Ewedish Explorer Brings Back Harpeon Head to Prove His Discovery

ESKIMOS HOLD SECRET

Oil Also in Abundance in Far North, Where Bullets Were Made of Precious Metal

Exinging a tale of a land where gold is me plentiful than it is Alaska. Christian dan a young Swedish explorer, has remained to this country after three years of the story he has a harpoon head manered out of gold by the natives of amp since wiped out by disease. He has a several specimens of gold-hearing sets brought to him by Eskimos, who many dangers in order to get them, der mid he had visited a land where the serial was so full of oil that in the pin months the smell of it filled the air.

Mr. Leden's explorations carried him over ensures of miles in the country north-nat of Hudson Bay. He went alone and seel and traveled with the natives and as is of them. He visited the Isiukika, near ury and Heels Straits; the Knipetis, steen ury and Heels Straits; the Knipetis, steen the Great Fish River and Chester-id Iniet; the Netchiks, near Bootha and se magnetic pole, and the Eivisilis, near as Wayer River. His outfit was shipped boat to Fort Churchill, in Hudson Bay.

Just where the gold and oil are, Mr. Leden will not say. The place where the gold is to be found he did not visit, because to have done so, he said, would have meant another two years in the For North. The territory was described to him by some Positions, who told him of a great hill that had been so aplit that the different strata were uncovered. Here the reddish-yellow ere uncovered. Here the reddish-yellow etal could be seen. Mr. Leden persuaded ens of those journeying north to search

The Eskimos that went in to find it has a terrible time." he said. "Their dorn died ind they had to win their way back to the lace where I was staying through terrific weather. They attempted to bring back way and large specimens of the gold, but benditions became so bad they had to throw

"One very old man told how his grand-ther, the possessor of an old-fashioned father, the possessor of an old-fashioned his bore gun, had found a yellow metal that he had hammered out to make bullets. he stories of the Eskimon would indicate at gold is up north in greater abundance ism in Alaska. The natives, of course, ave no idea of its value."

Mr. Leden's expedition was planned with the idea of making a scientific survey of the country and its people. He said he believes the Eskimos had a common ancestowith the American Indian. He bases his apinion chiefly on their folk lore and their music. He took a phonographic outfit into the Far North, and he brought back many records of Eskimo music.

"The Eskimos have a wonderful lan-age," he said. "It is hard to master be-use the same word will express so many terent things depending upon the inflection, the pronunciation and relative posi-tion it is much the same as the Indian Branuage. There is the same similarity in their myths and in their poetry.

"Each individual composes his own sorgs, and by them gives expression to his feeling. Their instrumental music is en-tirely confined to the drum."

Traveling with the natives, he said, was Traveling with the natives, he said, was not only full of peril, but required the utmost diplomacy. The natives are superstitious and they have a firm belief in good and had spirits. A white man is considered more of a bad spirit than a good one and this, Mr. Leden said, makes him at all times a sort of Jonah in the camp. If the weather is bad, if an accident happens or if sleitness comes it is always the white man who is regarded as the cause. If he becomes very sick they are sure it is another manifestation of the anger of the good spirit and estation of the anger of the good spirit and to they never lack for an excuse to abandon

Tribes living within a few miles of each other he found had no words in common, but the roots of their words were the same. Their common blood is also shown, he said, by the structure of their music and their parties. er of delivery and it is by these c world that the Eaklimos are related by of to the Indian and not to the Mongol. Although he is only thirty-five years old Leden has made five trips into the unswar regions of the Far North. He is imizzioned by the University of Norway Christiania and he also collected for the togical Survey of Canada.

Spanish War Widows' Pensions Widows of Spanish-American War vet-ans are pensioned by the United States systement. In 1915 the roll of widows and parament. In 1915 the roll of widows and expendents of Spanish-American War soldiers numbered 4542. By act of April 19, 1808, the pension of widows of soldiers, who served ninety days was fixed at \$12 a

THE WEATHER

Official Forecast WASHINGTON, Dec. 1

estern Pennsylvania: Fair tonight trday; little change in temperature; a west and southwest winds. along the north Atlantic coast yesisins along the north Atlantic coast yeslay morning were followed by partly
sly weather and by clearing and colder
night. The temperatures fell about
legress in all of the Atlantic States, the
lags sufficient to cause a slight delags campet along the coast from New
lay northward, where there is still a
nt excess. A slight reaction to warmer
located from the Upper Lake Region and
Upper Central Valleys, with a moderate
sethis morning at most places. Fair
ther is reported this morning from virtuthe entire country.

