

PRaises HEROISM OF 79TH DIVISION

Major Evans, Back at Haverford Home, Holds Unit Unsurpassed

CASUALTY LISTS HEAVY

Describes Great Drive and Action When Thrown Into Hottest Verdun Section

Philadelphia soldiers returning from France told vivid stories of the heroism of doughboys from this and other cities. Major John Lewis Evans, of Haverford, tells glowing tales of the deeds of soldiers of the Seventy-ninth Division, the first unit to be trained at Camp Meade and made up almost exclusively of Pennsylvania, including most of the first draftees from Philadelphia. He declared the Seventy-ninth Division has had more casualties among its officers than possibly any other division unit.

The division, he said, was thrown into one of the worst sectors of the Verdun region and "started something" that the Germans are still talking about. He said:

"I remember one day that one of our boys sighted a Hun. It looked like a good shot to him. He was just about ready to fire when a French soldier saw him, seized him and dragged him back, with horror in his eyes. He begged the American not to 'shoot anything'."

"We went over" six days later. I remember from a post of observation seeing Montfaucon off in the distance and never suspecting we would be there a few days later. That was the place where the Kaiser and Crown Prince stood and observed the German drives at Hill 304.

Starting on our five-day drive on the 25th, our procession on the first day was hardly interfered with. The Hun took us away from our artillery. There had been tremendous artillery preparation. So many guns had been assembled almost literally hub to hub—75's and 81's. The firing started at 2 a. m., and gradually increased in volume until it was impossible to hear yourself think.

Montfaucon was one of our objectives the first day, but we did not take it until the second. Transport was impossible without new roads, and we couldn't stop to wait for them. So we went ahead and cleaned out machine-gun nests and German artillery and infantry.

That is one of the things that explains our heavy casualties. Nearly every major in the division was a casualty. I would not be surprised if the 79th lost more officers than any other division.

"The final service of the 79th Division is along the Meuse, for about two weeks. But there was fierce fighting and heavy punishment. We were exposed to fire on three sides. That is another reason for the large number of casualties. The American troops here were forging ahead and spreading out like the sticks of a fan. The space between had to be filled up with new divisions.

Fighting in Open "This fighting was not like 'going over the top' of the trench warfare. We were now fighting in the open, and more entirely against machine-gun nests and artillery. The German machine gunners stuck to their guns. I have yet to see a German gunner who did not have at least one dead Hun alongside.

"It was mostly Indian fighting. The troops advanced in small bands away from the next. When any one found a nest it was his own private job to get rid of it and he did it with a rifle, or with a hand or side grenade. There was little bayonet fighting. But our boys had to pay for their victories. If I don't believe we could have done it any other way. It certainly wouldn't have been any better if we had protected the thing for another year. Our boys were eager to go to work with us and they preferred to play the game that way."

Stetson Back Major Evans explained that the operation in which the Seventy-ninth Division played a part was the final one to break one of the two lines of communication of the Germans, and it succeeded.

Captain John B. Stetson, Jr., of Phillips Park, has reached this country. He declined to tell any of his experiences with the air division. "I'll tell you some of them," he said. He went to Washington for further duty.

Three Philadelphians with metal jaw plates replaced their jaws at the hospital. Private William A. Stalinger, 2318 St. Albans street, Company B, 32d Infantry, who was in charge of an automatic gun at Argonne and was wounded on November 11.

Private John Hill, 5415 Master street, Company G, 31st Infantry, hit by a high explosive bullet at Argonne. Private Charles J. Turner, 2315 Master street, Company H, 31st Infantry, stopped a machine-gun bullet with his jaw, also at Argonne.

Wayne Hughes, of the 31st Heavy Tank Corps was on board the Comfort. He was injured when a German shell made a direct hit and overturned the tank in which he was going into action.

Sergeant Frank M. Leader, 431 North Twelfth street, Company B, 32d Infantry; Private Thomas E. Hohann, 1921 East Thayer street, Seventy-ninth Field Artillery; and Private John Leahy, 131 West Wilt street, Company G, 31st Infantry, were sent here from this city who arrived on the Comfort.

MELANCHOLY COP TRIES SUICIDE

Phoned Undertaker to Come Get Him—He's in Hospital Newark, N. J., Jan. 20.—With two self-inflicted bullet wounds near the heart, Henry D. Ryan, a special policeman in the City Hospital in a serious condition. He said he shot himself because he was melancholy.

After shooting himself Ryan called a Newark undertaker and requested him to come after his body, telling the undertaker he had shot himself twice under the heart and that place would be placed in the undertaker's reach the freight yards, where he is employed.

