FLAME ATTACK ON THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN ALSACE FAILS

carrying American troops was torpedoed Sept. 8 off the English coast. All on board were saved.

Although Admiral Sims's message gave the date of the attack as Sept. 8, navy officials think this an error in transmission and accept as accurate the Associated Press despatches saying the ship was torpedoed last Friday, Sept. 6.

After the news came from England to-day it became known that the Navy Department had heard nothing about the incident until yesterday, when Admiral Sims's first report was received. No announcement was made then because the ship was British and the British Government desired to be the first to give the news to the public.

The troopship torpedoed by a German submarine and beached on the English Coast last Friday is the third vessel carrying American soldiers to the war zone to be attacked with any degree of success by U boats. The other two vessels were the Anchor line steamship Tuscania, under charter to the Cunard line, and the Peninsular and Oriental liner Moldavia.

The Tuscania was torpedoed and sunk off the Irish Coast early in February of the present year while carrying troops, composed chiefly of detachments of Michigan and Wisconsin National Guardsmen, to England. Of the 1,912 officers and men on board 204 perished. The vessel was under convoy when attacked.

The Moldavia was torpedoed and sunk on May 23, presumably while carrying American troops across the English Channel from England to France. Fifty-five Americans lost their lives.

12,500-TON TROOPSHIP SUNK ON WAY TO U. S.

Missanable Is Torpedoed After Landing Her Contingent of Soldiers in France.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—The news of the loss of the British steamship Missanable was confirmed to-day by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamship Company. The steamer sailed from a British port on Sept. 8 with fifty-nine soldiers and a number of passengers. She was torpedoed on Sept. 9. It is believed by the company that none of the passengers was lost.

The Missanable was one of the largest and finest ships of her kind. She was built in 1914, was 12,469 tons register and was 500 feet long. She left an American port with troops four weeks ago, commanded by Capt. William Hains. She carried a crew of 200 officers and men.

AMERICANS BEAT BACK ENEMY IN FLAME AND BIG GUN ATTACKS; HOT FIGHT AT CLOSE RANGE

Raid Near Colmar, in Alsace, Is Quickly Defeated With Grenades, Bayonets and Rifles.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 11 (United Press.)—In a sharp fight northwest of Colmar (in Alsace) the Americans repulsed a heavy raid following an intense German barrage, in which more than 200 mine-throwers were used against our trenches, and 1,000 big calibre artillery shells were thrown into our communicating lines and the back areas.

The Germans came on with flame throwers. The Americans met them, and in the course of a hot fight at close range, in which grenades, bayonets and rifles were used, the enemy was driven off. In their retreat the Germans threw down a number of flame-throwers, rifles and other supplies, which were captured by our troops.

More than sixty Germans were counted running back from the American trenches. They carried a number of dead and wounded.

Despite the large number of patrol operations, the Germans for weeks have been unable to take a single American prisoner on the Lorraine front. Captured Germans say they were ordered to get prisoners immediately, or it would be necessary to make a raid as big as a regular attack in order to secure the information wanted by the enemy commanders.

KAISER NOW SPEAKS OF SUPERIOR FORCES IN THE ALLIED LINES

But He Still Urges Soldiers Union Not to Be Turned From the Will to Victory.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11.—Emperor William on replying to a message from the German National Soldiers' Union, is quoted by the Cologne Gazette as saying:

"I am firmly convinced that the members of the German Soldiers' union will exert all the powers of their personal influence in support of the home front and, like our glorious comrades in the field will not in the vissicitudes of war let themselves be turned from their will to victory and steadfastness by the enemy's superior forces and reprehensible methods of combat."

"The military and moral strength and the unanimous determination of the German must and will succeed, with God's help, in breaking the more and more openly manifested will to destruction of the enemy, who is charging upon us from all parts of the earth, and in safeguarding for all time the freedom of our dear fatherland."

FRENCH DOWN 280 ENEMY AIRPLANES IN AUGUST

Sixty-One Foe Balloons Also Set on Fire—629 Tons of Projectiles Dropped.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—French bombardment airplanes dropped more than 629 tons of projectiles in August, according to a statement issued to-day by the War Office, which said:

"During August our bombardment airplanes in day flights dropped more than 249 tons of projectiles on objectives on the battlefield between the Somme and the Aisne. In night attacks our bombing airplanes dropped 360 tons of projectiles on railway stations and enemy roads of communication.

