WIFE TESTIFIES HUSBAND PLACED HER IN ASYLUM

Physician Accused of Conspiracy With Two Other Practioners in Suit-He Loved Patient, Woman Avers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 -- Charging that her husband, Dr. Silas P. Heebe conspired with two other physicians of Queens County to place her in an insane asylum because be had fallen in love with an-other woman, Mrs. Mary E. Heebe, of 12 Elm street, Flushing, testified in the Supreme Court in Queens yesterday at the opening of her suit for separation, allmony and the right to the home in

Doctor Beebe was at one time head of the therapeutic department of Cornell University. Two days after the birth of her youngest son, in May, 1911, tostified Mrs. Beebe, her husband told her of his said also that his love was reciprocated. Mrs. Beebe asked the doctor, she said, why he had not given ber an overlose of chloroform while she was ill and thus saved her the misery of hearing his con-

For more than a month, she testified, she was confined in the Long Island Home in Amityville. Her husband then called at the sanatorium and took her called at the sanstorium and took her away on condition that she live with her sister in South Dakota. A year ago she returned to this city and entered suit against Doctor Beebe for more than \$2000, alleged to have been due her.

The suit was dropped when Doctor Beebe agreed to pay her \$2000 annually. Mrs. Beebe, in her present action for seneration, alleges that the Doctor has

separation, alleges that the Doctor has not kept this agreement.

Mrs. Beebe has pending suits for \$25,000

each against Dr. Archer W. Jagger and Dr. Johnston MacLeod, who, she says adjudged her mentally incompetent and ordered her to be committed to the Amityville home without subjecting her to examination.

Mrs. Beebe testified she narreed to for-give her husband if he would forget the other attachment. The next day, she said, he informed her that there was no other woman. He had been worrying about Mrs. Beebe, he said, who would have to go to a sanatorium. When Mrs. Beebe asked him why, he

told her there was something wrong with her mind. She protested, she said, but on the following day Drs. Jagger and MacLeod called with a nurse and said they were ready to take her to the sana-

U. S. BUILDS HUGE SEA FORTS DESPITE SUBMARINE MENACE

Naval Constructors Design Two New Battleships Which Will "Lick Creation," but Provide No Increase in Speed.

warn the nations against putting "too many eggs in one basket." In their opin-ion the great battleship still holds the seas as the supreme arbiter of the destiny of maritime powers. This after two months of naval warfare, during the course of which the submarine has achieved no slight success.

The work which the British pavy is doing—and hopes to do—in ciucidating naval problems leaves the Americans cold. Orders have been placed for two battleships, just as though the subma-rine had never been heard of.

It was anticipated that the placing of the contracts would be delayed until the constructors now in Europe studying naval events-or rather awaiting nava events really worth study-had gained all the information obtainable on matters of design. Not at all, The naval author-ities have decided to force shead and put in hand at once the building of all three battleships for which they have received authority; the third is to be laid down in a government yard.

But even more remarkable than this decision is the fact that the new battle-ships are to "lick creation" in size and power, but not in speed. They will displace something approaching twice the amount of water of our original draul-nought, completed only eight rears ago. The tonnage of each of these mastodons will be no less than \$2.000, whereas our name ship of the new era was of only 17,900 tons. This one comparison will convey some idea of what American naval officers think of the arguments advanced in favor of ships of "moderate dimen sions." They have built battleships smal and battleships big, and they declare "Give us battleships bigger, submarine

r no submarine."
The increase in displacement on the other side of the Atlantic has far out-stripped anything that our own naval authorities, who have the credit of introducing the dreadnought, have proposed. It was only by sheer good fortune that we got the first dreadnought affoat. The Americans had realized the develop-ment was inevitable, had had a design prepared and were waiting for Congress-to say "Yes," when Lord Fisher salied in, laid down four ships, built them with great secrecy, and thus obtained a lead

which we have never lost.

The upward movement of displacement on the other side of the Atlantic has in-

Class. Fear. (2018)
Bouth Carolina. 1504 (10.00)
Delaware 1507-0 (20.60)
Arianas 151 (10.00)
Texas 1911-12 (27.00)
ONIABSONA 1912-17 (27.50)
New Class. 1911-15 (27.50) 12 11-15

SLOW OF MOVEMENT. Possibly the most remarkable feature of the new battleships-which will closely resemble the Pennsylvania and her sister. doubling of the displacement, there has been little or no advance in speed; though triple expansion ensines have been displaced by turbines, the rate of steaming of the newest ships is culcu-lated to be about 21 knots only. If the naval war has proved or seemed to prove one thing more than another, it is that the defense of the big ship against sub-marines lies in speed, speed, speed, and yet the United States, though it is build-

ing the most colossal battleships in the world, remains satisfied with a rate of steaming not very much sreater than that of the newest and best-equipped These two new battleships, when complete with stores and ammunition and ready for commissions, will represent an expenditure of \$15,000,000 each.

