a large number of heavy shells in a long range ombardment of a village.

FOUND TRENCHES DESERTED. Reconnoitring 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 ond 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 with

drawn for some distance. "Tuesday, the 22d, was also fine, with less wind, and was one of the most unventful days that has passed since we reached the Aisne-uneventful, that is for the British. There was less artillery rk on either side, the Germans never theless giving another village a taste of the 'Jack Johnsons.'

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 heaps, where they have fallen at different times.

"Events have moved so guickly during the last two months that anything con nected with the mobilization of the Eritish expeditionary force is now ancient history. Nevertheless, the follow-ing 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,

DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS DISEASE-RACKED **IS PROBLEM TO PETROGRAD** CORPS NEW BURDEN 800,000 Austrians Taken Is Report. To Be Distributed in Muscovy. TO NATIONS AT WAR PETROGRAD, Sept. 29. The Russian regards the Austrian as gentlemanly opponent, with whom it is

well. The struggle in Poland and Galicia bas been as bloody as that on the Meuse, and the Austrian, though beaten, has fought gallantly against overwhelming numbers, better generals and better Plague and Minor Ills Among Soldiers in Rainbesogged Fields Cause Concern to British.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

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 large contingent of prisoners at Kiev is former Austrian commandant of 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-

What shall we do with our Austrian prisoners?" is the cry of the moment. As a matter of fact, they are being ditraordinary activity is in evidence at all of the hospital cases. To the troops at rected to Vologda and other remote inthe front have been sent enormous guantitles of quicklime, which is being used wherever it is necessary to clean up ternal Governments of Muscovy, where they will be as peaceful for the next to clean up six months as if they were snowed up at the North Pole. hattlefields in the rear of the troops, In addition, the most extraordinary pre To give the Austrian officer his due, he does not often, when captured pes-ter his captors for favors. Some Aus-

cautions 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

trian officers do not seem, however, to take the war seriously. The best Aus-trian troops are those from the Tyrol. 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 water. 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 the solders in the field. Competie liss stand hip deep in vater-filled treneme to fight day and night in clothing form which water actually dripped, the ince then the percentage of sick is falls as large as the percentage of sick is falls as large as the percentage of sick is falls as large as the percentage of sounded. In addition, the wounded and reports from all of the hospitals, both here and in France, show a high E-reentage 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 n withholding their supplies awaiting further advance in prices is causing any its in official circles. Little grain is being offered to the markets. It is proposed that the government fix maximum price at which grain may

he sold. 35,000 REFUGEES FLOCK

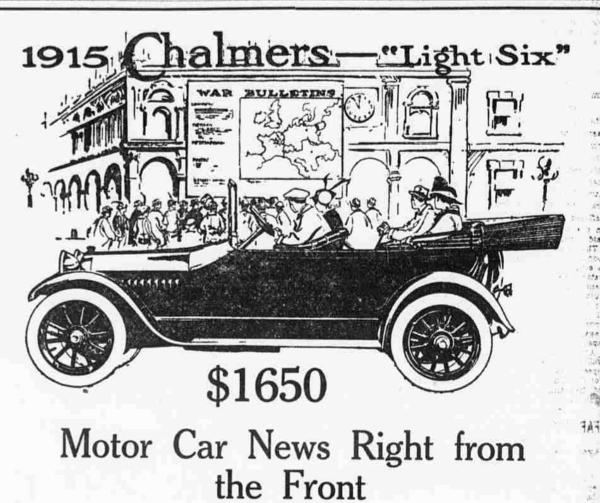
Peasants Flee Scenes of Fighting in Belgian Provinces,

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 29. Thirty-five thousand refugees have an rived at Ghent, according to advices received from private sources in northern

Belgium. The refugees are peasants and resdents of smaller towns in the part of the country west of Brussels, in the vicinity of Alost and Termonde, where the fight of Alost and termonds, where the fight, ing has been going on for several darg, and from West Flanders, where the peo-ple expect conflicts 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



erty and citizens again imperiled by civil

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 aggressive Italy a Arms and navy are really. All that is needed is a respectable pretext. This Albanian affairs may new furnish Italy is informed of Austrian prepara-tions in the Pola district, where so(se) troops are believed to be assembled

ready to meet an Italian attack. It can be stated, therefore, that the complications are of the utmost importance owing 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 Conndian war contingent of 32.00 men on its vey-age to Europe, well guarded by Britan men-of-war the Canadian Gevernment is expanded in set men-of-war the Carladian Government is expected in a few since to besit is secand call for men to join their elements at the front. Although it is intimated that only 16,000 men will be maked for-on this occasion. It is estimated that fully 100,000 will volunteer, of which 18.

will be from Toronio and Montreal Ever since the war begun the million

regiments throughout the country have been increasing their establishments in a war footing and adding so many re-cruits that the supply of the service khaki uniforms has been schausted, and companies are again seen maraling with the older uniforms of the British arms Owing to the valuable service condered ny mounted infantry in the South Arriver war it was said today by a prominent isadquarters officer that the second conrelation of men by the from the re-

"Support will a strong demand is arisen that this country should t least 00.000 men and maintain All this Maild, Michaelited an vement for the formation of the

has started everywhere in the contry As the work of getting men could for WE WHEN DIVISIONAL TO IS INCOME. that the Dominion Government (a) meet great arcuints for the just through the This has been done mainly durant the provision of rifle ratifies and other facilithen for time-time (t) markementship

spontations mitversions white, north some time man to provide for the de-pendents of soldiers at the front out over Anatimed Large protorization. Thready and Montreal, which were the first to begin this work, have raised \$2.20 doi between thrm, several other rules have in te-taken to raise from \$28.90 to Forces out and where all that has been provided into been gainered in \$15.00.000 to Figure with be on hand for relief.