"In the same month 280 enemy machines were downed or seen falling out of control and 64 enemy balloons were set on fire."

Sold Liquor to Soldiers; Prison.

A man giving the name of Charles E. Hughes, forty-three years old, who said he lived at No. 116 East 68th Street, was sentenced to three months in the Workhouse for selling liquors to soldiers. Sentence was passed by Justices Murphy, Herrman and Salmon in the Court of Special Sessions to-day.

GERMAN CASUALTIES IN LAST TWO MONTHS ESTIMATED AT 500,000

Of These 300,000 Were Killed on Battlefields, Says Correspondent in Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—During two months the Germans have left 500,000 men upon the battlefields, of which 300,000 were dead, the Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company estimated to-day.

FOE REPORTED RESTORING BELGIUM FORTIFICATIONS

Twenty Thousand Inhabitants Also Said to Have Been Removed From Maubeuge, France.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11.—The Germans are reported to be restoring the fortifications of Liege, Bruges and Ghent, according to advices from Belgium to-day. Twenty thousand of the inhabitants were declared to have been removed from Maubeuge.

Liege, Bruges and Ghent are important cities of Belgium. Maubeuge is a fortress in Northern France, held by the Germans since 1914.

BELMONT PARK WINNERS.

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds; non-winners of three races since July 1, 1918; claiming; purse $726.25; five and a half furlongs; straight.—Tippler, 108 (M. Rowan), 15 to 1, 6 to 1, 3 to 1, first; Ground Swell, 100 (Walls), 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, second; Madan Byng, 106 (Schultinger), 8 to 1, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, third. Time—1.04 4-5. Earlocker, Fair and Square, Balasora, Hindoostan and Supertight also ran.

HAVRE DE GRACE RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—Maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.—Translate, 109 (Alex), straight, $17.40, place, $6.70, show, $4.80. first; Bagheera, 114 (Parrington), place, $6.50, show, $4.10, second; Duc De Guise, 114 (Kummer), show, $4.80, third. Time, 1.08. Super Six, Triumphant, Royal, Favorite, Dr. Rae, Romeo, Honest George, Uncle Jon, Marion Hollins also ran.

SECOND RACE—Claiming; three-year-olds and up; six furlongs.—Kultur, 114 (Johnson), straight, $4.50, place $3.10, show $2.60, won; Sybil, 111 (Sands), place $2.70, show $2.30, second; Helen Atkin, 107 (Molesworth), show $4.40, third. Time, 1.14 1-5.

C. M. Johnson, Early Sight, Generous, Sister Emblem, Pepper, Bennies, Eddie Henry, Mae Murray also ran.

Chauffeur of Actress Fined $100.

Mark A. Harrington, thirty-six years old, of No. 14 West 64th Street, chauffeur for Mabel Normand, a moving picture actress, was fined $100 to-day by Magistrate Cobb in the Traffic Court for speeding his car on Riverside Drive on Sept. 5.

MORE FOOD IS CRY TO VON HERTLING FROM SOCIALISTS

Trade Unions Point Out Growing Mortality Among Children and the Aged.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 11.—The German Socialist Party and the trade unions sent a communication to Chancellor von Hertling recently, pointing out the growing dissatisfaction among the population because of insufficient food.

In the communication, which was published in the Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts Monday, conditions are characterized as critical. Numerous applications to the Food Administration for relief have been without result, it is declared.

The workers and the middle classes are represented as unable to pay for food that is most necessary for them and physical exhaustion has been caused, together with increased mortality among children and the aged.

The statement asserts that the winter allowance of potatoes will be only seven pounds weekly. It adds that the Government is aware of the excitement among the people and it declares that the situation will grow more critical if the Government does not cease favoring the producing interests and provide sufficient food for the population.

END WAR AT ANY COST, AIM OF AUSTRIAN MASSES

Crops a Failure and Political Situation Tragic, Say Repatriated Italians.

MILAN, Sept. 11.—According to 500 repatriated Italians the economic and political situation in Austria is absolutely tragic. A repatriated professor said the population's preoccupation is to end the war soon at any cost.

