# PRINTERS CRITICISE KEYSTONE PHONE CO.

object to Policy of Ordering Directories in Baltimore. Corporation Saves Money.

An attack on the policy of the Keystone Telephone Company for placing its directory printing contracts in New York and mailimore rather than in Philadelphia has been made by the Typothetae of Philadelphia, an organization representing 4000 printers in this city. A resolution adopted the New York and printers in this city. A resolution adopted the New York and Printers in this city. this body condemning the Keystone wisphene Company appears in the cur-

response to the Master Printer.

Nathan T. Folwell, president of the Kerstines Telephone Company, today defended the action of the corporation. He said the contracts were placed in gitles either than Philadelphia at a saving of aproximately \$5000 in four years, and installment \$5000 in four years, and inst

delphia that the Reyatone Telephone despany, of Philadelphia, is considering gbeing orders for the printing of its sisphone directory this year in New York city and for next year in Baltimore, Whereas, The facilities for doing such

whereas. The facilities for doing such work in Philadelphia are fully as good as in New York or any city, and "Whereas. The Keystone Telephone Company is particularly a Philadelphia institution and all Philadelphians with the new Chamber of Commerce are combining for Philadelphia, it is peculiarly fitting that the order should be placed here, and

"Whereas, There are in the Typothetas of Philadelphia over 100 subscribers to the Keystone Telephone, with many branch exchanges, a membership representing an investment of over 23,500,000 and employing 4000 hands, be it "Resolved, That the president and Board of Directors of the Keystone Telephone Company of Philadelphia be advised of the surprise and regret of the sembers of the Typothetae of Philadelphia

sembers of the Typothetae of Philadelets for their company out of the city and State, overlooking the facilities of home establishments and the moral chiration to patronise not only home inastries, but their own customers, and requisi that the prospective contracts be sid ap and an endeavor made to place Philadelphia.' Is making of the attitude of the Ty-

ipany had always placed the directory printing contracts in this city until a few years ago, when the cost of such contracts became so exorbitant that it appeared as though there were a combination in existence to keep the price at the extremely high figure.

"Up to that time we had not even re-

"Up to that time we had not even re-quested bids from other cities, but when we finally decided to do so we were autonished to find that we could place such contracts at a saving of about \$5000 for a two-year period. When that con-tract expired we again allowed bids from other cities to be submitted and this me effected a saving of about \$3000. "We would much prefer to have this

work done in Philadelphia, but when you put the proposition upon a sound business basis, it is easily seen that we could not

#### FRENCH THROW ENEMY BACK ON LONG FRONT

sued from Page One then a German attack was taken under cumfantry and artillery fire and the atsaking forces dispersed with appreciable

"In Lorraine a battalion of the enemy attacked our positions near Leinterey. He was repulsed.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front in the course of the night exartillery engagements, particslarly in the forest of Apremont, at Lo Fritz forest and at La Fontenelle, where he enemy made no counter attack and limited his cannonade to two bombardmests of the positions which he had re-

The total number of prisoners taken in the fighting of July 8 is 842, of whom 21

Your aviators yesterday bombarded the milesy stations at Arnaville and Byon-rille, as well as the military barracks at Nerroy, dropping 22 bombs and a thou-and arrows."

LONDON, July 10.

Further British gains north of Ypres, where the British on July 6 captured 200 faris of German trenches, were reported to a communication last night from Field Marshal Sir John French, Communication Field of the British expeditionary force. The text of his statement follows:

Since the successful enterprise north of Thres, reported in the communication of July 6, the enemy has made repeated attempts to retake his lost trenches. All is counter-attacks have been stopped by his successful co-operation of our own

he successful co-operation of our own too the French artillery. "Tenterday, after a bombing duel which Festerday, after a bombing duel which said two days and two nights, the stay fell back along the canal, enabling a bextend our gains. In addition to the prisoners already reported, we captured a mealine gun and three trench mortars. In reports indicate that the enemy's case particularly in his attempted countricularly in his attempted countricularly.

BERLIN, July 10.

Today's report from the General Staff transces the repulse of several French stacks in the western theatre of war and the capture by German troops of a French transcess. The Germans also claim to made an advance in Le Pretre transcess. The attacks launched by the made occurred at Launois and at Lein-

taxt of the official report follows: meh attacks at Launois and Lientry spulsed. The Germans stormed the French of the French northwest testiour. The German positions in the second of the French northwest sectiour. The German positions in the second control of the second second for the Meuse and Moselle, we have seen the Meuse and Moselle, we have seen the prisoners, three guns, 12 managements and 13 mine-throwers.