New PUBLIC SPEAKING Class

Now forming. A Short Term Course in Self-Expression, Self-Confidence, Elocution and elocution. The course will be held at the University City, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, January 23, 1919, at 8 o'clock. The course is free of charge. For further information, apply to the University City, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, January 23, 1919, at 8 o'clock.

SAVE 30% COAL. BUY A PIPELESS HEATER

5th St. \$110/12th St. \$250 Wm. C. Tompkins, Heating Engr. 1200 E. Chestnut Ave.

BILTMORE OSWALD The Diary of a Hapless Recruit



Who invented swabs, anyway?

MAY 9.—I am just after having been killed in a sham battle, and consequently I feel rather ghostly today. I don't exactly know whether I was a Red or a Blue because I did a deal of fighting on both sides, but always with the same results. I was killed instantly and completely. People got sick of putting me out of my misery after a while and I was allowed to wander around at large, shooting my blank bullets into the face of nature in an aimless sort of manner whenever the battle began to pall upon me.

Most of the time I passed pleasantly on the soft, fresh flank of a hill where for a while I slept until a cow breathed heavily in my face and reminded me that it was war after all. My instructions were to keep away from the guns, and get killed as soon as possible. I carried them out to the letter, staying from the guns and permitted myself to be killed several times in order to make sure it would take. After this show came around the barracks camp follower, a deserter and straggler.

May 11.—Nothing matters much now for I have been selected from among all the men in the station to play the part of a show girl in the coming magnificent football production, "Bill Bangs." At last I have found the occupation to which by training and inclination I am naturally adapted. The Grand Mogul that are running this show came around the barracks the other day looking for material, and when they gazed upon me I felt sure that their search had not been in vain.

"Why don't you write a 'nut' part for him?" asked one of them of the playwright as they surveyed me critically.

"That would never do," he answered. "Real 'nuts' can never play the part on the stage. You've got to have a man of intelligence."

"Look here, I broke in. 'You've got to stop talking about me before my face as if I wasn't really present. Nuts I may be, but I can still understand English, and when I'm badly spoken, and resent it. Lay off that stuff or I'll be constrained to introduce you to a new brand of Bill Bangs!'"

"Well, I do," I said, "as a show girl, the dance master mused dreamily. Like a cabbage, every one of his features is hid, but the whole is put in not revolting. At this point the musician broke in.

"He isn't going to dance to my music if I know it. He'll sing it. It's rather simple but nevertheless neat steps had learned at the last charity bazaar to which I had contributed my services, and these few steps were sufficient to close the deal. I was signed up on the spot.

From that day on my life has become one of unremitting toil. Together with the rest of the show girls I jump and slobber my way around the stage, with ever increasing punctiliousness. We are really doing splendidly. The ponies come leaping lightly across the floor waving their heads and looking very unattractive indeed in their B. V. D.'s high shoes and sock supporters. It can be said that I am the director, in an enthusiastic voice.

"I'm show girls, of course, have to be a little more modest than in parties. So we remain our white trousers. These are rolled up, however, in order to afford the mosquitoes room to roost on. And said to relate, the life is leading a rather after the boys. Only yesterday I saw one of our assigned ponies vamping up the aisle of Mess Hall No. 2 with his tray held over his head in the manner of a Persian slave girl.

My career so far has not been a success. I know it. He'll sing it. It's rather simple but nevertheless neat steps had learned at the last charity bazaar to which I had contributed my services, and these few steps were sufficient to close the deal. I was signed up on the spot.

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REVISION CHIEFS IN PLEA TO STATE

Winston and Evans Say "Hands Off" to Outside Legislation

POINT TO NOBRE CASE

Schemes Will Be Used, It Is Alleged, to Beat Good Local Government

State legislators from districts outside Philadelphia have been urged to take no stand on the matter of charter revision for Philadelphia, "no matter how indolently the matter may be presented to you," until opportunity is given citizens of this city to express their desires. The request was made in a letter sent to all State Senators and Representatives outside the city by John C. Winston, chairman of the Philadelphia Charter Committee.

In amplifying the statements in the letter, made public today, Powell Evans, secretary of the committee, pointed to the Nobre trial as one of the outcomes of "the evil of the political contractor system."

John M. Nobre, former city surveyor, was acquitted Friday of charges of criminal libel preferred by State Senator Edwin H. Vane.

Mr. Evans pointed to the wrangle in Councils last Thursday over the placing of a coal hole as an instance showing the "incapacity and entire lack of dignity and responsibility" of Councils as now organized.

