U. S. LINER SEIZED BY BRITISH; HELD WAR CONTRABAND

Cargo of Copper, Carried by Kroonland, Alleged to Be Consigned to Krupp Factories.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Detention of the Red Star liner Kroonland at Gibraltar was reported to the State Department by the American Consul at Gibraltar today.

The Kroonland, an American-built and American-owned vessel, was carrying a cargo of 1500 tons of copper from New York to Naples. No reason was given for her detention by a British warship.

Upon receipt of the information that the Kroonland had been detained, Acting Secretary of State Lansing notified the Consul at Gibraltar that additional details were desired. Following the receipt of these details a protest probably will be made to Great Britain by Ambassador Page at London.

State Department officials today pointed out that, while copper has been placed on the conditional contraband list, Great Britain has no right to detain an American vessel headed for a neutral port, no matter what her cargo is.

Some weeks ago Great Britain seized the copper cargoes of ships bound from the United States to Holland, on the contention that they were reconsigned through Holland ports to Germany, where the copper was used in the manufacture of cannon in the Krupp factory. It is believed that the British Government has reason to believe that the Kroonland copper cargo was ultimately destined to Austria or Germany.

The State Department today was officially notified by the British Embassy that the Standard Oil steamer Brindilla had been released at Halifax. The Platuria is now the only Standard Oil ship still held.

BERLIN REPORTS SEVERE WAR LOSSES BY ALLIES

Germans in Croatia and Slavonia Appeal for Help Against Serbs.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—"Severe losses have been sustained by the enemy in the fighting in Belgium," it is announced by the War Office. "The fighting in that region is marked by extreme violence. The German soldiers are acquitting themselves with conspicuous bravery, adhering to all the noble traditions of the army and the fatherland."

It is said that Germans in Croatia and Slavonia have appealed for help from the outrages of looting Servians. The progress of the Servian army is marked by devastation and the slaughter of noncombatants, the Austrians charge. Thousands of persons have been made homeless by Serb invaders and thousands of others are starving because the Servians have destroyed crops and food supplies.

ALLIES' FLEET BOMBARDS TEUTONS ON BELGIAN COAST

Lines Suffer Heavily From Continuous Shelling.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.

British and French warships are again taking part in the fighting in northwestern Belgium, according to the Sluis correspondent of the Telegraaf.

"The fighting is more violent than that along the Meuse and Nethe," says the dispatch. "The shells of the British warships wrought fearful havoc at Nieuport and Ostend. The Germans have planted batteries of heavy artillery pointing seaward between Heyst and Duinbergen."

The German commander in Antwerp has issued a proclamation, printed in German, Flemish and French, forbidding looting on penalty of death. The German soldiers must pay for all their supplies in Antwerp.

PREMIER URGES LARGER JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY

Notable Expansion of Military Equipment Is Expected.

TOKIO, Oct. 28.—At a meeting of party leaders tonight Premier Okuma delivered an address urging the immediate expansion of the Japanese army and navy, in order to enable the Imperial Government to act quickly in the event of an emergency.

It is expected that the new budget, to be introduced soon, will contain the largest military fund Japan has known in many years.

CASUALTY PERCENTAGES LESS IN MODERN BATTLES

But Toll of Life in Present War Is Heavy.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The toll—counted in human lives—of the great struggle against German militarism is going to be terribly heavy. Of that there are already unmistakable indications, and the women of the nation must prepare themselves to bear stoically and courageously the great sacrifices which are inevitable, finding comfort in the knowledge that they are giving their husbands and sons in the cause of liberty and justice and civilization.

Modern warfare is conducted by such greatly increased numbers that the casualty lists must necessarily be far higher than in bygone days, but it is some consolation to know that the percentage of combatants who fall has decreased considerably as compared with the battles which were fought under more primitive conditions.

Although the loss of over 2000 killed and wounded sustained by the British expeditionary force in its first engagement with the Germans is the largest in a single battle since November 5, 1854, when 2857 British soldiers fell at Inkerman, it represents merely a percentage of between 2 and 3 per cent., for it is certain that close upon 100,000 of our men took part in the fighting. But at Inkerman our losses were 21 per cent., as only 7400 men were engaged.

