

NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR BABY, BULLDOG WHO CAUGHT THIEF

Animal Averages Master, Struck Down by Robber. Baby's Value Bounds, But He's Not for Sale.

Baby, a loyal bulldog which prevented robbery of his master, Charles Harder, of 151 West Girard avenue, a jeweler, is having the time of his life today, after spending the most miserable night of his canine career in an alley near Second street and Girard avenue.

The courageous animal was found by Charles Biehl, of 154 West Girard avenue, this morning. Biehl was attracted by the pitiful cries of the dog, and Baby was taken home again. He is getting everything he wants to eat today and the whole neighborhood is praising his valor, patting him on the head and telling him what a good dog he is.

NEVER WAS A FIGHTER.

Heretofore Baby has not had much of a reputation as a fighter. His nature is peaceful. He stayed in the house too much to get experience. He was dozing in a corner of his master's jewelry store last night, when a man, who later gave the name of Thomas Stercks, of 1137 East Columbia avenue, entered.

The man asked to see wedding rings and displayed a \$5 bill. Then he requested Mr. Harder to show him diamonds. When the jeweler started to put the wedding rings back Stercks drew a piece of lead pipe from under his coat and struck Harder over the head. The jeweler dropped unconscious.

Stercks heard a low, savage growl and then something that seemed to be all action and teeth struck him in the throat. Scarcely able to see, he fought desperately to break the grip of the bulldog. But when Stercks took the animal loose by main force, Baby sunk his teeth somewhere else, and for ten minutes the two battled around the store. At last Stercks managed to get a grip on the dog and threw him the length of the room. Then he fled.

THE ROBBER VANQUISHED.

Baby is fat, but he is a bulldog, and therefore persistent. He had but one aim in life. It took him two blocks to catch Stercks, who ran with the speed of fear, but when Baby sunk his teeth again it was in the seat of Stercks' trousers. The man fell and the dog stood over him.

By that time persons in the vicinity of the store learned what had happened to Harder. The dog willingly stepped aside. Stercks' head was covered with blood. His throat and ear are badly marked. While Stercks and Harder were being taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Baby disappeared.

Harder did not recover consciousness for nearly an hour after he was admitted to the hospital. Today he is back in his jewelry store with his head swathed in bandages. Stercks is being held in \$500 bail for court on the charge of highway robbery.

A smashed gas fixture in the store showed the force Stercks put into the blow meant for Harder. The gas fixture partially stopped the weight of the blow. The bulldog, in spite of the fine treatment being given it, is still somewhat undecided as to the whole affair. When an EVENING LEDGER photographer went to the jewelry store Baby was under the safe, and the dog looked worried. It will take a few hours more of treatment to overcome the animal's evident fear that it was too brutal with the intruder last night.

Baby's value went up by leaps and bounds today. Three men applied to Harder to buy the dog before noon and one of them offered \$500 for the animal. But Harder says Baby is not for sale, and anyhow the dog is the property of his wife. Mrs. Harder refuses even to discuss such a silly thing as a sale. She says that Baby is worth some day.

MIND'S POWER WILL KEEP THE BODY YOUNG

Men Have Ability, if They Wish, to Defer Old Age.

In the October Woman's Home Companion, Ralph Waldo Trine writes an article entitled, "When Is Youth—What After Youth?" The principal point which he brings out is the power of the mind to keep the body young and vigorous. In the following extract from his article he touches on this point, and also indicates the divisions between youth, middle age and old age:

"That we have it in our power to determine our physical and bodily conditions to a far greater extent than we realize is an undeniable fact. That we have it in our power to determine and to dictate the conditions of 'old age' to a marvelous degree is also an undeniable fact. If we are sufficiently keen and sufficiently awake to begin early enough.

"If arbitrary divisions of the various periods of life were allowable, I should make the enumeration as follows: Youth, barring the period of approaching old age, 20 to 35; middle age, 35 to 45; old age, 45 to 60; and, as we say, all of a sudden, 60 to pieces, and many die, just at the prime of life. In the vigor of manhood and womanhood and of the greatest value to themselves, to their families and to the world, is something that is contrary to the usual conditions of the pitiable conditions of our time. A great knowledge, a little foresight, a little care in time could prevent this in the great majority of cases. In 80 cases out of every 100, without question."

