future generations, if this generation be permitted to live in peace, nor how humili-

sembled and in business engaged, that every

impulse to selfish or sordid action may be surpressed and a great wave of enthusiasm

may move us on to such achievement in service and in sacrifice as shall constitute

a compelling influence for a speedy conclu-sion to this war—a conclusion that will bring us a real peace—a peace for this gen-

eration and generations to come-a peace

that will secure for all times to mankind its most precious possessions which, in their

most precious possessions which, in their aggregate, we call civilization and hu-

I ment of the Interior : Secretary Wilson

compact assemblage of the nation's com-

You have only to speak to a single

self says. Representing an industry we must be crippled if the price of steel

prosecution of the war.

must be crippled it the price of steel ad-vances only a little more, he admitted in conversation last night that the product made by the concerns he represents is not one which can be classed as aiding in the

"If the Government needs steel for other

eak of giving up an afternoon stroll, "we

purposes," he said, as casually as one might

The sincerity and the simplicity of his avowal has the American ring. It is exactly typical of the unity of purpose which actuates every one of the tremendously

actuates every one of the tremendously nowerful interests here represented in this conference. It is as lacking in boasfulness and as resolute in purpose as the soldier's quiet acceptance of the command to go over the top.

The business men of America are here to

a world of manly peacefulness. When they have taken counsel with each other, they will stelke with tremendous force.

Appointments at City Hall

plan how they may aid their country crush out Prussianism and to bring b

GREAT "WAR CONFERENCE" IS FIFTH

OF U. S. BODY BLOWS AT KAISERISM

mercial leaders.

ound no uncertain note. Can we, who have

democracy is held as a sacred heritage and

valued far higher than life itself—can we contemplate for one moment the possibility of its extinguishment?

AUTOCRACY MUST END

militarism to remain as a constant menace

to that liberty-a constant danger to the peace and tranquility of the world? Can

there he any compromise with this question, now that millions of men have died to make it impossible? Men may cry 'Peace, peace,' but there can be no peace so long as 'kultur,' under nutocratic interpretation and direction, remains a vital force in the world—

long as any great and aggressive nation

of men are made to believe they possess a superiority which entitles them to subject

others to their will, and their self-constituted rulers are permitted perpetually to pio; and plan to that purpose.

"Must not all menace of it be ended now?

Dare we, for the sake of cessation of blood-shed, which can only be temporary and at

By a Staff Correspondent

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 18.
This is the fifth of Uncle Sam's body

slows at the Kalser. The first was the

Liberty Loan, the second the Red Cross drive, the third the dispatch of Pershing's

roops overseas, the fourth the raising of

840,000 drafted troops almost overnight.

The fifth begins here at Atlantic City today after the preliminary warming-up of
yesterday. And this fifth blow at the Kaiser's solar piexus in the forging of the most
powerful and unified group of business men

ever known to any nation.

It was only necessary to be present at the

opening session of the "war conference" of the Chamber of Commerce of America to get a thrill as distinct as that which one gets at the sight of marching troops, with the Stars and Stripes at their head.

halanx of a thousand of the higgest usiness men in America; there they stood—

representing 400,000 private businesses, firms and corporations, whose trade touches every individual in the United States an

mmensity of industry which dizzles the

Magination.

And each one of those thousand faces, from that of the youngest captain of industry to that of the whitest-beardest general of finance, glowed with a light which was unmistakably the same, the light of determination to fight for the nation's cause up to the trenches of hell, and beyond they were on fee with his

beyond; they were on fire with it—this determination. The afternoon's program was supposed to be only a set affair, a mere getting-together in advance of more

serious work to come. But they couldn't wait. Man after man leaped to his feet, fretting to pour his story of what his section of the country stands ready to do

CONSECRATED TO TASK

It didn't matter that the time allotted

to them made it impossible for them to say what was so evidently burning within

For years there have been those who

have said that America was a land grown fat about the eyes from idolatry of the dollar. The meer that the men of Amer-ica have been too deeply sunk in the love

of gain ever to hear the voice of self-sacri ficing idealism has been flung at her. But this gathering here is a magnificent ges-ture of repudiation. Those who mocked