Our highest casualties in any one day's fighting in the South African War were at Paardeberg, where we lost 1262 men out of 15,000—a loss of 8 per cent. On the other hand, at Waterloo the actual British losses were 4533, or 29 per cent.

During the war between Russia and Japan in 1904 60,000 Russians were killed and wounded and 40,000 Japanese, out of 600,000 engaged at the battle of Mukden, which lasted nearly a fortnight.

University Professor Sails for Italy

Dr. Eugene Storck McCartney, instructor in Latin at the University of Pennsylvania, who recently won the classical fellowship at the American Academy at Rome, will sail today to take up his studies in Italy. Doctor McCartney has been doing research work here for several months.

$464,919,076 WILL BE RELEASED BY NEW LAW

Vast Sum Available for Business When Reserve Banks Open.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—According to a statement, issued by Comptroller of the Currency Williams showing the condition of the national banks of the country in the 12 Federal Reserve Districts as of the last call, September 12, the banks held $680,000,000 reserves in excess of what is required under the new banking law, which goes into effect with the opening of the Federal Reserve banks on November 16.

The present reserve requirements are $1,460,711,345; and the new requirements $995,792,269, thus $464,919,076 in reserves will be released under the new law. Of this amount New York city will contribute $58,000,000, Chicago $24,000,000, St. Louis $8,000,000, other reserve cities $203,000,000 and the country banks $141,000,000.

Of the $680,000,000 reserves held on September 12 in excess of the amount required under the new law the Boston district held $53,000,000, $83,000,000 in New York, $70,000,000 in Philadelphia, $59,000,000 in Cleveland, $21,000,000 in Richmond, $14,000,000 in Atlanta, $88,000,000 in Chicago, $18,000,000 in St. Louis, $13,000,000 in Minneapolis, $57,000,000 in Kansas City, $21,000,000 in Dallas and $50,000,000 in San Francisco.

BANKS AND BUSINESS IN KENSINGTON SHOW CALAMITY HOWL VAIN

Conditions in Textile District Prove Penrose Talk of Depression Unwarranted and an Evil.

Bank records in Kensington, the largest section devoted to the textile industry in this country, discount tales of "depression" in the textile trade told by Senator Penrose and his Organization lieutenants. The banks show that conditions now are far better than in 1910. Deposits at one national bank, located in the heart of the textile industry of Kensington, are virtually double now what they were in 1907 and 1908.

The cashier of this bank, which handles not only much of the money of workers, but also numerous large business accounts, believes that lack of initiative is responsible for whatever depression may exist at present. He said:

"The trouble these days is that the business men lack initiative. We are willing to loan money. There doesn't seem to be any demand for loans. I know of no mills being closed. There is no reason at all why this city shouldn't be the greatest in the country. I know of business men now who have contracts to sell goods to South American firms. We are having fewer withdrawals now than during the panic of 1907 and 1908. The deposits are larger, also."

BANKS SEE NO DEPRESSION.

John G. Sonneborn, cashier of the Ninth National Bank, at Front and Norris streets, made the following significant statement:

"There is no serious depression in business. What depression exists I can say is not of an alarming nature. I'll say that even if I am a Republican."

Deposit figures for this bank also show an increase over previous years.

John S. Bowker, vice president of the Industrial Trust, Title and Savings Company, Front and Norris streets, is another of the many Kensington bankers and business men who believe political "calamity howlers" are responsible for the present conditions.

He declared that "political spellbinders" constantly talking of depression undoubtedly influence conditions.

CALAMITY HOWLS AN EVIL.

W. L. Turner, vice president of the Quaker Lace Company, which owns the largest mill in Kensington and controls many others, also believes that calamity-howling politicians are in great part responsible for whatever depression exists. The Quaker Lace Company is owned by Joseph Bromley.

"Philadelphia has suffered no more than many New England cities," said Mr. Turner. "Of course, there is a little dullness, but why should there be any fuss over it? A Philadelphia paper printed a story a few days ago that the mills were closed. It was a brief story, and I believe it was based on a political speech.