WASHINGTON EXPECTS NEWS THAT CARRANZA IS DEPOSED

'First Chief" May Defy Convention But Cannot Cause Much Trouble,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.-Word from the peace convention at Aguascallentes that Provisional President Carranza had en deposed as the temporary ruler of device was expected today by Admin-stration officials. Unofficial reports have reached Washington that the deands of the "First Chief" have not en accepted and his removal from fice would not cause any surprise

here.

The Government is concerned somewhat over the attitude of Carranza, as it is believed he will defy the convention. But the opinion prevails among officials that there will not be serious fighting in defense of Carranza, as there is every reason to believe that his support will disappear when it becomes known the convention is opposed to him The uncertainty as to the ability o the various factions to agree on a man r commission to conduct the affairs of be republic pending the elections is the filef cause of worry for the Adminis-

CUT RATES ON AR WORPLATE

Man Tells Navy Department He Can

Reduce Price 20 Per Cent. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.-The Navy Dertiment has received a communication om Lewis B. Williams, of New York city, declaring that he could furnish armor plate for battleships of the United States Navy at a cost of 20 per cent. less than the prices paid by the Government. Naval officers are skeptical regarding the merits of the plate.

SLAUGHTER CAUSES **GERMAN OFFICERS** TO DROP SWORDS

Traditional Badge of Rank Serves to Concentrate Fire of Enemy, Sad Experience

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Oct. 28. - Gernan officers are throwing away their swords. They have found them useless in modern warfare. The high percentage of falten officers on the German side is being attributed to the carrying of the weapon which marks them as officers and makes them targets for concentrated

Discarded long ago by American army fficers, except as an ornament for dress parade, Germans have clung tenaciously to the sword as the traditional badge of an officer, Wounded men have told me that hundreds have paid for it with their lives in the battles on the French

"It is all very nice and grand to lead your company in a storm upon the enemy with sword in hand, but it marks We have paid heavy toll to the sword, far as the infantry is concerned. When the charge is sounded, the officers of a company spring forward with flash- following is given. ing blade in hand to lead their men.
The gleam of the sword marks them as officers and the enemy immediately concentrates his fire upon them. That is why so many officers have fallen.
Everything else has been done to make the officer as heconspictors and taken

the double purpose of not marking them as special targets and of really being useful. Several times I have seen officers throw away their swords and pick up the rifle of a fallen soldier during a battle. The present war, I believe, marks the passing of the sword on the battlefield so far as officers of infantry are concerned." Although the sword has proven useless infantry officers, the lance, which mies of the world have largely disarded, is declared to be most effective as a weapon for cavalry. The Germans have clans to the lance for their cavalry, offlowin declare that again and again. the fighting in Belgium, the lance has even the weapon which spreads terror. he officers say that in charges the everving lance and fluttering pennons con-e the eye and aim of the enemy. There the charge is made on the enemy's savairy the Germans with their lances have the advantage of a long reach, and an thrust their opponents through bethey have a chance of using the

Formerly only Uhlans carried fances, but practically the entire German caval has now been equipped with them. Th evoluins why one never reads or hears of any other cavalry patrols in Belgium except "Uhlans." It is said that even the cavalry officers, recognizing the psychological effect of the lance, and the fact that it is a better weapon than the have added the lance to their equipment consisting of a sword and

EXPLOSION SHAKES HOSPITAL Naphtha Blast Wrecks Store and In-

jures Two Men.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Nearly every vindow in the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital was shattered last night an explosion in the cleaning estab-iment of Leonard S. Mack and Isaac amond, doing business under the name "Leney," at 215 East 64th street, op-site the hospital. The explosion, said to have been caused v numbths, injured the two partners all completely wrecked the two-story sidding.

the hospital were IN patients. Every window in the front of the hospital, was broken, and many of the rear windows, in the rooms of patients, were also shattered. The building is a sevenstory structure.