U. S. Weather Bureau Bulletin

1,50 10 ák.

tions at Philadelphia

A CONCERT BY WIRELESS

Lee De Forest Gives Amateur Oper ators an Unexpected Treat Over the 'Phone'

Thousands of amateur wireless operators within a radius of one hundred miles of New York heard a wireless telephone concert given recently at the De Forest experimental laboratories at Highbridge. The entertainment lasted for more than half an hour, and operatic selections and popular music were poured into the telephone to be sent out in wireless waves to every listening ear in and about the city. Phonographic records were used and a special record was put on to oblige an operator "somewhere in Frushing."

Flushing." Notice of the concert had been sent ou several days previously, and so the amateurs were waiting with receivers clapped to their ears for the signal that would tell them that the performance was about to begin. All that the operators had to do to enjoy the music was to tune up to the wave length of the sending station.

Walter Schare was in charge of the concert, and after the first few selections had been played on the phonograph expresions of thanks from the unseen audience sions of thanks from the unseen audience began to spatter into the receiving instru-ment. From Yorkers came a hearty vote of thanks and one enthusiastic Staten Islander insisted on sending messages of appreciation several times.

The concert was one of a series planned at the laboratories. Indeed, it is the plan of Les De Forest to establish a sort of wireless newspaper to which every amateur with an instrument can subscribe. In this way news can be telephoned and the interesting happenings of the day can be sent to listening ears "hot off the wire."

PROMISE GERMAN PEOPLE A REPUBLIC

Frenchman to Travel Over United States and Explain Plan

A poilu on the French front not long age-told President Poincare that when the Allies have pushed the Teutons back to the Rhine hey will "give the German people a repub

In the United States is a very husky, very arnest, very intense Frenchman with a close-cropped Van Dyke beard, who is presaring to travel all over the United States nd explain that remark.

M. Jules Bois, the man, is a special en-voy of the French Government to the United States. His task is to explain the difference, as he sees it, between French and Ger-man culture. He said today that the polic's remark was the result of his mental schooling in French culture-"a feminine culture sased on love, not a masculine culture based

"The teaching of French culture is as important a part of the training of fighting men in the armories of France," said M. Bois, "as is the military drill. I do not know that this is true in your United States. out it might well be."

"The poliu's remark epitomized the spirit of French culture. Along with his bayonet and gun he got the idea that he could not use either in attack, but only in honorable

"French culture is a culture for the en, the children and the weak as much as it is for the strong man, "Every Frenchman who falls upon the battlefields of Europe dies that the ideal of individuality in nations may endure."

AN ANTI-POISON BOTTLE

Warning of Danger Given by Means of an Odor

American Medicine gives this account of device to prevent accidental poisoning:
"A poison bettle, intended to give warning when opened that it contains poison, has been invented by a New York doctor as his contribution to the effort to reduce

"Another application of the idea is the placing of such a sack in a niche on the bottom of the cork. When the cork is taken out of the bottle the sack sends its odor into the air, which serves as a warning. Any druggist can concoct the necessary smell, making it either disagreeably masty or simply just penetrating, and no one would be likely to swallow a supposed

headache tablet coming from such a bottle "These efforts to reduce the menace of the 'poison bottle' deserve the hearty sup-port of the profession, for accidental polsoning presents a serious and growing

FINDS FOOD AS HIGH HERE AS IN BERLIN

Mme. Frieda Hempel Says Germans in Capital Don't Show Effects of the War

PRAISES PEOPLE'S SPIRIT

Americans, Singer Thinks, Are Not Victims of Ill-Feeling of Kaiser's Subjects

Food prices in the United States are fully Food prices in the United States are fully as high as they are in Germany, according to a New York housekeeper who recently returned from a lengthy visit to Berlin. The housekeeper in Mme. Frieda Hempel, seprano, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and the statement was made by Mme. Hempel in her apartment at 271 Central Park West, where since her return she has been in desly contact with the cost of living in New York.