"The result was that a paper in New Amsterdam, N. Y., printed a wild story that the textile industry in Philadelphia was crippled. That sort of publicity hurts. Conditions today are not as bad as they were in the panic year. Collections are not bad. They are a little slow, but that is to be expected. We haven't dropped any of our force. We have about 2000 workers on short time. Business will become normal. There isn't a general depression in business in Kensington and what depression exists is not of an alarming nature. A good editorial in the shape of a warning to speechmakers would help a great deal."

Mr. Turner has been in the textile business 20 years. He worked his way to his present position from that of an office boy.

A Kensington pawnbroker, whose interest charges are low and who therefore gets the indorsement of merchants, declares that the workers are not pledging as much jewelry as they did in previous years.

LABORING MEN AGAINST PENROSE.

Some of the men who now criticise Penrose for talking depression in Kensington hung up pictures of the Senator in their mills a few weeks ago with the request that employes vote for him. Investigation among the workers led to the discovery that the labor men are against Penrose. Some of the Americanized citizens who know nothing of political conditions in the State say they will vote for Penrose because they have been told better labor conditions exist under Republican government.

C. H. Piraon, a member of the board of directors of E. F. Houghton & Co., 3d and Somerset streets, makes the following statement:

"We have cut down our staff somewhat, but the persons dropped were all dead wood. Conditions are bad today, but our men are earning more now than they did in 1910. Just now we are working at about 20 per cent. of normal. I urge that this calamity talk be stopped."

URGES BIGGER POLICE FORCE

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 28.—The report of Chief of Police George Black, presented to the Police Commission, strongly advocates an increase of the force.

John B. Taylor, formerly superintendent of the Philadelphia police force, recently recommended the enlargement of the force, and Council is expected to take up the matter soon.

STORIES OF ADVENTURE FROM EUROPEAN WAR ZONE

Mme. Livron, a French woman, writing from Soissons to her sister at Nyon, near Geneva, explains how she kissed in joy "a great big British guardsman."

"For nearly two weeks," she writes, "we had nine German soldiers billeted in our small house, some coming, some going, but they were always nine. Most of them were peasants and dirty.

"They took all our beds, and myself and the three children were obliged to lie on blankets on the floor. They seized everything eatable in the house, and ate before us while we were all starving, and would not even give the children some bread, though Lucie, the boldest, begged for it. I was heart-broken

"Suddenly one morning about 6 a. m. there was a terrible noise. I thought we were going to be bombarded. But no. The British were coming.

"All the Germans fled like pigeons, after treating us so badly. I shouted after them, 'Gentlemen, wait a bit, the British wish to speak to you.'

"An hour later the British entered Soissons. Mon Dieu! What big fellows, but they are of the guard which protects the King of England at London. I jumped on the shoulders of the first Anglais that entered my house—you know I am petite—and kissed him. Poor soldier, he was much embarrassed.

"He did not speak French and I know no English. It is a pity. But, sister, it is a pity to send such fine, big men to be shot.

"Do you know what the British soldiers did? They cleaned the house entirely, and learning my story, mostly by signs, went out and brought me in food. The stayed two days and then went northwards.

"I shall never forget the kindness and forethought of the British. May they return!"

Humor is not lacking at the British recruiting stations, as this anecdote from Aldershot testifies:

"A dilettante who could not get a commission in the army has just joined the ranks. He is a bit particular about his clothes in the ordinary course of events, and now that he has been served out with his khaki it is difficult to hold him. He is full of complaints about the difference in the shade of his jacket compared with the color of the trousers, while his puttees are quite different from either his trousers or jacket. When he complained to his sergeant about it, that worthy, an old soldier, said sweetly to him: 'Never mind, dear, the puttees match your beautiful brown eyes!' That was enough."

How a "sniper" was "sniped" is graphically told by a private of a West Riding regiment:

"The German had killed several of our fellows before I knocked him over. As they were going through a gate—"piff"—and down they went. We knew by the sound that the rifleman could not be far, and we kept looking out for him, for there were no large bodies of Germans about. At last I saw a flash coming from a tree, and I took two aims at him, and then we saw him swaying to and fro, dead as a nail, but tied with a rope to the tree."

The conduct of Colonel and Mme. von Winterfeldt, the former German military attache at Paris, before the war, is amusingly commented on by a French writer.

