FRENCH ACCLAIM WILSON'S REPLY

Germany Impaled on Horns of Dilemma, Is Paris View

MUST YIELD OR REVOLT

Self-Effacement Only Thing Kaiser Can Contribute to Course of Things

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Paris, Oct. 17.

President Wilson's latest note is entirely satisfactory to France. In the first place, it cuts off all talk by the present German Government, no matter what disguise that Government may try to assume. In other words, according to France's interpretation, the decks are now entirely clear for attaining a complete military victory, which is well within sight of the Allied troops.

Paris reads it that President Wilson leaves every phase of the military situation entirely to Foch and that the German troops will have no opportunity to save themselves from the present disaster for hostilities next year.

So far as the political effect of the notes on Germany itself is concerned, nobody in Paris pretends to say which one of only two things will happen, but everybody is sure that there can be no third thing, because Wilson has absolutely cut off a middle course. The Hohenzollern dynasty will be eliminated and the German people themselves in revolution, or the people will be duped into standing by the dynasty the little time still required to annihilate it by outside forces. The Wilson note, as read here, is virtually a bid to the German people to get rid of the Kaiser at once by revolution. What other meaning, France asks, can there be?

In effect, the Germany of the present regime is in the category of governments which Wilson declared at Mt. Vernon must be destroyed. Wilson, by that dictum, has given the Kaiser the best excuse for abdicating that any ruler ever had.

Speculation and rumors of the last few days about such an abdication were revived yesterday tenfold in Paris after publication of the Wilson note. Such self-effacement of the Kaiser is now considered as an actual probability. It is absolutely the only personal contribution the Kaiser can make in reply to the ultimatum from Washington. Such an abdication with a revolution to make the Hohenzollern succession impossible may now come.

On the other hand, Prussianism may keep control little longer by promises of political reform and appeals to save the empire, with assurances of a return to military effectiveness. In the latter event the German Government no doubt will tinker itself some more in an effort to appear democratic, and there may be another early change of chancellors as a preliminary to one more futile attempt to get the world to talk peace with a Government which Wilson again says is beyond the pale of nations with which the Allies can and will treat.

For the immediate present it makes little difference which of these two courses is adopted. The main thing is that fighting goes on without interruption. It is extremely unlikely that the German people can put through a revolution convincing to the rest of the world before their troops are defeated and the disarming and the demobilization are compelled by sheer military successes of the Allies.

Comment on President Wilson's reply to Germany was scanty in the morning papers here, but those journals which had time to deal with the subject left no doubt as to their deep appreciation of the keenness of the American President's riposte.

Germans in Trap

The Temps, which publishes both in French and English the note signed by Lansing, says:

"After this second reply from Wilson, it is doubtful whether the leaders of Germany are pleased with themselves for having opened correspondence with the President. By recognizing that Germany has given unqualified acceptance to the terms he laid down Wilson has caught the enemy in his own trap. By stating formally the general sense of the stipulations that will be imposed upon Germany before there can be any question of a suspension of hostilities Wilson has taken an excellent precaution, for the German authorities now are placed in a position with the impossibility of pleading that they were taken by surprise, and the opinion of the Allies is assured in advance.

"The people of Germany will read Wilson's words in reference to the continuance of German atrocities in France. They will guess what are the consequences that await them, and they will know upon whom the responsibility will fall.

"The Government at Berlin, which is feverishly awaiting Wilson's reply, will be compelled to announce it in all the newspapers on the other side of the Rhine. This will neither strengthen the position of Max, suffering under his annoying letter, nor Von Payer, who made the annexationist speech on September 12, nor Solf, who was one of the State secretaries when Belgium was invaded. Neither will it strengthen the authority of the Prussian general staff, or the personal prestige of William II, or the popularity of the dynasty, or even of the Imperial regime.

"The leaders of Germany asked for public discussion. They have had it. And the first result is that they appear in the eyes of their own people, who are thirsty for peace, as the principal obstacle to peace. Their position is certainly risky. Now we await the reply of the German people, if as Wilson says, peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. If not, it can come only b ythe action of our arms."

GERMANS THREATEN TURKS

Constantinople to Be Shelled at First Defection

Washington, Oct. 17. — With the Berlin-Constantinople railroad cut by the Allied occupation of Nish, Germany is relying upon its Black Sea fleet to hold Turkey in line. Information has been received at the State Department that the Turkish Government has been told by Berlin that the fleet will open fire on the Ottoman capital at the first sign of defection.