"Let use he sure," she said, "I will ask

cost of living in New York.

"Let me be sure," she said, "I will ask
my maid," and the singer left the room for
a few minutes. "The maid cays it is so,"
Mme. Hempel resumed. "The prices of
meat and eggs are about the same in Berlin
as they are in New York," she says, "but,
on the whole, if there is any difference, the
cost of living in New York at this time is ost of living in New York at this time ! cost of living in New York at this time is greater than it is in Berlin. You see, that means a decided increase in Berlin, for ord-inarily living expenses in Berlin are much lower than in New York.

"It is not true that any one is suffering from lack of food in Berlin," continued Mms. Hempel, "In all the time I spent there I did not see one beggar on the streets, no asking of alms. An American who was with me noticed the same thing and spoke of how remarkable it was. And not one drugger man. Everything and and spoke of now leaves the street of the conditions of the streets of the street

"For, while there is enough food for every ror, while there is change took to one's needs, it is carefully apportioned by the authorities, so that no one receives more than is required. We had meat five days in the week. Butter was scarce, milk also. People laugh about the food regulation.

"Yes, I am thinner, a lady will say, but better off. You see, we had too much to eat before. Now we have less and are healthbefore. Now we have less and are neath-ler." Oh." exclaimed Mme. Hempel warmly, "there is such loyalty! Germany is like one big family. The war has drawn all more closely together. It is true the people are tired of the war and would like to see are tired of the war and would like to see It end, but only honorably for Germany. You do not hear any complaining, and there are no fears that the Allies will break through. I think the people in all the countries are getting tired of the war. An English captain who came over on the ship with me said that it was true in England.

"You do not hear much talk in Berlin of when it may end. Some say in the spring.

some say in a year, but, of course, no one knows, or how it will be brought about. Meanwhile, Berlin life shows no signs of de-pression. All of the theaters are open and pression. All of the theaters are open and they are well attended. Life about the big hotels shows about as usual. I met a number of Americans at the Hotel Adlon in Berlin. They had not been made uncomfortable because of the reported ill feeling toward Americans in Germany. They seemed to be enjoying themselves. I am sure an American could go about Germany anythese theory and proposed the state of the second could be a seen as the second could be a second could be a seen as the second could be a second co

an American could go about Germany anywhere without any inconvenience."

Mme. Hempel arose, in order to keep an
appointment for a rehearsal. A Spitz dog
at her feet began to bark.

"That reminds me," she added, "that the
worst thing about going in and out of Germany is crossing the frontiers. And that
dog was the worst of all. He is Italian,
too, but I would not think of giving him
up. Why, I had to get a pussport, or paper,
for him. At the frontier I had to see a
doctor and the Hoard of Health and a representative of the Ministry, all on account resentative of the Ministry, all on account of the dog. He was more trouble than my eighteen trunks. It is best not to take a dog along on a trip to Germany."

War Casualties

has been invented by a New York doctor as his confribution to the effort to reduce the number of deaths caused by accidental taking of poisons, such as bichloride of mercury tablets. His poison buttle liberates a very noticeable odor every time it is opened. In the neck of the bottle, on the inside below the cork line, is a little entire of the inside below the cork line, is a little entire of the inside below the cork line, is a little entire of \$.000.000 killed and more than \$.000.000 killed and more than \$.000.000 killed and 7.000.000 wounded to Beach-Thomas's entire of \$.000.000 killed and 7.000.000 wounded. Up to the period of the Somme smell-making chemical. year of the war, the British had lost it cilled or totally incapacitated, 228,138; it killed or totally incapacitated, 228,138; in prisoners, 68,048. German losses were, killed or totally incapacitated, 664,552; prisoners, 127,728. France gives out no figures, but Deputy Longet calimated the losses in killed and totally incapacitated at 500,000; prisoners, 300,000. German reports of Russian casualties amounted to 3,000,000, or them. 1 000,000 were prisoners. f whom 1,000,000 were prisoners.

