FUSEMAKER SURPRISED

BY GUNNERY ACCIDENTS

John B. Semple Tells Probers

Perhaps Casing Caps Were

Too Heavy

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee re-newed its effort this afternoon to establish the blame for the gunnery accident which killed two Bed Cross nurses on the Mon-golia and to get to the bottom of the charges of defective ammunition in the

John B. Semple, inventor and manufac-

for an explanation. Just as a pure guess, he said, it was possible that the casing cap was too heavy. He admitted that

American shell manufacturers were finding it difficult to obtain as good steel as for-

TO MAKE TROOPS FIGHT

Christianity does not make soldiers too

URGES CHRISTIANITY

of Christianity among soldiers.

of intoxicating liquors to soldiers,

spoke on church-extension

An address on State missions was delivered by the Rev. Dr. A. W. Balley, of At-

The following officers were elected: Mod

orator, the Rev. S. R. Stratton, of Pleasant-ville; vice moderator, the Rev. E. E. White, of Moorestown; clerk, the Rev. J. W. Wed-

ell, of Woodbury; assistant clerk, the Rev.

Man Meets Death in Power Plant MAHANOY CITY, Pa., June 13.—Patrick canlon was found dead in the Schuylkill

Railway power station at Girardville, shocked, it is believed, by a high-power live wire. An employe who demonstrated how the accident could have happened was stretched unconscious for an hour.

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holds the attention

that descends to no

remotest hint of the

questionable or mor-

-Chicago Herald.

"In 'The Lifted

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written a story su-

perior to any other

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Engagement

Rings

L. R. West, of Haddon Heights.

WASHINGTON, June 11

## AMERICA'S NAVY FIT; TO STRIKE ITS BLOW IN LIBERTY'S CAUSE

### Personnel Beyond Criticism, Says Winston Churchill, and Even Britain Has Copied Its Methods

Following is the second of a series of articles by Winston Churchill, noted merican author, on the world-war, its meaning and the preparations America making to wage it. Mr. Churchill deals today with the navy and how it is pped to play its part in the titanic struggle. Other articles will appear in fer tanues of the Evening Ledger.

By WINSTON CHURCHILL

Author of "Richard Carvel," "The Crisis," "The Crossing," "Conliston," "Mr. Crewe's Career" and "The Inside of the Cup."

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ORE than twenty years have passed since I was graduated from Annapolis and in that time a new world has been born and a new navy. I know the differ ence between a bowline and a blackwall hitch; I could still lash a hammoci on passable turns. Deep within me, so deep that it can never be eradicated, is the spirit of the navy. I still belong to it; I always shall-and this is my chief

qualification for my present task of attempting to familiarize our people with a conscientious, loyal and resourceful service of unsoiled history and splendid

Than the officers of our navy no better Ameri cans exist. In that personnel are represented al parts of the country, all elements, of our population. At Annapolis they have undergone four years of what is perhaps the stiffest mental and physical training to be had in the United States, if not in the world. I know of what I write.

"Sink or swim" is the motto of Annapolis, and only the strongest swim. Only the strongest are chosen in the first place. I am not engaged, in such a grave season as the present, in flinging about bouquets; but it is a plessure as well as a duty to praise where praise is due. If, since the Civil War, the navy has at times been open to criticism, it cannot too strongly be emphasized that this criticism does

not apply to the personnel; and the best proof of it is that some years ago Britain, whose navy from time immemorial has been her greatest pride, abandoned her old system of training and virtually adopted ours. Her officers had been struck by the all-around efficiency of the graduates of our Naval Academy, and a British officer of high rank visited Annapolis and subsequently recommended the system to his

WINSTON CHURCHILL

Among certain American minds the fiction undoubtedly exists that naval officers do very little work. All that is required of them is to look handsome and travel around the world, enjoying themselves. When we go aboard a battleship for lunch or dinner the life appears luxurious indeed.

There is the comfortable wardroom with is silver service given by the State after which the ship is named, the quiet Filipino servants in white, the gay talk and laughter. The young man sitting next you does not tell you, perhaps, that he left his bunk at four that day for the morning watch, supervised the cleaning of a ship more complicated than a modern metropolitan hotel; and, if at sea, has been responsible for her position and safety; and, after his rolls and coffee, he has mastered his division, conducted the drill of the day, talked to his men and seen to their individual needs, and will presently, after your departure, return to another watch. And in his few leisure hours, more likely than not, he will be studying some favorite phase of his profession.

