

THE WEATHER	
Washington, Jan. 8.—Rain or snow to night; Thursday temperature stationary.	
TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR	
6 A.	51
9 A.	51
12 M.	51
3 P.	51
6 P.	51
9 P.	51
12 N.	51

Evening Public Ledger

NIGHT EXTRA

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1919

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PRICE TWO CENTS

WORLD GRIEF IN FUNERAL AT SAGAMORE

Passing of Roosevelt Takes International Sorrow Into Little Church

FEWER THAN 500 HEAR THE SIMPLE CEREMONY

Only Departure From Impressive Ritual Is Colonel's Favorite Hymn

HUSHED TOWN IN CREPE

President Wilson Represented by Vice President Marshall. Old Friends Attend

By the Associated Press
Oyster Bay, Jan. 8.—Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States, was buried in this little village this afternoon after the simplest of services in Christ Episcopal Church.

Despite that he was one of the greatest international figures, there marked his passing none of the customary pomp and eulogy. Only the Episcopal service for the dead made ritual for his funeral service, but the grief and tribute to the world was felt in this obscure church today.

Except for two sons, absent as soldiers in their country's service overseas, and Mrs. Roosevelt, who did not go to the church or the burial, bidding her last farewell to her husband in their home, the Roosevelt family and relatives assembled in the living room at Sagamore Hill for the home prayer service shortly before noon, and accompanied the coffin to the church and to the grave.

The home service, one of prayer alone, lasted hardly more than five minutes, and the ritual before the altar was concluded within fifteen or twenty minutes after the coffin was taken to the church. The element of simplicity was followed, even to omission of the customary organ voluntary while the formal Episcopal services were read.

Flowers had been sent to Sagamore Hill in such profusion, notwithstanding Mrs. Roosevelt's request that none be sent, that for lack of space in the house, many were sent to the church. Among the wreaths was one of pink and white carnations from President Wilson.

A procession of fifteen automobiles conveyed the relatives and members of the family to the church and to the cemetery. Captain Archibald Roosevelt and Theodore Douglas Robinson, a nephew, went to the church a few minutes ahead of the procession with the rector, who is a nephew of the famous preacher, the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

The church service was of ten minutes. The sentences, the Psalms 29 and 90, the Scriptural lesson (Corinthian 1:15), the Colonel's favorite hymn ("How Firm a Foundation"), recited by the rector, the Lord's Prayer and the prayer for grace, thankfulness, transfiguration and support.

After the church service, attended by friends, political and literary, and a number of the one-time President and representatives of the American and Allied Governments—the cortege moved to the cemetery, halting at the entrance, from the coffin was carried to the Roosevelt plot a short distance away. After the brief committal service of the Episcopal Church the body was lowered into a grave already lined with earth.

Only Family at Home Ceremony
Only the immediate members of the family were present at the prayer service at the house prior to the rites at Christ Church, as follows:

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Captain and Mrs. Archibald Roosevelt, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Richard Derby, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, the Colonel's sister, Mrs. T. Douglas Robinson, the former being the Colonel's nephew; Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Alsop, W. Emlen Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt, the cousins of the Colonel; Mr. and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Warner, Mrs. Hilbourne L. Roosevelt, John E. Roosevelt, Mrs. Fairman Dick, Mrs. Monroe Robinson, Mrs. Langdon Geer, Mrs. John E. Roosevelt, Mrs. James A. Roosevelt, Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Samuel Roosevelt, and Miss Nellie Tyler.

Captain Archibald Roosevelt received a cable message from Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., saying that he and his brother, Lieutenant Kermit Roosevelt, both with the American expeditionary force in Europe, were together. Captain Archibald sent a cablegram in reply.

Only Episcopal Service Read
The Rev. George E. Talmage, a friend of the family, read the Episcopal service for the dead at Christ Church. There was no special music or eulogy. The only departure from the impressive ritual was the recitation by the rector of Colonel Roosevelt's favorite hymn: "How Firm a Foundation."

Admission to the little village church where the Colonel worshipped was by the adjacent Episcopal office to get through as speedily as possible.

Secretary Baker, in making this announcement today, said another thousand clerks would be added to the adjutant general's force, and at the rate lists were being handled, it would be only a short time before all of the names were published.