Since the battle of the Piage and the German reverses on the Western front hope of winning the war has vanished. The professor also confirmed reports of political disorders in Bohemia and bread riots in Vienna.

This year's crop is a failure, owing to the fact that most crops were consumed before they were fully ripe.

Speaking of the situation in the unredeemed and occupied Italian provinces, the professor stated that the hardships and privations there are indescribable. He said the crop of Friuli, Udine and Belluno Provinces was forwarded to Vienna by Mgr. Faiduiti, who was appointed chief requisition agent.

STOKES, 73, WINS A WIFE, BUT HIS VALET QUITS JOB

(Continued from First Page.)

the wheel and beside him sat George, the valet, who still had a job at that moment.

Out jumped George and opened the door with as much apparent good will as if the impending marriage had won his approval. Miss Kuenemann got in; her friend, a Miss Delsie Bostwick, got in, and then the bridegroom.

But wait. An essential has been forgotten. Before anybody got into the car, even before George had opened the door, the bride had hopped straight into the arms of the bridegroom, eclipsing the red necktie, and giving him a most efficient kiss. Now they can all get into the car again and proceed to the Justice of the Peace.

And still George had not quit his job.

"George," said the bridegroom, "go and see if the Justice is ready to receive us."

George went. The Justice, he announced on his return, was in waiting.

The ceremony took but a few minutes, with Chief of Police Valentine acting as emergency witness.

When the party came out George had disappeared, for reasons already hinted. They all looked for him for a few seconds, then gave him up. Anyway they still had a chauffeur.

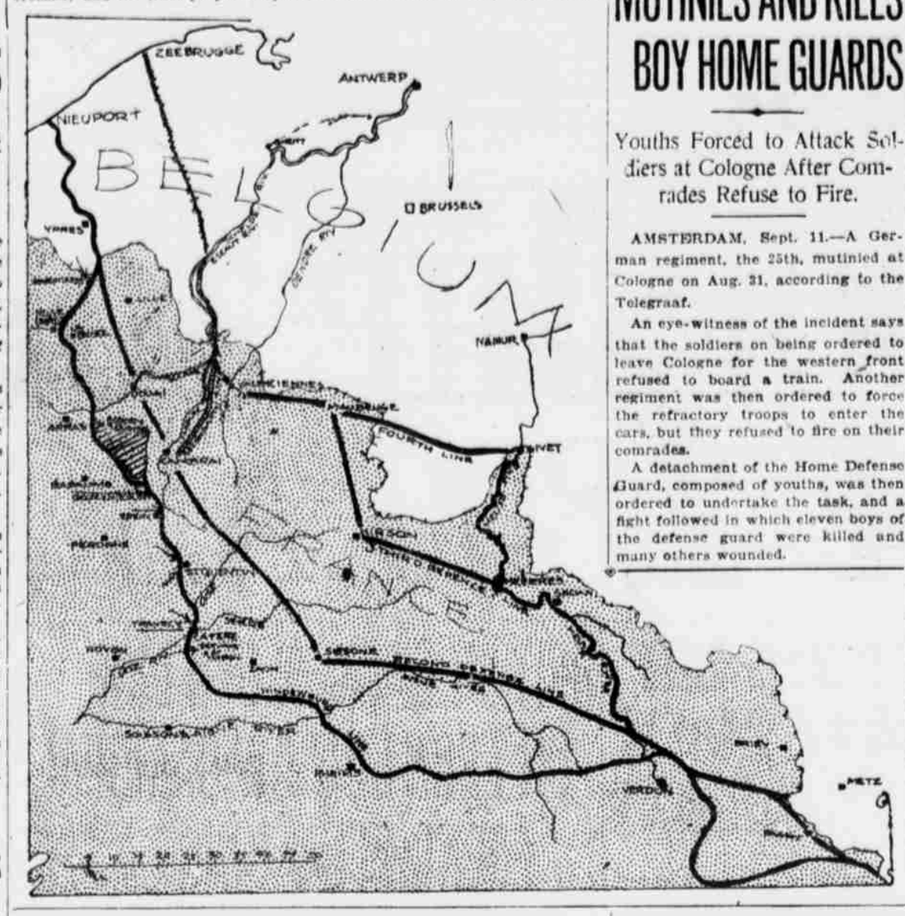
And if the red necktie needed any attention, the brand new Mrs. Stokes could attend to it as well as a valet, or better.