He shows you about, and, if you are a woman, you may be struck by the fact that the galley that prepares food for a thousand men is as clean as your own You can see your face in the brass "bright work" of the guns and fittings, of which the first lieutenant, the housekeeper of the huge craft, is secretly so proud. And you would like to buy your meat in such a sanitary butcher shop, or have your clothes washed in the laundry.

If you are a man, you will perhaps be interested and impressed by various devices, simple or complicated, that have tremendously increased the efficiency of our service. Here is a little instrument, for instance, by which one can tell at a rlance the distance of a warship at sea, enemy or friend-a stadimeter, it is called; here, on the huge forward turret, is a range-finder that will stand an incredible amount of knocking about; or else a gun rigged with a queer contrivance that has aided in making our target practice the most accurate in the world. All of these and many more that might be mentioned, are the inventions of our naval officers, the results of their studies during hours snatched when off duty, and which have seen copied, as far as possible, by other services. In the ship's library are the echnical books they have written.

. Competition is the rule-or rather that finer element in democracy which is expressed by the word emulation. These are free offerings to the nation. But in he service, from the time you leave Annapolis to step aboard a quarterdeck, you are vatched by your fellow officers, superiors and equals. The man who works and proves himself is the man on whom responsibility is thrust, to whom honor is given.

HOW ONE YOUNG MAN WILL MAKE HIS WAY

Late one evening after we had come to anchor I was sitting in the cabin with plue dugarees, his youthful face was flushed and perspiring from the heat in the ongine and boiler rooms, he had been hard at work for thirteen hours training ingine drivers, water tenders and firemen. Presently he remarked, casually, that there was a knock in one of the pistons of the port engine. It was not serious, but

he meant to take it out that night. "Then you're not going ashore?" asked the captain.

He shook his head. "It isn't a good thing for these new men to be listening to a thing like that," he said. When we weighed anchor at 6 o'clock the next morning the knock was out of

"If that youngster doesn't make his way in the service it won't be my fault."

said the captain to me. "His wife's ashore now, waiting, for him, and he hasn't seen her more than four times since they were married, six months ago." I remember the day I first saw the fleet, stretching away in what seemed an endless line across waters, silvery under the mist. At the head of the line, swinging

to the tide, were the new fighting ships, gray and grim and beautiful in the morning light. The Pennsylvania and Arizona, the New York and Texas with their long, sheer decks, the Oklahoma and Nevada with their raised high forecastles and high fighting turrets. And from their taffrails, stirring to the breeze, are the white and crimson bars of the flag that has known many battles, yet is still the gentle emblem of peace and hope. These modern monsters of destruction from which it flies have the grace

of a greyhound. Twelve are already afloat-I wish there were more. And after them, in a long winding column that follows the channel, are the older ships, pre dreadnoughts of the bulldog type, still useful, but no match for the moderns; the long cruisers, and a huge collier that dwarfs them all.

On the battleships I am greeted by old friends, many of whom I have not seen since they were midshipmen. Though they wear now the gold bars of commanders, they have not changed; authority has not spoiled them. But the fleet has changed. I left it in the days of the White Squadron-those dainty ships which have grown almost as obsolete as the clipper. A few days later I caught sight of one of them winding through the fleet; she is painted a business-like gray, her stern is altered for mine-laying; once the pride of the navy, she is content to serve now-like so many of our gallant retired officers, in a humble capacity. Such is the spirit of the

The most striking change I see in the navy is a change from age to comparative youth. It is becoming a youthful service, with all the qualities of youth, enthusiasm, resourcefulness, ambition, an instant willingness to accept responsibility, to take chances when risk is necessary. Not so many years ago the captain of that craft on which I was a guest was a man of five and fifty. One cruise as captain, another, perhaps, as rear admiral (if one were fortunate) and then retirement, the Army and Navy Club in Washington, reminiscences. Age is cautious, and with few epportunities one cannot afford to make mistakes; there is but small incentive for