### MEE BOMBS FOUND HIDDEN IN SUGAR VESSEL'S CARGO

Explosives Secreted in Bags on Voyage to Margeilles.

YORK, July 10.-Nine bombs. in in bass of sugar, were found and the British steamship Kirkoswald she discharged her cargo at Mar-Prance, on her last eastward trip. tirding to emcors who landed here to-I se the vessel's return trip-

sigar was loaded on the vessel at altre Line pier, in Brooklyn, they They believe that stevedores hid its which for some reason failed abols. The discovery was hushed the Franch authorities at Mar-

is a possibility that the bombs seed on the ship by Frank Hoit, shant of J. P. Morgan, or an ac-

Seems declare that a heating de-presently was attached to the like it in the world explode when the in midocean. They some the discovery why sit the bombs gians the explose.

#### GERMANY DEMANDS U.S. SHIPS MUST NOT CARRY CONTRABAND

as far as possible from the measures of war. The Imperial Government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found, when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas, and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American Government on that occasion.

GERMANY NOT GUILTY.

"If, in the present war, the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German Govern-ment has no guilt therein. It is known to the American Government how Germany's adversaries, by completely para-lyzing peaceful traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning and with increasing lack of consideration at the destruction, not so much of the armed forces as the life of the German nation, repudiating, in doing so, all the rules of international law and disregarding all rights of neutrala.

"On November 3, 1914, England declared the North Sea a war area, and by plant-ing poorly-anchored mines and by the stoppage and capture of vessels made passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping (80?) by (that?) actually blockeding neutral coasts and ports, contrary to all international law. Long before the beginning of submarine war England practically completely intercepted legitimate neutral navigation

Thus Germany was driven to a sub-

"On November 14, 1914, the English Premier declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food, for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports. Since harch i England has been taking from surral spins with neutral ports. Since harch 1 England has been taking from neutral ships without further formality all merchandise proceeding to Germany, as well as all merchandise coming from Germany, even when neutral property. Just as it was size with the Boers, the German people is now to be given the choice of perishing from starvation, with its women and children, or of relinquishing its independence.

IN SELF-DEFENSE.

епсе.

While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed war without mercy un-til our utter destruction, we were con-ducting a war in self-defense for our national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of warfare accepted by them in contravention of international law.

"With all its efforts in principle to pro-tect neutral life and property from dam-age as much as possible, the German age as much as possible, the German Government recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of February 4 that the interests of neutrals might suffer from the submarine warfare. However, the American Government will also understand and appreciate that in the fight for existence which has been forced upon Germany by its adversaries and announced by them, it is the sacred duty of the Imperial Government to do all within its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects. If the Imperial Government were derelict in these, its Government were derelict in these, its duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

"The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. In the most direct contradiction of in-ternational law, all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines, and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war.

MEANT SELF-DESTRUCTION.

"If the commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo,

that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above water long enough, even after the torpedolfs, to permit passengers to enter the shipe boats. Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials (word omitted, possibly 'dissipated') this expectation. In addition, it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been appred thousands of cases of musibeen spared, thousands of cases of mini-tions would have been sent to German, a enemies, and thereby thousands of Ger-

man mothers and children robbed of bread-winners. "In the spirit of friendship wherewith the German nation has been imbued to-ward the Union and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence, the Im-perial Government will always be ready to do all it can during the present war to do all it can during the present war, also, to prevent the Jeopardising of lives of American citizens. The Imperial Government, therefore, repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping, and the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels shall not be placed in Jeopardy.

"In order to exclude any unforescent figures to American passenger steamers,

dangers to American passenger steamers made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries, German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers when made recog-nizable by special marking and notified a reasonable time in advance. The Im-perial Government, however, confidently hopes that the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangement for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

PROVIDE FACILITIES.

"In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American sitisens, the German Government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamships by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steam-ships under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon under the same conditions as the above-mentioned American steamships.

"The Imperial Government believes it can assume that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic Ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular, the Imperial Government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere

fact of their presence on board.
"Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high seas an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land when they betake themselves into dangerous localities in spite of previous warnings. If however, it should not be possible for the American Government to acquire an adamerican coveriment to acquire an ac-equate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial Government of prepared to interpose no objections to the placing under the American flag by the American Government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic hetween North America and England. between North America and England. Assurances of 'free and safe' passage for American passenger steamers would ex-tend to apply under the identical pro-

conditions to these formerly hostile pas-senger steamers.