B. B. Kospoth
special correspondent of the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER at Berne, Switzerland, who predicted the anarchy which burst forth in Berlin this week.

Mr. Kospoth exposes Teutonic deception in three articles on the "New German Menace," the first of which will appear in this paper next Saturday.

Colonel's Favorite Hymn Is Recited at His Funeral

Colonel Roosevelt's favorite hymn, which at the request of Mrs. Roosevelt, was read at his funeral today, is "How Firm a Foundation." Two of its five stanzas read:

How firm a foundation ye saints of the Lord
Is laid for your faith in His excellent word!
What more can He say than to you He hath said,
You who unto Jesus for refuge have fled?

The soul that to Jesus has fled for repose
I will not, I will not, desert to his foes,
That soul, though all hell shall endeavor to shake,
I'll never, no never, no never forsake.

U. OF P. ATHLETE KILLED

"Herb" Collins Victim of Airplane Accident in Tennessee

Pennsylvania lost another one of her former star athletes when it became known that Herb Collins, who captained the Red and Blue water polo team last year, had been accidentally killed in an airplane accident at Park Field, Memphis, Tenn. Details of the accident are lacking, although it is known that it occurred late Monday afternoon.

Collins was a resident of Rutherford, N. J. The student body, was one of the most popular young men at the University. While at college he was circulation manager of the Pennsylvania Record 1918. He was a member of the Fraternity Senior Society.

SUFFS CABLE WILSON

Protest Arrest of Fire Starters and Demand Senate Action

A cablegram protesting against the arrest of equal suffrage adherents for starting watch fires of protest before the White House was sent to President Wilson today by the Pennsylvania Branch of the National Woman's party.

The message read:
"American women again jailed for suffrage. Immediate action on Senate amendment demanded."
Mrs. Edna M. Evans, of Ardmore, wife of local architect, was one of three women arrested in Washington yesterday for lighting the watch fires burning before the White House. Mrs. Evans left for the capital with the firm determination to work at the fire despite police interference.

Telegrams of protest also were sent to Senators Penrose and Lodge.

AUTO TAKES PLUNGE

Car Crashes Through Fence and Down Embankment

Harry S. Kinney, Walton avenue and Fifteenth street, narrowly escaped serious injury when an automobile he was driving plunged down a forty-foot embankment to the Pennsylvania Railroad at Fifteenth street and Center street yesterday. The latter street ends at Fortieth.

Kinney, unfamiliar with the location, continued to drive his car east on West-minster avenue and crashed through a fence, down the embankment and into the street, where it struck a half square until his car ran into a signal pole on the railroad.

Kinney was not hurt. He was arrested, but later released upon his promise to pay the railroad for the damage to the fence. The car was badly damaged.

ALLEGED ROBBER HELD

Man Accused of Theft and Blackjacking Detained Without Bail

George Keyza, twenty years old, accused of robbing the grocery store of S. J. Main street, and blackjacking the proprietor's wife when she attempted resistance, was held yesterday in the city jail. Keyza was arrested after a chase of several blocks. Two other men escaped.

Mrs. Arken was alone when the men entered the store. She made a dash for it, purchasing some article two others suddenly drew revolvers and a third man, who was holding a woman then screamed for help and was struck on the head with a blackjack, the men escaping from the store. Mrs. Arken is in the Howard Hospital.

SERVE SUMMONS ON KEPHART

State Treasurer Intimates Revocation of Brumbaugh's New Job

A deputy sheriff at Harrisburg today served a summons on State Treasurer Harrison M. Keppeler, in the name of the attorney general, for failing to bring before the State Treasurer a report on the appointment of Brumbaugh as war historian.

Secretary Baker, in making this announcement today, said another thousand clerks would be added to the adjutant general's force, and at the rate lists were being handled, it would be only a short time before all of the names were published.

FIRE DESTROYS CHURCH

Minersville Lutheran Lose \$40,000 by Flames

Pottsville, Pa., Jan. 7.—Fire swept Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, Minersville, this morning, causing a loss of \$40,000, partly insured.