This German fleet consists largely of warships captured from the Russians, but is believed here to be strong enough to control, for the present at least, the Turkish Government. With the British forces rapidly clearing Palestine and Mesopotamia of Turkish control, Turkey must hold to Constantinople as its only hope of maintaining any power as a government.

Open New Aid Branch

The West Philadelphia headquarters of the Emergency Aid has been opened at the Philomusian Club, 3944 Walnut street. All lines of service will be resumed, including investigations of food families, calls for hospital service, and care of the children who are without school education.

LOAN APPEAL FROM FRANCE

Clemenceau Tells How His Countrymen Have Bought

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 17.—Reminding America that the French people, with a third of their wealth still in the hands of the enemy, have loaned their Government $24,000,000,000, Premier Clemenceau, in a message made public by the Liberty Loan committee for this district, declared that not to answer the call of the Government by subscribing liberally to the fourth loan "would be to imperil a sacred cause."

"Now on all fronts behold the dawn of victory," read the Premier's message. "Your soldiers are ready for the attack. Be ready for the loan. Could the citizen of a free country put his wealth, won through liberty, to a more noble use, than to enlist it in the gigantic struggle, the end of which is now in sight, and which is to bring forth a better world?"

WARNS AMERICA OF PEACE TALKS

Salvation Army Secretary From Front Sees German Trick

STOPS HERE ON TOUR

Says Teutons Will Quit Belgium and Make Effort to Save the Kaiser

"Germany will evacuate Belgium and make efforts at reparation to save the Kaiser, but that will be done without an armistice and more as a diplomatic move than in the spirit of world humanity.

"America must not be fooled by the peace talk. Keep up the drive at home, and don't take the peace talk seriously until the Kaiser actually abdicates and the new German Government sues for peace."

This statement was made this afternoon by David Lamb, an international secretary of the Salvation Army, who is in Philadelphia on his American tour of inspection. Mr. Lamb is a native of England and left the firing lines the latter part of August.

July 28 his eldest son, Lieutenant Patrick Lamb, British artillery, was killed in action, and two days later his son, Alec, a private in the Gordon Highlanders, was wounded.

"They paid the price," said Mr. Lamb, "but did no more than thousands of others in the American, French and British armies.

Praise for Americans

"Your Americans are certainly fighting and proving to the world they have gone to France to make the world safe for decent men and women. I have seen them go into action and have seen them as they retired from the firing lines to the rest camps, but never have I noted anything but a determination to fight on until a satisfactory peace is won.

"Germany wants to quit, but is not willing to accept the terms of the United States. The Kaiser hopes to lessen the hatred of the civilized world by evacuating Belgium. By making an effort to restore that country he thinks that he would be in a position to negotiate a peace. As usual he is combining the arts of diplomacy and world politics with the arts of war, but England, France and America cannot be fooled.

"The military leaders feel Germany can continue the fight, but maintain, and rightly, that to insure a genuine peace and one that is lasting it will be necessary to give the German army a thorough beating. The army must be crushed."

Mr. Lamb asserted that the Allied armies are not moved by hatred or bitterness but by a sense of world justice. "The men in the ranks," he added, "feel that Germany must be beaten on the field of battle and not at a peace conference. That is why they are fighting with such supreme courage."

The Salvation Army leader, commenting on his visit to America, said that its chief purpose concerned the speeding up of the organization's war work. "We are doing a wonderful work on the firing lines and must do more," he asserted.

Salvation Army Popular

That the Salvation Army is very popular with the men in olive drab he made plain and attributed its popularity to what he termed "the sanctified common sense" of the Salvation Army workers. "Our workers in France," said the army leader, "are practical men and women. They know how to meet the men and how to care for their wants. It is their naturalness, sincerity and genuine common sense that has placed them on such a high plane in the minds of the fighting men.

"When a soldier enters a Salvation Army hut he senses, and immediately, that the institution is his temporary home and that the hut workers are just like himself, plain men and women who are trying to do their bit in the war. If a soldier's coat is torn there is a motherly type of woman in the hut to mend it. She does the work like an ordinary mother and the soldier is made happy. If he wants pie and coffee, a young woman, one like his sister back home, serves him and again he is happy.

"Our huts follow the boys. Sometimes they are located in old shell smashed houses and sometimes in wine cellars, but the atmosphere of home is there."