"This committee's proposals, if enacted into law," continued Mr. Evans, "will run out this misgovernment or under it largely harmless for the future. It stands to reason that as a consequence of our present governmental misrule here is a most important issue with the political contractors. They may be expected to pursue their well-known methods to the limit to defeat the charter revision on charges of the Legislature."

Mr. Evans then referred to the letter sent out by Mr. Winston. The letter follows: "The Juvenile Aid Society, answering a request for an opinion on charter revision, made by Albert Smith Faught, chairman of the charter committee's subcommittee on administrative changes, indicated the idea of one small Council and the removal of police and firemen from politics."

PROF. R.C. CARPENTER DEAD

Cornell Engineering Expert Passes Away at Ithaca Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Prof. Hollis C. Carpenter, professor of experimental engineering at Cornell University since 1895, died at his home here yesterday.

Professor Carpenter was born in Orion, Mich., in 1852. He had active charge of many large engineering construction projects and was author of several works on engineering.

He directed the installation of the high pressure fire system of Baltimore in 1911 and installed a high pressure pumping system in New York in 1912. He was chief of machinery and transportation at the Chicago exposition in 1903, the Buffalo exposition in 1901, and the Jamestown exposition in 1907.

Boston Pays Liebknecht Tribute Boston, Jan. 20.—Two thousand people at a labor defense league conference here yesterday stood for one minute in a "silent tribute" to the memory of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, leaders of the German Spartacist leaders. The meeting adopted a resolution, copies of which are being distributed.

TO PREVENT Spanish Influenza

ROCHELLE'S ANTOS A most powerful, harmless, antiseptic mouth wash and gargle. Price 30 cents at Evans', Gimble's and first-class drug stores.

SALESMANSHIP

National Course—New Class Tuesday, January 21, 7:45 P. M. Open to Men and Women CENTRAL Y M C A 1421 Arch Street

Jewish Labor Mourns Liebknecht

New York, Jan. 20.—Resolutions expressing sorrow at the death of Karl Liebknecht, leader of the Spartacist movement, were adopted at the meeting of the Jewish Labor Council here yesterday. The resolutions called for the withdrawal of Allied troops from Russia and for representation of Russia at the Peace Conference.

STORE ORDERS ACCEPTED

Hirsch's

Reduced! 200 Winter COATS \$16.75

New Spring DRESSES \$15 & \$25

New Lingerie WAISTS \$1.49

SLAIN BY CHANCE FRIEND

Wealthy Eccentric Killed With Ancient Sabre in His Room New York, Jan. 20.—Slain by a chance acquaintance whom he had tried to befriend, was the fate of Winfield Philhower, the electric inventor and collector found dead in his apartment at the Smithsonian, 148 East Thirtieth street.

The basic clue to this tragedy was a bit of white paste found by Captain Carey in the old bachelor's apartment. On the card was pencilled the address of the electric inventor and his apartments for a "stag" party.

It was learned that the first blow that felled Philhower was delivered with a high bronze vase as many weapons hanging from the walls, and delivered the finishing blow.

The man who had invited him to participate in the party, the assassin seized a diamond ring which Philhower wore on his finger and his pockets of the roll of bills which the recluse invariably carried, and fled.

Queen the Queen St. Chops

Every now and then strangers in Philadelphia, who have settled in outlying sections of the city, "discover" Chestnut Street and the Chestnut Street Shops. Whenever this happens they are enthusiastic over, and appreciative of, their find, and anxious for their fellow-voyagers, lost in the wilderness of this large metropolis, to understand that in these shops there are better values to be had than in other

vicinities, and that it is more economical to purchase here than elsewhere. This has been the experience of many voyagers, who have written letters of thanks for the suggestions made in the columns of "Seen in the Chestnut Street Shops."

Deborah Squar

ACCIDENTS do not always have disastrous results. By accident the elevator carried me to the upper floor of the Printing and Binding Department, and never before had I realized the scope of work done on those two floors.

They are thoroughly equipped for all classes of binding and commercial printing, such as booklets, booklets, catalogues, etc. The machinery, of the latest type, was most interesting, particularly those doing special

work done for Public Accountants and Cost Engineers, and in the Engraving Department, where engraving is handled, from the smallest card to the most elaborate announcement.

"J. H. F."—I have been told by persons who know (or think they do) that those initials tell their own story, but I have "me doubts," so will interpret. They are the trade name for the famous H. Flickinger Brand of Canned Fruits, sold by E. Bradford Clarke Company, 1520 Chestnut street, and there I really might stop, for every one does know how delicious are peaches, green pears, apricots, but I cannot resist the temptation of adding a word or two. Grown under the most favorable conditions at San Jose, Cal., in orchards that are tended as carefully as home gardens, these berries, pears, apricots, peaches, green pears, apricots, Royal Anne cherries are allowed to properly ripen on the trees before being plucked, and are then canned on the spot before leaving time to spoil.