The Sunday school room is a total ruin, while the auditorium is smoked and the water soaked. The building is of brick and was erected twenty-five years ago.

ALLIES DO NOT WANT "MADE IN AMERICA" STAMPED ON LEAGUE

Officialdom's Jealousy of U. S. Influence Is Making the President's Position in Conference More Difficult

WILSON WON FIRST VICTORY IN ACCEPTANCE OF HOOVER'S PLAN

France and England in No Hurry for Peace Meetings. Danger of Imperialistic Combination May Call Executive Back to Europe

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger
With the Peace Delegation in Europe
By Special Cable
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Paris, Jan. 8.—President Wilson is back in Paris and very anxious to get to work, but the first meeting of the Peace Conference, which probably will be purely formal, is a week off at least.

The Allied Governments evidently are in no hurry to begin peace discussions. France has not named her delegates yet and the British envoys are not here, although they will arrive soon, it is expected. Meantime some of the preliminary organization has been completed by individual countries, just as the American representatives have organized since their arrival, in readiness for the real work of the conference.

President Wilson has a long and hard fight before him, and he may have to return to Europe after March 4 in order to effect the formation of the League of Nations and a peace consistent with the league.

This increasing likelihood of a second European visit by the President lies in the fact that, although the league may be formed before he leaves this time, his interest in the proceedings does not end there. For the settlement of territorial questions afterward might rob the league of its real significance and create an imperialistic combination within the league itself, dictating the peace and controlling the league.

Wilson Won Victory on Relief Work
President Wilson's victory regarding the feeding of Central Europe is taken here generally as good augury of his power in European discussions.

The opposition which Mr. Wilson overcame in this first test is now being subjected to a pressure that will continue to operate, to the President's benefit, throughout the Peace Conference.

The food arrangement, announced a few days ago, is distinctly an American victory, in that it gives to Herbert Hoover the power that President Wilson insists on his having. This victory came only as a result of long negotiation, and the factor that overcame the Allied objections to the American scheme was the fear of Bolshevism. Stable governments for Germany and Austria can be saved only by American food distributed under American direction.

The contest in this instance clearly indicates how real is the difference between the Allied Governments and the United States. One element in this and in the general situation seems to be a jealousy of America in some Allied quarters and a desire to prevent America's being too large a factor in the settlement of after-the-war problems and so gaining too much credit, too much gratitude from European people. They do not want the Europe of the future to bear the stamp "Made in America."

This feeling is quite natural, the Allies think, as they have borne the heaviest burden of the war and, naturally, do not wish a later-comer to get more than a fair share of the credit for reconstituting Europe and forming an international stabilizing organization for the future.

Clemenceau's Speech Pleased Allies
Despite the evidence in Italy that the Italian Government merely is waiting and the protestations in England of Government support for President Wilson, many American peace representatives, who remained in Paris while the President was on his trip, are skeptical of the attitude of the Allied Governments toward Mr. Wilson. They believe that Premier Clemenceau's speech pleased the ruling classes and the governments of England and France and Italy.

President Wilson's remarkable demonstration that he has the people of France, England and Italy with him probably is not especially pleasing to the rulers of the Allied countries. The issue has been widened, according to the view here, by Premier Clemenceau's speech and President Wilson's going before the people of England and Italy with the reiteration that the balance of power is a failure and must go.

After this public exhibition of disagreement, if President Wilson succeeds in achieving a real League of Nations and a peace consistent with his proposed league's spirit, the result will bear the stamp, unmistakably, "Made in America."

The force that led to the American victory in the food distribution organization will be a big factor in the Peace Conference. The restlessness of the people all over Europe, which will be fomented by delay in demobilization and aggravated by the soldiers when demobilization is effected, creates a situation that the Allied Governments must consider constantly.

People Demand League of Nations
President Wilson's trips to England and Italy revealed an immense popular sentiment that the Allied Governments must reckon with. It will be difficult to refuse to Europe the democratic international organization that the people—especially in the industrial cities like Manchester, Milan and Turin—demand. This popular desire for democratization of government undoubtedly has gained strength in Europe since President Wilson has established the precedent of going to the people of Europe as he used to go to the people of New Jersey against the bosses when he was Governor.