After General Pershing knocked off the German point in the St. Mihiel sector, a coterie of Salvation Army lassies headed by Captain Raspon, of Chicago, and Mary Billings, of Chicago, entered a pie-making contest with a force of army bakers. A Catholic chaplain acted as referee and after an all-day contest the women won. They had made 316 pies.

Mr. Lamb, telling how the Allies are winning, hit upon a new war trinity. "It's the vivacity of the French, the tenacity of the British and that wonderful intensity of the Yankees that is doing the trick. It's an unbeatable trinity."

GIVES WAR CROSS TO AID LOAN

Too Poor to Buy, But Offers Cherished Medal for Auction

He wasn't in military suit. His clothes were not even very trim or immaculate. He was just an ordinary-looking man of the middle class—this man who was too modest to give his name to the women's Liberty Loan committee.

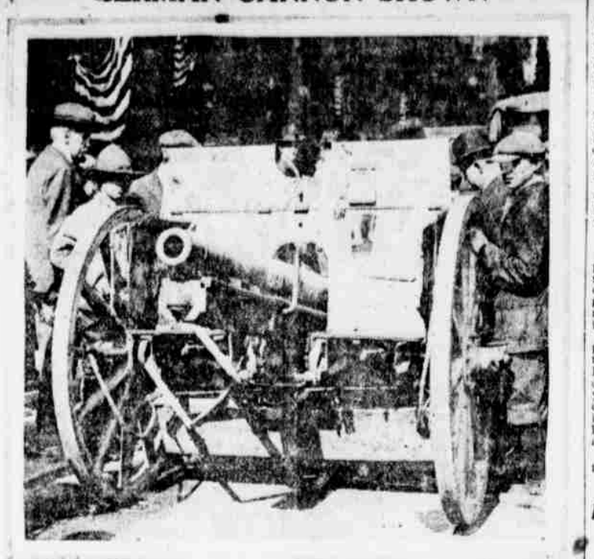
He was without money and he had no steady income, so he couldn't buy a bond, but he wanted to help in some way. So he gave to Mrs. Joseph Sneilenburg, chairman of the women's speakers bureau, the most precious thing in his possession. It was a Victoria Cross he won during the Boer War.

The Victoria Cross will be auctioned off at the Statue of Liberty booth at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The person purchasing the largest amount of bonds will receive the emblem.

Appointed a City Electrician

The Civil Service Commission today announced the appointment of William H. Badeker, 1224 North Ninth street, as an electrician in the Bureau of Charities, at $4 a day.

GERMAN CANNON SHOWN



Crowds gathered along Broad street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, to view a group of captured German cannon. Marines and loan workers obtained many subscriptions from among the onlookers

GERMAN EMPEROR IS SHORN OF HIS POWER TO MAKE WAR

Continued from Page One

lied armies to press home their victory is demonstrated. The Austrian situation gives the Administration much satisfaction. The Dual Empire's weakness is a constant menace to the Kaiser. And politically the issue of autocracy or peace is now presented in its simplest form to the people of the German Empire as well as to the people of the nations still allied with her.

No one in Administration circles attempts to predict just when Germany will cry "kamerad" and yield on the subject of constitutional reform to President Wilson. But the utmost confidence prevails. That confidence appears to rest upon the known weakness of Germany and upon the known power of the Allied armies to secure a military decision, rather than upon private information, which the State Department has as to the political situation in the German empire.

In this situation the German psychology figures. Despair comes quickly to a German when adversity comes upon him. An Englishman or an American never knows when he is beaten because he always believes in the sporting chance; the kind of sporting chance which enabled Foch to save France at the Marne in 1914 and again to send the German hosts reeling back from the Marne in July of this year.

The German, however, is a poor loser. The loss of morale of his army since victory began to rest with the Allies is one of the striking circumstances of this war. More than anything else it has contributed to Foch's wonderful series of successes, and more than anything else it has destroyed the German army's power of resistance today. That loss of morale is not confined to the army. It is thought to pervade the entire body politic.

LITTLE DOUBT BERLIN WILL YIELD TO U. S., WASHINGTON VIEW

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 17.

Great events are impending in Germany. That they will come within a day, a week or a month officials will not hazard a guess. That they are inevitable no one in Washington doubts.

When President Wilson's reply to the German peace proffer went forth Monday night, it was predicted here that if it did not bring a complete and unconditional surrender of the military autocracy, the German people themselves would force one.