He first gives an alleged sample of Mme. von Winterfeldt's manners. He says that one day after dinner she lighted a cigarette and put her feet, which were neither small nor fine, on the table and remarked:

"Our maneuver at Sedan was truly admirable."

An officer who was present replied: "Yes, but you learned it at Jena."

When Baron von Schoen, the German Ambassador to France, brought the decorations which the Kaiser had bestowed on those who had been attending Colonel von Winterfeldt, he remarked to the same officer:

"The Emperor, my master, deigns to grant you the Iron Cross."

"I deign to accept it," retorted the young officer.

English papers are printing a new recruit song with the request that readers learn the refrain and sing it on all public occasions. This is the chorus of "Your King and Country Wants You":

Oh, we don't want to lose you,
But we think you ought to go.
For your King and your Country
Both need you so.
We shall want you and miss you,
But with all our might and main
We will thank you, cheer you, kiss you
When you come back again!

A London department store has offered to submit for sale, naturally without commissions, in its windows and showrooms any trinkets, embroideries, small articles of furniture, stationery, china, etc., which kind-hearted and patriotic people wish to be turned into hard cash for charitable purposes in connection with the war. The proceeds will be sent to any fund of this kind named by the owner, in his or her name.

REVOLT OF BOERS MORE SERIOUS, BUT OF LIMITED SCOPE

Individual, Not National, Grievances Inspire South African Rebellion, Says War Expert.

By J. W. T. MASON

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The mutiny of General De Wet and General Beyers in the Union of South Africa is a more serious affair than the initial revolt led by Lieutenant Colonel Maritz.

De Wet and Meyers have far higher qualities of leadership than Maritz possesses and their prestige is capable of exerting more pressure on the Boers to join the uprising. Nevertheless, the chances are very much against serious consequences following the attempted revolution.

At most the British troops in South Africa may have to be kept within their own boundaries during the war, this possibly saving the German colonies from capture. This would be in itself a decided victory for Germany, but such an outcome is by no means certain.

The attitude of Portugal will play an important part in the development of the situation. Eleven thousand Portuguese troops are believed to have been taken to South Africa on British transports since the war began. Germany's invasion of Angola indicates Berlin's belief that the troops are destined for use against the German colonies, to forestall which Germany has begun an offensive campaign against Portuguese possessions.

The Portuguese probably will not be used to suppress the South African uprising, unless the situation becomes very serious. They will doubtless be sent into German East and West Africa to prevent German assistance being sent to the Boers and to prepare the way for British operations if the Boer revolt can be quickly suppressed.

Three considerations work against the success of the Maritz-De Wet-Beyers mutiny. The time that has elapsed since the Boer War has given an opportunity for the Boers to compare their greater prosperity under present conditions than under the Kruger regime. Secondly, the Boers are not hero worshipers. They are individualists, which fact made them such remarkable guerrilla fighters during their war against England 14 years ago.

That same trait will now work to cause each Boer, very largely, to make up his own mind for himself in the present crisis. Despite the prestige of De Wet and Beyers, the Boers probably will not be stampeded into mutiny en masse.

The final, and without doubt the most important, fact that will operate against a serious revolt is the full self-government Great Britain has granted to the Boers. The British possessions in South Africa where Britons predominate among the white population have been united with the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, where the Boers so far outnumber the Britons as to give them a racial majority in the South African Government. In actual fact, therefore, despite the British victory in the South African war, the Boers now rule the Britons there under a Parliamentary regime.

The Boers possess as much freedom, in fact, as if they were wholly independent, and they enjoy greater prosperity and have their freedom guaranteed without charge by the British imperial forces. These circumstances seem to lead to the conclusion that the present revolt will be largely confined to those Boers who have personal, and not national, grudges and spite to repay.

VARE PREFERS OLD METHOD

Complains of Street Cleaning Specifications That Foster Competition.

Contractor Edwin H. Vare, who exercises a virtual monopoly over Philadelphia's street cleaning contracts, complained yesterday to Director Cooke, of the Department of Public Works, against the specifications for street cleaning in 1915.

Director Cooke planned the 1915 specifications with the intent of breaking Vare's monopoly over the contract. He separated the collection of ashes from the cleaning of streets in the specifications and subdivided the street cleaning contracts for the purpose of giving small contractors with limited equipment a chance at the work.