But my captain, whose cabin I shared, is forty-four, with many cruises ahead of him and a chance to make a name for himself. It is his first battleship, and he handles the huge, unwieldy craft like a yacht or an automobile. As watch and division officer, as navigator, as aid to a flag officer he has studied battleships during his professional career in anticipation of such a command. He knows the futility of reversing turbines, he understands what her compound engines can do, how soon he can bring her to a stop from full speed. He measures her head reach, and calls It to the attention of her young officers; he could turn her around in a pond, if the pond were deep enough; and when the fleet comes to rest he steers her up the channel within a biscuit's toss of her sister leviathans and drops his anchor precisely

in the berth assigned to him, where the ruled lines in his chart intersect. And only two weeks have passed since first he stepped aboard her quarterdeca at a navy yard that need not be mentioned. Without lights, with two other battle ships in his wake and a destroyer on either beam, he put to sea, steaming through the long night to join, late the next day, the main body of the fleet at their safe

Now this, to a landsman, would seem something of a feat, even if the ship had trained crew and a complement of efficient officers in her wardroom. Two irds of these were young naval militiamen-now national volunteers-full of en sustain, to be sure, of willingness to make sacrifices for their country, but who procly might be called sait-water seamen. With the exception of a few brief cruises in the Atlantic coast, their seafaring had been confined to the Great Lakes, on acht donated by the Government. And a large part of the crew might not inaptly compared to that of the "Walloping Window Blind" famous in song

MORE THAN PATRIOTISM NEEDED TO WIN WAR was pienty of patriotism; but, however important, patriotism-especially

enlisted force was composed of raw recruits, national volunteers and young farmers. clerks and mechanics who had passed, like ducks through a kitchen, through the Chicago station, to arrive aboard ship supplied with blankets and little else. Those blankets, by the way, were as varied in hue as Joseph's coat, and when

the bedding was spread out to air across the foc'sle the ship resembled a rainbov They were the gifts of charitable ladies in the metropolis of the Middle West. Ordinarily our young men are hardened and prepared for service by spending six months in a naval training station, such as that at Newport or Norfolk.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy of December 1, 1916, declares that Our naval legislation in the past has often been criticized as lopsided and unbalanced-material provisions being unaccompanied by the necessary personnel provisions. This criticism does not apply to the legislation of this year (1916)."

But it was not until 1917, when the prospect of our entrance into the war became certain, that the number of enlistments began perceptibly to grow; and now the navy has suddenly been called upon to swallow, constrictor-like, more than one and a half times as many men as it contained before the declaration of war. Sixty thousand, roughly speaking, must now assimilate 90,000 more, making a total of

The new Federal merchant marine must be supplied with gun crews, with engine drivers and firemen, while every available fighting ship must have her complement, must be ready for action. The stupendous task of training these new rcruits has fallen on the shoulders of the officers, and their response has been magnificent. This work is going forward in the battleship fleet.

On my visit to the fleet I talked with many officers on many ships, and I heard no word of grumbling or complaint. They are setting their hands courageously to the task confronting them, and they, at least, realize that we are face to face with a desperate and costly war, the responsibility of which now rests mainly with

### LACK OF FUNDS HOLDS UP WIRELESS WORK

Money Needed to Pay Rent of Offices Where Instruction Is to Be Given

Instructions for wireless operators in Philadelphia who will be placed aboard vessels plying between Atlantic and European ports as well as on ships in the coastwise trade is held up by lack of funds with which to rent offices in the Parkway Building. where the instruction is to be given. Congrees has not as yet made any appropriation to carry on the work, and until this is done private subscriptions will have to be renorted to.

Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, who instituted the inquiry, attempted to obtain an explanation for the premature explosions of abelia fired from the Mongolia, the St. Louis, the St. Paul and the Philadelphia. He called attention to the fact that accidents had been unknown in the navy for twenty years, and decisred it remarkable that they should suddenly appear in such numbers immediately after the arming of the American merchantmen. Lieutenant R. Y. Cadmus, United States radio inspector in charge of the Third and Fourth radio districts, taking in the Atlantic States, is accepting recruits through the naval coast defense reserve in the

Mayor's reception room, City Hall. The Philadelphia Radio School, which has its offices in the Parkway Building, has urned over its entire equipment to the overnment, and the only thing which is scensary is the payment of the rental for is offices. This rent is \$50 a month, and 600 is needed for the first year's rental. Lieutenant Cadmus plans to start instrution of the first classes within the next week, the total number of men starting to be 100. These will be divided into classes attending from 9 to 11 c'clock in the morning, 2 to 1 c'clock in the afternoon and 7 to 2 c'clock in the evening, the work to be carried on for six months, with the object of letting those who attend hold their positions in civil life until wardingles.