Anson Phelps Stokes, instead of attending his seventy-three-year-old brother's wedding, went to his office and attended to business as usual. Weddings seemed to be very far from his mind when interviewed by an Evening World reporter.

"The wedding?" said Mr. Stokes. "Oh, yes; that's so, there was a wedding. I don't know much about it as a matter of fact. No, no, I didn't go. Too busy. Don't know much about it. Don't know who was there or what happened and—well, I'm too busy to discuss it."

NEW GERMAN DEFENSE LINES

The accompanying map shows the Hindenburg line against which British, French and Americans are pressing (where they have not already crossed) and the lines prepared by the Germans to which they may retreat.



LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS

BRITISH.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The text of to-day's War Office statement reads:

"We advanced our line yesterday in the direction of Attilly and Vermand.

"In the evening the enemy again strongly attacked our positions on the ridge west of Gouzeaucourt. Sharp fighting followed, as a result of which the attack was completely beaten off except at one point where one of our posts remained in the enemy's possession.

"Local fighting took place yesterday afternoon and evening in the neighborhood of Moeuvres and at Ecourt-St. Quentin. In the former case an attack by a strong party of the enemy succeeded in entering our trenches, but was repulsed by our counter attack. At Ecourt-St. Quentin also the enemy was repulsed after stiff fighting.

"We advanced our line slightly during the night west of Erquinghem (west of Armentieres)."

FRENCH.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—To-day's War Office statement reads as follows:

"Aside from activity by the artillery at different points on the front of the Aisne and Vesle and in the Champagne there is nothing to report."

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Following is the communique sent yesterday by Gen. Pershing:

"Section A—Except for artillery fighting in the Lorraine and in the Vosges the day passed quietly in the sectors occupied by our troops.

"Section B—The following details of a strong hostile raid in the Woevre, reported in American official communique No. 116, have been reported: At 4.30 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 7 approximately 200 enemy infantry, accompanied by twenty pioneers, raided our lines between Fliery and Limey. A box barrage was laid down 200 metres south of the Metz road. The raiding party entered the sector and then rushed the outpost group, which retired, firing toward the enemy. Dividing into three detachments, the enemy tried to encircle this group, but a deployed platoon succeeded in routing them successfully."

"Seven of the enemy were captured, two of them wounded. Three of the enemy were killed in their trenches, and it is believed there are several others dead in No Man's Land. The combat group states that they saw many enemy wounded being carried off by their own men. Only one of our men was captured, and he succeeded in escaping before the enemy could get back to their lines.

"Interrogation of the prisoners captured established that the raid was made in order to get prisoners for identification of the opposing troops. As no prisoners had been taken for a considerable time, it was ordered that a large raiding party should be sent out, made up of units from each regiment of the German division in the sector. Volunteers were asked for, but as none was obtained, men were conscripted for the raid.

"A second hostile raid on the same day in the same sector was also repulsed. Our casualties in the two encounters were exceptionally light."

ITALIAN.

ROME, Sept. 11.—The following official statement was issued last night by the Italian War Office:

"In the Dosso Casino region north of Mt. Altissimo repeated attempts of hostile atttacks failed under our fire. The enemy sustained heavy losses. In the Aalon basin one of our parties raided the enemy line, overcoming the sentinels and putting to flight a strong enemy detachment that came to their help. Our party returned, bringing some prisoners.

"In the Lagarina Valley in the region north of Grappa, along the middle Piave, artillery and reconnoitring parties have been very active. Our fire exploded a large deposit of munitions on the Zugna Torta slopes."

JAPANESE.

TOKIO, Wednesday, Sept. 4 (Associated Press).—An official statement issued to-day by the Japanese War Office, reporting military operations on the Usuri front in Siberia, says:

"Our cavalry reached Bolchalovo on Sept. 2. Bikin, 150 miles north of Vladivostok, was reached on Aug. 31, and our vanguards entered Iman, forty miles south of Bikin, on Sept. 1. The railway bridges at Iman and Bikin were not damaged by the enemy.