PENROSE SHOWS IRRITATION

Calls Palmer's Indictment "Garbled, Insincere and Misleading."

The bill of indictment against Penrose, upon which Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer has been basing his arguments to demonstrate that Senator Penrose should not represent the people of Pennsylvania at Washington has brought forth an answer from the senior Senator. In an interview last night the Senator characterized Congressman Palmer's charges as "garbled, insincere and intentionally misleading, and scarcely worthy of being dignified by any notice from me."

Then, referring to Mr. Palmer's own legislative record, Mr. Penrose designated him as "the Benedict Arnold of Pennsylvania" on account of his tardy opposition to particularly his work for the passage of the mail schedule.

HOUSE MEMBERS CLASH OVER "WAR TAX" BILL

Debate on Administration Bill Begins Under Alleged "Gag" Rule. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Launching in the House at noon today of the Administration "emergency internal revenue" war tax bill was the signal for opening of bitter bombardment and defense by the Republicans and Democrats respectively.

Passage of the bill tomorrow intact without any amendments, except minor ones coming from the Ways and Means Committee, was certain.

The Senate will take up the bill late next week, but time elapsing there before final enactment is problematical.

The opening clash on the war emergency measure came when Chairman Henry, of the Rules Committee, reported the rule to limit debate on the tax bill to seven hours, three hours longer than originally planned, as a concession to many members desiring to speak. Forty minutes of debate only was allowed on the rule, which the opposition terms a "gag" rule.

GERMAN CRUISERS' ACTIVITIES CAUSE WAR RISK RAISE

Sinking of Six Ships by Commerce Destroyers Influences Increase to 5 Per Cent. to Far East.

Activity of German commerce destroyers, which recently sank six steamships in the Bay of Bengal, has caused an advance to five per cent. in some classes of war risk insurance rates, and has influenced the American Institute of Marine Underwriters not to quote any rates on vessels bound to countries bordering on or near the Bay.

The advanced rates will apply particularly to countries on the east and west coast of Africa; in the Antipodes and in the neighborhood of China and Japan, where German cruisers are said to be particularly active in their raids on commerce.

The table below, prepared by the American Institute of Marine Underwriters, shows the rates ruling this week for war risk insurance on exports of general merchandise shipped through Philadelphia, New York and Boston. These rates were received today by local underwriters. The institute makes it plain that they are not to be accepted as current figures and that it is not intended that they be followed in the writing of risks. The matter of proper rates to be charged is left to the discretion of the individual underwriter.

The rates are percentages of the cargo values. The first column covers vessels flying flags of belligerent nations, except Germany and Austria, for which no rates are quoted; the second column, ships of foreign neutral nations, and the last column for American vessels.

Table with 3 columns: Destination, Belligerent Nations, Neutral Nations, American Vessels. Includes destinations like England and Scotland, West Indies, East Indies, etc.

EDISON'S LATEST RECORDS

TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS

Simple Machine Represents Years of Patient Experiments.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Edison's latest invention, the telecable, which records both sides of a telephone conversation, is now on exhibition.

The machine is simple. The desk telephone is equipped with two transmitters and two receivers. The talker used one set and the other set is hit by the phonograph record which takes down every sound on the wire. The phonograph is started recording and stopped at will by pressing a button.

But though the machine is simple and easily understandable, like other Edison inventions, it represents years of experiment. It was patented yesterday that though Mr. Edison said of the phonograph in 1873 "the phonograph will perfect the telephone" neither he nor any other man has succeeded in making a record of telephone conversations in the 36 years following his prophecy until the appearance of the telecable.

An important difficulty was the weakness of the voice at the further end of the telephone wire. This was overcome by putting a receiver against an acoustic horn which sufficiently magnified the sound to permit the phonograph to take it down clearly.

It was said yesterday that 60 per cent. of all communications in this country today is over the telephone. The chief value of the telecable is expected to be in fixing exactly what was agreed to by phone in business transactions. One telecable will serve for all the business of a firm. It can be affixed to the switchboard and used in recording any conversation wished. The price of the instrument has not yet been settled.

CITY TO FURNISH HOUSES

Shortage in Newport, Monmouthshire, England, Engenders Scheme.

