CHURCHILL'S TAUNT GETS DEADLY REPLY FROM GERMAN 'RATS'

Raiders' Warfare, Stroke for Kaiser, May Be Abandoned for Bold Dash Upon England, Experts Argue.

Why has there been no great naval batfie in the European war?

The answer reveals the far-sighted strategy of the German General Staff. But the world may not be kept in suspense a great while longer. The feeling is general over Europe that a sea fight of some kind is certain to come within a few weeks

It is known that the German fleet is hugging its native shores and keeping beyond the range of the enemy's fire within the havens of Kiel Canal, the Baltic and bases at Wilhelmshaven. The Russian fleet is bottled up in the Black and Baltic Seas. The French warships are guard-ing the vast coast of France and engag-ing in minor actions in the Adriatic. The waunted British navy is patrolling the North Sea and English Channel to ward off any attempted invasion of British

so the vast navies of Europe, to all practical purposes, have been deadlocked a watchful watiting policy. NEW TACTICS.

Vesterday's dispatches declared that Admiral von Tirpitz, commander of the German naval forces, had arrived at Antwerp. This was taken to indicate that naval operations of some kind were in contemplation. Berlin war officials announced a change in the German tactics. Coupled, these developments were interpreted to mean that the Kaiser was plan-ning a new and daring attack on his long-hated foe, Great Britain. Further, it was stated that battleships of the Al-lies had concentrated on the const of Belgium, in the region around Nieuport. and were bombarding the Germans from the sea. Whether or not the British North Sea patrol had been weakened was not indicated. A powerful factory in Edinburgh, on the North Sea, was seized by the British military forces, and the intimation was that it was to be fortified

against a possible invasion.

Should the Kaiser attempt to place foot on British soil it would be the most daring move of all his bold challenges since he defied substantially the whole of Eu-

rope in a war of the nations.

The Battle of Heligoland, early after the outbreak of hostilities, obviously was a lesson to the sen forces of Germany. A daring sortle cost the Teutons six batleships. Since then no attempt has been made to engage the British in open sea fight, the Germans' guarding their own coast and keeping well under the protec-tion of powerful forts and within the limits floating mines made excursion of the enemy deadly and costly.

CHURCHILL'S TAUNT.

Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the British Amiralty, taunted the Germans on such tactics and dared them into the open. He said they were like rats in a hole, and if they would not come out and fight the British would pull them out and make them fight. But the Ger-mans would not be pulled out. When it suited their good pleasure, little "iron rate" darted out from their holes and a British battleship went to the bottom. Beside, the Germans sent little floating explosives down the currents of the North Sea and more British warcraft was

In addition, German cruisers, the Nurn-berg, Leipsig and Emden, have wrought havor with British shipping. The Emden alone has sunk six British merchant ships in Bengal Bay. Her work had been like that of the pigmy Alabama in the American Civil War. Germany's naval policy, hence, has

been to carry on a raider's warfare, strik-ing a blow where a blow counted and dong as much damage as possible with east cost to itself. And the German submarine has proved the new terror of the

But what of the new policy, if such has been adopted? Will Germany risk battle with Great Britain, whose naval forces are vastly superior, in numbers and tonsage, at least? England is stronger at sea than both Germany and France com-

INVASION OF ENGLAND. Suggestion of an invasion of Great Britain has been scoffed at throughout the world. With the powerful Britten warships to guard its coasts the Island Kingdom has had little fear of trespass from invaders. How could the Kaiser

land troops in England?
Formidable entrance of the Zeppelin aircraft has wrought changes in the attitude of the British and many military experts throughout Europe. An invasion of England, whether or not designed by the Kaiser, is not now so generally

It has been demonstrated that Germany was too wise to challenge open-tattle with her superior on the waters. Instead, Germany struck blow after blow under the sea. Zeppelins, it is argued, will fly over water just as easily as over land. Then, why not attack the British navy from the air, from under the waters and bring up the ordinary battleships somewhat as reinforcements. Experts do not hesitate to assert that the Kalser has taken Antwerp as a base. and is seeking to take Dunkirk, to transport troops to British soil. Zeppelins, they argue, will be used to ward off the British ships, and the transports will be guarded by the German battle-

UNDERSEA AND AIR RAIDS. Why should the Kaiser not attempt to cross the channel and carry the war lote England? Not a foot of German soil is in the hands of invading for unless possibly certain points of East Prussia, and those of doubtful strategic value. Strongholds of gigantic strength guard the empire. Why should not a blow be arruck at the base of supplies of the enemy? These questions have led experts to believe that Germany is in a position to attack Great Britain. position to attack "Great Britain.

Increased activity in the building of Zeppelins also is taken to indicate this purpose. The Zeppelins have proved purpose. The Zeppelina have proved their worth. They have aided in the campaign in France, and the German Government contends that not one of them has been brought down by the fire of the Allies. It is pointed out that the construction of the machine, with its many compartments for gas, protests it esainst bullet puncture, the lose of sev-eral of these being of little damage to the flight.