President Wilson's words were a plain invitation to the German people to take such a step and an ultimatum that there would be no peace with Kaiserism.

Progress Shown

The coming hours will show how the leaven has worked; the intimations in dispatches from London, Paris and the Hague suggest the progress of the ferment.

Unofficial reports coming from Holland and Switzerland that Germany immediately will accept President Wilson's peace terms are without confirmation here, nor is there any information that Germany's reply has been drawn.

Internal conditions as well as the military situation are expected to dictate both the form and promptness of Germany's answer. One was regarded as only a little less serious than the other; and there was always the possibility that combined they had forced the German leaders to a conclusion even before the first note asking for an armistice was dispatched.

Rumblings of Discontent

From behind the veil of secrecy within the empire rumblings of discontent long have been reaching the outside world, but the extent of the upheaval cannot yet be accurately gauged. The fact that radical changes are being made in the German constitution and unofficial reports that the Kaiser has relinquished his power to declare martial law were but further indications that the power of the junkers rapidly is waning.

On the battlefield there was a clearer view of the extremities which the enemy has reached. Latest reports told of a German retreat in northern Belgium on a tremendous scale. Elsewhere along the Fleming front from Verdun to the North Sea the Teutons were resisting with a tenacity which most observers here believed was born of desperation. But nowhere were the Allied armies being held.

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 17.—The German Reichstag will meet on Friday to discuss President Wilson's note, according to the German press.

PEACE OR REVOLT FACED BY BERLIN

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Amsterdam, Oct. 17 (Dispatch to the London Daily Express).—Information reaches me from an authoritative source that within a few days, or even within a few hours, Germany will be faced with a terrible alternative peace on the Allies' terms, whatever they may be, or revolution.

Scenes of disorder are already reported from many places in Germany. The only thing that keeps the people in any kind of order is the hope that they will have peace within a very few days.

Every one in Germany seems convinced that the Kaiser will abdicate rather than accept such a peace as Germany can obtain at the present juncture.

A report reaches me that the Crown Prince asked the Kaiser for permission to visit him at Potsdam, but was ordered not to come to Berlin until further notice, for reasons not military, but concerning his personal safety. It is quite certain that the Crown Prince could not walk in the streets of Berlin today without being in serious danger of his life.

The Kaiser's other sons are also away from Berlin, except Prince August Wilhelm, the only democratic Hohenzollern, who might become Kaiser in case Wilhelm abdicates. Strangely enough there seems to be no strong prejudice against the Hohenzollerns, but much against the Kaiser, who is openly called "William the Culprit," and the Crown Prince.

The longer the present suspense lasts the more serious will be the position of the present dynasty.

The Kaiser has been informed by many persons, especially by King Ludwig of Bavaria, of his serious personal position. He is said to be a physical wreck.

PEACE NOW WITHIN REACH, LONDON VIEW

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, Oct. 17.

Afternoon reports that some sort of communication tending to confirm reports of Germany's capitulation had been received by the British Government were contradicted last evening.

There is, however, no serious disposition to question the intrinsic accuracy of the reports that have come through Holland, though at the same time it is pointed out that they have no official backing. The rapidity, not to say haste, with which Germany is making its successive replies to President Wilson is believed to have special significance. The military situation alone would not account for it.

The domestic situation may possibly afford the explanation. Before the menace of impending revolution all the saner elements in Germany may have realized that only by surrender can the country be saved from the fate of Russia. Kaiserism begin no longer possible after an inglorious war, all speed must be made to erect a form of government which will at the same time satisfy the President's demands and save the nation from the wreckage of the industrial and mercantile classes, may be the moving influence.

Kaiser May Not Go At Once

That the Kaiser's position is untenable is admitted, but it is not expected that he will go immediately. It seems likely that he will remain to give at least outward support to Prince Max of Baden, whose position is apparently strengthened by a promise of Socialist co-operation.

The German Socialists have proved to possess real qualities in times of crisis and are at the present moment the coolest party in Germany. Their leaders have been of great assistance to the Government and it is assumed that their advent to power, if such is ordained, will not mean anarchy.

A Socialist or semi-Socialist ministry might contain many elements of stability. It would prove as capable as the reactionaries. In keeping order, if the old police refuse to co-operate, the Socialists would be capable of creating a new force.

Neutrals who left Berlin recently bring news of crowds and effervescence, but they saw no machine guns or acts of violence by the police.

