

SAY BELGIANS HAVE REJECTED OFFER OF PEACE

Paris Hears Germans Offered Protection and Reimbursement.

KING ALBERT'S ARMY WAITS AT ANTWERP

Fear of Destruction of Brussels Stopped Attempt to Recapture Capital.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

London, September 14. The news has been received from Paris that the Belgian Government has spurned a peace proposal carried from the Emperor by Field Marshal Von Der Goltz, the German Governor of captured territory in Belgium.

The story, which has no official confirmation as yet, is that the German Government, distressed over the situation in Belgium, which prevents reinforcements and artillery being despatched to the armies in France, made overtures to Belgium, contemplating the withdrawal of Belgium from hostilities, the consideration being German protection and reimbursement.

It is stated that Marshal Von Der Goltz travelled from Brussels to Antwerp under a safe conduct and in the name of the Emperor tried to reach an agreement. His proposals were instantly refused.

Some color is given to the report by the unquestionable success of the Belgian army in the past four days. Compelled on Sunday to withdraw to the protection of the Antwerp forts, the Belgians were able, nevertheless, after four days of strong offensive operations against two full German army corps to hold at bay 100,000 German troops and balk all plans of the German General Staff to reinforce the beaten German armies in the north of France.

Under the personal command of King Albert the Belgian army was very near to the recapture of Brussels. The ruins of Louvain were occupied and the Belgians won successes at Termonde, Wavre, Liere and Ghent. But the arrival of German reinforcements, consisting of 15,000 marines, landwehr and landsturm, and the belief that the Germans would burn the city of Brussels if compelled to evacuate it, compelled the Belgian commanders to withdraw to the present.

Official Belgian Statement.

From Antwerp to-night the following official statement given out by the Belgian Government was received.

"After four days of fierce fighting our field forces, which left their position in front of Antwerp to attack the Germans stationed in the triangle formed by Brussels, Louvain and Malines, have returned to the protection of the forts.

"The enemy's position is very strong on account of the topography of the district. Earthworks would be a necessity for the preservation of our position.

"The Germans have recalled the Third and Ninth army corps, the landwehr, the landsturm and 15,000 marine fusiliers as the result of the Belgian attempt to retake the capital. The importance of this Belgian move is that it prevents these two corps giving needed aid to the German armies that are retreating to the north of France.

"The Belgian army fell back before a force of 100,000 Germans, but it continues to be a constant menace. It has suffered serious losses, but most of the wounds received by the men are slight.

"The fire of the German soldiers is inferior to that of the Belgians."

"The losses on both sides in the four days' engagement were considerable. The Belgians suffered most in wounded, but most of the wounds, it is stated, are slight, as the rifle fire of the Germans was very inferior.

"Confirmation of the reports that the Germans are short of artillery was found in the battle preceding the Belgian occupation of Aerschot. A sergeant commanding a detachment of Belgians succeeded in tapping German telegraph wires to Brussels and picked up messages telegraphed from Louvain to the German headquarters in Brussels. One of these was:

"We are surprised. Send aid quickly!" Brussels replied: "Ask assistance from Sieben and Scherpenheuvel. We have no more guns." Another telegram from Vivoroed said: "We have no more guns except two batteries, which we are sending you."

"The correspondent of the Evening News says in a despatch from Antwerp that the Germans believe they will have no difficulty battering down the forts of Antwerp with their 17 inch siege guns.

"The Germans firmly believe," says the despatch, "that the forts will be no match for these great guns, of which they have fifty, according to the German commanding officer at Aerschot. The range of these guns is about six miles, and each piece can be fired only twenty times. While confessing that the Germans are unable to spare enough men to invest Antwerp, this officer says he believes the siege guns will enable them to take a couple of forts, thus giving access to the city. As a bombardment would be destructive to Antwerp, such action is not contemplated because its harbor is too valuable an asset for Germany."

"Despatches to-night from Antwerp say that German aviators would attempt to fly over the city to-day were

Germans' Supreme Test Was Battle of the Marne

Kaiser's Generals Approached Their Great Task Precisely as Napoleon Tackled the Problem That Ended in Waterloo for Him.

GERMAN MILITARY SUPREMACY OVERTHROWN

From THE EVENING SUN of yesterday. If on the night of June 18, 1815, Napoleon, having put the Old Guard in and failed, had been able to extricate his army, take it back on the Sambre, call in Grouchy's force from Wavre and stand near the French frontier the whole world would to-day be discussing the remarkable parallel between the conditions of 1814 and 1815.