EUROPE LONG INHABITED

Professor Geikie Writes Men Have Lived There 250,000 Years.

In his recent work, "The Antiquity of Man in Europe," Frof. J. Geikle, of Edinburgh University, declares his be-lief that man has inhabited Europe be-tween 250,000 and 500,000 years. All such estimates are based on geo cal facts—such as the rate at iment is deposited, or at

sediment is deposited, or at which stalusmites grow-that are very hard to determine with any accuracy, but no one now doubts that man is far older than men of science originally supposed him to be

McAdoo Will Speak in New York WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will leave Washington either tomorrow evening or early Friday morning for New York city, where on Friday night he will address a political meeting at Cooper Union. Saturday night he will preside at a meeting where Score-tary of War Garrison will speak.

MASHER' SAYS HE KNOWS PRESIDENT'S NIECE AS ACTRESS

Quarreled With Her in Paris," Asserts Doctor Under Sentence for Annoying Mrs. George Howe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3-Dr. Ernest C. White, who was sentenced to ten days In the workhouse by Magistrate Breen, on October 19 for accosting on the stree Mrs. George Howe, niece of President Wilson, is at liberty under \$500 bail. He was released on Saturday, awaiting a was released on Siturday, awaiting a hearing of his case, it was learned today. White, through his lawyers, appealed to Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions Court to have the case reopened. He filed an affidavit in which he pleaded

that he knew Mrs. Howe, who is known on the stage as Margaret Vale, in Paris, where, he says, he quarreled with her. In police court, he had said he had ac-In police court, he had said he had ac-cented Mrs. Howe according to Paris

White argued his speaking to Mrs. Howe was quite all right in his opinion, as he supposed that the differences had been forgotten and Mrs. Howe bors him no

FOUGHT IN MARNE BATTLE. White further pleaded that in deference to his standards of honor he refrained from telling the Magistrate that he and from telling the Magistrate that he and
Mrs. Howe had been friends in Europe.
As a final plea he declared he was a
member of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps in France and had served
as a surgeon in the battle of the Marne.
Mrs. Howe, in her apartments, heard of

Mrs. Howe, in her apartments, heard of White's affidavit with amazement.

"I never saw this person before in Paris nor elsewhere," she said. "Really, he should be more specific. When did he meet me and how? And about what did he quarrel? And what wonderful code of honor does he cherish which permits him to grasp a woman's arm and leer in her face and then refrain from telling a Magistrata that he has met her before? Magistrate that he has met her before

ACTIVITIES OF MASHERS. "The masher rules Broadway. The conditions are terrible. If I go out dressed as an ordinary working girl I am not permitted to go more than 10 blocks before I am accosted and insulted.

"If it is necessary I shall go to court to light the release of this person White. It is a duty I owe other women. I call upon him to prove that he ever met me at any time or anywhere. And I call upon any Frenchmen, who have the honor of Paris at heart, to refute the statements of this person who would have It that such as he are there entitled to press their attentions upon women."

ORIGIN OF UNION JACK

Combination of the Crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick. LONDON, Oct. 28.-Six well-known politicians at dinner were discussing the Union Jack. Questions arose as to how it came to assume its present form, how ou for death," said a major to me, it is composed, etc., etc. Only two of the well-known politicians knew anything about its history. It is to clear away ignorance on this subject that the

In the first place, it should be explained that the name, "Union Jack," is more often than not wrongly applied. That name really belongs to a miniature union flag, displayed from a staff LONDON, Oct. 28.—Neither words nor acts have convinced the naval authorities of the United States that the submarine has doomed the battleship to extinction; nor do they agree with those who would warn the nations against putting "too many seas in one basks;" it is the context of the United States that the submarine except the carrying of swords. "Officers at the front now leave their words applied to the larger as well now take a rife in charging. It answers the smaller Union Flag, the correct name when displayed otherwise than on the double purpose of nor marking them."