"The President of the United States has declared his readiness in a way de-serving of thanks to communicate and suggest proposals to the Gevernment of Great Britain with particular reference

Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war.

"The Imperial Government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President, and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an undertending

standing.
"The undersigned requests the Amtake to the boats before firing a torpedo, this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experiences in sinking much smaller and less seaworthy vessels, it was to be expected (Signed) specifically to renew to his Excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration. bassador to bring the above to the knowl-

## WASHINGTON DISAPPOINTED BUT NOT ALARMED AT NOTE

Continued from Page One in the text cabled from Berlin, to guarantee the safety of four belligerent ships to carry Americans in the war zone under the American flag, would embarrass seriously the Administration in its anticipated further demands on Germany for safety

for Americans at sea.

Altogether the German note, as now available, was stated to have been much more carefully constructed and to be a far more friendly statement than the pre-

far more friendly statement than the previous one.

Stripped of its argumentative phrases, the German reply as cabled from Berlin in press dispatches holds out no assurances for the safety of Americans if they travel on undesignated passenger ships of a belligerent, such as the Lustiania was. Americans on American ships or "marked" neutral ships need not fear molestation, providing this Government assures Germany that the neutral vessels carry no contraband. The note in effect says that there is no need for Americans to use vessels belonging to enemies of Germany.

Officials read with especial interest that clause in the note saying that the mere presence of Americans aboard an enemy ship cannot protect it.

SAFETY NOT GUARANTEED.

it a guarantee that there is no contra-band aboard the neutral vessel. Like-wise it is regarded as impossible that the United States can accept a dectrine that an American on a nonfighting enemy ship is subject to destruction without warning anywhere on the high seas.

Germany, in almost every paragraph of her reply to the American note, puts up to Great Britain the responsibility for the situation.

ENGLISH BLOCKADE BLAMED. The Kaiser's Government contends that

The Kalser's Government contends that the British blockade jeopdardizes the German Empire because it was inaugurated to starve her people. The submarine warfare in retaliation, the reply says in effect, must go on so long as the British blockade continues.

In the final paragraph, the Kalser suggests that if President Wilson can use his good offices to modify this blockade, an understanding between Germany and the United States easily would be reached. reached.

reached.

As a whole, therefore, the unofficial text of the German reply is regarded in certain quarters as an argument rather than an answer. It does not shut out

Officials read with especial interest that chause in the note saying that the mere presence of Americans aboard an enemy ship cannot protect it.

SAFETY NOT GUARANTEED.

This was construed as another method of saying that if Americans persist in using British passenger steamships, believed by Germany to be carrying contraband, Germany will not guarantee their safety. Nor does Germany indicate in this note that she will stop to search or seize such ships. In fact, it is pointed out in the unofficial translation that British merchantmen endeavor to ram submarines, and that the latter cannot run such risk.

It is upon this point that the gravity of the situation today was believed to rest. It is not believed that this Government would agree to a system under which Germany must be advised of the sailing of neutral vessels with Americans aboard, such information carrying with

#### PHILADELPHIANS HOPE CRISIS WILL BE AVERTED

Confidence in President Wilson and the hope that the crisis can be passed peace-ably in our relations with Germany were expressed today by representative men of this city, commenting on the German re-ply to President Wilson's second Lusts

"I have every confidence in the President and believe that he will handle the German question to the best interests of all," said Samuel Valiciain, vice president of the Baidwin Lacomotive Works. "I do not think it is wise for an ordinary citizen like inyself to express an opinion as to what should be done."

"I have not yet examined deeply into the terms of the note," said Thomas Bac-burn White, stiorney, "but I observe that it is put in polite language and that it exhibits sood temper. With the sxarcise of this same mind, coupled with good ludgment, I cannot doubt but that the crisis will be passed without endangering the present peaceful relations with fine-

"In view of their treatment of the Bear glams," said W. R. Tucker, assessment of the Board of Trade, "I cannot give much

credence to the German views as expressed in their note, when they say:

"Germany likewise has been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war."

"I would rather not express any epinion at this time. The situation is too grave to embarrass the Administration with personal views," was the comment of Egyard Henry, attorney.

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## DIPLOMATIC NOTES EXCHANGED SINCE SINKING OF LUSITANIA

May 7 - Lustania torpedoed and sunk without warning by German submarines off Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland; 1163 lives lost, among them 115 Americans.