For the more one examines the recent campaign, the more convinced one becomes that the Waterloo struggle comes to mind. To begin with, the problem of Napoleon in June, 1815, was precisely the problem of the Kaiser in August, 1914. In his immediate path in Belgium one considerable army, Belgian, Prussian, Dutch and English, was on foot ready for battle. Far off in the east Austrian, Russian, Swedish armies were gathering. In June he could hurl against the allied army in Belgium a force superior in numbers, in all that goes to make up a modern army. But in July or August, when the Russian and Austrian armies came up, he would be outnumbered, forced back upon France to fight one more such desperate campaign as in 1814 had after a magnificent struggle led to complete disaster.

Napoleon tackled his problem in precisely the fashion the Kaiser's General Staff subsequently adopted. He launched his whole military force at the allied armies in Belgium as the Germans last month did at France. The supreme test for Napoleon was at Waterloo, for the Germans at the battle of the Marne. In both cases the desperate game, the staking of all on a single throw, failed. In Napoleon's case the failure was a rout, the utter defeat of his army. In the German case it has been a repulse, followed by a rapid retreat of nearly 100 miles.

Yet, if the Germans have saved their army, as now seems possible, this should not blind the observer to the extent of the disaster. The very importance they attached to their terrific repulse, as they demonstrated this. To get at France, promptly they violated the neutrality of Belgium. Not even the certainty that this step would bring the British into the war could deter them. In the German case it has been a repulse, followed by a rapid retreat of nearly 100 miles.

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And so for six weeks nearly the whole of Europe has been driven forward with a speed and a carelessness of life unparalleled in the history of western warfare. In two weeks the masses of men, horses and munitions which one week ago were driven from Brussels to the Seine, south and east of Paris, more than 100 miles, battles which in other wars would seem great were fought on a line of the coast of Belgium, which by the sheer weight of numbers broke down all opposition, the German hosts rushed on.

But now the six weeks of grace that were allotted to the Germans have passed. Forty-five days after the declaration of war in 1870 Napoleon III. surrendered at Sedan. To-day, not perhaps demoralized, but unmistakably exhausted, leaving behind them their wounded, the litter of all that armies abandon only in precipitate retreat, all the German armies are in retreat, and Paris, from which one week ago the troops were only sixteen miles distant, at Laguy—less than five from the outer ring of forts—is a hundred

brought to earth by one of the forts. One aviator was killed and another injured.

PARIS HEARS SAME NEWS.

"Figaro" Says Germans' Peace Offer Was Rejected.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Figaro announces that Gen. von der Goltz, German Governor of captured territory in Belgium, visited Antwerp under a safe conduct and endeavored to reach an agreement with the Belgian Government, which one week ago refused to consider the German overtures.

WHY ANTWERP ESCAPES.

Germans Want to Keep It for Their Own Uses.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The only reason the Germans have not taken Antwerp is that a bombardment would spoil the usefulness of the city for them, according to an Antwerp despatch to the Evening News. It says:

"According to the German commanding officer from Aerschot, who is now in prison here, the Germans firmly believe that the Antwerp forts are no match for their 17 inch siege guns, of which he says they have fifty. The range of these guns is about six miles, and each piece can be fired only twenty times. While confessing that the Germans are unable to spare enough men to invest Antwerp, this officer says he believes the siege guns will enable them to take a couple of forts, thus giving access to the city. As a bombardment would be destructive to Antwerp, such action is not contemplated because its harbor is too valuable an asset for Germany."

MUCH BOOTY REACHES PARIS.

Twenty-one Trainloads of Captured War Material Received.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PARIS, Sept. 14.—Since yesterday morning twenty-one trains laden with captured war material have reached Paris. Among the war captures they brought were eleven cannon, seven automobile trucks loaded with ammunition, two larger auto trucks filled with helmets, rifles, swords, cartridges, belts, mirlanettes, commissariat wagons, three aeroplanes, one of which had its wings pierced, and many projectiles.

The superintendent in charge of the work of bringing in these prizes said that within a week he had received six cannon, thirty mirlanettes and forty trucks filled with smaller articles and an important quantity of ammunition.

miles away from the Germans, still retreating. Meantime Russia has come up. In this she has also had one chance, she has crushed the military power of Austria-Hungary. Her victorious armies now bearing down the last desperate resistance of the Austrians in Galicia will tomorrow be on the road toward Berlin with only German troops to reckon with in their pathway. From the west then from the armies which have already proved inadequate to the task of crushing the Anglo-French power, more troops must be taken if Russia is to be held. As for the French, after fifty years they have known the intoxication of victory. They have beaten and are pursuing the Germans. The nightmare of Sedan, which has hung over them for forty-four years, has been banished. As the legendary glory of the army of Frederick the Great, which had this the whole of the German army of Britain are coming up. Even the Belgian army is in the field once more. On the west the Germans are hopelessly outnumbered. This disadvantage can only be accentuated when Russian pressure on the Vistula and the Oder claims new attention.

