REPORT ORDERED ON TRANSIT PACT

Mayor Will Have Twining Explain Proposed Lease Taylor Approved

ORDINANCE CRITICIZED

Taylor's Commendation of Transit Pact Ordinance

"THE ordinance which is now submitted for approval * * * is an ordinance which I can commend to the friends of real rapid transit in Philadelphia as one which adequately protects the city, the taxpayers and the street car riders."

A MERRITT TAYLOR.

Mayor Smith is determined that the opponents of the proposed new agreement between the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and the city shall have no excuse for contending that the proposition was jammed through Councils without proper analysis.

Promptly facing the intimation that opposition might develop from interests which have consistently fought every plan for rapid transit that in any way involved the present leases of the city's streets, the Mayor has let it become known that the ordinance in its present form may not be submitted to Councils at next Thursday's session. Originally it was the intention of the Mayor and Director Twining to do all in their power to expedite the passage of the legislation necessary to consolidate the new lease. The unqualified indorsement of the plan by former Director A. Merritt Taylor was particularly gratifying to the Mayor and his advisers, and it was hoped that the expressions of Director Twining's predecessor voiced the opinion of the citizens of Philadelphia generally.

Right on the heels of Mr. Taylor's statement, in which he favored the plan, came another declaration made by Charles L. Fluck, in which the writer intimated that within the terms of the new lease lurked a "snake" in the shape of a gift of $10,000,000 in remitted payments and fixed charges.

That the citizens may be enlightened upon this assertion as well as regarding other terms of the lease, the Mayor has decided that a further statement shall be made by Director Twining as soon as the analysis of the company's proposal shall be completed by the city's experts and consulting engineers. Pending the completion of this report the ordinance will not be presented to Councils.

Neither Mayor Smith nor Director Twining would discuss the lease today. They declared their mutual intention to remain silent on the subject of the pending proposal until Councils should have opportunity to express their views of its terms.

Former Director Taylor, after expressing his unqualified approval of the proposal, said he had nothing to add to it. He will leave Philadelphia with his family for Florida later in the week.

THIEVES RAID TWO DRUG STORES IN TIOGA

Steal Only More Valuable Articles, Including 25-Cent Cigars and Narcotics

Thieves forcibly entered two drug stores in Tioga last night, stealing drugs, cigars and other goods. They discarded the cheaper articles, taking only those of the best quality, including twenty-five cent cigars.

One of the stores robbed was that of Leech Brothers, Germantown avenue and Tioga street. When clerks came to work this morning they missed $25 worth of perfumes, as well as cigars, cigarettes, $20 in cash and quantities of heroin and morphine. At the store of N. D. Streeter, Pulaski and Erie avenues, they took only about $10 worth of cigars.

The police believe that both robberies were perpetrated by the same gang of thieves that forcibly entered drug stores in the northwestern section of the city several weeks ago.

PHONE POLE ENDS JOY RIDE

Young Men and Girl Arrested When Stolen Car Is Wrecked

Three young men and a girl, after touring the city and suburbs in a large automobile all last night, ended their journey early today at Twenty-third and Federal streets. The car hit a telephone pole. A policeman from the Twentieth and Federal streets station, going to their aid, discovered that the automobile was one that had been stolen from Twenty-third and Greenwich streets, where its owner, Jack Brady, of 1825 Addison street, had left it.

Magistrate Bakes, in the Twentieth and Federal streets court, held them in $400 bail each for the hearing next Monday. They gave their names as Edward F. Maloney, nineteen years old, 1934 Mifflin street; William Campbell, twenty years old, 2643 Bainbridge street; Nicholas Neilly, twenty-one years old, 613 South Schuylkill avenue, and Mary Murphy, eighteen years old, 1315 Taylor st.

BOLD ROBBERS MAKE HAUL

Thieves Loot Show Windows of Goods Valued at $7000

In full view of passersby the store of Pomerants & Co., dealers in stationary, 34 and 36 South Fifteenth street, was robbed some time between Saturday night and opening time today by thieves, who gained entrance by forcing a side window in an alleyway on the side of the building. More than 200 fountain pens, some worth as high as $37; penknives, gold pencils and Ingersoll watches, valued, according to the police, at $3000, were taken from showcases which can be plainly seen from the street.