PHILADELPHIA PORT LOSING COMMERCE THAT BELONGS HERE

Steamship Interests and Railroads Declared to Be Discriminating in Favor of New York.

Domination and discrimination on the part of steamship conferences working in conjunction with railroads are the factors increasing the business of the port of New York beyond any previous records, while business here is less than normal, merchants and manufacturers declare. In reply, the steamship interests say lack of support by merchants and manufacturers is hurting the business of this port.

A certain percentage of the freight which makes it possible for New York to break records, despite war conditions, should go in or out of this port, because it represents shipments to and from merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia and its environs, maritime authorities say.

Inadequate and obsolete steamship service here is the reason merchants and manufacturers send shipping through New York, it is declared.

One man prominently identified with the business of the port said today that instead of raising a hue and cry for the South American trade, which cannot be adjusted for some time, the business men should go after the trade at home. He pointed out the increased exportations of grain from Montreal, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans and Galveston and compared it with the meagre shipments from this city. He said that some action should be taken by the Commercial Exchange to obtain some of this business. Members of the Commercial Exchange declare they are pursuing a "watchful waiting" policy and something will be done soon. In the meantime other ports are capturing enormous business.

P. F. Young, general manager of the International Mercantile Company, said the import and export business was brisk, but that his lines, the Atlantic Transport, American and Holland American were able to care for it. He said there was no freight congestion and he did not look for any.

Mr. Young admitted that a certain percentage of freight of high class and perishable character was shipped from New York in preference to this city because of the swifter service.

N. B. Kelly, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, in commenting on the recent failure to establish a steamship service between this city and South America, said that the steamship companies projecting such lines would have to hold regular sailings for several months in order to assure the shippers that they would be sure of a vessel at certain times. A sporadic service was not desired. Many of the local exporters have long term contracts with steamship companies out of New York, Mr. Kelly said, and this would prevent them giving immediate support to a new company.

"Philadelphia has always been given the poorest transatlantic service," another shipper said. "The boats are slow and obsolete in the passenger and first-class freight service. Other ports, such as Boston and Baltimore, both of which threaten to wrest the position as second American port from this city, are favored by the steamships and railroads, which enables them to leap ahead while Philadelphia crawls along."

WAR HALTS GERMAN SCHOOLS

40,000 Teachers Now Fighting for the Fatherland.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Berlin says that it has been found impossible in Germany to start the public schools this fall in normal manner, as there are 40,000 German school teachers at the front, a fifth of the entire number of school teachers in Germany in ordinary times.

RAFT ADRIFT IN SHIPS' PATH

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—One of the huge target rafts being used in the target practice of the battleships outside of Chesapeake Bay broke away last night and is drifting south in the path of ships, Captain Rodgers, of the battleship Delaware, informs the Navy Department that efforts will be made to locate the raft when the weather moderates. It was last seen in latitude 36.57 north, longitude 75.49 west.

WOMEN PROMOTE SPIRIT OF CHARITY ON BATTLEFIELDS

Red Cross Head Declares Moral Influence Is as Potent as Active Work in War Zone.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—It was at a session of a fashionable housemaids' sewing circle. The little French maid had been saying harsh things about the Germans in her expressive mother tongue. When she subsided another housemaid ventured to say that she wanted the hospital supplies she was sewing to be forwarded to England only. Right there the little French maid exploded again.

"Humanity knows no nationality," she said in a flash. "These things shall go to all nations."

This anecdote was related today by Miss Mabel Boardman, active head of the American Red Cross, to illustrate the part women are playing in the war.

"The idea that humanity knows no nationality," she said, "is the thing that is making women strong in this war. Woman's ministration on the battlefield and woman's aid at home mean that after this great war is over there is going to be a better international spirit. Wounded soldiers are going back home to tell that women on the battlefields of a foreign land were kind to them.

"Then, too, women are spreading the spirit of charity. They are taking the human element to the battlefields, and they are preventing many soldiers from feeling that they must retaliate for actual or fancied atrocities of the enemy. That is what I call the woman's influence on the moral questions involved in war."

But woman is paying a terrible price, Miss Boardman declared. She must stay at home while loved ones are fighting in the trenches. She must suffer the torture of silence—or worse, the torture of knowing that her loved ones have been killed or wounded.