> City Population The population in 1910 of St. Louis was 687,029; of Detroit, 465,760.

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MONETARY "MOBILIZATION" Purpose of the Federal Reserve Board Regarding Our Gold Supply

The recent acquisition of some \$21,000...
000 gold by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, directly from the importers, caused no little discussion in financial circles as to whether this movement was in accordance with the well-defined purpose of the Federal Reserve Board to mobilize a part of the country's gold holdings in the hands of the Federal banks. Perhaps the clearest statement of that purpose was contained in the speech of Fail M. Warburg, vice governor of the Federal Reserve Board, at the American Bankers' Convention at Kansas city:
"If we added \$500,000,000 to the Federal

"If we added \$500,000,000 to the Federal "If we added \$500,000,000 to the Federal Reserve Hanks gold holdings by withdrawing gold certificates from circulation, and lessed against this gold \$500,000,000 of Federal Reserve notes, the exchange in itself would not alter the volume of the country's total circulation. But our power of protection would be in creased. * "Possibly \$700,000,000 to \$755,000,000 of gold certificates and gold, in addition to other kinds of currency, are at present carried in the pockets of the people and in business tills, where Federal Reserve notes would serve equally well."

Apparently, it is not the intent of the

Apparently, it is not the intent of the Federal Reserve Board to lay hands on the country's total stock of gold, for Mr. Warburg remarks:

"It will be said that the gold that ac-tually circulated in France and Germany at the beginning of the war proved a most valuable second line of emergency reserve That is true, and a similar reserve would undoubtedly remain with us, because even if the full program here outlined were realized, we should succeed in concentrating a certain portion only of all our gold.

We have only one-fifth of our gold. under control and four times that much, that is, two billions, scattered in circula-tion and in the stock banks."

Bavarian Succession Cito I of Bavaria succeeded Ludwig II
June 13, 1886, under the Regency of his
uncle, Prince Luitpold, Luitpold died December 13, 1912, and his son Ludwig succeeded him as Regent of Bavaria. On
November 5, 1913, mad old King Otto was
denoted, and Ludwig Charn, January 2. deposed, and Ludwig thorn January 2, 1845), his cousin, succeeded him as King; Otto did not die; he was simply deposed because he was mad. Prince Luitpold's otto did not die; he was simply deposed because he was mad. Prince Luitpold's wife, the present King's mother, was Augustine, Princess Imperial and Archduchess of Austria, Grand Ducal Princess of Tuscany, born April 1, 1825; married April 15, 1844; died April 26, 1864. The present King, Ludwig III, married on February 20, 1868, the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, branch of Modena, who was born July 2, 1849. The mother of Otto I was Princess Marie of Prussia, born October 15, 1825; married Maximilian of Bavaria October 5, 1842; died May 27, 1889. Otto's grandmother, Theresa of Saxe-Hildbourghausen (later Saxe-Altenburg), was born July 8, 1792; married Ludwig I of Bavaria October 12, 1810; died October 26, 1854.

Francis Joseph's Religion The line of the royal house of Hapsburg reigning in Austria-Hungary to which the late Emperor Francis Joseph belonged is

Leather Higher? He Should Worry SPRING GROVE, Pa., Dec. 1.—Oliver
Hershey is the possessor of a pair of leather
boots that he has worn almost daily for a

There are two reasons for this. During period of thirty-five years.

INDIAN VILLAGE MADE A NATIONAL RESERVE

Old Kasaan, in Alaska, Set Aside by United States Government

President Wilson has signed a proclama-tion setting apart an area of 282 acres within the Tongass national forest, Alaska, as the old Kassan National Monument. The tract embraces the abandoned Haida In-dian village of Old Kassan, situated on Prince of Wales Island, in southeastern Alaska, about thirty miles west of Ketchi-kan.