MIRIC
All in One
Hot-Water and Ice Bag
Why buy two bags when the MIRIC does the work of both and does it better? For sale by leading druggists.

$1
Seashore Excursions
EVERY SUNDAY
7.50 A. M. From Chestnut & South Sts.
Parlor cars on the READING

FUEL SAVER For the Range Price $3.00
CUTS COAL BILLS ONE-THIRD
Ask for Booklet
L. D. BERGER CO., 59 N. 2d Street
Main 1040. Market 111.

—Ready Money—
United States Loan Society
117 North Broad St.
414 S. 5th st. 2344 Germantown ave.

RE VITTORIO A ROMA IN UNA BREVE LICENZA

I Russi Sfondano le Linee Fortificate Austro-Tedesche nella Regione di Kimpolung

ROMA, 29 Gennaio.

Il re è tornato dalla fronte di battaglia per passare una breve licenza di quindici giorni a Roma, con la famiglia. Egli è giunto alla capitale accompagnato da un solo aiutante di campo, viaggiando in un treno diretto ordinario ed occupando un compartimento speciale.

Appena giunto alla capitale egli ha conferito subito con il presidente del Consiglio, on. Boselli, e col ministro degli Affari Esteri, on. Sonnino, ed ha quindi visitato le fabbriche di munizioni. Nel l'altro il re ricevette in udienza l'ambasciatore americano Thomas Nelson Page, che gli presentò il nuovo addetto militare all'ambasciata, il maggiore Herbert.

Il re conversò molto cordialmente ed a lungo con l'ambasciatore e col maggiore Halberg, intrattenendosi della situazione militare e mostrando che egli aveva seguito con vivo interesse gli sforzi del presidente Wilson a favore della pace. Sembra che fosse arrivato a Roma col dalla prima metà di gennaio soltanto voci di tutta intervenire pubblicata dai giornali.

A proposito del presidente Wilson, i giornali romani si mostrano molto più cauti rispetto ad accettare il programma del presidente per il riassestamento della carta d'Europa dopo la guerra di fa notare che questa è la quinta guerra che l'Italia combatte contro l'Austria per far trionfare il principio di nazionalità che costituisce tanta parte del programma di Wilson. Un'occhiata sguardo alla carta geografica rivela la necessità per l'Italia di Trento che si stende come una lama nel cuore della pianura bombardata, mentre tutti sanno che Trieste ha lottato per cinque secoli contro i tentativi dell'Austria di distruggerne l'italianità e la Dalmazia lotta ancora per conservare la sua civiltà latina e le gloriose tradizioni della Repubblica Veneta.

Tutti coloro che si sono formata una opinione in proposito sono d'accordo nell'affermare che sarebbe impossibile concludere una pace sicura e duratura fino a che queste questioni non fossero risolte secondo i diritti di razza.

Ieri sera il Ministero della Guerra pubblicava il seguente rapporto del generale Cadorna circa la situazione alla fronte italo-austriaca:

Lungo tutta la fronte di battaglia si sono avute le solite azioni di artiglieria e ricognizioni da parte di reparti speciali. Non si è avuto alcun avvenimento di importanza.

Telegrammi da Petrograd dicono che le forze russe, dopo una vigorosa preparazione di artiglieria ripresero ieri l'offensiva contro le posizioni fortificate austro-tedesche sui fianchi della strada Kimpolung-Jacobeni, nelle vicinanze delle fortezza meridionale della Moldavia. Dopo un accanito combattimento le forze russe spezzarono la linea di resistenza del nemico su di una fronte di circa due miglia profondo quattro e bottino di guerra in quantità non ancora accertata.

Dispacci da Parigi dicono che sulla fronte macedone, nonostante le forti nevicate, si sono avute violente azioni di artiglieria nella regione di Prilep, in quella di Gvogheli ed in quella di Verna.

MIRACLES WROUGHT BY CARREL IN SAVING POILUS FROM MAIMING

Wounded French Soldiers' Limbs Saved by New Process of Rockefeller Institute Surgeon

Method First Surgical, Then Antiseptic and Mathematical — Date of Cure Accurately Forecast

DR. ALEXIS CARREL

By HENRI BAZIN

Special Correspondence Evening Ledger

PARIS, Jan. 5.