But woman's part in the world, after the war is over, can be more influential than ever, Miss Boardman held. She favored formation of a non-political woman's "party" which would deal with affairs not involving business or politics.

"Such a party," she said, 'could lend its influence toward permanent peace, and its influence would be one of the strongest influences to maintain this. The individual and the mass must be educated to abhor war, to be willing to submit to arbitration, and to have a sort of world police—and women can play their part in fostering this spirit hereafter."

RED CROSS SHIP TO SERVIA

American Society Will Send Relief Vessel—$500 Gift.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The American Red Cross has announced that another ship with three surgeons and 12 Red Cross nurses will be sent to Servia within a short time.

Among the contributions received at the Red Cross headquarters here today was a check for $500 from the Graduate Nurses' Club, of Waterbury, Conn.

GERMANS RAIN HEAVY SHELLS UPON NIEUPORT

Violent Bombardment Forces Allies' Gunners From Intrenchments.

ANTWERP, Oct. 28.—Nieuport is being subjected to a terrible bombardment from heavy howitzers. Shrapnel shells in a never-ending stream are searching every street and doing vast damage.

Further to the southeast along the line of the Yser between Mannekensvere and Remscappelle the firing is also tremendous. It became evident that the Germans are taking advantage of the mist prevailing by pressing home the attack on a grand scale.

The firing was tremendous throughout the afternoon. There seemed no cessation to the continuous roar of guns. About 5 o'clock the situation changed for the worse. The road leading to the town was blocked by a crowd of wounded soldiers who had been forced by the severity of the German fire to leave their badly constructed intrenchments.

For six days these men gallantly held their position and during this time their losses had been very heavy. Now had come the moment when human nature could stand no more of this continuous strain. Two batteries of artillery also retreated and several machine gun sections.

The retirement became perfectly orderly directly the outskirts of the town were reached and the units rapidly rallied.

MONACO PRINCE APPEALS AGAINST GERMAN RANSOM

Complains to Neutrals of $500,000 Levy on French Chateau.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Prince of Monaco has addressed an appeal to the Governments of neutral nations, the Exchange Telegraph Company's Paris correspondent says, against the demand by the Germans for a ransom of 2,500,000 francs ($500,000), on the threat that if he refuses they will blow up the Prince's Chateau de Marchais, near Rheims.

The Germans are now in possession of the chateau.

PORTUGAL CALLS ALL NAVAL RESERVES TO FLAG

Brigade to Go to West Africa, Where German Invasion Is Reported.

LISBON, Oct. 28.—All classes of the naval reserves have been summoned to the colors.

A naval brigade of 600 will go to Angola, Portuguese West Africa, at the beginning of November to reinforce the expeditionary force operating there.

It is reported that the Germans have invaded Portuguese West Africa.

SCION OF ASTORS WOUNDED

Son of William Waldorf Astor on British Casualty List.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Captain John Jacob Astor, First Life Guards, son of William Waldorf Astor, was wounded in battle in France. His name appears in the list of casualties made public this evening.

A casualty list dated October 23, reported 16 officers killed, 35 wounded and 23 missing. Among the wounded are Brigadier General C. T. McM. Kavanagh and Lieutenant Colonel E. B. Cook, First Life Guards; Lieutenant Colonel A. F. H. Ferguson, Second Life Guards, and Lieutenant Colonel B. E. Ward, Middlesex Regiment.

WARSHIP PAULDING BROADSIDE ON A BAR OFF VIRGINIA COAST

Torpedoboat Destroyer Buried Five Feet in Sand and Efforts to Float Vessel Prove Futile.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 28.—A subsiding northeaster today left the torpedoboat destroyer Paulding stranded broadside and imprisoned by a sand bar off Lynnhaven Inlet. The crew is safe on board, but heavy seas made futile all attempts to float the vessel today. It is doubted whether she can be hauled off.

The gale carried the boat over a deep sand bar and left her between the bar and the shore with her hull buried five feet in the sand and one propeller covered. The lightest seas wash over her low deck.

It is thought sand pumps will have to be used and a channel cut to the sea if the Paulding is floated.