BRITISH GENERAL BURIED AMID RAIN OF SHELLS

Funeral Service Held on Field While Battle Raged.

A letter received in London from an officer friend tells how Major General flu-bert Hamilton, whose body has been brought to England, met his end on the

"He was standing with a group in a covered place," the officer writes, "when a shrapnel shell hurst 100 yards away. A bullst piecood General Hamilton's temple and he was killed on the spot. No other member of the group was acratched. member of the group was acratched.

The funeral service was held while shells were bursting all around."

INVISIBLE MILLIONS WAGE BATTLE BEHIND SHELTERING WORKS

Miles of Trenches Hide Combatants and Rob Great War of Spectacular Con-

BY ALFRED J. RORKE

PARIS, Oct. 20.-This war might well se called a war of invisible millions. Apart from occasional bayonet charges and cavalry actions there is little about it that is spectacular.

As the battles in the four countries progress it is the shells and bullets from guns and rifles that cannot be seen that are spreading death and wounds among the soldiers of the warring nations,

Miles upon miles of trenches, miles upon miles of barbed wire, thousands of nvisible infantrymen, a never-ending roar and rattle of invisible cannon and machine guns-that is the battlefield of today. The movements of troops are con-

ducted under cover of night. Broadly, they are regulated thus. Each fompany puts in three days in the first line of trenches, three in the second line and then has three days of rest. No words pass as the reliefs are made, one company crawling in and another out in deathly silence, with possibly a few handshakes here and there.

Sentries are silently posted as the new defenders settle to sleep until dawn. But the gunners never sleep. Over the trenches from sunrise to sunrise the shells scream active defiance from one line to the other.

As dawn breaks an almost whispered word of command brings to their knees the recumbent figures on the strawstrewn earth.

As the commanders make a search of the ensmy's position for signs of life to enable them to get the range the men briefly and efficiently examine their arms.

and then wait. The officers continue their watch.
Suddenly a keen eye detects a move-

ment in the area known to include the enemy's trenches. The officer quickly judges the range and the order to "fire by companies" promptly follows.

The men rise above the trenches, rattle a volley at the enemy and disappear even more quickly to await further orders. Meanwhile the officers are observing the

So it goes all day, volley after volley, range after range. Now and then a shell bursts among the riflemen and some fall back in that rest which is destined to remain unbroken. Their bodies lie untouched all night, but their places are filled by men from the second line, who often have to kneel on the bodies of their

fallen comrades. Each movement, from the second line to the first, is balanced by a corresponding movement from the resting line to the second. Thus the fighting, killing, wounding and filling up the gaps continue until nightfall brings a brief but often troubled rest.

BRITISH AND BELGIAN METHODS OF ATTACK



The upper picture shows Belgian troops defending a road, while in the lower a British destroyer is seen acting as convoy to a Channel ship.

IRISH PLEDGE LIVES TO PROTECT BRITAIN FROM GERMAN PERIL

Old Feud With England Pronounced Dead, as Mass Meeting in London Sings "A Nation Once Again."

LONDON, Oct. 36. One of the greatest Irish gatherings in the history of London was held last night in Central Hall, Westminster, where thousands of Irishmen were addressed by T. P. O'Connor, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Dr. T. J. McNamara. Standing with right hands upraised, the great throng olemnly pledged themselves to fight for England, France and Belgium until the German military system is destroyed and until the Belgian King and people come nto their own again.

Many thousands were unable to effect an entrance to the ball, but they, too, raised their hands and pledged their lives and sacred honor to the allied cause and joined in a tremendous chorus to singing "A Nation Once Again" and "God Save the King."

The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions to support John Redmond in fighting for the freedom of England, France and Belgium, and cheered for five minutes when Mr. O'Connor in his speech

The old feud, between England and Ireland is forever ended and Ireland is a nation once again. England has done justice, and Ireland will shed the last drop of her blood for the preservation of the British Empire. From this day forth the frontiers of Ireland are the battle ines of the allied armies fighting for the freedom of the whole world."

We will never sheathe the sword until Belgium has got back her freedom; until every inch of her soil is clear, until a treaty is made not on a scrap of paper, but on a foundation behind which stands the millions of the British race.



STORIES OF ADVENTURE FROM THE BATTLE FRONT

Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, just received here. as follows:

"The Kalser, wearing a gray uniform, appeared unexpectedly among the soldiers, who cheered, while the bands played martial airs.

with several of the men. When he asked | siring to their refractory children; one soldier what he thought of the enemy the man replied: 'I am too busy fighting; it is impossible to think.' Thereupon the Kaiser laughed and the soldiers joined in.