"Many Austro-Hungarians and Germans participated in the engagement at Kraefsky between Aug. 23 and Aug. 25."

GERMAN

BERLIN (Via London), Sept. 11.—Following is the text of to-day's War Office report:

"Southward of Ypres and northward of the La Bassee Canal, repulsing English partial attacks, we took prisoners.

South of the Peronne-Cambrai road there were fresh English attacks and violent fighting. South of Gouzeaucourt and around Epehy the enemy was driven back by our counter attack. We took 3,000 prisoners.

"Partial French attacks were delivered astride the Ham-St. Quentin road in an effort to surprise one of our posts. They were repulsed by artillery. There was local fighting between the Ailette and the Aisne. In the afternoon artillery fire increased. In the evening strong enemy attacks failed."

AUSTRIAN

VIENNA, Sept. 11 (via London).—In the Asolone sector of the Austro-Italian front, where the Italians have penetrated the Austro-Hungarian lines, the situation was restored yesterday by an Austrian counter-attack, the War Office announced today.

DAUGHTER IS A CORPORAL.

Wife of Brooklyn County Judge Only Private in Motor Corps.

County Judge McDermott of Brooklyn is living a bachelor's existence these days. His wife and daughter left yesterday with the Motor Corps for Fort Totten, where they will be given a week's training.

Mrs. May McDermott is only a private in the corps, while her daughter, Marion T. McDermott, twenty years old, is a corporal.

Every man of eighteen to forty-five years old, except those already registered, must register for the selective draft Sept. 12. State registration does not count.

GERMAN REGIMENT MUTINIES AND KILLS BOY HOME GUARDS

Youths Forced to Attack Soldiers at Cologne After Comrades Refuse to Fire.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11.—A German regiment, the 25th, mutinied at Cologne on Aug. 31, according to the Telegraaf.

An eye-witness of the incident says that the soldiers on being ordered to leave Cologne for the western front refused to board a train. Another regiment was then ordered to force the refractory troops to enter the cars, but they refused to fire on their comrades.

A detachment of the Home Defense Guard, composed of youths, was then ordered to undertake the task, and a fight followed in which eleven boys of the defense guard were killed and many others wounded.

1,000 BRITISH SUBJECTS REPORTED HELD HOSTAGE BY BOLSHEVIK FORCES

(Continued from First Page.)

that violent fighting was in progress toward Balashov and Kamyshinsk, and that in the direction of Ahapanjevsk the Soviet forces had driven back the Allies about twenty miles.

Vologda Burned by Reds; White Guards Take Town.

STOCKHOLM, Monday, Sept. 9 (Associated Press).—Vologda, on the Vologda River, 110 miles south of Waroslav, is reported in despatches from Moscow to have been captured by Russian White Guards consisting chiefly of peasants, who approached the place from Perm. Before leaving Vologda the Russian Red Army is said to have burned the town.

Nizhni-Novgorod, the town on the Volga 265 miles northeast of Moscow, which was recently taken by the Russian White Guards, was represented by the Bolsheviki to be one of their strongholds, as it is a large industrial centre.

The workmen there, however, the advices say, were disaffected because of food conditions and unemployment. Recently there were many strikes at Nizhni-Novgorod.

More Allied Troops Needed in Northern Russia.

ARCHANGEL, Tuesday, Sept. 10 (Associated Press). — More Allied troops are urgently needed if the Russo-Allied campaign in Northern Russia is to be carried to speedy success, in the opinion of virtually every officer or civilian observer here.

The Russian winter will soon be at hand, and before that time it is hoped to reach the hard pressed Czecho-Slovaks, establish a front against the Germans and open an uninterrupted line of communication from Vladivostok to Archangel through Vologda. The available forces have been sufficient to defeat much superior numbers of Bolsheviki, but it is pointed out that the necessity for more troops is not so much a question of maintaining the front as of impressing the peasants and convincing them that sufficient power is at hand to insure final victory.

The peasants for the most part are extremely friendly to the Allies and anxious to aid in the movement, but fear to join the army because they are apprehensive that the Russo-Allied forces are not sufficiently strong and that the peasantry which aided the Russo-Allied movement would be slaughtered if by any chance the Bolsheviki were victorious.