Not is the German disaster to be measured by mere losses of numbers. The flower of her military power has gone down in the desperate battles in Picardy and Champagne. The courage, the dash, the spirit which marked the French at Waterloo, the devotion which made that struggle the admiration of the succeeding century, have been displayed by the Kaiser's troops; but as Waterloo marked the extermination of the Napoleonic army, so the struggle in northern France must mean the destruction of that marvellous machine of commissioned and non-commissioned officers on which the whole German system rested.

German Not Yet Crushed. Doubtless German armies will continue to fight as they have fought before. The comparison, to-day, for actual military superiority is with the British army at Waterloo. But it is too much to see at Laguy near the Marne the high water mark of German advance, which is comparable with the extreme point of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. In regard to the South had many victories still to win, more than a year of splendid resistance to offer, but after Gettysburg the issue of the civil war was no longer in real doubt. Beyond this, however, the thing that stands out holds is the overthrow of the tradition of German military supremacy. As gallantly as Napoleon's veterans at Waterloo the German conscripts have upheld their reputation by their fight. But as the Old Guard failed they have failed, and with their failure the whole splendid fabric of German military domination in Europe comes crashing down. Like Napoleon, the Kaiser has gambled desperately, splendidly, but all his resources on a single throw and the dice have gone against him.

It would be easy to exaggerate the military importance of what has taken place in the past ten days. It would be difficult to overestimate the effect of the change of the line of the world beyond the German frontiers is concerned we can today perceive. But what is of greatest interest now is the effect that the disaster will have on Germany when at last it is known that the tremendous German military machine has failed, that Sedan is not to be repeated, that Jena may be. "The issue of Germany's next war must be won, or lost, or doubtful," says General von Bernhardi. Is it too much to believe that the dream of world power was blasted on the banks of the Marne?

HOW U. S. WAS SAVED FROM WAR

Vice-President Marshall Says He Squelched Dangerous Resolutions

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Squelching "ill-considered" resolutions submitted for presentation to Congress has kept this country from becoming involved in the European war, according to Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, who is in Chicago to-day.

"Resolutions have been sent to me to be handed to the Senate," said the Vice-President, "which would have involved the United States in the conflict by this time. Americans should hope and pray for peace and they should appreciate the blessings of peace."

Mr. Marshall prophesied that the outcome of the war would be an international disarmament, the establishment of international tribunals to settle the differences of nations and international police to enforce their laws. He also urged the American people to support the Administration neutrality programme.

Rations to Baden Residents.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Throughout the Grand Duchy of Baden widespread requisitions of food have been made and in Baden itself the people are fed by rations issued by the authorities. No family is allowed, under severe penalties, to have provisions in store for more than two days.

Germans Are Exhausted.

The German forces were obviously exhausted by their forced marches, which, while sensational in the extreme as an offensive movement, left the Germans so exhausted that they had nothing in reserve when they allowed the offensive along the lines of battle previously selected by Gen. Joffre and Sir John French. The German army of defence is infinitely inferior to the German army on offence. Every officer with whom I talked agreed to this, and this fact is very likely to have a most important result on the ultimate outcome of the war.

At Soissons, after the Germans had abandoned their positions, I counted 145 used shells about a disabled German gun. This shows the rapidity of the German fire.

West of Chateau Thierry I saw many of the Paris auto buses with farm wagons attached as trailers crossing the field gathering up the French and German dead.

Peasants have been pressed into service and are apparently burning the dead in long trenches which they have dug. Soldiers detailed for that purpose collect the metal identification tags and their valuables, which will be returned to their friends in happier days to come.

Officers and surgeons who have inspected the bodies of the slain are surprised to find that more than half have been killed by artillery fire, indicating that the field guns have far outstripped the rifles as man killers in this war.

The result of the battle of the Marne has erased from French memories the nightmare of 1870. Officers declare that it is now proved that the defeats of that campaign were due to the numerical superiority of the Germans and that France's fighting spirit is still supreme.

WORK OF FRENCH IS SURPRISE TO WORLD

Individual Brilliance of Troops Triumphs Over Foe's Intensive Formation.

MARVELS OF PROFICIENCY

Failure of Kaiser's Army in Defence Emphasizes Need of Reorganization.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—There is no doubt that the Kaiser's offence is broken.