The tack is a lice of the bowsprit of his Material states and indistinguishable from the men as possible, except the carrying of swords. "Union Jack," which has come to be wrongly applied to the larger as well as the end of the bowsprit of his Material states and indistinguishable from the men as possible, except the carrying of swords. "Union Jack," which has come to be wrongly applied to the larger as well as the end of the bowsprit of his Material states and indistinguishable from the men as possible, except the carrying of swords. "Officers at the front now leave their many segment and the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the carrying of swords." The proposition of the prop at the end of the howsprit of his Ma-jesty's ships, and known for many years past as a jack; whence the name of "Union Jack," which has come to be name when displayed otherwise than on his Majesty's ships. The jack, properly so-called, is never flown on shore. Until the fifteenth century, England, Scotland and Ireland had separate flags, The English flag consisted of the Red Cross of St. George on a white ground, that of Scotland the white diagonal cross of St. Andrew on a blue ground, and that of Ireland the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick, also on a white flag, and it is from a combination of these three flags that we get the "Union

> It was James I who first began the formation of the Union Jack, by com-bining the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. He laid the cross of St. Geon the cross of St. Andrew, and thus formed the Union Jack, which was the national flag for 200 years.
>
> It was after the Union of 1801 that

> the cross of St. Patrick was added, though in this case the diagonal red stripes were narrowed down in order they should not obliterate the white stripes of St. Andrew's cross.

ARMED U. S. GUARDS WATCH MARCONI WIRELESS PLANTS

Detectives at Work on Alleged German Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Fourteen armed men, including Deputy United States marshals. United States Treasury agents and men from the New York Navy Yard, to-day are guarding the wireless telegraph stations at Sayville, L. I., and Tuckerton, N. J., from the activity of alleged German ples and secret agents.

United States Secret Service operators are working in Hoboken to uncover what is believed to be a conspiracy to thwart President Wilson's order of strict neu-trality, and particularly the Government's orders that those stations, each of which is powerful enough to communicate directly with Berlin, shall not be used in violation of this country's neurality in the European war.

The killing of four Germans in a mys-terious automobile accident at Hemp I. when they were on their way to the Sayville station, caused the Government to protect the stations.

30 SURVIVORS OF STRICKEN BRITISH FREIGHTER LAND

Manchester Commerce Sank in Seven Minutes, Says Officer.

LONDON, Oct. 28.-The trawler, City of London, arrived at Fleetwood, England, today with the 20 survivors of the British freight steamship Manchester Commerce. which struck a mine Monday night off the northern coast of Ireland and sank. Captain Payne and 13 of his crew were drowned. Second Officer Gee told the following

story of the disaster:
"The explosion occurred about 20 miles north of Tory Island, on the main trade route between Munchester and Canada. The vessel was shaken as though she had been a chip of wood. There was no doubt in the mind of anybody as to what had happened. The ship began to sink at once and was beneath the waves in seven

The officers and crew behaved with the greatest coolness. We were able to were preparing to put another into the water, the ship gave a sudden lurch and sank. Officers and sailors jumped for by suction.

GREAT AUTO PARADE TONIGHT Will Be Feature of New York's Ter-

centenary. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—What is be-lieved to be the biggest automobile par-ade ever held in this country will be a feature of New York's commercial ter-centenary celebration tonight.

With \$5000 being spent on the pageant itself and with \$5000 more offered in prizes itself and with \$5000 more offered in prizes, besides scores of merchandise trophies posted for various kinds of cars, motorists from all over the State were attracted to the event. The parade will be made up of seven divisions of automobiles and motorcycles, including every known machine, from a single cylinder two-wheeled affair to six-cylinder, 20-horse-power touring cars, both decorated and undecorated.

Governor Glynn has consented to ride

Governor Glynn has consented to ride at the head of the pageant and later to review it from the court of honor.

INDORSED BY THE PRESIDENT

White House Approval Given to Can-

didacies of Various Democrats. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. - Presidential Indorsement was given today to W. W. Black, of Everett, Wash. Democratic candidate for the United States Senate from Washington, and to Representative Edward W. Townsend, of the 10th New Jersey District, in campaign letters from the White House. Other indorsements from President Wil-

on were: Representative Baker, in the 2d New Jersey District: Representative Tuttle, in the 5th New Jersey District; Edward Johnson, candidate for Senator in South Dakota, and R. B. Stevens, candidate for Senator from New Hampshire.

CLOSED SEASON SET ON KAISER QUESTS OF EAGER COSSACKS

Frequent Capture of War Lord's "Doubles" Hinders Cavalry Regular Patrol Duty.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28. Strict orders have been issued on the battle front in Western Poland that Emperor William is not to be captured any more. Since t was first reported among the Rusians in the Suwalki province and in East Prussia, two weeks or more ago, that the German Emperor had visited Lyck, in person, keen rivalry has set up among the Cossacks as to who should succeed in capturing that monarch. One day a Cossack non-commissioned officer came into camp with a prisoner. whom he announced to be unmistakably William. It was necessary to disillusion him, as his captive, although bearing a strong resemblance to the Emperor, especially in his hirsute adornments, was nerely a lieutenant of Uhlans.