The Russo-Allied leaders feel certain of important results if the forces at their disposal are sufficient.

TURKS SLAYING CHRISTIANS

French Priest Among Reported Victims in Persia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—According to an official despatch from France, news has been received in Paris from Teheran, Persia, confirming reports of the murder of Christians by the Turks. Among the victims were Father Soutar, a French Lazarist priest, and several other priests.

H. B. Walthall Seeks Divorce.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Petition for divorce of Henry B. Walthall, moving picture actor, was on file here to-day. The charge is desertion. Walthall is understood to be in Los Angeles. Papers were filed by his attorney.

GERMAN AIRMEN FIRE ON HELPLESS CANADIAN FLYERS

Invalid Captain Tells of Treatment in Hospitals and Prisons—Wounded Searched.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 11.—On a British steamer arriving here this afternoon, eighty of the ninety-one passengers were Canadian officers and privates bound home on brief leaves after a year or two or three on the fighting fronts of France, Flanders and Italy. The medals and ribbons on their breasts looked like the show case of a jewelry store. In the lot were twenty-two airmen who had been up against the Boche on all fronts. Some of them appeared to be sound, some carried canes; a few were on crutches and some wore an arm in a sling.

"Invalided home!" cried Capt. Daniel Owens. "I should say not. Not on your life!"

This was the spirit of all the Canadians. Capt. Owens was minus his left eye and had been six months in German prisons and hospitals which, according to him, are one and the same thing.

"Once you have been up against the Boche," continued the captain, "you're going again and going as long as you can. I can still fly. After you've been in their hospitals and prisons you're going still stronger. I went up with Lieut. Hacker of the Royal Flying Corps on Oct. 21 in the Lorraine sector. We were on a bombing expedition, and were returning after daylight. We were about thirty miles inside the German lines when six airplanes rose at us.

"Realizing that we had little or no chance, we fought and ran. But they were right on our trail and bombarded us with bullets, one of the first of these taking out my left eye. But I guided my machine while Hacker used the gun. He was struck several times and finally an explosive bullet tore and ripped both his legs. Ten minutes later our engine stuck and we had to go down.

"Three of the Boche machines followed us down, and, while they knew we were out of control, they kept firing at us until we almost reached the ground. They alighted and ran to us. But instead of sending for medical aid, or helping us, they helped themselves to all we had. They rolled us over, searched us and took all they found. We laid there for an hour and were dumped into a cart of filth and carried to a priest's house. There we were thrown on the floor like so much freight.

"We stayed there four hours and the only attention we got was whenever a new man came in. He rolled us over again to be sure that the last man hadn't overlooked anything. We were finally taken to the hospital of St. Alvord, where we remained for five weeks. Conditions there were awful. A dog or a rat wouldn't get worse treatment. The two meals a day we got were slops. If it hadn't been for the Red Cross packages that came in we would all have died. Later we were taken to Karlsruhe, where we met the American mercantile prisoners."

Capt. Owens said that if it were not for the British prisoners dividing their rations with the Americans the latter would have perished. Conditions in the Heidelburg prison camp were similar to the others. He was finally sent to Holland for medical treatment and there exchanged.

Lieut. David W. Pratt of Toronto, who admits to eighteen years old, was on the Piave. One day twelve Austrian observers come over the line and he went up into the air, single-handed, to meet them. At a height of 18,000 feet he sent down three in flames, then fought the others down within reach of the anti-aircraft guns. He was struck by one of the shells from the latter and sent down with badly bruised legs and back.

Killed By Fall From Elevator.

Patrick Finegan, thirty-seven years old, of No. 327 East 43d Street, fell from a freight elevator early to-day in the plant of the United States Dressed Beef Company, No. 410 First Avenue, and was crushed to death between the car and second floor.

AMERICAN SOLDIER HOLDS BACK GERMANS WITH ROCKS AS WEAPONS

Breaks Away After Capture and Dashes Into Shell Hole—Finally Makes Escape.

WITH THE AMERICANS IN FRANCE, Sept. 11 (United Press).—North of Toul an American soldier was seized and carried off by an enemy squad. He suddenly broke away and dashed into a shellhole. There he seized rocks and pelted the Germans, standing them off until one jumped upon him.