### FIRST SLACKER GETS MAXIMUM UNDER LAW

Craven Cowards," Judge Calls Two Men Convicted of Conspiring to Block Draft

NEW YORK, June 13. Louis Kramer, the first man to be con-victed and sentenced for opposing the con-scription laws and falling to register, was given maximum sentence by Judge Mayer in the United States Court today. Judge Mayer also recommended that Kramer be deported when he has completed serving

Reports of various committees showed that considerable progress had been made by the church in South Jersey during the On the charge of conspiracy to block con-cription Kramer was fined \$10,000 and entenced to two years in the penitentiary. last year. The general work of the Baptist Conference was discussed at the morning session by the Rev. Raymond W. West, of Newark, For failing to register he was sentenced to while the Rev. Charles S. Henderson and J. Milton

one year,
Morris Beck, arrested with Kramer on
he conspiracy charge, was sentenced to
eighteen months. In sentencing the men Judge Mayer said oth were "craven cowards and a menace to the nation."

#### ITALIAN MISSION GIVEN ROYAL WELCOME SOUTH

Commissioners Review 2500 Reserve Officers and Troops, While German Prisoners Watch

ATLANTA, Ga., June 13 .- Atlanta today gave a royal welcome to the Italian mis-sion and every minute of its brief half-day The most impressive part of the reception

was the review of the 2500 reserve officers and part of the Seventeenth United States Infantry at Fort McPherson. The review nfantry at Fort McPherson. The review ook place in full view of the 411 German prisoners from the auxiliary cruiser Kron-prinz Wilhelm. The Germans watched the proceedings with interest.

The Italian mission will depart this after-

No Fireworks in Lancaster's Fourth LANCASTER, June 13 -- Mayor Trout has LANCASTER, June 13 — anyor front has placed a ban on the use of explosives and pyrotechnics on the Fourth of July. In a proclamation to the citizens, he has warned that the ordinance prohibiting the use of explosives will be rigidly enforced, and reiests that some soberer means of celebraon be resorted to.



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The minor skin troubles to which nfants and children are subjecttching patches, bits of chafing, rash or redness-so easily develop into serious, stubborn affections, that every mother should have Resinol Ointment on hand to check them before they get the upper hand. Doctors and nurses recommend Resinol for this with the utmost confidence because of its harmless ingredients and its success in healing eczema and similar serious skin diseases.

Resinol Ointment is sold by all druggists

# PRINT PAPER URGED

Federal Trade Commission Asks Senate to Take Drastic Action

#### ARBITRATION A FAILURE

WASHINGTON, June 13. The first step toward the practical seizure by the Federal Government of all news print paper mills in the United States and the appointment of a paper dictator to con-trol supplies was taken today when the Federal Trade Commission recommended to

the Senate That all mills producing and all agencles distributing print paper and mechanical and chemical pulp in the United States be operated on Government account; that these products be pooled in the hands of a Government agency and equitably distributed at a price based upon cost of production and distribution, plus a fair profit per ton.

That pursuant thereto some Federal agency be empowered and directed to assume the supervision and centrol thereof during the pendency of the war.
That, by reason of the fact that approximately 75 per cent of the production of news print paper in Canada comes into the United States propose action he taken. the United States, proper action be taken to secure the co-operation of the Cana-dian Government in the creation of A similar governmental agency for the same function, which shall be clothed with power and authority to act jointly with the governmental agency of the United States for the protection of the consumers and manufacturers of print paper and the public of the United States and Can-

That in case the Canadian Government That in case the Canadian co-operative en-shall not join in such a co-operative en-terprise, then importation of paper and mechanical and chemical pulp into the United States shall be made only on Government account to or through the Federal agency charged with such super-vision and distribution

PRICE-FIXING SCHEME FAILS In a letter to the President of the Senate today the commission, which has been infor more than a year, states that these ex ceptional harsh measures must be adopted as war expedients because of the failure of the commission by arbitration to settle the long-standing controversy between urer of fuses and tracers, said he was readly surprised at the accidents, and greatly surprised at the accidents, and said, "Really I don't know," when asked

orint paper.