Undiscouraged by this mistake, the ame Cossack, on the following day, brought in two more prisoners and de-clared that one of them, at least, must be William. He suffered a second dis-As this fruitless chase threatened to

interfere with the proper performance of the patrol duty of the Cossacks, orders were issued that "Emperor William is

PARIS WILLING TO LET AMERICA MAKE STYLES THIS YEAR

French Women Have No Time to Think About Fashions Just Now, and for Once Don't Care Who Fixes Them.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMS

PARIS, Oct. 28.-This year there will e no Paris styles. Paris, mistress of the world's fashlons, is thinking of other things. Most of the famous dressmaking establishments are closed, and employes are making bandages for the wounded. War, the great leveler, his taken the oquetry out of the women of Europe; war has frightened the rich Americans away; some of the men who designed milady's dresses are now company cooks, midinettes are making winter underwear fo the soldiers, and the duchess-like models and salesladles are Red Cross nurses, In the fashion-creating quarter of Paris the steel shutters are drawn. The Ruc de la Paix is well named; it is pre-emi-

nently a street of peace.

I asked the "premiere" of a closed Rue de la Paix dressmaking establishment what effect the war would have on styles.

"It won't have any." she said, "for the very simple reason that there won't be any styles. Under present conditions how can there be any styles?

"Famine pestilence, fire and flood may not be able to take away the desire to look charming—vanity, if you prefer-from modern woman, but this war has

"It's because women are thinking of other things. Oh, we'd he only too to keep the shops going if we could! ou think we discharged all our employes at the beginning of the war for nothing! When their men left for the war women canceled orders. They began to think of less selfish things."

There are few people in Europe whose families are not directly interested in the war by having a member on the firing ne. These few are financially hit and nust go slow with expenses." 'And your foreign trade?" "Your American women are our chief

foreign customers, and they are not like-ly to do much shopping in Paris this win-South Americans are good customers: they have fitted, too.

"Now is America's chance to try her hand. This season we are not going to set the style; we have other occupations;

we don't care who sets them.

"Your American women are good dress-ers and have taste a taste more like a Frenchwoman's than the women of any other country, perhaps, possess. But-" here she smiled, "but she has whims; and one of her pet whima is that no hat and no gown is pretty or alyish unless it is made in Paris,' and as she has the money to gratify her witims she will 'get along' with a home-made variety until the war is over, and then she will come back to us and make up for lost time."

Auto Hits Son of Assemblyman DOVER, Del., Oct. 28.—Edward Houston, i-year-old son of Assemblyman John M. were preparing to put another into the experience soil of assembly man water, the ship gave a sudden jurch and sank. Officers and sailors jumped for an automobile and suffered concussion of their lives and some were carried down by suction."

Houston, this morning was run down by an automobile and suffered concussion of the brain. The car was driven by George by suction."

MONTE CRISTO ISLE NOW PRISON-HOUSE OF TEUTON CAPTIVES

Dungeons of Chateau d'If Not So Fearsome as Depicted by Dumas, War Prisoners Find.

Everybody who has read "Monte Cristo," or seen it acted, will remember the Chateau d'If, the fearsome prison from which Dumas' sailor hero, Edmond Dantes, escaped in a sack after having taken the place therein of his fellowprisoner and counselor, the Abbe Faria. Such Dumas lovers, accordingly, be interested to hear that the Chateau d'If, which stands, of course, on an Island n Marseilles harbor and was a fortress pefore it became a prison, is, owing to the war, once more in use as a place of detention after having been for many years a showplace. "I have just steamed round it," writes

a correspondent, "and espied several mel-ancholy black figures in French uniforms on the battlements. They were guarding German prisoners. Outside the door of the central fort were three monks, and along the winding path to the landing stage was a thick dark coil of prisoners. In the offing was a red French ship tak-ing up a fresh batch of prisoners from a small boat for conveyance to Algiers. It was a silent, gloomy picture, but no one could tell me whether the famous old dungeons are still being used."