A shortage of houses at Newport, Monmouthshire, England, is encouraging private enterprise and stimulating the local authorities to supply the necessary homes. The official architect of Newport has presented a scheme to the town council for constructing 245 houses, 16 feet wide, containing two bedrooms, in blocks of six, four, and two, at a cost of \$24,643 each and to rent at \$1.52 per week. It is also proposed to erect eighty-seven houses with a frontage of 25 feet, with three bedrooms, at a cost of \$10,703 each, to rent for \$1.01 per week.

The land on which these houses will be erected varies in cost to the municipality from \$170.27 to \$218.92 per acre.

P. R. R. Accounting Team Wins



Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Vienna.



OFFICIAL AUSTRIAN LETTER OPENED BY ENGLISH CENSOR

A breach of neutrality by the British is alleged at the Austrian Consulate as the result of the opening of this letter. It is said that it was taken from a neutral ship.

BRITISH CENSOR OPENED AUSTRIAN CONSULATE MAIL

Letters Seized From Steamship for Official in This City.

A breach of neutrality by the British is alleged at the Austrian Consulate in Philadelphia. Official registered letters addressed to the Consulate in Philadelphia have been opened by the censor in London. These letters were received here late last night. It is said at the Consulate that there was a breach of neutrality in that these letters must have been taken from a neutral ship, either of the Italian or the Holland lines, as these are the only ways by which Austrian mail could reach this country. The letters will be sent to Dr. Constantine Dumbril, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington.

The act of the censor at London is considered at the Consulate as being a peridious outrage and a violation of the neutrality of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is expressed that a nation such as England would be guilty of such an action.

A private registered letter from Austria was also opened by the English censor. This was received in the same mail as the official communication.

MUCH ILLNESS DUE TO ERRORS IN DIET

Death Often Comes From Feasting as Well as Fasting.

The militant suffragist campaign of self-starvation suggests to Dr. A. E. Gibson that death comes as often from feasting as from fasting. In a paper in Health Culture he sets out that we eat wrongly and not infrequently starve in the midst of plenty. We make our meals of incongruous food and then we eat prodigiously of the ill-balanced food mixture, causing auto-intoxication or starvation.

The food decomposes instead of digesting and the nerves are sustained on poisoned blood. Certain foods, no matter how good in themselves, when mixed in the same meal ferment and generate toxic acids which result in catarrh, asthma, rheumatism, etc., until the whole inward tract is dehydrated and the organs so denatured that the fluids of nutrition are impaired.

Most diseases, it is held, are due to errors of diet and to a too early old age. But he is looking for the cause of the struggle of the young to hold its own against devitalized and anemic tissue caused by wrong eating. The promiscuous eater may triumph for a time, but he is losing his vitality and sooner or later dizziness, acidity of the stomach and general discomfort come as warnings. Then he takes to medicines which are a mere whip to the system, exhausting the reserve forces. Medicines, the doctor holds, are not a source of vitality any more than a whip is to a horse.

Nothing can help us but food, so combined as not to give rise to fermentation. Mere absence of meat does not change the chemical principles of food. Any diet that admits acids, starches, fruits, salads, milk and pastry at the same meal undermines the constitution. Such unwise mixture in a vegetarian diet has caused more indigestion and catarrh than any other violation of dietetic principles.

It is not a question of purity of food but the bringing together of foodstuffs that defy physiological chemistry. The remedy is a proper combination of food. And then comes the individual temperament and the atmosphere of one's mental life. Food that is good for one is bad for another. For each individual is a world to himself and the attitude of mind lies back of the physiological nature.

So it is necessary that each individual learn by close observation his relation to food in his daily routine existence, and so solve the perplexing question of life or death as influenced by the quality of wrong system of diet. The test of life really begins at 60. Then it is shown whether the individual has been eating rightly or wrongly, whether he has laid up sufficient force to carry him into old age or whether by senseless gluttony he has used up his birth-promise of a long, happy and useful existence.

CUBAN COINAGE TALKED OF

Project Presented the Island Congress Would Create National Bank.

A project of law has been presented to the Congress of Cuba for the creation of a national bank for the emission and coinage of Cuban money in gold, silver and copper. This money will have the same value as American money. This project of law establishes guarantees for the emission of bank notes. These measures are caused by the scarcity of money which is felt in the Cuban market.