Great hardships were endured last night by the Paulding's crew. Many wore life preservers all night, her officers braving the decks, smothered under spray and foam from the surf lashed by the diminishing gale. Extreme cold added to the rigors of those aboard.

The destroyers Burrows and Jouett also grounded during the northeast gale early yesterday, were put in drydock at Norfolk Navy Yard today for repairs. The Burrows had a small hole rent in her bow and the Jouett lost a propeller.

MAN HELD AS GIRL'S SLAYER

Butcher Accused of Having Choked Her to Death.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 28.—George Myers, 27, a butcher, was arrested here today on a charge of murder shortly after the body of Miss Josie Garner was found at the home of her parents. Finger marks on the girl's throat led police to believe she had been strangled to death.

According to the police, Myers quarreled with the girl when he found a rival at her home, and later, when the rival had stepped out, choked her.

Police say Myers' wife complained to them last night that her husband was paying attention to another woman and neglecting her and her 10-year-old son.

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From near Hot Springs, Ark. Pure, palatable and delicious. Filled with Radium gases.
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Cowboy and Indian Suits 79c & $1.49
For boys and girls of 4 to 14 years.
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It is a prudent thing to accumulate
YELLOW TRADING STAMPS
because they have the greatest value; the merchandise they secure is of the highest quality.

LARGEST PURCHASE and GREATEST SALE OF Untrimmed Hats

Ever made by any retail store that we know of
Entire stock of J. Bloomfield Co., New York. Fresh, new, clean, thoroughly up-to-date stylish hats, and you pay only
A Third of Their Real Value

$1.50 Velvet Hats..49c
Fine quality velvet in black and some colors. Shown in the popular medium and small shapes.

$1.25 Velvet Turbans ... 39c
Various medium and small shapes. In black and some colors. One Sketched.

$3 Colored Felt Hats, 95c
Large shapes with light colored tops and black velvet facings. Also all-black with velvet facings. One Sketched.

$2.00 Plush Hats...65c
Erect pile plush in black, navy, purple and brown in the fashionable tricorn shape. Also some black velvet turbans. One Style Illustrated.

$2.25 Black and Colored Velvet Hats at 78c Only.....
All the large and fashionable dress shapes in fine velvet. Quite a variety of colors. One Pictured.

$4.50 Dress Hats, $1.45
Fashionable models of fine black Lyons silk velvet.

WE TRIM ALL HATS FREE OF CHARGE
FIRST FLOOR, NORTH

You'll Certainly Admire These Attractive New Coats & Suits

That our Manufacturers' Sale presents at such extraordinarily low prices. "Philadelphia Made" has its share in these specials, too, for the suits were made by Messrs. PERLBERG & COOPER, of 731 Arch Street, whose garments possess charm of style and chic attractiveness.

Women's & Misses' Stunning New $16.50 Tailored Suits
$9.75
One of several distinctive models is sketched
These suits are of fine quality all-wool cheviot and of medium-weight serge, in navy blue, black, brown, Holland blue, and green. The coats are lined with guaranteed satin, and the several models are each notably stylish in cut, making them especially desirable and at such an uncommonly low price as $9.75.

Women's and Misses' $20 Coats $12.50
New and stylish toppers
Of mannish Scotch and English coatings, plaids and boucle; attractively trimmed.
SECOND FLOOR

Women's and Misses' $22.50 Fall Suits for.. $14.75
There are a dozen smart, new styles in fine serge, gabardine, cheviot and other desirable novelty suitings, in the leading shades of the season, including green, dark brown and Holland blue.
The coats vary from hip length to the swagger 45-inch redingote, and are effectively trimmed with fur fabrics, plush or velvet collar and cuffs and richly lined with guaranteed satin. Skirts are in choice of yoke top and side-plaited effect.

Striking New Styles in $14.50 Top Coats at..... $8.90
These are in both women's and misses' sizes
Of plaids and kerseys in two-tone effects and mixtures. Choice of three-eighth or full-length styles; all with ripple back; side belting, belting in front or reversible belting, which can be worn either front or back. They show velvet or fur-fabric collars. Other styles strictly tailored.

LIT BROTHERS — MAIL OR PHONE ORDERS FILLED — LIT BROTHERS