To list the names of the men who have met here and to inventory the extent of the businesses which they represent would be to tell the story of the building of a

the richest nation in the

Billions of dollars in production are within the power of these men. And they stand here today, cager as boys in khaki, to lear

forward in the direction in which their

"What would you have us do? We are ready to do it." is the word they give to the Government at Washington. It is to

answer their question that the heads of the

of War; Secretary Lane, of the Depart-

-a name derived from the

Cape of Good Hope-

whole and dressed right-

side-out, or "glace". If it's a

Fownes Cape it designates

the genuine Cape skin from

designates a glove-skin used

"Cape

Their consecration shone on their

magination.

for the nation.

have only to look

try calls them.

"Can we permit German autocracy and

lived in this country where liberty under

body.

IN" ON AMAZED E

Nonchalant Greeting After Accid Provokes Wonder of English Officers

LONDON, Sept. 18 .- "Those bally America can flying chaps are a coolish lot," said lieutenant of the Royal Flying Corps, back with about a pint of German shrapnel in his

"The other day one of those Lafayette boys ran afoul of a Fritz's 'Archie' and had to get to the ground in a hurry. dropped near one of our airdromes and messed things up a bit. After untangling himself he limped up to our commandia

officer. "'Are you the big noise around this Are you the big noise around this joint? he asked our brass hat.

"'No, but I'm the commanding offices here, our chief countered.

"'Well,' said the American, T've just dropped in to tell you that I've sprinkled gasoline all over your grass plot."



These Shoes Cost More Elsewhere



1336 South Penn Square

the sacrifice of the millions that have died, and will have died in value, postpone to dangers to another generation? There may be some who care not what may happen to IN STORM-SWEPT SEA

in Grave Peril Off Massa-

permitted to live in peace, nor how humili-ating the peace under which they live. There may be those who would sacrifice any national welfare, present or future, to their own ambitions, possibly to their own comforts, but, thank God, in this splendid democracy of ours they can constitute a very small minority, and in the ranks of business their number is negligible.

"Let us make this number infinitesimal by such viscorous pronouncements and by such united action, both in convention as-sembled and in business engaged, that every Four Barges and Two Schooners chusetts Coast

ORLEANS, Mass., Sept. 18. Twenty-four human beings battled for their lives today in the fury of the sixtymile northeaster that drove four barges and two schooners on the Cape Cod sandbars between here and South Wellfleet.

Lashed to the afterhouse of one of the barges, as it pounded on the inner bar. three men, a woman and a child faced death for hours through the gale-swept

Three of them and the two schooner managed to catch anchorage between the inner and outer bar and dragged there for hours while the great seas broke over

Lifesavers from the Pamet River, Caat once to the rescue.
At noon the work of

the Department of Labor; for never before has there been gathered together such a ing on. All of the barges and two schooners were holding anchor, but all were in grave peril. The twenty-four persons endangered were divided among the differen

of these bankers, manufacturers, merchants, mine operators, railroad managers, men of every conceivable sort of big business, to battled from dawn to save these shipwrecks. Three times the breeches buoy rope was shot across the afterhouse and made fast. perceive the spirit which is uppermost in all their hearts. It is this: "The nation's needs are first; mine are second," Three times it snapped apart as the barge rolled in the tremendous trough of the sea. Old seamen who watched the attempted rescue from the shore expressed the fear Take, for example, one Chicagoan who is here. He represents a manufacturing industry which consumes 40,000 to 50,000 tons of steel annually. The value of its finished product is from \$7,000,000 to \$12,000,000 annually. Yet this man is a "little fellow" in the deliberations here, as he himself says. Representing an industry which must be crippled if the price of the

that the little group of people on the wave-beaten afterhouse roof would ultimately perish before their eyes. The burges were driven in at daybreak in the tremendous storm.

SNYDER IS RETICENT

Will Not Discuss Appointment of Chester County Tax Clerks

HARRISBURG, Sept. 18.—Auditor Gen-eral Snyder refused to discuss in detail his appointment of clerks to collect di-rect inheritance tax in Chester County. He speak of giving up an afternoon stroll, "we shall curtail our production. We are going on healthily now, but we are ready to step aside at any time. We have comb here to find our what is wanted of us."