May 10—German Foreign Office, through the German Embassy in Washington, expresses "deepest sympathy" with the United States because of the loss of American passengers.

May 13-President Wilson calls on Germany to "make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries without measure," and informs the German Government that the United States will not "omit any word or act necessary to the performance of its secred duty of main-taining the rights of the United States and of its citizens."

May 30—Germany replies, alleging that "the Lucitania had cannon aboard which were mounted and concealed below deche," and also that "German commanders are no longer able to observe the customary regulations of the prize law which they before always followed."

June 8.—Secretary of State Bryan, refusing to sign the second note to Germany, resigns his post because he cannot agree with President Wilson on the latter's course in the negotiations with Germany growing out of the Luritania affair.

June 10-President Wilson sends a second note to Germany denying June 10—President Wilson sends a second note to Germany denying the allegations put forward by Germany that the Lusitania was armed, "once more, with solemn emphasis, calls the attention of the Imperial German Government to the grave responsibility which the Government of the United States conceives it has incurred in this tragic occurrence," and "deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles (of humanity and law) into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ship, and asks for assurances that this will be done."

July 10-Germany replies to the second American note again deny ing guilt in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania, promising full freedom to American ships not carrying contraband and offering to allow four hostile passenger ships, if under the flag of the United States, to ply between North America and Europe under the same conditions.

#### BERLIN BELIEVES NOTE REMOVES DANGER OF CRISIS WITH U. S.

General sentiment in official German circles today is that the reply to the second American note will remove all danger of a crisis in the relations between Germany and the United States. Officialdom regards the reply as a document that meets fully the plea of President Wilson for the observance of the principles of humanity in the war.

The reply upholds the sinking of the Lusitania without warning, on the ground otherwise. Full responsibility for sub-marine attacks upon merchant shipping is placed upon England in this paragraph:

merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merobliterated by the order to British mer-chantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines, and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use mer-chantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war."

Without directly making the assertion that an explosion of ammunition in its cargo was responsible for the Lusitania's sinking so rapidly, the reply, nevertheless, makes this intimation, saying:

"After the experience in sinking much that the submarine which destroyed the liner would have courted destruction the Lusitania would remain above water long enough, even after the torpedoing, to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats. Circumstances of a very peculiar "In the most direct contradiction of in-ternational law, all distinctions between terlals, deceived this expectation."

### BRITISH BELIEVE GERMAN REPLY NOT SATISFACTORY TO WASHINGTON

LONDON, July 10.

The British expectation is that the United States will find the German reply to its appeal to humanity in submarine in the Evening News. to its appeal to humanity in submarine warfare completely unsatisfactory. The reply to the note arrived here too late for the morning papers, but the evening editions display it prominently. They declare that Germany has pointedly ignored the demand of the American Government that merchant vessels be stopped and searched instead of being sunk without

warning "This one point alone," said an official today, "is enough to make the reply worthless. It is apparent that Germany is seeking to bargain with the United States. From the previous actions of the American Government we know how auc-cessful the Berlin office will be. "That part of the note relating to the

Lusitania requires no comment. The liner was sunk by torpedoes and not by the explosion of ammunition on board. She was unarmed.

icans alone. The suggestion that Amer- say nothing against it "

"Germany insolently blames Great Brit-ain for the loss of life aboard the Lusi-tania and protests hypocritically about

States will accept it as in any way meet-ing her demands," said the Westminster Gazette

Full approval of the German note Full approval of the German in the the United States is contained in the newspapers today. The Lokal Anxelger, newspapers today.

was sunk by torpedoes and not by the explosion of ammunition on board. She was maximed. "Germany seems to have overlooked the fact that the American Government is acting for all humanity and not for Americans along. The approximation that American fly noting against it."

# NEW YORK PAPERS BRAND GERMAN

NEW YORK, July 10. New York afternoon papers comment as follows today on the German reply: Telegram-"Germany's reply to the United States is in substance as highhanded as the invasion of Belgium. The Kalser not only wants a way to the sea. but the sea itself; not only desires a place the sun, but to possess the heavenly body and peddle out its rays to the

rest of humanity. It ish madness." Globe,-"Has the German Imperial Gov-

PRESIDENT FORCED TO WAIT FOR TEXT OF GERMAN REPLY

Mr. Wilson Awaits Note While Country Reads It.