It was from a dungeon of the Chateau d'If, of course, that Edmond Dantes made his escape, after having lan-guished within its walls 15 years. How Dantes and the "mad" Abbe Faria managed to communicate with each other by means of a tunnel dug between their cells, how the abbe told his young protege of the treasure of Monte Cristo and how the latter, encased in his sack, finally was thrown into the sea from the ramparts of the chateau with a 30-pound shot tied to his feet-all this is too familiar a story to need to be re-called. Visitors to the chateau, by the way, are always shown "Edmond Dante's dungcon," and Faria's, too, despite the fact that no such persons ever existed, As a fact, the stage version of "Monte Cristo" played so many times by actors the world over is a poor thing, indeed, compared with Dumas' masterplece which the late Lord Salisbury, it is said, used to keep under his pillow. In the play all the relationships of the novel are mixed up in a fashion calculated to make Dumas turn in his grave, while as for the famous phrase of the play, "The world is mine," it is not to be found in the novel at all. It was stated once that Henry Hamilton, the English dramatist, proposed to make a really worthy dramatization of "Monte Cristo" for the late Kyrle Bellew, but evidently the project was abandoned. As a matter of fact, few works of fiction would more difficult to dramatize adequately.

SPANISH MATRONS DO NOT LOSE THEIR IDENTITY

Add Husband's Name to Their Own With Help of "De."

Senora De Baralt, a delegate from the Havana Women's Club to the Domestic Science and Pure Food Exposition held in Boston this month, laughs a little at the furore which is stirred up by "feminists" in this country when they declare that they wish to keep their maiden name after marriage.

'That isn't such a startling or unheardof plan," said the Senora. "A Spanish woman never gives up her maiden name at marriage. She merely adds her hus-band's name to her own, and to her intimate friends she is more often known by her maiden name than by that of In Spanish the prefix does not signify nobility, as it does in link that tacks on the name of a hus-

Before marriage one is known both by one's mother's and father's names. My son, for instance, is known as Louis Baralt y Zacharie, Zacharle being my maiden name, the 'y' meaning 'and.' That is his formal title; he is commonly called Baralt.

A Smith is not lost in a maze of Smiths in my country, for he is 'Smith y Brown,' which tells you at once he is no ordinary Smith. To avoid confusion after marriage, the mother's name is dropped and the father's retained with the husband's added after the 'de.'" Senora de Baralt is a New York wo-man who married a Cuban and has lived in Havana 25 years. She is widely known as a writer and lecturer on Spanish literature, music, poetry and Spanish-American women. She is a linguist, a doctor of philosophy and the second woman to grad-University of Havana,

BIRDS AS INSECT DESTROYER

where her husband is a professor.

Biological Survey Shows They Are Friends of Farmer.

The United States Biological Survey has ecently conducted an investigation to determine the value of birds as insect destroyers and made some startling disveries, says the McKinney Courier-Gazette.

A tree swallow's stomach was found to ontain 40 entire chinch bugs and fragments of many others, besides other spe-cles of insects. A bank swallow in Texas levoured 68 cotton boll weevils. Thirtyve cliff swallows had taken an average f 18 boil weevils each. Two stemachs of pine siskins from

Haywards, Cal., contained 200 black olive scales and 3000 plant lice. A killdeer's stomach taken in November contained over 200 mosquito larvae. A flicker's stomach held 25 white grubs. A night-hawk's stomach collected in Kentucky ontained 34 beetles, the adult form of white grubs. Another nighthawk from New York had eaten 24 clover leaf weevis and 375 ants. Still another night hawk had eaten 340

grasshoppers, 42 bugs, 3 beetles, 2 wasps and a spider. A boattailed grackle had eaten at one meal about 190 cotton boß worms besides a few other insects. A ring-necked pheasant's crop from Wash-ngton contained 8000 sceds of chickweed

and dandellon heads.

Many other birds are very valuable in ringing about the destruction of insects and the seeds of noxious weeds, including a number of those on whom the porteman relies for pleasant times in season. Sentigent is growing steadily against the unnecessary slaughter of the unocent winged friends of humanity and the day is probably not far distant when it will become an obsolete custom and be discontinued entirely.