I am empowered under a recent act to appoint these men, and I will do so where I think it necessary. I have nothing further to say about the matter than I said at Pottsville last night.

The Auditor General is empowered to name clerks in each county to collect direct inheritance taxes. They are paid a fee on collections, and if they make no collections they receive no money from the State.

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ALL AMERICAN BUSINESS

Slavs Occupy Wood Near Friedrichstadt on Riga **Battle Line**

USSIANS ADVANCE

UPON TWO FRONTS

PUSH AHEAD IN RUMANIA

Premier Kerensky Leaves for Army Headquarters to See Loyal Troops

PETROGRAD, Sept. 18.
Russian troops were successfully essaying an offensive on two battle fronts today, according to War Office statements.
On the Riga front, it was officially announced, a wood had been occupied south of the village of Bideg, northeast of Friedrichstadt, Yesterday's official stateent, delayed, likewise mentioned progress ment, delayed, likewise mentioned progress at several points by Russian troops. On the Rumanian line the War Office an-nounced occupation of a sector of the seemy's fortified positions in the region

Premier Kerensky, accompanied by Gen-eral Verkhovsky, assistant to Chief-of-Staft Alexieff, and Admiral Verderevsky, Minister of Marine, have left for main army head-

quarters, it was announced today.

The Premier desires personally to see the loyal troops and ascertain at first hand some of the causes of the Korniloff re-

FRENCH REPULSE FOE'S ATTACKS AT TWO POINTS

A violent German attack succeeding an unusually vigorous artillery bombardment was successfully repulsed by French troops outh of Lamiette, near the Neufchatel road, today's official statement asserted. The first rush carried the Germans to the French lines, but the French counter-blow ted them at once.

Southeast of St. Quentin and in the region of Bevettes, the statement detailed stoppage by French troops of two night attacks. Around Itancourt and Laroyere farm the French were successful in two raids.

LONDON, Sept. 18 Except for patrol encounters in the Ypres sectors, where a few prisoners were taken, Field Marshal Haig had nothing special to rt from the British front today

SI ATTENDE LO SCONTRO FRA ITALIANI E BULGARI

L'Esercito Italiano in Albania e Macedonia Muove Contro i Bulgari

GLI AUSTRIACI RESPINTI

ROMA. 18 Settembre. Gli italiani, oltre all'energica offensiva che essi mantengono sulle Alpi Giulle, hanno anche sferrato un forte attacco nei Balcani, In Albania le truppe italiane stanno avanzando lungo il flume Vojussa spin-gendo sempre indietro il nemico. Questa ripresa delle attivita 'militari in quel settore pare che causi grave molestia ai Bulgari i quali hanno cominciato a muovere le loro truppe in larga scala.

L'esercito italiano in Albania, costituito da poche migilata di uomini al principio della guerra, e' forte ora di 500,000 soldati disposti tra Vallona, sulla costa Adriatica. Monastir, in Macedonia, ove si congiunge

con l'armata serbo-franco-inglese. La gran parte dell'esercito italiano e' stazionato in Albania si comundo del generale Perrero che il 3 Giugno proclamo' l'indipen-denza di quella contrada sotto il protetto-rato dell'Italia. Il resto e' sotto il comando del generale Piacentini, uno dei piu' abili ingegnieri militari che abbia l'Italia. E' appunto questa parte dell'esercito che ha compiuto veri miracoli di costruzione, ad esempio la grande strada che va da Vallona a Monastir e che rende possibile di trispor-tare rinforzi e vettovaglie alle truppe alleate stazionate in Salonicco sotto il comando de generale francese Serrail, senza fare il giro dei Meditteraneo e dell'Egeo che sono in-

festati dai sottomarini nemici. Un'ardita intrapresa, che puo' conside. rarsi una grande vittoria, venne condotta a termine nel Gennaio del 1916 quando 250 Diroscafi partirono da Taranto, Brindisi e Otranto insieme con altre 100 navi da tras-porto per portare a Vallona 260,000 uomini e 60,000 tonnellate di material da guerra senza la perdita di una nave o di un