The commission frankly announces com pisto failure of the scheme under which it sought to fix prices. It states that four of the manufacturers signatory to the price-fixing agreement have been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York in anti-trust proceed-ings brought by the Department of Justice. Upon indictment these manufacturers re scinded their participation in the arbitra-tion agreement. It has generally been un-deratood in Washington that the manufacturers considered the Government had broken faith in seeking the indictments broken faith in seeking the indictments when the arbitration agreement had been

ender-hearted to fight, according to the reached. In its letter the commission states that 1 1916 news-print paper consumption Rev. J. W. Weddell, of Woodbury, today in 1916 news-print paper consumption amounted to 1.775,000 net tons, valued at more than \$79,000,000. At prevailing prices, the commission says, this paper would cost consumers \$105,000,000, an increase of \$35,000,000, or 50 per-cent. The in urging the Camden Baptist Association, in session at Merchantville, N. J., to adopt resolutions favoring a big evangelistic movement in the army. The resolution was adopted, together with one urging the appointment of a large force of army chaplains to implant more firmly the doctrines of Christianity, among soldiers. commission reports that the increase in the cost of manufacture amounts to only \$10 per ton, giving half of the \$35,000,000 price Mr. Weddell rose to the defense of Chrisincrease to the manufacturers as additions tianity as a fighting force after some one had suggested that evangelized soldiers

Under the plan for Government operawould be too tender-hearted to make good tion, the commission says prices to pub-lishers would be based on fair costs of production and distribution and a reason-able profit. The commission says a similar "All history," he said, "refutes that sugbest fighting generals were those who held prayer meetings before going in battle." plan has worked successfully in England and if put into operation here will increase production and diminish cost to consumers. Resolutions were adopted asking for na-ional prohibition and commending the President for his order prohibiting the sale

### **COTTON AT HIGHEST** FIGURE SINCE 1871

25-Cent Mark Has Been Reached and Staple May Yet Reach 30 Cents

SHORT CROP BIG FACTOR

Special Dispatch to the Evening Ledge NEW YORK, June 13.
Bulls, who for months have been pr

dicting 25-cent cotton, can now assume the attitude of "I told you so."

The new high point might be emphasized by pointing out that it is the best figure for the staple since 1871. It is eleven cents, the pound over the low level of this year and compares with a price of between five and six cents the pound which the staple brought during the period when the local cotton exchange was closed after the be-

ginning of the European conflict in 1914.
There has been some talk of possible cur-aliment of local operation to prevent specu-ation, but some of the most influential members of the exchange again there is less speculation in cotton today than ever before in its history. The best firms are demanding what are termed prohibitive marines, and this has eliminated to a great extent any possibility of speculation on an

The leading factors governing the pres-nt conditions are the unfavorable weather hus far in the growing sections of fhis country, which has put the crop so far be-hind that it is doubted by the best students if a crop of as much as 12,000,000 bales be picked, and the abnormally large and from trade interests, both domestic

SMALL CROP FACTOR

SMAIL CROP FACTOR

When it is considered that the lowest estimates of consumption range from 15.005.000 to 16.000.000 bales it can be seen just what influence a small crop of 12.000.000 bales will have on sentiment as well as on the actual underlying conditions in the trade. That the opinion is general in trade that cotton will be difficult to get later on is clearly indicated by the buying by these interests recently. The higher prices have not restrained the activity of the mills in covering for their future requirements and vering for their future requirements and

Just how cotton goods have been advanced in prices may be seen from a cancass of the wholesale district. One instance might be cited which will give an indication of how finished products have place. Reference is made to "Fruit-of-the-Loom muslin. It is only a comparatively short time ago, two years, when the retailer could sell this product over his counter at seven cents the yard. Today he is forced pay sixteen cents the yard for the goods cholesale, and can only purchase in limited

Cotton goods manufacturers in this coun ar has brought them aditional contracts which they are now filling and making pre-parations to fill. These trade interests are the actual buyers of cotton today, as only they are able to purchase the staple

because it must be had to fill out require ments. Foreign mills, have for quits a while been filled with orders, Government and otherwise, and have been buying in the local market for some time.