ASK HOLIDAY FOR THAW CHICAGO, Oct. 28.-Petitions addressed

to President Wilson, asking that Harry K. Thaw he permitted to visit his mother during the Christmas holidays, are being circulated in Chicago and other cities. The petitions say that "public sentiment is aroused at present to the opportunity to request the immediate, impartial and deliberate consideration of the freedom of one Harry K. Thaw, whom we be-lieve to punish further would be un-just,"

WANTS \$75,000 FOR INJURIES

Actress Declares She Was Incapaci-

tated When Hit by Auto. NEW YORK, Oct. 28 - Miss Irens Bulger, an actress, ex-horseback rider and expert swimmer, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Andrew Allbright for \$75,000 for injuries suffered when hit by his automobile. The suit will come up for trial this week before Justice Whittaker, of the Supreme

Miss Bulger alleges that two years ago, when she was crossing Broadway at 70th street, she was struck by an automobile owned by the defendant and severely injuried. Both of her legs were so crushed she had to give up outdoor sports, she says.

CARRANZA MEN PLAN ATTACK Hill Prepares Movement to Drive

Maytorena to Nogales. NACO, Ariz., Oct. 28.-General Benjamin Hill, commander of the Carranza garrison defending Naco, Mexico, continues to strengthen his defenses preparatory to assuming an offensive mover Governor Maytorena, the Villa supporter, back to Nogales. Hill has received a new Hotchkiss one-pounder rapid-fire gun, and expects additional arms and ammunition to arrive from the United State

at any time. General Hill has issued a signed statement to the American press repudiating a dispatch sent from Douglas, Ariz., stat-ing he had established a censorship over news sent regarding the movements of his troops. He also expressed his gratitude to the newspapers.

REFUGEES, FEARING REPRISAL, WON'T GO BACK TO ANTWERP

Belgian Editor Says Fate of Liege, Louvain and Aerschot Is Too Fresh in Minds of People.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Belgian refugees from Antwerp will never return in any numbers as long as the Germans possess the city and the war continues, according to Ernest Henrion, editor of the Antwerp Matin, who is now in London. "That the Germans are feared is shown

by the firmly expressed intention of the Belgians in both Holland and England not to go back to their city," says Mr. Henrion. "When we go back a drunken soldier

will shout 'man hat geschossen," and we shall see a repetition of Liege, Louvain and Aerschot. "The population had for many years given the Germans a most cordial recep-tion. Antwerp was looked upon as a German town par excellence situated beyound the frontier of the empire of the Kaiser. We had confidence in the Ger-

mans until the sudden invasion by them in the early part of August plunged the population into a rage which found expression in Antwerp in the sacking of all German cafes and places of business. "Then the bombardment commenced and the taking of the town seemed im-minent. The question in the minds of all was to what extent would the Germans avenge themselves on those whom they had thought their friends and who had now become the most bitter of their enemies. It was this fear of German reprisal which caused the sudden and

general exodus. THE HAGUE, Oct. 28.-The Government of Holland has asked Parliament o appropriate 3,000,000 guilders for the gium who are now within the Dutch

VIKINGS A HARDY RACE

Bold Travelers Were Bred of Long Independence.

The Vikings and their followers, who swarmed up the Selne and the Thames, and whose descendants conquered Nor-mandy and then England, were bred of ong years of independence and property rights, while those they overthrew were dependent and nonlandowners, says Scribner's Magazine. They were the hardiest and boldest travelers of their time. Norwegian sealers still cruise about the sea as far north as it is open, and the history of polar explorations has been associated with Norway from Othar, in associated with the state of th

tury; Greenland and Iceland were colo-nized from Norway, and from Iceland comes a literature in old Norwegian, still the language of the people, which ranks with the hero tales of the cast, of Greece, of Germany, and England. The Orkneys, Shetlands, the Hebrides, the Isle of Jian, were possessions of Nor-way for hundreds of years, and for more

Greenland and Iceland

the Norwegian Viking breed.

RECORD PRICE SAID TO HAVE BEEN PAID FOR CENTRAL SITE

Sale of Property at Broad and Chestnut Streets Will Result in Sharp Revision of

The transfer to John Wanamaker of the northeast corner of Broad and Chestnut streets by the Franklin National Bank, and the conveyance by him of the property formerly known as the Hazeltine Building, 1418-18 Chestnut street, easily overshadow any recent transaction in the real estate world.

The amount involved runs into the millions, and the square foot values claimed by real estate men recently will have to be revised and advanced.

On November 3, 1909, the Girard Trust Company sold the property at northeast corner of Broad and Chestnut streets to the Franklin National Bank, with a frontage on Broad street of 100 feet \$ inches by a depth of 95 feet 2 inches on Chestnut street, containing 9540 square feet, for \$1,950,000, or \$252 a square foot, including the building.