Nello scorso Luglio fu convocato in Parigi un consiglio degli alicati ed i piani per le comuni operazioni militari nei Balcani furono adottati. E poiche' Venizelos aveva promesso che la Grecia sarebbe stata una fervente amica degli alleati, l'Italia ritiro le sue truppe dall'Epiro essendo state poste cela' piu' per disimpegnare un servizio di

polizia che per ragioni militari o politiche. La stagione della malaria, che non permette operazioni militari nelle terre basse dei Balcani, e' ormai finita e pare che gli italiani stiano per iniziare una campagna in Macedonia per prendere di fianco l'esercito Bulgaro. Cio' non e' improbabile polche'gli austriaci hanno ritirato le magfor parte delle loro truppe dall' Albania ove la popolazione si rivoltava giornamente eventro di essi non volendo piu' a lungo sot-

tostare al giogo degli Asburgo. Intanto sulle Alpi Giulie continua la lotta senza tregua. Gli austriaci non sanno rassegnarsi al fatto che essi, ad enta dei poderosi rinforzi, non siano capac di poter arrestare l'impeto sempre crescente degli italiani e percio attaccano senza riguardo alle perdite che subiscono con la Nana speranza di poter riconquistare le posizioni perdute.

Ecco il testo del rapporto del generale Cadorna pubblicato ieri sera dal Ministero

In Val Giudicaria (Trentino occidentiale) nuclei nemici che tentarono di avvicinarsi ai nostri posti avanzati vennero volti in fuga da tiri di fucileria. L'accresciuta attività dell'artiglieria avversaria provoco una vivace reazione da parte della nostra nell'alto But e

della Guerra :

nell'alto Fella (Carnia). Sull'altopiano di Bainsizza nella notte

del 15 sul 16 il nemico tento' con quattro contrattacchi lanciati in successione di riprendere il terreno perduto nella gior-nata precedente. Fu invariablimente respinto dai difensori delle posizioni (truppe della Brigata Sassari) i quali nello stesso tempo presero 73 prigionieri, di cui 2 ufficiali.

U. S. EMBARGO DEPRIVES GERMANY OF FATS

Food Administration Shows Huge Exports From Neutrals to Country of the Kaiser

WASHINGTON. Sept. 18.—Germany is loing to suffer more than ever from lack if fats, because of the United States cm-argo on food products to neutrals. This indicated today in a statement from the load Admit today in a statement from the Food Administration, showing that 90.9 per cent of the fats used by Denmark in 1916 for the manufacture of margarine was im-ported from the United States. Substitution

of margarine in Denmark made it possible for Denmark to export 31.4 per cent of her butter, most of this going to Germany.

Holland in 1916 produced 394,828,000 bounds of margarine, most of which was aported. Of the 154,322,000 pounds of atter produced in Holland 97,383,000 were

LOYAL IN WAR CRISIS

entinued from Page One men willing to desert business of which they were the pivots and they were willing to accept the most obscure positions. HUNDREDS VOLUNTEER ALL

"These hundreds of thousands of indi-viduals were supplemented by hundreds more, who offered their entire business establishments. They came to Washington personally to make known their willingness

"It was a tremendous confusion. ually order began to be worked out of the chaos. Each day as I came to my office and saw messengers loaded with letters I knew chaos. Faster thy and the stress I knew that that democracy which the President wanted safe for the world was safe for America at least. Only a few short months have elapsed, yet out of the confusion there is now order. And out of the National Council of Defense and the War Industries Council of Defense and the derive systems. Board has come full and orderly system, and not only do we know what the country can do, but we have started the country to do it. All business in the United States has acquired a bias in favor of our national strength in this organization.

'And now for some of the things which have been accomplished. We will take for instance the War Department, with which of course, I am best acquainted.

Before the war we had an army not uch larger than the police force of London. had met men who were hopeless and fearful about it. And yet in the short months clapsed since our need for expansion our hilisides have become peopled with soldiers.
"And I ask you to remember, above all, that during these months not once has a criticism been voiced of the efficiency and ability of the members of the original stand-ing army who were called upon to train the 40,000 young men of the nation who have since become officers in our training camps. For a peaceful nation has this ever

been equaled in history?"
"Instead of there being discord and discontent over these enlisted men." Secretary Baker continued, "you will find at every one of the training camps that the boys are as proud as peacocks and can be classed as the best material for soldiers in the world.