The creation of a currency bank with the privileges enjoyed by the Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba up to the close of the colonial regime, was urged by President Menocal in his message. The President urged that the bank should enjoy an exclusive concession for 50 years, with a capital of \$20,000,000, and power to issue double the amount of its weight in silver of the same business and as that of the United States. Cuban capital to be given preference to subscribe the stock. The coinage of fractional currency was also recommended. The money now in use officially on the island is American, although business is transacted also with Spanish and French gold coin and Spanish silver money.

ALFALFA PLANT BROUGHT TO EQUADOR BY THE SPANIARDS

New Cultivated Between 5250 and 10,500 Feet Above Sea. The alfalfa plant, known for many centuries in Europe, was introduced into Ecuador by the Spaniards in the 16th century. They found growing wild there an annual species of the plant having yellow flowers, which differed somewhat from the European species, although in no way superior to it, and had never been cultivated by the Indians.

The elevations at which it is cultivated here are between 5250 and 10,500 feet above sea level, as the climate is too hot or too cold outside of those limits for the alfalfa plant.

STUDIED DANISH AT EIGHTY

It would be too much to expect that Prince Edward should have learned Danish in preparation for his brief visit to Copenhagen, says the London Chronicle. It is necessary to acquire the language when, at the age of 80, he made a visit there in 1885, on board the Tantalion Castle. He took with him a book on Danish and a dictionary, and spent most of the time during the voyage in his cabin studying the language. While the vessel lay in dock and visitors were allowed on board, the G. O. M. sat quietly in his deck cabin, absorbed in his study and oblivious of the crowd of eager faces peering in at the door and window—London Chronicle.

GRAY'S INN ALIVE NOW

Gray's Inn Square and the beautiful gardens close by are these days alive with recruits being licked into shape, and the old walls are echoing back words of command through all the day-long hours, says the London Chronicle. Not since Sir Samuel Romilly stood at the Holborn Gate to repel the Gordon rioters, should they chance to turn furious eyes upon the benches and properties, has the inn presented such a warlike appearance. Once, long before, did Gray's Inn send out an armed force on its own account. That was when a hundred "gentlemen of the inn," armed with bludgeons, sallied forth to do battle with the workmen engaged in building Red Lion Square, this form of "developing" the pleasant fields to the west of their inn not meeting with the approval of the said gentlemen.

ARMY RIFLES DIFFERENT

Most of Contending European Nations Have Distinctive Weapons.

The German infantry uses the Mauser magazine rifle, model of 1898, calibre .30, firing a "spit ball," pointed like a lead pencil; velocity, 2700 foot-seconds; slight range up to 2000 yards. Cavalry uses Mauser magazine carbine and carries .303 calibre. French infantry uses the Lebel magazine rifle, .30 calibre, and the cavalry has a carbine of the same make. The Russian small arm for infantry is a ".3-line" rifle, 1901 pattern, holding five cartridges; calibre, .209; velocity, 3085 foot-seconds; slight range up to 2000 yards. Similar arm for the cavalry, but with shorter barrel and with a bayonet used by other mounted troops.

GERMAN EMPEROR REVIEWS ORDER OF THE IRON CROSS

Founded by King Frederick William III as Reward for Valor.

Shortly after the opening of hostilities the German Kaiser, following the precedent established by William I, reinstated the famous Order of the Iron Cross. The New York Staats-Zeitung furnishes an interesting history of this coveted mark of distinction, which is awarded solely for the performance of deeds of the highest valor on the field of battle.

King Frederick William III of Prussia founded the order on March 10, 1813, as a reward for services rendered to the Fatherland in the Napoleonic wars. The plainness of the iron insignia was intended to remind its wearers of the hard times that had brought it into being. It was a small iron Maltese cross inscribed with a narrow silver band just inside the beveled edge. The only other marks upon it were three oak leaves in the center, the royal initials F. W. surmounted by a small crown and the date 1813.

As is customary in the case of royal orders, there were two classes and a grand cross, the latter twice the regular size. In 1841 a permanent endowment was added, paying \$500 annual sum to the wearers of the decoration.