The American view here is that he is bound by no conception that he is a guest. Americans think that Paris, for the purposes of the Peace Conference, is not France, but an international center where it is quite proper to talk openly of international questions. Moreover, President Wilson will have the opportunity, after the conference has proceeded some weeks and he has formed an opinion of its purposes, to tell the people of the world what he thinks of the trend of the discussions at that time. This probably will be on his trip to Brussels just before returning to Washington.

Belgium, with its immensely grateful sympathy for America, will afford a fine theatre for President Wilson to express his views of the first month of the Peace Conference.

PRELIMINARY TO BEGIN INFORMAL PEACE CONFERENCES TOMORROW

By the Associated Press
Paris, Jan. 8.—Informal conferences with Entente statesmen, which will lay the real ground work for the Peace Congress, will begin on Thursday.

Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino, of Italy, and Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Minister Balfour, of Great Britain, are expected here soon to confer with Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon.

It is probable that the members of the various delegations will be officially announced before the end of this week.

Owing to the fact that peace negotiations are to begin very soon, the official visit of Prince Regent Alexander of Serbia has been postponed.

Representatives of the German Government have been arrested by the Polish Soldiers and Workmen's Council.

Polish troops are reported continuing their advance northeastward parallel to the railway from Kreuz, through Schneidemühl to Danzig. The Poles now hold the railway from Schneidemühl to Bromberg. At a point west of Schneidemühl German troops are concentrated to contact the Polish advance.

TROTSKY NEW RED DICTATOR; LENINE JAILED

Russian War Minister Proclaims Self New "Czar" and Arrests Premier

BOLSHEVIK ALLIANCE SPLITS OVER REFORMS

Former Soviet Chief Sought to Form a Coalition With Mensheviks

MOSCOW REPORTS NEWS

Polish Army Moves on Thorn, Seven Miles From Brandenburg Border

By the Associated Press
Copenhagen, Jan. 8.—Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier of Russia, has been arrested at the command of Leon Trotsky, Minister of War and Marine, who has made himself dictator, and ordered a Moscow dispatch to the Gottingen, Sweden, Gazette.

Trotsky was prompted to make the arrest because of a difference of opinion with Lenin concerning Bolshevik reforms, the dispatch states. Lenin determined to effect a coalition with the Mensheviks or moderates, while Trotsky wished to continue the reign of red terror.

Stockholm, Jan. 8.—(By A. P.)—All members of the bourgeoisie have been arrested at Riga by the Latvian Soviet, which has abolished the ownership of private property in that city, according to a Riga dispatch received here.

Warsaw, Jan. 8.—(By A. P.)—Fighting for the possession of Vilna has been begun between the Poles and Bolshevik troops.

Two regiments of Bolshevik troops are closing in upon Vilna on three sides. The force is said to be well armed.

Agents of the Russian Government have established headquarters at Kovno, Grodno and Brest-Litovsk.

Stiff fighting still continues around Lemberg, where the Poles are defending themselves tenaciously against the Ruthenians. The water and electric supplies to the city have been cut by the besiegers. Bloody hand-to-hand fighting has occurred daily in the suburbs.

Virtually all the available troops of the Polish army have been sent to Lemberg in an effort to save that city. The Polish forces there are said to number 20,000 and are being assisted by many civilians, men, boys and women. The civilians are dressed in Austrian uniforms and helmets left behind when the Austrians retired from Lemberg.

The agitators and other Polish spies are reported in a state of virtual anarchy, with the rougher element doing as it pleases. There has been frequent firing of rifles, but no casualties as yet have been reported.

The workers, the report states, have adopted the habit, when they feel the need of money, of demanding it from the employers, and when they see them in the streets or in surrounding houses and imprisoning them until they give what is asked. The employers have already made up a fund of 100,000 marks for the laborers, but this does not satisfy them, and the workmen now are demanding 250 marks each.

The reports say the men frequently spend the day parading the streets with the guns of the military in their hands. They speak, the crowds howling, "Down with the Jews!" and "Down with the Mayor!"

The agitators are said to be spreading the report that if the Allies come they will act much as did the Germans, who are credited with having stolen so thoroughly that a Jew is quoted as saying: "When the Russians were here I wanted to hang myself, but after the Germans came not even a rope was left."