I saw today in a hospital near Paris amazing miracles in operation. Yet they were simplicity itself when explained to me. That which at first glance struck me as miraculous proved to be a series of day by day, each as logically living at the bedside of one who is ill to record the daily progress for good or ill of the patient. But these charts contained an added line which read, "wound will be completely healed on December 20, 1916." Some specified the healing even earlier, others were weeks ahead, and in some cases three months.

As I looked in wonder I was informed the calculations were based on standards of cure to be exacted to the degree of ninety-seven per cent. The man who accomplishes daily this seemingly impossible thing is Dr. Alexis Carrel, a French surgeon who at the outbreak of the war was in charge of the Rockefeller Institute and who crossed the Atlantic in early August, 1914, to place his professional services at the disposal of the French Ministry of War. Since that August of the same year Doctor Carrel has been in supreme charge of Auxiliary Hospital No. 21 at Compiegne, where I spent two hours with him today.

The doctor is a modest, spectacled man in early middle life, wearing the uniform of a surgeon in the French army. In pursuit of a method entirely his own and based upon simple common sense procedure, he has preserved life and limb for many a poilu.

With him I was escorted from ward to ward and bed to bed, where I saw wounded soldiers on the certain road to recovery. In most cases they would have been in other hospitals, lacking an arm or a leg. In other cases they would have been dead and buried. But here virtually every man was in possession of his allotted number of extremities, and many answered my sympathetic inquiry with a smiling word.

INFECTION CONSTANT FOE

"Every wound from bullet or bayonet, and from shell fragment in particular, receives antiseptic, in the very nature of the injuring substance, the source of infection," said Doctor Carrel, "and infection is the cause of more physical disaster and death than wounds themselves. We remove infection if it exists when the patient reaches us, provided, of course, he is not too far gone to save life. Then we banish new infection. Nature does the rest. Our method is first surgical, then mathematical and antiseptical. But you shall see."

Over every bed hung a glass funnel-shaped vessel. From one side was suspended a small atomizer bulb. From the bottom of the glass receptacle a flexible rubber tube ran down to the patient and disappeared under the bedclothes. When these were laid aside I saw that the tube disappeared again through the bandages into the wound.

"The glass," continued Doctor Carrel, "contains an antiseptic solution that is sure death to a germ. The end of the tube entering the wound radiates into a number of smaller tubes, with slightly bulbous ends, perforated like an American garden-hose sprinkler. So much for the apparatus, which you see is simple and inexpensive.

"The treatment is an open book at the disposal of whomsoever will adopt it, as I am glad to say many hospitals in France have done. We first remove every iota of foreign matter or substance that could become the source of infection in a wound. To accomplish this, we deliberately enlarge the wound itself at the first operation, cutting below its depth and beyond its width and length to assure a healthy, uninjured condition of tissues to begin with. When the operation has been performed and the wound is surgically clean, we place the patient upon his bed and rig up this apparatus over him. Into the wound, generally now of vase form, we insert the tube and sprays, the latter in greater or less quantity as the wound demands. And then we begin a system of periodic spraying by pressing the atomizer bulb at regular intervals. Pus cannot form, and between sprayings, nature ever eager to repair an injury, works under unhampered conditions, accomplishing a given distance toward healing in a given time.

"Since we have measured the depth, width and length of the wound at the operation, a drawing is made of it from which are made a number of others, each showing the gradual decrease that will ensue in the size of the wound within twenty-four hours. This is a surely calculated nicety, provided always pus does not form, and since this cannot happen, it becomes a calculated certainty, based upon the wound itself and the age and physical condition of the patient.

ASEPTIC TREATMENT

"We make, nevertheless, a daily microscopic examination of the solution that has run in and out of the wound that certainty may be made doubly so. As the wound heals from the bottom, we raise the sprays proportionately until, as the new tissue reaches the surface, we can remove them altogether and sew up what is left of the opening. We are able to tell to a matter of hours when a patient fresh from the operating table will be able to arise with nothing but a scar.