Peace Perhaps in Reach

It can be said that the London viewpoint, is that, while every avenue to a safe peace will be left open, the utmost caution will be shown in closing every gate through which German militarism might hope to escape the doom to which it is destined.

Though there is reason to hope that peace will come, to predict it with certainty would even yet be premature. Lord Grey's words at Central Hall the other day, "peace is in sight, but not yet within reach," have just been recalled to your correspondent by a man in high position, who, speaking with a knowledge of the latest developments, added:

"Perhaps peace is now coming within reach."

PRESS OF GERMANY DIVIDED ON PEACE

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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The Hague, Oct. 17.—The Vossische Zeitung says, that, according to its understanding, there are no longer any obstacles for President Wilson, although he has not made peace negotiations exactly easy by the tone of his latest note, but, on the other hand, he expresses a desire to continue the negotiations. The note, however, indicates a delay, the paper says, which is certainly not desired by the people of the belligerent countries.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says:

"We cannot understand a German Government which would give any other answer than 'no' to this note. The time has come when all our forces must be concentrated on the defense of the fatherland and of Germany's future."

The Kreuzzeitung says: "What Wilson demands even republicans could not concede, for even the purest democracy could not exist. He wants to destroy us and not merely the monarchy. Every one must say to himself in this serious hour, 'we who are loyal to the Kaiser will rally around our ruler.'"

Germania says: "Wilson appears not to find the chancellor's answer in the name of the German people sufficient in spite of all the assurances for reforms."

Vorwaerts says that the Social Democracy, supported by the Bourgeois party in Germany, is ready to do anything to bring the world out of its terrible situation, and to improve conditions. It must, however, be understood, the paper asserts, that there are limits which cannot be exceeded.

END IS IN SIGHT, WAIL OF VORWAERTS

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam, Oct. 17.—"The war is coming to an end and in such a manner as no man in Germany desires," said the Vorwaerts of Berlin on Monday.

"Let us say it candidly," the newspaper continues. "During all these terrible four years the aim of our efforts and sacrifices was to prevent such an end."

TIRPITZ PARTY WILL SUPPORT PRINCE MAX

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam, Oct. 17.—Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, former secretary of the German navy, has sent a telegram to Prince Maximilian, the Imperial Chancellor, in the name of the Fatherland party, recognizing and appreciating the Government's heavy responsibility and promising Prince Maximilian the party support, according to the Tageblatt of Berlin.

Influenza Kills Returned Soldier

Surviving after seven months on the western front in France, when he was gassed and later sent back home, Private Earl Willets, twenty-one years old, of 571 Mickle streets, Camden, died last night in Cooper Hospital of pneumonia. He had been sick but five days, suffering first from influenza. Willets was a volunteer and was a year in France. He lived with his mother.

AUSTRIA OFFERS TO FREE POLAND

Ready to Suppress Occupation and Turn Over the Government

WANTS FOOD, HOWEVER

All Services Connected With War to Remain in Germany's Hands

By the Associated Press

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 17.

An official statement is published in Lubin newspapers reaching here that Austria is ready to supress military occupation of Poland and hand over the civil administration to the Polish Government as soon as it is ready to undertake the task. Until then, the statement continues, Austria will do her utmost to assist in the reconstitution of the State, placing Government employes at its disposal whenever necessary. In return Austria counts on Poland to export to Austria surplus food and raw material.

The Frankfort Zeitung, a copy of which has been received, says the transfer will begin shortly, but that it will be slow, on account of a lack of Polish officials. All services connected with the war, such as food supplies and munition making, will remain in the hands of Germany and that consequently military occupation will continue.

At a meeting of delegates held at Budapest recently Deputy Daszinski, a Pole openly announced that he was in favor of the establishment of a Bohemian republic, with Professor Ernest Denin, of Paris, as president, according to the Azujsag of Budapest. The majority favor a monarch headed by Prince Maximilian of Hohenberg, son of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, whose assassination at Sarajevo in June, 1914, gave rise to the ultimatum to Serbia which resulted in the outbreak of the war. It is said that the Duke of Connaught was the second choice.

According to a Budapest dispatch to the Frankfurt Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, the Croats intended to solemnly proclaim in the Chamber of Deputies the independence of Croatia and its separation from Hungary.

London, Oct. 17.—The British Government has recognized the Polish national army as autonomous, allied and co-belligerent, according to an official announcement.