On July 19, 1870, the day that France again declared war on Prussia, the order was revived by King William I on the same conditions as originally instituted. At that time the three oak leaves were dropped, and the letter W. the crown and the date 1870 were substituted for the original marks, but the three leaves were restored by an order of the imperial council in 1895. The decoration as revised in 1870 has been bestowed on 48,574 German warriors of all classes, including those coming from German States outside of Prussia.

CANADA'S BIG PROBLEM IN MOVING HER CROPS

Uses Vast Continental Railways to Hurry Men to Quebec. Canada is making great contributions to the war. It is still uncertain how many troops she will contribute, but 100,000 is the number most frequently mentioned, and the statements recently made by Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts regarding the necessity for raising the largest possible number of British troops makes it appear that every man Canada can send will be needed, says Kathleen Hills in Leslie's.

Canada, being a vast territory, sparsely settled, has important problems of communication, and the Government has taken every precaution to see that none of the transcontinental railway facilities are impaired by the destruction of bridges or other strategic points. That accounts for the sentries at bridges, along difficult stretches of track, and in the mountain passes.

All along the route we saw troop trains rushing the volunteers from the Far West to the mobilization headquarters near Quebec. The Canadian Pacific is handling most of this traffic, and is well equipped to do so because, in its own shops, it was able to build nine special kitchen cars in less than a week. These are painted white inside, and provided with storage facilities for four days' food, including refrigeration, and with kitchen apparatus sufficient to prepare three meals a day for 1000 men.

Of course the troops are not given elaborate tourist meals, but they are well fed, the kitchen cars containing tea and coffee urns, hot water boilers and all necessary conveniences. The meals are served from enamelled plates in the cars in which the troops are quartered. A detail of soldiers does the serving. It is a big task to transport several thousand men from Western Canada to Quebec on short notice, and Canada has a right to congratulate herself on the promptness and efficiency with which it has been done.

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Lit Brothers advertisement for hats and gloves. Includes text: 'HATS TRIMMED FREE OF CHARGE', 'Lit Brothers Market Eighth Filbert Seventh', '75c Seamless Sheets 57c', 'Despite the great advance in prices of all gloves we are able to hold Our Annual October Glove Sale'.

Yellow Trading Stamps advertisement. Includes text: 'Be sure and always get YELLOW TRADING STAMPS when you shop here. We give two for each 10c worth you purchase before noon.' Also lists 'Friday Bargains' with prices like '85c to \$1.00 55c Silks'.

Women's Genuine French Kid Gloves advertisement. Includes text: 'Women's Genuine French Kid Gloves, \$1 Regular \$1.50 Values, at', 'Women's Fine \$1.75 and \$2 French Kid Gloves, \$1.19', 'Women's Long White Gloves', 'A New York Importer's Entire Sample Line of Gloves'.

Men's Fall Suits advertisement. Includes text: 'It's Worth Your While to Buy Men's Fall Suits Here', 'We are practically putting a Five Dollar Note in your pocket in the case of any of these three lines—', 'Regular \$15 Suits \$10', 'Regular \$20 Suits \$15', 'Regular \$25 Suits \$20'.

Boys' \$8.50 Suits advertisement. Includes text: 'That Boy Wins who has confidence in himself, and nothing else gives him such a ready assurance as to know he is properly and suitably clothed.', 'BOYS' \$8.50 SUITS at \$4.98', 'Of worsted, chevots and cassinets, also navy blue serge in newest Norfolk and two- and three-button, double-breasted styles, with patch pockets and stitched belt.'

Salons of Apparel advertisement. Includes text: 'Of Particular Importance in the Salons of Apparel', 'Six Styles in Smart \$15 \$20 Fall Suits...', 'Sketch shows one. They are of chevot, medium weight serge and gabardine, in green, brown, blue and black. Smartly tailored in the ultra fashionable Redington effect, with 40- to 45-inch coats, showing wide bands at hips, velvet or braid trimming and lined with guaranteed satin.', 'Women's and Misses' \$27.50 Autumn Suits, \$20', 'Women's and Misses' \$25 Top Coats, \$18.50'.

LIT BROTHERS IN OUR BIG RESTAURANT—BEST OF EVERYTHING AT LOWEST PRICES—FIFTH FLOOR—LIT BROTHERS