THE tale of the Three Wise Men has been told many times, but the story is so interesting that I will tell it again. The three wise men who furnished their houses throughout the Philadelphia Art Galleries and Auction Rooms, southeast corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets. Here from time to time, on the second floor, are held sales of the better class of furniture and household embellishments, usually the effects of prominent people whose estates are being settled, and under these circumstances, cheaply, are offered pieces, rugs, paintings and suits and old pieces of furniture are apt to go at a sacrifice. There are also regular auctions of less valuable miscellaneous household appointments and furniture every Monday at 10 a. m. on the third floor. Last week it was government property, articles used by the U. S. Housing Corporation.

IT IS not often that men have an opportunity of buying fine furnishing goods at low prices, but beginning today there will be a real and genuine reduction of these articles at Jacob Rodin's Sons, 1420 Chestnut street. The sale consists of a number of broken lines and incomplete assortments of things that sold briskly at the regular price, and as the volume of goods is limited it will not last long. Neckwear, silk or cotton hat hose, pajamas, madras and silk shirts, underwear, sweaters, house coats, bath robes, waistcoats, gloves, toilet cases, silk reifers, and wool motor scarfs are included in the sale. All the merchandise is thoroughly high class—the usual Reed standard—and is especially advantageous to purchasers at this time, when the general tendency of the market is still upward.

WHO would go back to an old-time sink? Enamelled ones are the only kind wanted in modern kitchens, but pretty and sanitary as they are, they have one drawback—their frailty. When heavy pots are continually smashed down on them something unpleasant is bound to happen, unless they are protected by a Vanderbeck Sink Rack from the Housefurnishing Store of J. Franklin Miller, 1612 Chestnut street. Made in two sizes of retined wire, electrically soldered and smooth to wash, there are no joints or crevices to collect grease. The rounded corners conform to the sink and hot water keeps the rack sweet and clean, while its rubber feet prevent slipping, scratching, chipping or marking of the porcelain, and raise the dishpan to a desirable height for dish washing without backaches.

LOOK back, if you can, over the last forty years, and see the change that has taken place not only in fruits themselves, but in the variety and quantity obtainable at all times. Until fairly recently fruit lovers had to content themselves with those in season, and as winter in the North produced nothing they were then compelled to either go without or fall back upon dried, canned or preserved substitutes. Today the successful results of modern methods of cultivating, handling and transporting perishable fruits may be seen at Henry R. Hallowell & Son's, Broad below Chestnut street, where in the dead of winter are most of the varieties enjoyed in summer; exquisite straw-berries, oranges and grapefruit from Florida, many kinds of beautiful peaches and apples from the West and imported grapes and pineapples.

WHEN pottery was first made, nobody knows, but through succeeding ages it has passed through many stages, reaching its latest and highest development in the Rookwood Vellum Ware, sold exclusively in North Philadelphia by Rodin & Biddle Company. This variety of Rookwood Mat Glaze, the fruit of long experiment, differs from all others in that it is devoid of lustre, though without dryness, and its fineness is suggestive of ivory. Hitherto, by reason of their heaviness, little decoration was possible in mat glazes, but the Vellum Ware is made under brilliant glaze, and on the tall graceful vases or jars of varied shapes the beautiful shadowy landscape designs, in soft colors, are indescribably subtle and charming under the delicate texture of the new glaze.

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FACED DEATH FOR SCIENCE

Heroes of Navy Offered Themselves in Influenza Tests Washington, Jan. 20.—Knowing the epidemic of influenza had caused thousands of deaths, one hundred men of the United States Navy proved themselves real heroes when they volunteered as subjects for experiments on influenza which involved deliberate exposure to infection with that disease.

The experiments were undertaken by medical officers of the navy, co-operating with officers of the United States Public Health Service. Some of them were carried on in Boston, the others at San Francisco. They were undertaken chiefly to establish the nature of the virus of influenza, and to determine something about the way in which the disease is generally spread.

Among the striking experiments carried on in Boston 30 men were subjected to inoculation with secretions, both filtered and unfiltered, from the upper respiratory passage of typical cases of influenza, in the active stage of the disease. The material was introduced into the nose and throat of the volunteers by means of spray, swab, or brush. Curiously, in no instance was an attack of influenza produced in any one of the subjects.

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