With a trench knife as his only weapon the American killed the German and sprinted across No Man's Land, reaching his own lines uninjured.

ATTACKS SCHWAB AND SHIPS; HELD FOR SEDITIOUS TALK

Richard Rowe, Lawyer and Contractor Who Claims to Be Friend of President, Arrested.

Richard Rowe, forty-six years old, a lawyer and contractor of Washington, D. C., who said he was a friend of President Wilson and Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty, and a relative of the late Gov. George T. Werts of New Jersey, was held in $2,500 bail by Judge O'Driscoll in the Second Criminal Court in Jersey City to-day on a charge of making seditious remarks.

James O. Dell, a sailor of the U. S. S. Columbia, and William Pennewell, a soldier doing guard duty in Hoboken, alleged that Rowe said Charles M. Schwab, head of the Shipping Board, was a "four flusher" and was sending ships to sea unfinished.

In court to-day Rowe said he was loyal to America, but would not take back what he said about Schwab. He said Rowe holds a shipping contract for $10,000.

48-HOUR ULTIMATUM TO BRIDGEPORT STRIKERS

International Union Head, on War Labor Boards, Threatens to Revoke Memberships.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Striking machinists who have almost completely tied up all Bridgeport, Conn., munitions factories have been given forty-eight hours to return to work and abide by the War Labor Board's decision or lose their individual union memberships.

This ultimatum was served on the machinists in a telegram filed last night to Business Agent Samuel Lavit at Bridgeport, from W. H. Johnston, National War Labor Board Member.

In sending the telegram Johnston acted in his capacity as President of the International Machinists' Union.

M'ADOO PROMISES COAL.

Railroads Won't Delay Fuel or Food, He Says.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11.—There will be no shortage of coal or food this winter on account of transportation congestion, according to Director General William G. McAdoo, who is here to-day to attend a meeting of regional directors of Eastern and Allegheny Valley railroads.

Mr. McAdoo declared there will be no repetition of last winter's traffic delays. He said there is no dearth of cars at mines and will be no undue shipping delays unless essential railroad operatives are drafted.

For the convenience of my patrons I have opened an uptown branch at 264 W. 145th St. near 8th Av. With a complete line of Wigs-Switches Transformations and Everything in HAIR GOODS Wigs Made to Your Measure

ALEX MARKS

264 W. 145th St., near 8th Ave.

AUCTION SALES.

The proprietors of the Hotel Berkley, located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, will sell at Public Auction on the 26th day of September, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as convenient, at Hope Berkley, 170 West 74th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the property hereinafter described belonging to Mrs. A. Curtis Tolhurst and held by said proprietors of the Hotel Berkley by virtue of their lien, such property consisting of 5 mahogany tables, sideboard, couch, 6 chairs, chiffonier, desk, sofa, lamp and shade, end table, screen, trunk and undergs, box and contents.

Dated N. Y., Sept. 11, 1918.

CAMPBELL & BOLAND, Attorneys for Hotel Berkley, 51 Chambers st., N. Y. City.

CANDY

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Trade Mark.

Wednesday, Sept. 11, Is the Last Day of Our Mid-Week Special

ASSORTED HARD GOODIES—"Assorted Counter Goods," most confectioners call them, and we would incidentally mention the fact that they are selling 50c. a pound. The assortment is no better and the quality is no better than these. In this collection you will find the last word in long lasting sweets, comprising Pillows, Buttercups, Blossoms, Satinettes, Fruit Rocks, Fruit Tablets, etc. SPECIAL for Tuesday and Wednesday only. POUND BOX 25c

Wednesday's Attractive Offerings:

CHOCOLATE COVERED MARSHMALLOWS—Big, honey-sweet, fluffy, creamy Marshmallows, the kind that fairly make the mouth water, each tucked away in a delicious Chocolate shell. Can you imagine a more pleasing combination? POUND BOX 44c

Loft New York

Stores: New York, Brooklyn, Newark. For exact location see telephone directory.

MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED FRESH PINEAPPLE — Golden ripe, luscious, and laden with an abundance of sweet juices, these choice Hawaiian Pineapples are first cut into dainty portions, plunged in rich Cream Fondant and lavishly covered with our World Famous Premium Milk Chocolate. POUND BOX 59c

The specified weight includes the container.