The village of Old Kassan was aban-The village of Old Kassan was abandoned by the Indians about ten years ago, and among the relies which remain there are about fifty totem poles, five or six of which are classed as exceedingly good specimens. In the deserted village there also remain eight large square buildings, which were originally constructed according to the peculiar plan of the Haida Indians, and which, it is stated by those best qualified to know, represent the best specimens of Haida architecture that now exist. The largest of these buildings is approximately 40 by 60 feet in size, and is made entirely of round and carved timbers. There also remain a number of Indian than the control of the second c

made entirely of round and carved timbers. There also remain a number of Indian graves with the typical small grave houses erected by the Alaskan Indians.

The proclamation establishing the national monument results from a recommendation submitted to the President by the legislation of Assignification in which was accommendation. dation submitted to the President by the Secretary of Agriculture, in which was set forth the necessity for preserving, so far as possible, this interesting historic memorial. In the last ten years since the village was abandoned by the Indians, the buildings have been rapidly falling into a state of dilapidation and decay, and a certain amount of vandalism by tourists and souvenir hunters has been such as to render some form of protection assential.

ome form of protection sesential.

An examination of the area was made jointly by representatives of the Forest Service and of the Interior Department, and reports were submitted strongly urging the establishment of a national monument. establishment of a national monument, which recommendation was approved by the secretaries of both departments. The Smitheonian Institution strongly indersed the proposition for the establishment of a ational monument, which has also had the aupport and indersement of the Hon, James Wickersham, delegate from Alaska. This is the second national monument to be estab-

A QUESTION OF ARITHMETIC

Large Traffic, Costly Material and the Result on Railway Earnings a Wall Street Problem

Are the railways more handicapped by present high prices for material than they are helped by increased traffic? This is a question often discussed on Wall street. A railway locomotive which showed an advance in price of twenty-five per cent a year ago to \$22,000 today costs \$45,000. Freight cars which cost \$1500 two years ago and \$1800 a year ago are now quoted at \$2400. Yet, despite this rise in cost, very large orders for new rolling stock have just been placed. Only this week equip-ment companies reported that their plants were working at 190 per cent capacity and

There are two reasons for this. During 1995, a year of recovery in general trade,

the railreads of the country ordered that the country orders for equipment that time on, however, orders for equipment grew smaller, until in 1914 onty 1986 ingrew amailer, until in 1914 onty 1986 ingrew amailer, until in 1914 onty 1988 ingreen ordered that the country o

way enrings. The railroads were causic unprepared.

That is one reason. The other reason is that roday the increased earning power is that roday the increased earning power of a freight ear or a locomotive is far of a freight ear or a locomotive is far of a freight ear or a locomotive is far of a freight ear or a locomotive is far or a freight ear of a fair illustration. It so happened that that company began to acute its equipment before the rush in business began. As a result the 1916 report shows as increase of 38,345,000, or 7.02 per cent in freight earnings, with an increase of only 0.49 per cent in the mileage run by fraight trains; a saving of \$753,000 in the fuel bill; a reduction of \$981,000 in freight-car hire. Many railroads which are now congested with freight through lack of equipment would pay even more than the prices now prevailing for early delivery of locomotives and freight cars. of locomotives and freight cars.

WIFE, MAN TELLS JUDGE

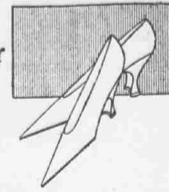
Suspicions Based on Whisper Hastens Leave-Taking, but He Fails to Get Divorce

"Sh-sh-sh-sh-sh-sh-" whispered Helen Neomtu's cousin to her as they sat talking on Nicholas Neomtu's porch, in Detroit, one night, when they heard Nicholas coming downstairs after they had thought he was is hed. Nicholas became suspicious. Sr Nicholas's wife Helen and the cousin left Detroit together, according to his testimony before Judge Van Zile.

Neomtu said further that she tore his clothes, smashed his furniture and left town with his bank savings, June 5, 1915. The Judge dismissed the case, saying the grounds for divorce were insufficient.

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Man's Silk Sox, Radmoor brand, 65c the pair; 3 pairs in hox \$1.90. Men's heavy Silk Sox, black and white, \$1.00 the

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