LIVERPOOL'S INFLUENCE One of the governing influences in tha ocal advance has been the continuous rise in Liverpool. Private cables received alin Liverpool. Private cables received almost every day state that there has been trade buying abroad with a pronounced scarcity of contracts. This is believed to be due to the fact that shipments of the staple from this side have fallen off because of the lack of bottoms, and some of the vessels which have been carrying the staple.

to England have been sunk by German sub-marines, thus removing additional cotton from the consumption markets. Rumors of German buying have been heard in some quarters, but these are doubt, ed by those who watch affairs closely.

However, if there has been buying for German account it can mean only one thing that those making the purchases are looking for an earlier peace than many thers believe possible.

Economic conditions of the cotton in Busing justify the present quotations, and those doing business for the mills of this country make the assertion that there will country make the assertion that there will be continued buying by these interests even if the market advances materially from its present level. Of course, no one doubts that there will be temporary reactions from time to time as the demand reacts, and the prices ruling are now on a basis where many southern growers will be tempted to dispose of their future pickings.

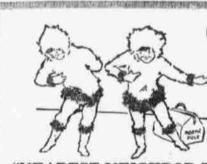
MAY GO TO 30 CENTS

Nevertheless there are others who are Nevertheless there are others who are now making the prediction of thirty-cent cotton before the end of the year. One of these is a large grower from Alabama, who has been in the city for the last week. He said on Monday that in his county, which is the third largest in the Statit would appear that only the most favorable conditions from this time on could bring about a crop as large as that of last year, when 11.448,930 bales were raised in the entire South.

This man, it is known, will not sell his cotton in advance of its being picked. He makes the statement that those who study conditions are willing to hold off until they know just how much they will have to sell. know just how much they will have to seil. One of his convincing arguments is as follows: "Last year there was less cotton raised than was consumed and judging from preent conditions in the South I feel confident in making the prediction that unless we have extraordinarily good weather conditions from this time on we won't have as much cotton this year as we had in 1916.

Where will the cotton come from? The mills must have it, and as they are operat-ing on a larger basis than ever before at profitable prices they will pay higher for profitable prices they will pay higher for it. In my opinion, the grower as a general rule is not gambling on what Providence will send him in the next few months. He is doing the best to increase his production, but even with a 15,000,000-bale crop there would not be enough cofton to go around.

Find 33 Slackers in Warren County WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 13.—Sheriff George De Forrest, of Warren County, reported there were thirty-three stackers in Warren County. Their names are known, and the Sheriff says they will be placed under arrest today.

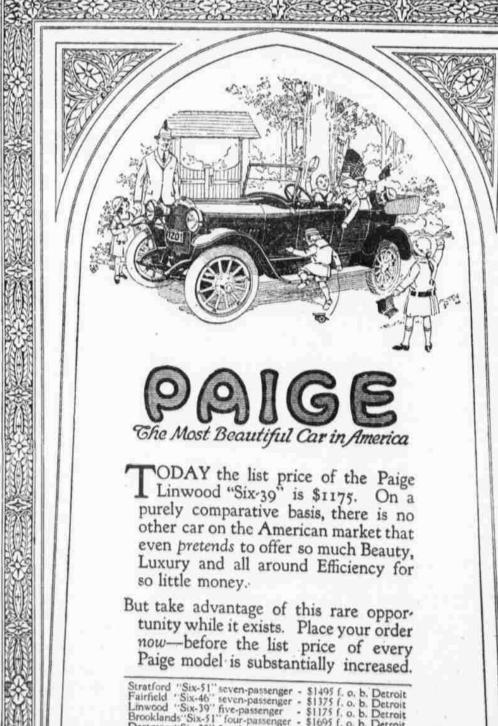


# Cafe L'Aiglon

Most SATISFYINGLY COM-FORTABLE rendezvous for DINERS-in-TOWN. Made and maintained so by Iced Zephyrs created by the Scientific "TY-PHOON System" which insures a temperature of 20 degrees cooler than "All Out-of-Doors."

"NEAREST NEIGHBOR TO THE NORTH POLE"





TODAY the list price of the Paige Linwood "Six-39" is \$1175. On a purely comparative basis, there is no other car on the American market that even pretends to offer so much Beauty, Luxury and all around Efficiency for so little money.

But take advantage of this rare opportunity while it exists. Place your order now-before the list price of every Paige model is substantially increased.

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