I have returned to-day from a complete inspection of the front in the neighborhood of Meaux, Chateau-Thierry and Soissons, and from close inspection and scrutiny of the official reports France is furnishing the entire world one of its greatest surprises by the extent to which the individual brilliance of her troops has triumphed over the German intensive organization.

By means of an automobile placed at my disposal by the military authorities I was able to make a personal inspection of the battle front on the right and I can state that the French army organization is working everywhere with almost incredible smoothness.

There is cooperation everywhere and the French are now taking advantage of the covering possibility of their artillery, exceedingly well served, to push the enemy back.

When I reached Soissons an artillery duel was in progress. The opposing batteries were well concealed behind the hills that nestle around the town. The French artillery was posted on the heights south of the town. The German guns were more than a mile away, their guns masked in clumps of woodland. The German guns alternated a rain of concussion shells on the French artillery and shrapnel on the French infantry aligned under the support of their guns.

The duel started at sunrise on Sunday and continued throughout the day. Toward midnight, however, the German fire became weakened and the French artillery experts explained that the German guns were being withdrawn, having been used merely to cover the general retreat.

Laughter Drowns Musketery.

The French gun crews were absolutely unaffected by the fire and the infantry, waiting the orders to go forward, were very cheerful. The Turks (the French Algerian troops) were hard to keep in check. They have an utter disregard of danger and when the orders finally came to charge drove forward with their laughter rising over the sound of musketery. Their one ambition seems to be a desire to outstrip the French regulars in the charge.

The French army organization is marvellously complete and efficient. The cavalry, infantry, artillery and supply trains work coolly, in close formation, without a hitch or without a trace of excitement. The traditional excitement of Latin temperament was nowhere in evidence so far as I could see. The officers were coolly fraternizing with their men, overseeing their food and keeping their ammunition replenished. This was in marked contrast to the brutal methods of the German officers which have been reported from all parts of the fighting line.

The French commissary is simply wonderful. It is maintained very close to the fighting line. Not a single moment is lost in moving food supplies and ammunition as needed. The drivers of the supply trains smoked their cigarettes, read newspapers and sang while awaiting orders to move forward to the front.

The French at Soissons had gallantly sacrificed the comforts and the benefits of the Red Cross organization in order to avoid encumbering the field operations with ambulances and nurses. They were kept far in the rear and the wounded were taken back in such vehicles as could be pressed into service.

The Germans all along the line of battle have abandoned their wounded to the mercies of the French. The French doctors who arrived at the front from Paris expressed the utmost surprise that there were no French officers galloping excitedly across the battle-field or with melodramatic orderlies rushing here and there from all points of the compass. Instead everything was moved with clockwork regularity, the field telegraph and telephone system keeping the commanding officer at all times in touch with every section of the field. The proverbially stolid British officers are being outdone in coolness by the French commanders, whose confidence in the offensive possibilities of the French army is super.

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Sailed From Archangel to Leith With 2,500 Cossacks

Continued from First Page.

have been brought from the north of the passing of trainloads of Russians and of the measures taken by the Government to insure secrecy.

It is taken as a fact that the troops were received at Scotch ports as rapidly as transports could bring them from Archangel, and that they were rapidly despatched to Belgium. Certain movements of the British fleet within the past week strongly confirm this view. Undoubtedly, the coming of the Russians is one of the great surprises that Lord Kitchener was reserving for the Germans.

As regards their definite use in Belgium there can be nothing but speculation. It is not unlikely, however, that they are to be part of a great independent army, made up of British, Colonial, Russian and Belgian troops, which will strike at the great German armies forced out of France.

Despite the circumstantial story of the arrival of Russians in England the London Press Bureau makes the following announcement to-night:

"There is no truth whatever in the rumors that Russian soldiers have landed or passed through Great Britain on their way to France and Belgium. The statements that Russian troops are on Belgian or French soil should be discarded."

SAW RUSSIANS ON WAY.

Many Persons Tell of Passage of Cossack Troops Through England.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Despite denials of the reports that thousands of Russian troops have reached Great Britain and passed through the island bound for France or Belgium, the fact remains that many responsible persons testify to having seen them, even so long ago as in the last days of August. For example, Lieut. John Porte, in charge of the naval air camp at Hendon, told Percy Noel, the aviation expert, that on the night of August 25 sixty troop trains passed through Hendon, and naval officers told him that the trains were filled with Russians. Others claim actually to have

seen Russian soldiers marching late at night through the streets of London. Prof. S. H. Clark of the University of Chicago was told by a friend that the latter was awakened by the tramp of soldiers under his window in the middle of the night. Looking out he saw that the men were unmistakably Russians. A few days later Prof. Clark, when about to sail for the United States, wrote from Liverpool, recalling the story told by his friend, adding: "To-day I met a man from Crowe, an employee of the railroad, who says the Russians passed through there. A second man from Northampton, on another train, says the same and finally, near Liverpool, I met two separate parties who corroborated the story."