"We have never had a case where amputation became necessary after we had started upon the method I describe. We have never had a case of ankylosis. Our patients at recovery have virtually perfect use of their member, since immovable union of tissue or structure cannot occur in the process of healing. Of course, some cases take months. Other patients, in which less gravity of injury existed, are about in a much shorter time.

"Our records for ten years show we have avoided amputation in sixty per cent of cases in which it would otherwise have been necessary. We have turned out many hundreds of men to go through life upon their own pins. We know the average fracture and wound accompanying it cured in other methods leave the patient with physical power reduced from twenty-five to forty per cent. Our method of simply keeping germs away gives the same man at recovery from ninety to ninety-five per cent as much physical power as he had before being wounded.

"In an average of 100 cases we are able to predict the exact day healing will occur among ninety-seven. In the other three per cent we have been from two to five days out of the way. We are sending thousands of men either back to the ranks or to work out their destiny in civil life, who are in an average ninety-five per cent in perfect physical condition to fight life's battle in workman's blouse or again to enter the battle for civilization's cause in uniform."

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in the newest settings, for all occasions where jewels are worn—important Diamonds, large Emeralds, Rubies and Sapphires—are shown in the Special Exhibition of Pearls, Pearl Necklaces and Jewels from DREICER & CO., New York
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In Silks and Cotton Dress Goods, Household and Decorative Linens, Muslin Underwear, Hosiery, Sport Apparel, Infants' and Children's Wear

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of This Week

Special Mention Being Made of

Suits for Women and Misses
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Our Entire Stock of Fashionable, Guaranteed Furs
Offered at Reductions of One Fourth from Present Prices, Including
Coats, Matched Sets, Muffs and Scarfs
Of Hudson Seal, Mole, Caracul, Silver Fox, Cross Fox, White Fox, Black Fox, Red Fox, Pointed Fox, Taupe Fox, Poiret Fox, Rose Fox, Lynx, Kolinsky, Fisher, Raccoon and Skunk.

Cretonnes and Curtain Materials
New Imported Cretonnes for curtains, slip covers and fancy work. Original price 35c to 50c yard. Reduced to **24c yard**
Special Tables, First Floor, East, and Upholstery Department, Third Floor

Sash Curtains of voile, Swiss muslin, cluny, Arabian and novelty net in lots of one to four pairs.
Reduced 33 1-3%

Sash Curtain Materials, madras; filet and novelty nets, voiles and Swiss muslin. Regularly 25c to $1.50 yd.
Reduced to 15c to 75c yard.
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Special Reductions of 25% on novelties in mahogany furniture, boudoir lamps and shades, mirrors and book ends in our Gift Room, 4th floor, center.

Neckwear, Laces and White Goods

Valenciennes Laces specially priced—Narrow widths, by dozen, at ½ less than regular values; also edges, insertions and broken sets, 1¼ to 4 inches wide.
Values 30c to 90c yd., **15c to 45c.**

Handkerchiefs of Embroidered Linen. Values 18c and 25c each, **Price 15c.**

Soiled and Mussed Neckwear
Reduced 1-3 and ½ off former prices.

White Goods Special
34 to 38 inch **Fancy Voiles, Organdie and Skirtings.**
Prices 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c yd.

Marabou Scarfs and Stoles, mostly silk lined, black, natural and mole. Were $1.50 to $11.50.
Prices 75c to $5.75 yd.

Metal Laces, of silver and gold, on silk nets, 6 to 27 inch widths. Were 65c to $7.50 yd.
Prices 35c to $3.75 yd.

40-inch Indestructible Nets, in the most desirable shades. Values $1.25 and $1.50. **75c yd.**

43-inch Silk Tulles—Firm quality, in a good assortment of shades. Value $1.35 yd. **Price 95c yd.**

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Embroideries, Laces and Veilings at 1-3 to ½ off regular prices.

A Special Sale of Hand Bags
at Reductions of ¼ to ½
Bags of Velvet, Silk, White Kid, Antelope, Pigskin, Calf and White and Black Leathers. **Now $3.50 to $20.00** **Were $5.00 to $38.00**

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