It was the site of the Seventh Presbyerian Church in 1884, and was purchased that year by John F. Betz for \$156,000 and he present building erected.

It is understood that Mr. Wanamaker paid about \$2,750,000 for the Franklin National Bank property, 100 feet 2 inches on Broad street by 95 feet 2 inches on Chestnut street, 9540 square feet, or \$288 square foot, and, as the building will probably come down, this may be con-sidered ground value. The activity of Mr. Wanamaker has had much to do with the advance in value shown in the vicinity of Broad and

Chestnut streets. RAPID RISE OF VALUES. It will be interesting to note at what price the next large piece of real estate will sell near this hub of business.

Previous sales in that vicinity were: 1897-Northwest corner Broad and Chestnut streets, lot 18 by 77, sold for \$164 a equare foot. 1899-Northeast corner Broad and Sanom streets, Chambers-Wylie Memorial

Church, now occupied by the North American Building, sold at \$50 a square 1904-1310 Chestnut street, lot 18.6 by 100, sold at \$89 a square foot. 1967—The Real Estate Trust Company paid D. C. Folwell for 1338 Chestnut street, lot 22 by 159, adjoining their build-

ing, \$143 a square foot, a record price to that date in the 1300 block. During the years 1901 and 1902 the Girard Trust Company acquired the ground now occupied by their new building, at an average price for the 19,650 square feet of \$115 a square foot, the site costing \$2,260,-

It will be remembered that to the widening of Chestnut street in 1995 the widening of Chestnut Street Company for city paid the Girard Trust Company for a strip 5 feet wide on Broad street by a depth along Chestnut street of 140 feet, \$55,690, or at the rate of \$78 a square foot. In 1903 \$65 was paid a square foot for the strip in front of the old Mint property, now the site of the Widener Building. It is interesting, in the light of these central sales and transfers, to take a backward glance over the field and note the remarkable advance in value. It would be a very daring real estate

student who would forecast the future of Chestnut street and Broad street in this locality. The prices made today are high, and yet in a few months present figures may look low. NOTES OF THE REALTY MART.

Record of Mortgages for Monday and uesday of this week show:

Building societies loaned, \$167,200. Trust Companies, \$204,000. Individuals, \$115,300. The following mortgages were placed: \$69,000 sub to ground rent, \$20,000 north

ide Market street 189.4 feet east of 9th \$15,000 premises northeast corner 7th and Ranstead streets. \$60,000 premises southwest corner 11th nd Walnut streets.

nd Wainut streets. \$15,600 premises Nos. 3533-35 Locust street, \$29,600 premises No. 218 South 9th street. Permits and plans for buildings are beng filed rapidly.

AID FOR WAYWARD GIRLS

Bureau in Los Angeles Under Supervision of "City Mother."

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 28.-With the twofold object of simplifying the control of wayward girls and of restoring them to their homes, a municipal Confidential Bureau for Girls was established here today in quarters far removed from any possible connection with the police department

and the usual detention homes Under the supervision of "City Mother" Aletha Gilbert, former policewoman, the bureau has the aid of a board composed society women, social rescue workers than 300 years Norwegian kings ruled in and women inclined to Dublin. Many of the Danes who conquered England were Norsemen, and the police work among girls, as work. The bureau is an innovation in police work among girls, and police offierors of Normandy were mostly of cials predict the rapid spread of the idea to other cities.

The Hupmobile



F. O. B. Detroit Touring Car with Sedan Top Roadster with Coupe Top, \$1325 F. O. B. Detroit



TIOGA AUTOMOBILE COMPANY 336 N. Broad St. Bell Phone Spruce 490

Broad and Tioga Sts. Bell Phone-Tioga 2413 Keystone Phone-Park 5349 A. G. G. Brownlee, Mgr.

Laugh Winter to Scorn See the sedan and the coupe tops

designed for the new Hupmobile. Then you'll understand why Hups are selling so readily this fall. These tops are detachable, used in

winter, stored away in summer. It is just like owning two cars-one open and one closed-at little more than the cost of one.

Good-looking, because they are deeigned to harmonize with the beautiful Hup lines.

complete and cozy protection from wind, water and snow; and an interior finish worthy of a fine limou-People who never before have bought cars in the fall are buy-

ing new Hupmobiles, largely because they can have them fitted with these bodies, at a very reasonable figure, and be assured of winter motoring comfort. Come, take a look at the new Hup-

mobile.

G. G. BROWNLEE, Mgr.