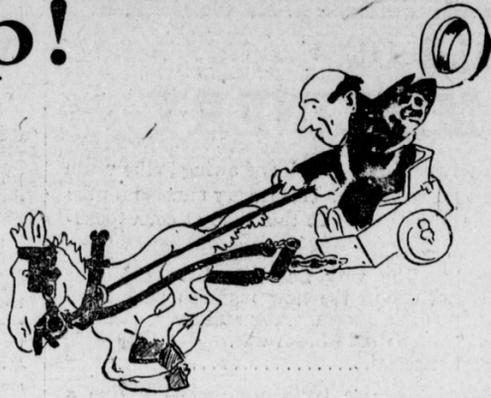


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NOTHING DEFINITE FROM FRANCE, REPORTS BERLIN

London, Oct. 9, 10.40 A. M.—The official communication of the German general staff given out at Berlin on the evening of October 8 is contained in a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam. It says:
"From the western scene of war no facts of decisive importance can be mentioned. Small progress has been made near St. Mihiel and in the Argonne."
"Before Antwerp fort Breendonk (to the south of Antwerp) has been taken and the attack on the inner fort line behind was begun after the declaration of the commander of the stronghold that he took the responsibility."
"The airship hall at Dusseldorf

has been hit by a bomb thrown by a hostile aviator. The roof of the hall was pierced and the cover of an airship in the hall was demolished."
"In the east the Russian column is marching from Lomza (Russian Poland) and has reached Lyck (in east Prussia, just beyond the frontier and almost directly west from Augustow)."
Italian Cabinet Minister Resigns
London, Oct. 9, 7.15 A. M.—General Grandi, Minister of War in the Italian Cabinet, has resigned, according to a Rome dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. The resignation was the result of newspaper criticism concerning the administration of his department.
Dissolve Anti-Polish Union
Berlin, Via London, Oct. 9.—According to news given out officially yesterday, the splendid and loyal conduct of the Polish soldiers in the German army has made possible the dissolution of the German Anti-Polish Union.

MORE THAN HALF OF INDIAN ARMY ARE WHITE TROOPS

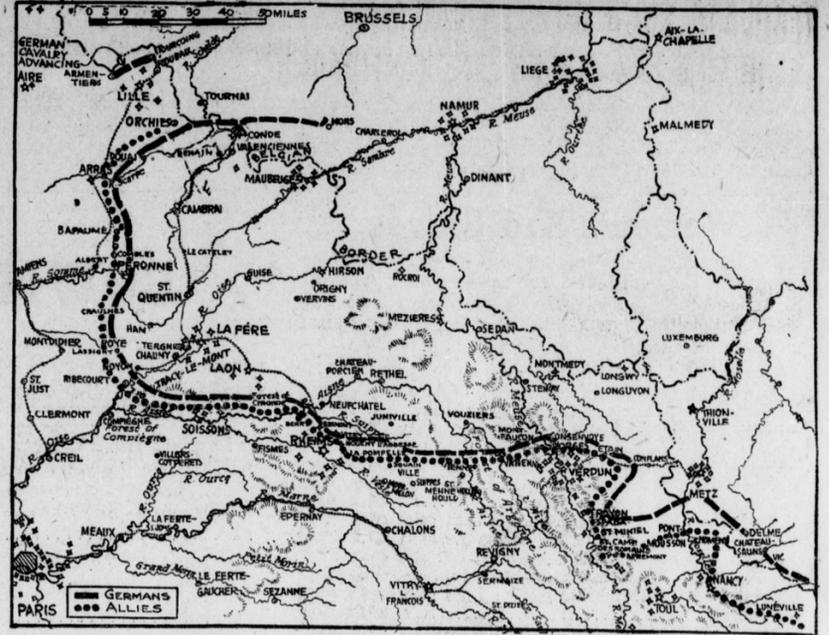
Paris, Oct. 9.—The British Indian army is said to be rapidly becoming acclimated. French generals who have inspected their artillery, cavalry, infantry and engineer and ambulance auxiliary corps describe the army as admirably equipped.
The people of the French cities where the men are quartered are favorably impressed with the solemn courtesy of the Orientals. They never, however, enter the cafes or accept hospitalities. All the men except the Gurkhas are large in stature. More than half the Indian contingent are white troops, who are regarded as the flower of the British army.
Transport and artillery supply wagons were brought with the men from India. Herds of goats that furnish the milk supply are pastured near the camps, but the principal sustenance of

the native Indian soldiers is wheat-cakes, which they themselves bake.