A remarkable feature for the pressure war so far as Canada is concerned to the strong support of the single of the Allies by the many foreign residents of the country. Hundreds of dimensia have applied for autoralization pattern amon-when is Professor Muclier, of the Uniwhom is Professor Mucher, of the Uni-versity of Toronto. At Berlin, Outaria, a city composed almost wholi, of hom-and women of German discout and of naturalized Germans, a large particule fund is being raised, a new regiment is being recruited and prominent citizens including many manufacturers have beld meetings, forsworn the Kaleer and pledged their allegiance to the Brit-

0

storer in Marie Antoinette's Apartments.

PARIS, Sept. 2. Gabriel Mourey, curator of the ancient reval palace at Complexne, reports that the Germans when they occupied the town laid straw upon the palace floors. where their soldiers emoked and slept. The officers did not occupy the historic royal beds, but they thak 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 invaluable Heauvals tapestries had

source infantry regiment that had as-sourced the energy's position time and makin was compelled to retire. At the time of the third day, by a bayonet charge, they had gained a height which covered the German position, but the atter way on a position, but the n removed to a safe place before the Nothing was removed from the palace, to eavy, and no damage done, except to of the furniture, which can be reisiter were on a neighboring hill, where they were busy digging entrenchments red easily, and to the cheseboard which Queen Caroline, of Naples, presented to Napoleon I. The cheshing fiself was Nupoleon I. The cheasing itself was not harmed, but the cheasing were taken

It was necessary to carry the position before the digging was hished, if it was to be taken at all, so the commanding ifficer, recognizing the exhibited con-lition of his troops, sent for reinforce-ments, whom he ordered to charge. The regiment fell numiliated at the call as servenire Referring to the s-ported German viola-tion of the Polocare vault the Figure says The regiment felt humiliated at the call r reinforcements, and petitioned their

"There is certainly some profound derequirement in the brains some protound de-requirement in the brains of those rapable of such an act, which is a form of monstroots dementia. Forty years ago involent triumphs and a kind of saturacolonel to be allowed to finish the work themselves. Permission was reluctantly themastyan given, and, despite their previous 72 hours of ardious fighting, the remains of the is ardiaus lighting, the remains of the siment charged up the hill and carried by assault. They lost heavily in the tion in the vulgarest satisfactions have inhinged this rate to its very marrow The newspaper such on to recommend effort, but their pride had been satisfied. the excommunication of all German from civilization. There should be m mite German maids or governess en losed and the language should be elin inited from courses at universities and no more German minste or plays at the opera or the theatres.

DARDANELLES BLOCKED

Turkey Closes Straits to All Classes of Shipping.

GONDON Sept 28-Turkey has closed the Dardaneiles, the sarrow strait be-tween Europe and Asia, to all naviga-tion according to a dispatch from Con-stantinople. The duration of the closure stantinople. The duration of the closure is not given our is its purpose explained.

B: advected, among the great Dowars the Furdameles, heavily furtified, are respect always to War years other than Turktak

ITALIAN MINISTER ILL

BOME, Sect. 25-Dr. Besentations, of the University of Torin, has been sum-moved here to consult with the Ritore moned days to consold with the Kin Marchitafara regarding the condition Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who allas Minister of Foreign dynamics. Al-affected with goaty dynamics. Al-long confirmed to his her the Foreign inister continues to receive foreign phonats at his benefits and direct the Mittinder. affairs of a's office.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

FENNALLYANIA SCHOOL FOB SOUTAL SERVICE 415 South Fifteenth Street. These work in other between and the soute in the considering of the scalar and the growth of soutal mattudings pr-day principles of called, organization manufactor of soutal agreentee and day principles of relief, organization and management of social agendes, and con-attuctive programs for social reform. Field work affords an opportunity for practical experisons and training under the supervision of experts. Send for catalog. Opening date October 2d. It was traced through a damaged letter of a typewriter which, it is alleged. Scott The police say he confersed, but refused to explain his action.

Begged to Finish Work.

animates the French regiments the story is told of an incident at Solssons, where,

after three days' incessant fighting, a single infantry regiment that had as-

PARIS, Sept. 29. As an Ulustration of the spirit that

The arrest was mane by secret server operatives. The letter was dated Port-land. August 20 and postmarked Raymond. It was traced through a damaged letter it was traced through a damaged letter embarked at Calals and Boulogne, en route for Brussels."

EXHAUSTED FRENCH TROOPS CAPTURED HILL BY CHARGE FLOOR SPACE 14,000 Sq. Feet Regiment Fought 72 Hours and Then

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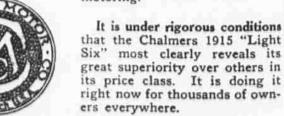
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