$28,347,000 Gain in Loan Figures

Continued from Page One

the campaign up to $5,000,000. The Insurance Company of North America also fell in line with an additional subscription, doubling an initial $1,000,000. The Ninth National Bank also doubled a subscription of $1,000,000, and Lit Brothers came forward with a big increase over their original $1,000,000, announcing a total to date of $1,260,000. Montgomery & Co. doubled their original subscription of $1,000,000.

The Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company today subscribed an additional $500,000, making their total to date $1,000,000, and the Eighth National Bank entered a subscription of $1,500,000.

Among the other large subscriptions announced today were:

Philadelphia Contributionship, $300,000 additional.

F. A. Bachman, $50,000 additional.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, $150,000 additional.

Merchant & Evans, $50,000 additional.

Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, $275,000 additional.

American Dredging Company, $100,000 additional.

Lanston Monotype Machine Company, $115,000.

Independent Order of Brith Shalom, $72,950.

Croft & Allen Company, $100,000.

Brandle & Smith, $50,000.

Blumenthal Brothers, $75,000.

Quaker City Confectionery, $60,000.

Philadelphia Jobbers, $60,000.

Standard Supply and Equipment Company, $50,000.

Presbyterian Ministers' Fund, $50,000.

H. W. Butterworth and Sons, $50,000.

Robert Glendinning & Co., $250,000.

Gibson Distilling Company, $50,000.

Emmons Coal Mining Company, $92,000.

Bank Fills Allotment

The first bank in this city to fill its quota to the fourth Liberty Loan was the Oxford Bank of Frankford. It has only recently been established and its allotment was $138,000. The subscriptions turned in by it total $138,000 or $27,600 more than was alloted to it.

The Aldine Trust Company was the first trust company in the city to complete its allotment, having reported $462,000 or the exact amount expected from it.

The Union National Bank holds the honor of being the first national bank in Philadelphia to reach its goal. Its allotment was $3,000,000 and the subscriptions today reached $3,250,000.

New members of the Crisis Club, and their subscriptions, follow:

Nathan Y. Worrall, $50,000; James W. Fry, $50,000; C. S. W. Packard, $100,000; Francis A. Lewis, $100,000; William L. Austin, $250,000; Countess Santa Eulalia, $100,000; Biddle & Henry, $5,000; William P. Gest, $100,000, and William A. Patten, $25,000.

The industrial committee reports that the Newton Machine Tool Works and employes to date have subscribed $143,750. This amount is double their subscription made in the third loan.

The Philadelphia Waist and Skirt Manufacturers' Association and the Philadelphia Salesmen's Apparel Association, with an allotment of $200,000, have turned in subscriptions of $429,000.

The 347 employes of Young, Smyth Field & Co., have all subscribed with a total of $56,500.

James M. Beck, of New York, a former Philadelphian, subscribed $20,000 while on a visit here. The subscription was entered through the Eighth Ward committee.

Wissahickon barracks with 1500 men on the naval reserve has subscribed $76,600 to date in the fourth Liberty Loan, average $51 per man. The average pay of men is $35 per month.

With the results of the four closing days of the fourth Liberty Loan campaign yet to be learned, employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad, eastern lines, have already materially surpassed their final records in the third loan, both as to the total number of subscriptions and the amount of bonds taken. Reports thus far compiled show that up to and including Tuesday, October 15, 139,820 subscriptions had been received, for a total of $10,214,350. This compares with 131,019 subscribers for a total of $7,560,150, as the final results in the third Liberty Loan campaign.

To Try for Another Million

"Another million dollars in subscriptions," is the slogan taken by the insurance underwriters of the retail stores committee today at a meeting held in the Liberty Building, when a recanvass of the small business establishments in the center of the city was decided upon.

Reports made at the meeting by the canvassers indicated that a majority of the business men who have taken bonds of the new issue have not subscribed "to the limit." The "borrow-and-buy" plan of the banks and trust companies is to be used, if it is possible, among the small firms.

The "borrow and buy" plan of the banks, by which the public may borrow money for a period of one year at the rate of 4¼ per cent interest, if bonds are purchased with the loan, has resulted in the organization of the "Crisis Club" in this city to stave off any possible failure of the loan here.

$2,400,000,000 MORE FOR NATION TO RAISE

Washington, Oct. 17.—Reports on Liberty Loan subscriptions gathered shortly before noon today by the Treasury indicated that today's receipts probably would bring the total up to $3,600,000,000, leaving $2,400,000,000 to be raised in the remaining two days of the campaign.