In spite of this and much other testimony to the same effect some persons think that Gurkhas may have arrived in England and been mistaken for Russians. The Gurkhas, by the way, are expected to be an important factor in the fighting. They use not only rifles and bayonets in fighting, but knives, in throwing which they are marvellously expert. Each man carries seven knives in his belt and these are brought into play when the enemy is near enough to make them effective but not near enough for use of the bayonet.

RUSSIANS AID BELGIANS.

Newspapers in Belgium Confirm the Often Repeated Report.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Sept. 14.—Confirmation that the Russian troops are now in Belgium has been received from the Ghent correspondent of the Daily News, who writes that he spent two days investigating the subject.

The Belgian newspapers treat the report as definitely proved to be true and give credit to the Russian troops for helping a Belgian army cut through the German lines at Countenberg, between Brussels and Louvain.

The censor would not permit the correspondent to say where these Russians are, or what is their number.

He intimates another surprise when he writes of the "possibility that the Russian is not the only army reinforcing the Belgians," but adds that it would be indiscreet of him to solve the mystery just now.

BANK OF ENGLAND BUYS EAGLES

Encouraging War News Causes Consols to Advance.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Bank of England bought 50,000 in gold eagles to-day. Better war news has greatly heartened business, and as a result consols went up 1/2 to 5/8.

The Stock Exchange committee has taken steps to discover the technical position of the market, and has requested members of the exchange to notify the committee of the extent of open commitments. It is believed the liabilities are about £8,000,000. Of this amount the banks are carrying £4,000,000, and the house loans are about £2,000,000. The other £2,000,000 is private obligations.

SAYS ALL OF INDIA IS LOYAL.

Story of Revolution is Invention, British Embassy Asserts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Denying reports alleging revolutionary conditions in India, the British Embassy here gave out the following statement this afternoon: "The story of a revolution in India, which has been given out by German logicians in certain capitals, is a sheer invention."

"The enthusiasm in India with regard to the war is most striking. All native princes and political organizations of all parties, as well as the general population, are offering striking proofs of their loyalty to the British Empire. Offers of military and financial support have been made and are being gratefully accepted by His Majesty. Additional evidence is received daily of the loyalty of the princes, public bodies and people of India."

Evans Ale And Stout

IN BOTTLES AND SPLITS Order Supply from Nearest Dealer

50,000 TROOPS SENT THROUGH CANADA

Australian, Indian and Russian Forces Rushed From Far East to Europe.

WASHINGTON, Man, September 14. All last week trainmen of three Canadian transcontinental railways were busy looking after ninety trains which were made up and despatched west from here and Montreal to await on the Pacific coast the arrival of Indian, Australian and Russian troops from the Far East. These contingents will be transported over the Canadian Pacific Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific railways next week to Quebec and there await the return of transports which this week will start with Canada's first contingent of 23,000 men from Valcartier camp.

First Indian troops were sent to France via the Suez Canal to Marseilles, because Great Britain was not sure of the route across the Pacific as Austrian and German warships were active in those waters. Now that all foreign warships belonging to nations at war with the allies have been halted and are watched by British, French and Japanese cruisers, the route is perfectly secure, and has the advantage of a short, five days trip across the American continent, and being close to Russia in Asia. It coviates the long railway trip over the single track line in Siberia to northern Russia.

The number of troops arranged for is 20,000 of India's second contingent and 20,000 Russians. Fifty-six steamships in the St. Lawrence River have been requisitioned and have cancelled all regular sailings, and by October 1 all will be across the Atlantic and ready to relieve the tired forces of the allies in the field.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is double tracked and has always been regarded by imperial strategists as a strategic military highway. It will now be put to the test by Lord Kitchener.

Col. Lawless of Fort Osborne barracks, the officer commanding western Canada's military district from the great lakes to the Rockies, informed correspondents to-night that no East Indian troops had yet crossed Canada.



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We have just issued a booklet that outlines the principles of *selling by telephone*. It describes how to give a telephone sales talk; how to "follow up" prospects by telephone; how to arrange telephone order window displays, and contains many other important suggestions for *using the telephone to get more business*.

If you would like to build up *your* business, why not call at our nearest Commercial Office, ask for a free copy of "Selling by Telephone," and let us tell you how you can use the *telephone to turn trade your way?*

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