25 ARE ACCUSED OF PLOT TO MURDER THE ARCHDUKE

Bordeaux, Via London, Oct. 9.—The "Neues Wiener Tageblatt," a copy of which has arrived here from Vienna, says that an indictment, alleging high treason and covering 37 pages, has been read to 25 prisoners who are charged with having been concerned in the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir-apparent of the Austrian throne, at Sarajevo. It is expected that their trial will last three weeks.

Poincaré's Home Again Bombarded
Bordeaux, Oct. 9, 1.15 A. M.—President Poincaré has received information that the Germans again bombarded his country home at Campigny, in the Department of Meuse. Forty-eight shells were fired into the buildings, which were completely destroyed.



ALLIED LINES WIDELY EXTENDED, GERMAN CAVALRY AT LILLE TO MEET THEM

French official reports say that the Allied lines are extending more and more widely on their left wing. These now reach from Arras in the direction of Douai and Orchies. But "very important masses of German cavalry" have been discovered near Lille, advancing from the Belgian frontier to meet them. The struggle now is for the possession of the railway lines of communication. The Germans are seeking to cut the railway from Paris through Amiens to Albert and Arras, while the French are fighting to cut the Tergnier-St. Quentin-Cambrai-Valenciennes railway.

LOOK IN VAIN FOR DECISIVE BATTLE

Soldiers at Front Constantly Expecting Great Struggle on Aisne to End Soon

CRITICS' VIEWS OF THE SITUATION

All Agree That Developments Are Favorable to the Allies—Million Suits of Underclothing for French Army in the Field

Paris, Oct. 9, 5.05 A. M.—Most of the letters from soldiers at the front speak of the great battle that is expected for the morning that will decide the great struggle along the Aisne and in the north, which shows that they, as well as the military critics are baffled by the immense operations of which big battles here and there constitute mere details.
Heavy fighting occurs every day along some part of the battle line the importance of which cannot be gathered from the sober details of the official statements, and so it is impossible to assemble all of the simultaneous movements bearing on the general situation. As a consequence the reviews of the situation by critics this morning resemble what they said yesterday and day before. All are agreed, however, that developments are favorable to the allies and all emphasize the advantage gained from splendid health and spirits shown by the army which the war department is doing everything possible to maintain and has just forwarded a million suits of underclothing which supplemented private contributions of clothing. The war department is also sending sweaters, jerseys and flannel belts for the use of the soldiers in the winter campaign.
While points of the greatest interest recently have been at the point of the elbow a battle line in the region

of Roye and on the extreme left, attention is called to the importance of the German movement on the right bank of the Meuse beyond Hattonchattel, which endangers their last position in the region of St. Mihiel. It is not considered possible that the Germans can remain in this region and their retirement may entail a general retreat of the army operating between the Meuse and the frontier.
The suggestion is made in Paris this morning that the Germans are holding out with the idea of taking Antwerp first, and then retiring to a line of defense prepared in Belgium, as it is not possible for them to find encouragement to counterbalance the fresh troops constantly coming to strengthen the allies.
The transfer of the seat of the Belgian government from Antwerp to Ostend was not made public in Paris until this morning, but even the fall of Antwerp will scarcely shake French confidence in the success of the efforts of the allies to push the Germans back over the frontier.

AUSTRIAN VICTORIES OVER RUSSIANS ARE REPORTED

Vienna, Oct. 8, Via Amsterdam and London, Oct. 9, 11.20 A. M.—An official announcement signed by General Hofer, deputy chief of the general staff, was given out at Vienna to-day:
"Our troops have made further advances and yesterday they repulsed the enemy on the road to Przemysl, near Barycz, west of Dnyow. Przemysl has been recaptured and guns have been taken."
"In the territory between the river Vistula and the river San we took many prisoners from the fleeing Russians."
"The renewed violent attacks on Przemysl have been splendidly repulsed and the enemy's dead and wounded were counted by the thousands."
"We have had victorious battles at Sziget, in Marmaros county, Hungary, and in East Galicia. The landsturm and the Polish legionaries rivaled each other in gallantry."