SIXTEEN CITIES RISE QUICKLY "Sixteen cities have been built, each to house from 40,000 to 50,000 persons. They have sprung up in desert places like Jonah's gourd vine. The summons to produce the materials for these great camps was in-stantly answered by business, and their building his gone forward with lightning

"The Government used to go about with a market basket on its arm, but in this crisis we found new sources of supply. From one end of the country to the other the spirit got abroad among business men that they must produce all these materials for clothing and arming the men. The result

clothing and arming the mean is marvelous.
"At the outset there may have been a disposition on the part of some few people to put an 'if' or a 'but' on their ability to do what the country wanted of them. But it did not take long to show them that production woulds, was the thing at stake. tion, not profits, was the thing at stake. The leader of business now says: "The call to us is the same as that to the

young man in arms. It is not going to be popular to make money while some are lay-ing down their lives." "The Republic stands fast and united and the men at the front have the assurance of the solid support of business men at home.

PRODUCTION, NOT PROFIT "There has been an ergy of destructive ness in the past three years. Therefore the prime affair for business is production. Business that works overhard, however, is unwisely wearing out its strength. We must not devitalize ourselves before the time when the nation must enter into competi-tion with the world. Don't overwork the workers; don't take children under age; don't neglect methods of safeguarding your

seemed to bring a message of universal fellowship between the nations. But I thought this morning I heard the voice of children crying in the sea, telling of an arrogant adversary that has lost all mercy. But the Ruler of the Universe does not live in Berlin. I thought these waters were telling of bombs dropped from the air. of a mad lust for territorial expansion.
"And I thought how close we are to

"If the cry of the waves from the shores ernment in determining how business men

dom, will send back this answer; CHILDREN CRY ON THE WAVES "The waves have brought us your cry and let them send back our answer-we are marching millions strong, our soldiers, our

business, our industry-all pledged to this, our war, and your war.
"This age will be looked back to as the spech when the peoples of the world reached the fullest maturity of unconquerable man-hood and the last struggle between democracy and autocracy took place, democracy

being overwhelmingly triumphant."
Two things must come out of this war.
First, it will make the world safe for democracy, and, second, through our wonder-ful co-operation in business endeavor and war production and the unification of ideals inharmonized before the war it will demonstrate to the world that there is no longer seed for czars, emperors or oligarchies

"History will give a great place to this age. It will give a great place to the boys who are going gladly and willingly to France to fight, and perhaps to die. It will give great place to the smokestacks of the nation. It will join the guns and the smoke-stacks. And it will be remembered, lastly, that America gave her all in this conflict,

and out of it came victory. ENTHUSIASM RUNS WILD Tremendous applause greeted the con cluston of Secretary Baker's speech, and, like one man, the great assembly of busi-ness leaders rose and burst into the strains

of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Secretary Baker brought positive word to the directors of the Chamber of Commerce that President Wilson, because of the pressure of affairs, could not come to address the convention, as had been hoped. The directors, however, are framing a renewal of their invitation to the President. "We do not yet despair of his coming." said A. B. Farquhar, honorary vice president of the organization.

REYNOLDS TELLS OF WORK "War," declared George M. Reynolds, resident of the Continental and Commer-



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cial National Bank of Chicago, "is the most titanic business in the world. "Our role," he said, "is merely that of private business assisting the public busi-ness of war. All banking asks Federal cooperation allowing the degree of war lati-tude to avoid crippling industry. Only thus can the roll of killed and wounded be minimized. Business is hesitating because it does not know the definite Government war

He pleaded with the people to abandon their prejudice against hig business and asserted that no nation could withstand the shocks of threats "of all manner of regulatiques, and of conscription of property and income." He urged that partisan politics

SEES END OF CONFLICT "If it were not for the big business or ganizations of transportation, mining, steel and lumber we would be at the mercy of the enemy," he asserted. The rise in prices and wages he said, was automatic, a characteristic of every war.

With Government financing concentrating money in the East," he said, "the Government should equalize conditions by distributing war orders to the West.