WINDSOR, Vt., July 10. President Wilson was badly "scooped" today. While 90,000,000 other Americans were reading the German reply the nation's Chief Executive was awaiting the arrival of the noon train with newspapers carrying the text.

When the papers finally arrived, the President read the press translation with keen interest, but in the absence of the official text he declined to make any com-

In view of the arrival of the note before it was expected the President may return to Washington on Monday, but it

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her claims on the principles of human-ity," said the Evening Star.
"We can scarcely imagine the United

transparent," said the Evening Standard,
"The unctuous Germans whine, "We
always respect the lives of civilians as
much as possible," but what about Belgium?"

which usually reflects official opini BRYB:

# REPLY TO U. S. AS IMPOSSIBLE

ernment been going to school to the I. W. W% In the matter of submarine blockade Germany is acting on the same principles as the McNamaras and other advocates of 'direct action whom ordinary society prefers to keep in jall."

Evening Sun.—"So far as the principles at stake are concerned, the German note amounts to a sheer defiance of American public opinion. It comples with no item of President Wilson's demands. But the broad offensiveness of the general declarations is quite materially offset by the very evident desire which pervades the document to avert anything like a crisis between the two Governments."

is more likely that he will wait until the middle of next week. The Cabinet meets on Tuesday, but the President wishes to analyze the note carefully before he dis-cusses it with his official family.

MOTORCYCLE INJURES WOMEN

Accident at Broad and Poplar Streets. Police Search for Rider.

Two women were seriously injured by a motorcycle at Broad and Poptar streets early today, and the police of four districts, on the houndary lines of which the accident occurred, are looking for the

rider of the machine The injured women are Mrs. Margaret Kellerher, 40 years old, 1831 Vineyard street, and Mrs. Mary Fisher, 60 years old, of 5018 Carpenter street. Both are in St. Joseph's Hospital. According to Mrs Kellerher they were knocked down by the machine as they were crossing the streat. What became of the rider she does not know.

An abandoned Buick roadster automobile, which apparently has traveled a long distance, was found early today at Broad and Cumberland atreets by Polloeman Case, of the 38th and York streets station. It bears license tags Nos. 2619 Maryland and 26156 District of Columbia.

bought in a restaurant at 22d and Tasker streets increased in violence until Michael Astak, 2850 Winton street, stabbed Charles Damansky, of 2826 Cantrell street, nine times in the back with a penknife. Dam-ansky was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital, but left it this morning to appear and identify Astak, who was held under \$500 ball for trial

A lawyer accused of attempting to steal 55 from a ticket chopper in the subway station at 5th and Market streets and assault and battery on the latter faced Magistrate Beaton at the central police station today. He is Charles H. Westbrook, of 5757 Osage avenue, with offices in the Drexel Building. The plaining is Peter Finley, who asserts that last night the lawyer gave him a 55 bill and after the lawyer gave him a \$5 bill and after receiving change for it snatched the note and ran from the station.

Fallure to turn off the gas jet when

she retired is blamed for the death of Mrs. Helen Diskson, who was feund asphyslated this morning by bearders at Illi Bainorlige street. When Mrs. Discounded not appear at breakfast, beariers, with Policemen Bryans and Hulland. of the 30th and Fitzwater streets polystation, broke in the door. At the Pel clinic Hospital physicians pronounced by

Thomas Smith, 5000 Wood street, was held without ball for court today on a charge of highway robbery. Smith and another man held up a farmer from Williamstown, near 6th and Wood street, last night, taking his watch and chain valued at \$35. The watch was recovered.

Repeated thefts of from from William A. Harvey, 5185 Redfield street, resulted in the arrest of Louis Cole, 23 years old, who told the police he had no home. Cole was held today in \$300 ball for court.

An armful of squawking hens proved rather embarrassing to Joseph Osborne today when the owner of the fowls. George Griffin, Nicetown and Powder Mill lanes, approached him and saked for an explanation. Osborne, who lives at 183 Deal street, thought it better to the the armie but was worsted and fight than argue, but was worsted and handed over to the police after a short struggle. He was held under \$300 ball for court for largeny and assault and baltery.

Bomb Thrown at Egypt's Sultan LONDON, July 10.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Alex-andria states that while the Sutan of Egypt was soing to prayer a bomb was thrown from a window, fell at the feet of the horses, but did not explode. The person who threw the bomb escaped.

Canadian Troops Reach England PLYMOUTH, Eng., July 10.—The White Star liner Northland, which was con-verted into a transport, arrived here to-day with a contingent of Canadian troops on board.



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