ANTWERP HOLDING OUT AGAINST FIRE

The Beleaguered City Is Reported to Be Still Withstanding the German Onslaught

KING ALBERT ON WAY TO OSTEND

Siege of Antwerp and Battle of Aisne Becoming More Closely Related in Desperate Efforts of Germans and Allies to Crush Each Other

London, Oct. 9, 10.05 A. M.—So far as England knows this morning Antwerp, the latest of the cities of Belgium to be beleaguered, is still holding out against the German onslaught. King Albert has withdrawn from the city toward Ostend where the administration is now fully established but practically the entire Belgian field army has remained to resist as long as possible the fire of the great German guns, the horrible effects of which were made plain at Liege.
The nations opposing Germany hoped that the defenders could hold out until the allies delivered some decisive blow along the battle line in France which has now almost reached the North sea and, taken in conjunction with the fighting which extends across the Belgian frontier to the northward of Lille, makes a gigantic front sprawling like a snake half across Belgium and across practically all of the northeastern of France.
The siege of Antwerp and the battle of the Aisne are thus becoming more and more closely related and both the Germans and the allies are making the most desperate efforts to crush each other and smash through the ever-lengthening western wings.
It is contended that the Germans failed in their great effort to drive a wedge through this region and the latest Paris communication contends that the situation is stationary, though most violent fighting continues.
If Antwerp falls it will prove the ineffectiveness of modern fortifications against modern guns, for Antwerp is the best work of ingenious engineers.
To the east the situation on the East Prussian frontier is becoming more like that in France after the German invasion and retreat. Being driven from Poland the Germans are making a stubborn stand and with reinforcements from Königsberg will doubtless give battle which will determine whether the Germans will again invade Russia in this region.
Roundabout dispatches reaching London from Petrograd say that a new Russian army has arrived at the frontier near Posen, while another is marching toward Thorn.
All reports of the surrender of Pzemyśl appear to be premature as were various reports about the beginning of a battle at Cracow.

GOEBEN AND BRESLAU CREWS BECOME TURKISH SUBJECTS

New York, Oct. 9.—Willard J. Sauter, of Schenectady, N. Y., who arrived yesterday on the Sicula A. M., who brought San Giovanni from Naples brought word of the German warships Goeben and Breslau, the sailors on which, he said, had been granted Turkish citizenship. Mr. Sauter went to Naples direct from Constantinople, where for six months he was connected with the marketing department of the Standard Oil Company.
"Every one in Constantinople," he said, "understood that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau were anchored out in the Sea of Marmora, as they were too badly damaged to come into the harbor of Constantinople. It was also said that German crews had been retained on the ships, the men having been granted Turkish citizenship and wearing the regulation fez of Turkish subjects. When I left Constantinople 30 ships of all nationalities were tied up at the Dardanelles."

SCOUTING AEROPLANES ARE A GREAT AID TO GERMAN ARMY



AEROPLANE SCOUTS DELIVERING MESSAGES TO GERMAN STAFF

In the above illustration is shown German soldiers taking messages from an aeroplane, which shows that one of the most striking changes which has arisen in tactical methods in the present struggle has been the combination between the aerial and artillery arms in the German army. The assistance which the aeroplane has given to the gunners in enabling them to find the exact range of the hostile trenches has been remarkable. By day the German monoplanes have daringly hovered over the hostile lines and have indicated to the batteries the most vulnerable positions of the hostile trenches. At night time the German aeroplanes have been fitted up with a small portable searchlight, by means of which the enemy's trenches have been clearly visible, whilst at the same time small bursting charges have been also dropped into the trenches. These flare up and burn for several minutes, and so help the German batteries to range at night with more or less accuracy. The officer pilots of the German Flying Corps greatly prefer the Taube monoplane to the Albatross and Euter biplanes, which they chiefly use for work with the artillery arm, as they are so much more stable and mobile. The German airmen consider themselves out of danger of hostile fire at a range of 2,000 feet, but as so many of them have been brought down in the recent fighting it is very doubtful if they are immune from fire at anything like that height.

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