No work is being done in Lodz or other manufacturing cities owing to the lack of raw material. The theatres and the stores are open at Lodz, however, except when parades are passing.

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 8.—(By A. P.)—Polish troops with artillery are advancing toward Thorn, north of Polish border, according to dispatches received here from German sources. In eastern Brandenburg the population, it is added, is fleeing westward owing to the advance of the Poles, who now are within seven miles of the city of Brandenburg.

According to the Polish news agency the Germans have asked the Polish Government for free passage through Poland for troops returning from the Ukraine. The Poles were told that if they refused the Germans would force a way through.

The Polish Government in reply declared that the German troops were to be disarmed before they passed through Poland, that railroad cars and engines must be surrendered for use in bringing the Poles and home guards at Gnesen and Sirelow, according to special dispatches received here. All rail traffic to Gnesen has been stopped. In Bromberg, northeast of Posen, the representatives of the German Government have been arrested by the Polish Soldiers and Workmen's Council.

Polish troops are reported continuing their advance northeastward parallel to the railway from Kreuz, through Schneidemühl to Danzig. The Poles now hold the railway from Schneidemühl to Bromberg. At a point west of Schneidemühl German troops are concentrated to contact the Polish advance.

Berlin, Jan. 4 (delayed).—(By A. P.)—There has been further shooting in Posen and lively street fighting between the Poles and home guards at Gnesen and Sirelow, according to special dispatches received here. All rail traffic to Gnesen has been stopped. In Bromberg, northeast of Posen, the representatives of the German Government have been arrested by the Polish Soldiers and Workmen's Council.

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By the Associated Press
Copenhagen, Jan. 8.—Several hundred persons have been killed in the fighting in Berlin, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Government seems, at least provisionally, to be master of the situation.

Early Tuesday morning the Berlin Government massed troops outside the city.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is reported to have arrived at Berlin. Hindenburg apparently has rushed to Berlin to direct the warfare against the Reds and crush the rebellion.

BERLIN CLASHES CONTINUE, LATE DISPATCHES SAY

Ebert Has Upper Hand—Hindenburg Arrives—Reds Hold Arsenal

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 8.—Several hundred persons have been killed in the fighting in Berlin, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Government seems, at least provisionally, to be master of the situation.

Early Tuesday morning the Berlin Government massed troops outside the city.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is reported to have arrived at Berlin. Hindenburg apparently has rushed to Berlin to direct the warfare against the Reds and crush the rebellion.

Sanguinary street fighting is continuing. Spartacists at the latest reports were holding the royal stables and the police headquarters, where Police Chief Eichhorn, over whose tenure of office the latest trouble arose, had gathered large quantities of arms, while other Spartacist supporters were supplied with arms and munitions which they captured when they seized the arsenal and munition depots at Spandau.

The disposition of the telegraph service has prevented anything more than meager and scattered reports of what has been happening in Berlin getting through, but all the dispatches agree that severe street fighting occurred Tuesday.

General Groener, who was recently dismissed by the Government for alleged complicity in a royalist plot, is said to have offered to occupy the capital with forty reliable divisions.

While the machine guns were firing and bombs were dropping, moving picture operators were busily recording the scenes enacted in the streets. It was announced recently that the American (Continued on Page Two, Column Five)

DEAD AND WOUNDED IN BERLIN STREETS AS BATTLES RAGE

Bodies Strew Scene of Bloody Combat Between Government Forces and Spartacans. Big Guns Fired During Conflict

FIERCE FIGHTING TAKES PLACE IN PRESENCE OF DENSE CROWD

Rebel Troops Are Beaten in Furious Clash at Palace. Fusillades Spread Havoc—Eichhorn Still Refuses to Quit Office

By JOSEPH A. HERRINGS
Wireless to Evening Public Ledger
Copyright, 1919, by Public Ledger Co. and New York Times Co.
(The first four sections of the following dispatch have not been received.)

Berlin, Jan. 6 (via Copenhagen, Jan. 8).—Suddenly at 6:30 o'clock this evening the soldiers in the Wilhelmstrasse Platz cried: "All unarmed persons get away! The Spartacans are approaching to attack!"