Reynolds said he believed Prussianism was making its last fight, and that the wawould be finished in much less time than has been consumed thus far.

RHETT STATES PURPOSE OF MEETING The opening address of President Rheit follows in part:

This convention has been called by the National Chamber of Commerce primarily in order that American business may have an opportunity of expressing its sentiments with respect to the war which we are now engaged, and of claring in plain and unmistakable lan-guage what it expects and proposes to do in aiding to bring that war to a suc-

In order that these expressions may be thoroughly representative of American business of every kind, and from every part of the country, the Chamber has not only called together the delegates from its own 950 commercial organizations, members, representing more than 400,000 individuals, firms, and corporations, and its own individual and associate members numbering more than 6,000, but it has extended invitations to other commercial organizations of the country not members of the chamber to be represent-ed here, and to unite with it in sending out a message from the business men of America, which will let the world clearly understand that whatever the cost, whatevery resource at their command behind the Government and its Allies in their determination to see that liberty, democracy, civilization and humanity shall

WAR CHANGES METHODS Taking up the war-time situation Mr

Rhett said: "Business has been groping in the dark because it finds the very foundations of commerce have been upturned. Demand and supply can no longer be permitted to control prices, because the extraordinary demands of the Government have con pletely unbatanced the scales. Something else must be found to take its place for the time being. The Government is now searching for that something, and in the process confusion has naturally arisen. In this confusion there have undoubtedly been cases where selfishness and greed have outweighed patriotism, but these cases have been exceptional, and the great body of men have invariably plans and proposals.

"But, gentlemen, we are gathered to-gether not only for the purpose of giving expression to our sentiments and our purposes in connection with this war, but also of inquiring into the means whereby we may most effectually aid the Government. and its Allies to win it. We can perform no more patriotic or profitable service than by contributing the discretions and conclusions of this splendid gathering toward : solution of these problems in the best inter-est of the nation.

"The President has well said that this war is not a battle of armies, but a conflict of nations in which every national resource "And I thought how close we are to philadelphia, where a man first proclaimed the simple human message that we are all brothers here. It is our business today to make that message widen from land to land.

Thought how close we are to of nations in which every national resource must be called into play. I doubt not that this convention composed of men of wide experience and high attainments shall be able to contribute much thought and information that will materially help the Gov-

of France has brought us the message, can aid it best.

'freedom is in danger,' then ye peoples of America, baptized with the spirit of free-how we can best aid the Government to win "But, gentlemen, while the problems of the war, and how we can best and ourselver and the country to prosperity after the war are to engage our attention, let me empha size in conclusion, the primary and para-mount purpose of this convention.

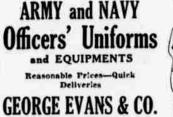
"Our countrymen want to know just be the business men feel about this war. allies, likewise, want to know what thoughts are filling our minds, and what sentiments are filling our hearts in this world-wid-



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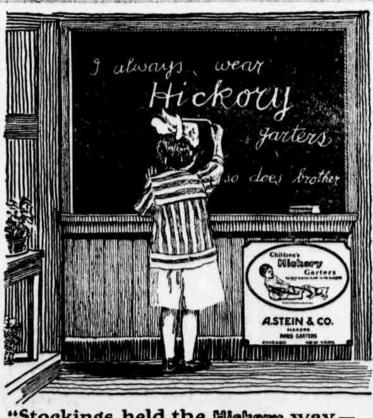


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Thomas E. Laws, 5310 Penn street, second assistant, Bureau of Surveys, \$1200; Harry M. Hillegass, 1206 Foulkrod street, inspec-Bureau of Highways, \$1200; Floren M. Biddle, Philadelphia General Hospital operator, Bureau of Charlites, \$1000; Jaco. Toland, 622 Wood street, assistant clerk Bureau of Health, \$1000; Bertha W. Hage-man, Philadelphia General Hospital, anes-thetist, Bureau of Charitles, \$500; Harry Cl. Keiley, 2130 Medary avenue, assistant to teacher, Board of Recreation, \$780, and Richard M. Hitner, 1611 Harrison street, apprentice, Bureau of Surveys, \$480.





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