"Similar imperial visits, all accompanied by martial music, cheering and gunfire, were paid along the front."

The French aviators have a new game since they have been brought into active service with the armies in the field. This holes in their machines after the flights of the day. Each bullet hole is marked with a red chalk so that it cannot be counted in the next day's score. record at present is held by one of the birdmen, who counted 37 bullet holes in his aeroplane after a flight. He is allowed to be the "recordman du monde," and, according to his fellow-aviators, he has earned his title.

"We will ram all hostile aircraft." That is the yow taken by French and Belgian aviators, the first man to carry out the yow being the famous French aviator Garros, who is reported to have been killed through ramming a German Zep-pelin airship over Toul, in French terri-

Garros in his aeroplane dushed headlong against the airship. The envelope was penetrated and the mammoth air-ship was dashed to earth, all the occu-pants being killed. The aeroplane also fell, and the intrepid Frenchman was

Garros was one of the world's most daring airmen. He flew from Tunis to Rome across the Mediterranean, and in Rome across the Mediterranean, and in 1912 at Trouville he attained a height of 16,450 feet, and had to volplane down as his engine failed. At Tunis in the same year he reached a height of 17,400 feet. Last year he received the Legion of

Honer. Garros' heroic feat was followed by that of a Belgian aviator, who at a height of 1500 feet charged a German acroplans as it flew over Liege, cutting the flying ma-chine in two. The heroic Belgian is said to have escaped alive.

An East Prussian farmer gives the following impression of the invading Cos-

The Russians are by no means bad. The resiment that came to our village really behaved quite decently. They pald for what they got and didn't even so much as hurt a cat. They advised us to stop caimly where we were cultivate our fields and see to our cattle, and we charged Exact Levy for Operation did so as long as we could. When the Russians arrived we hid our women and children in the cellars, but it was not necessary. Within 24 hours we were all going about as if we were in a state of prefound peace.

The Cossacks are awful thieves, but

otherwise they are all right. They were not guilty of any acts of cruelty as long as we humored them and let them do

urally the Cossacks thought it had been diers at the front is described in the thrown purposely. It was an unfortunate joke, for not one of the workmen

For over a century the Cossack has been the "bogyman" of Continental Eu-"Meanwhile the guns opened fire against to this day frighten their bables into the enemy's position. The Kaiser, after | shedience with the terrifying announcerepeatedly bowing his thanks to the salu- ment that "the Cossack is coming," just tation, praised the troops and conversed as the English mothers of old used to

"Hush ye, hush ye, little pet ye, Hush ye, hush ye, little fret ye, The Black Douglas shall not get ye."

But the Cossack is not so bad as he s painted, to judge, at any rate, from a letter in the Copenhagen Politiken, dated from Berlin. It says:

"Although East Prussia is now virtually cleared of Russian troops, comparatively few of the inhabitants have returned to their homes, though the Russians, even onsists of counting the number of built | the much feared Cossacks, seem to have behaved fairly well during the time they spent on German soil."

A little humor was injected into the German cruiser Nurnberg's occupation of the British cable station on Fanning Island in the Pacific. In the operators' room a cable message was posted conspicuously which stated that the Leipzig Nurnberg was due any day. One of e German officers saw this and, with a smile, said, "Rather interesting, don't ou think. I'll take this as a souvenir." German sallors borrowed a saw from one of the cable employes and felled a giant flag pole, at the top of which flew a British flag. The pole was cut into sections and the saw and the flag were taken aboard the Nurnberg as souvenirs.

correspondent who has witnessed fighting in the region about St. Miniel tells this story:

"I was able to spend an entire day in he German trenches which have been onstructed to prevent the French armies, with headquarters at Toul and Nancy, attempting a flanking attack. In one of the trenches the soldiers had organized a ringing society. The whole scene was wonderfully pictureaque.
"A thick fog hid the French trenches,

00 yards away. The ghostlike figures of the greenish gray-clad figures in the renches were strangely silhouetted in the midst. Occasionally the thunder of the guns would punctuate the choruses. The singing was remarkable, as many of the soldiers had trained voices. Some stood at attention, Others had their hands tightly classed in the attitude of prayer.
They sang 'it's the Day of the Lord' and
'My Vateriand. Beloved Vaterland.'

RECOVERS WAR INDEMNITY

Charged Exact Levy for Operation on Prince. PARIS, Oct. 30 .- "A fee of \$55,000 was

paid to a French doctor for operating on a wounded Imperial Princs of Germany," says the Matin today. "When they entered Epernay, the Germans collected a war contribution of \$25,000. During the battle of the Marne the Prince was princepusly wounded.

as we humored them and let them do as they pleased. But they never could see through a joke.

"A gang of them, about 20, were riding through a village a couple of miles gouth of Bischofsburg and while they were passing a house in course of construction a bricklayer dropped a brick, which hit a Cossack on the head. Nat-

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