They were indeed approaching—several battalions armed with guns. I happened to be on Leipzigerstrasse, where they stopped to prepare for their attack. Rushing down Kanonierstrasse, I pushed my way through the flying people inside a convenient office building.

Two seconds later a terrible fusillade began and lasted about five or ten minutes, then all was quiet for a short while. Furious shouting seemed to indicate a renewal of hostilities, but again everything became quiet.

It seemed almost everything was over when suddenly there was the thunder of a field gun. One single shot was fired, but it had the effect of restoring a silence as of death for a few seconds. Doubtless it was fired at some daring party of Spartacans who tried to invade the precincts of the Chancellor's palace.

There were many more detonations of big guns later, accompanied by renewed fusillades, then mighty shouts of "Hoche!"

Soon deep darkness enveloped the wide square, except the precincts of the Chancellor's palace, which reechoed with "Hoche!"

Many Dead and Wounded
Five minutes later the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER correspondent ventured on the battlefield, which was strewn with dead and wounded. It was too dark to count them, but there must have been hundreds.

The crowds around the palace were still very dense. It was astonishing that there were not thousands of casualties. The crowds continued to shout "Hoche!"

The Ebert party at least won the day here, but the result at police headquarters may have been different.

I am sending these dispatches from an ordinary telegraph station to officials who kindly promised to forward by message to the Central Telegraph office if they can. In ordinary times all press messages must be sent from the central office, but when your correspondent this afternoon, with the great difficulty, reached Oranienburgerstrasse, where the central office is now located, he found the street closed and swarming with armed civilians and soldiers wearing armbands.

"To which party do you belong?" I asked.

"We're Independents, and our friends over there," pointing to the other corner, "are Spartacans. You cannot pass here."

After a lengthy palaver, however, your correspondent was conducted to the door of the telegraph office by two soldiers, but found the office locked, and no matter how hard the soldiers knocked with their rifle butts it availed nothing, nor did an explanation of the correspondent's business make any impression on the officials barricaded behind that door.

Government Holds Telegraph
Indeed, the correspondent found the Independents were using him for a ruse to induce those inside the building to open the door, whereupon they would immediately have taken possession. All night long the Central Telegraph office had been a bone of contention between a small Government guard and the armed Independents. There had been some shooting, but no casualties.

About 9 o'clock some of the Independents and Spartacans managed to enter the building, but later the telegraph officials, who favor the Ebert Government, by a ruse got them to leave the house for a minute, and shut the heavy door in their faces.

Soon after that the Government guards in larger numbers were admitted by the back door, and still held the building. At the moment of this writing (Continued on Page Two, Column Two)

REVOLT IN MANNHEIM
Spartacan Rioters Suppressed After They Raid Meeting

Copenhagen, Jan. 8.—According to reports the German revolt has spread to Mannheim, where the Spartacans raided a Social Democrat meeting, smashed the furniture and attempted to wreck the offices.

The rioters were dispersed.

REFUGEES AT COPENHAGEN
U. S. Destroyers Bring a Number, Including Four Americans

Copenhagen, Jan. 8.—(By A. P.)—The destroyers Astor and Wicks of the United States navy, arrived here yesterday from a voyage to the Baltic, bringing refugees, including four Americans, on board.

The destroyers, with the cruiser, Chester, will leave for Leith today.

THE WEATHERVANE
Every day has his day, and this is a cur's day.
Rain or snow, probably, tonight and on Thursday;
Winds that are shifting
Will send snow a-drifting.

PLEA TO CONTINUE PHILADELPHIA HOUSING

Congress was urged today not to abandon the Government plans for building houses for working men in the Philadelphia district by representatives of Philadelphia who appeared before the House Buildings and Grounds Committee in opposition to the Reed resolution. The passage of the resolution by the House would cause the stopping of work on a number of important housing projects to shelter employes of the Hog Island shipyard, League Island navy yard and other work about Philadelphia.

GIRL KILLED BY TROLLEY CAR

Marie Bellville, six years old, 1208 North St. Bernard street, was instantly killed this afternoon by a trolley car while she was crossing Girard avenue at St. Bernard street.