New York, Oct. 17.—With only three days remaining of the fourth Liberty Loan campaign, barely more than one-half of the Second Federal Reserve District's quota of $1,800,000,000 had been officially subscribed at 10 a. m. today. At that hour the total was $916,227,000, an overnight gain of $88,706,150.

Additional thousands today joined the great volunteer army of subscription solicitors in an effort to reach the quota.

GRIP DRIVES HUSBAND MAD

Child Dead, Wife Dying, Man Would End All

His wife ill with influenza for several days without medical attention, and his children suffering from lack of maternal care, Stephen Collis, 2825 Ann street, Richmond, walked into the Belgrade and Clearfield streets police station and declared his intention of taking his life. Before the police could stop him, the man rushed out and he has not been seen since.

Meanwhile, four small children are standing beside the unconscious form of their mother, Mrs. Stephania Collis, thirty years old, who is dying, while an infant, born Monday, lies dead on a chair.

The children are Helen, ten; Esther, eight; Lucy five; and John, two years old. None of them has contracted influenza.

Our Human Machines will win the war.

Is *yours* in condition to stand the tense mental and physical strain of the coming winter?

If you are not *sure, make sure.* Take a little recreation to smooth out and oil up its rough bearings. Forced effort weakens the heart—your "human" engine slows down. Give yourself an intelligent rest and have this most important "*Human Machine*" of yours set right.

It is your *patriotic* duty to keep *supremely fit* now.

and, in this connection—

THE GLEN SPRINGS
The Pioneer American "Cure" For Heart Disorders.
WATKINS GLEN NEW YORK
Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres

SINCE 1896
DIAMOND PENDANTS
Our new stock of Diamond Pendants is rich in design and finish. A great variety to choose from.
$15 to $150
C. R. Smith & Son
Market St. at 18th

Fight the Hun of Disease
and drive the poisons from the blood by drinking the famous Mountain Valley Water. Today, more than ever before, recognized for its wonderful health-giving properties.
Mountain Valley Water
Drink It to Get Well
Drink It to Keep Well
Pure, Palatable and Tasteless
Sample it FREE 718 Chestnut St. Phone Walnut 3407

Teach Children The Care of Teeth
Ninety per cent of the backward school children have defective teeth. Mothers should teach their children to brush their teeth daily using a soft tooth brush and a good dentifrice. Children like the foamy action and clean taste of SOZODONT. It works its cleansing qualities into every tiny crevice and keeps the gums in a sweet, clean and healthy condition.
Sozodont
FOR THE TEETH
Liquid—Powder or Paste
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

A. F. PIERCE'S CORN-PLASTERS
If corns trouble you, ask your druggist. He will tell you that A. F. Pierce's Corn Plasters, on the market for 16 years, have always been sold on a money-back guarantee, without question, if they fail to do the trick. He will tell you to make no experiments. Use the small, close-fitting plasters which remove the pain almost as soon as applied and the corn in a few hours. A green box containing treatment for 8 corns for 25c. By mail if you prefer. Winthrop Sales Co., 116 West 32nd St., New York.

Weekly COAL Bulletin
of the Federal Fuel Administration for Philadelphia

Philadelphia has 50% of its full winter's coal today

And this coal is already delivered in the bins of consumers.

Our official reports of October 1 showed 45% of the year's coal delivered. The records of the best previous year showed 38% of the year's coal delivered in cellars on the same date.

Most of Philadelphia's 373,000 consumers who put in orders early today have two-thirds of their full winter's coal in the cellar. Thousands more who use less than six tons a year have their full winter's supply. More than 80% of the consumers in the city have been supplied with some coal.

Of the remaining 20% of consumers, the majority buy their coal in small quantities from coal peddlers, and similar sources, and do not order until the need of coal actually appears.

The fact that most consumers have been delivered two-thirds of their full coal supply instead of smaller amounts as in former years, puts the city in a strong position for the winter, because it cuts down the amount of coal that will have to be delivered during the severe winter weather when the shipments are heavier, relieves the rush on the dealer and makes it possible for him to take care of orders more promptly.

The coal situation in Philadelphia today can be called good, and if every consumer will practice careful economy in the use of his coal, it should remain good.

Francis A. Lewis
Federal Fuel Administrator for Philadelphia.

(This space contributed by the Philadelphia Coal Exchange as an aid to the U. S. Fuel Administration)