2-PLY HARD-LUCK DAY COMES A LITTLE LATE; SCRUTINIZE YOUR STEP

Thanks to Some Commerce Chamber or Other, We Have Friday, the Thirteenth

AVOID ELECTION BETS

FRIDAY THE THIRTEENTH

If, enslaved by superstition,
Paralyzed by inhibition,
You're afraid to make a single move today;
If your fears you cannot bridle,
It's double all day to idle,
Solve the awe-inspiring problem in this way:

Let your superstitions fill you,
Let them terrorize and chill you,
Let their sinister foreboding make you quake,
And till goes this day's last fraction
Take you not one single action
That you're sure you neither wish nor ought to take.
—C. E. Mills.

Years ago, before Julius Caesar decided the world would get into a pretty pickle if it didn't soon get a new calendar, there was called a big mass-meeting by some chamber of commerce or business men's improvement club or other in southern Europe for the purpose of abating bad luck. Coming every day of the year it had affected business about as much as a Democratic administration.

And after considerable discussion by some

ancestors of the late Mr. Ptolemy and the older Mr. Rameses, a resolution was introduced and adopted—with a small dissenting vote—whereby Friday the Thirteenth was set aside as bad luck day. It was a sort of compromise or alternative similar to President Wilson's punitive expeditions.

But so it happened that Friday the Thirteenth became a day for misfortune, hardship, catastrophies, calamities, accidents, casualties and other approved brands of bad luck.

This year, however, because of the scarcity of raw material—due to the war in Europe, no doubt—the calendar manufacturers have been able to supply only one genuine hard luck day. And they were

late in supplying that, making everybody wait impatiently and sadly, as bad luck is always waited for, until nearly the end of 1916.

But the goods were delivered today, according to contract. Today is the official, the big and only hard luck day of 1916—Friday the thirteenth of October—it came very near being the thirteenth month!

It is just the sort of day when one wouldn't want to walk under a ladder on which hung a bucket of paint or a safe; a day one wouldn't dare to ask the boss for a raise after seeing him throw a paper weight at the office boy; nor a day on which one would care to leave home in the morning without kissing the wife good-by—if she had grown accustomed to that.

Yes, there are lots of things one wouldn't dare do today—because it's Friday the Thirteenth. But it will be a great day for all that great number of persons who seem to find it happier to be miserable than to be happy without being miserable.

SOCIALISTS TELL REICHSTAG NATIONS ARE TIRED OF WAR

Voice Necessity of Peace—Conservatives Uphold Annexations

BERLIN, Oct. 13—Hardly ever in the history of the war has a Reichstag meeting been attended with such interest all over Germany as at present, and although the climax of the question of U-boat warfare was not reached, there were speeches on domestic and foreign policies of sufficient interest to fill pages.

Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the powerful Center or Catholic party, left no doubt whatever that his party stands for war to the bitter end, which, according to his idea, can only be brought about by compelling England to make peace.

Next in importance was the speech of the Socialist leader, Scheidemann, who expressed satisfaction with the present military situation. After censuring those among Germans who advocated unachievable war aims, Herr Scheidemann continued:

"It is said that because Briand and Lloyd George preach a war to the death our Chancellor cannot possibly talk of peace; but we Socialists certainly can. We declare that the people do want peace.

"I say this as a German Socialist and I speak of the German people. But what I say of the German people English and Russian Socialists might say of their own people. Where in any country the opposite is maintained it is nothing but a swindle. All nations are heartily sick of being lured to death by high-sounding phrases and promises.

"What do these nations still fight for?" asked Herr Scheidemann, adding that the main basis upon which the coming peace will be constructed will be that the French shall remain in France, the Belgians shall stay in Belgium and the Germans shall remain in Germany.

Count von Westarp, the Conservative leader, attacked Herr Scheidemann for proposing the withdrawal of German troops from Belgium and the occupied portions of France.

According to the Koelnische Volkszeitung, Hugo Haase, the Radical Socialist, said:

"Millions are looking to the Reichstag for a glimmer of peace. We see everywhere an undecided battle. We wish to save what is possible from the wreck of international war."

TODAY'S MARRIAGE LICENSES

William L. Forr, 2050 State st., and Mary M. Finder, 1926 Berks st.
George White, Wyndmoor, Pa., and Betty Willert, 6413 Greenmount ave.
[illegible] Brewster, 2206 N. 16th st., and Caroline Winslow, 2000 Van Pelt st.
[illegible] A. Mayer, 1230 N. 2d st., and Violet A. [illegible], 2000 Buckland st.
[illegible] G. Doherty, 2146 Henderson st., and Hannah F. Cunlar, 231 McKean st.
[illegible] F. Curran, 2027 Thomas ave., and [illegible] Reyer, 832 Washington ave.
[illegible] E. Williams, New Windsor, Md., and [illegible] A. Gallagher, Fogerstown, Md.
[illegible] E. Sarli, 1028 Fowler st., and Bertha [illegible], 1143 Wolf st.
[illegible] Munro, 1317 N. 24th st., and Mildred [illegible] Warner, 1207 N. 24th st.
[illegible] Hoffer, 2117 Princeton st., and Elizabeth [illegible], 2424 Bailey st.
[illegible] Cutchell, 2211 Mifflin st., and Tillie [illegible], 1807 S. 8th st.
[illegible] Thayer, 1[illegible] N. 15th st., and Anna M. [illegible], 1[illegible] Stillman st.
[illegible] G. Holland, South Bend, Ind., and Louise [illegible], 1[illegible] Tasker st.
[illegible] Cooper, 2[illegible] N. 46th st., and Helen M. [illegible], 2[illegible] Cambria st.
[illegible], Conshohocken, Pa., and Mary [illegible], 1[illegible] 17th st.
[illegible], 1[illegible] Earle st., and Tillie [illegible]
[illegible] Yorkstreet st., and Gertrude [illegible]

NUOVE CONQUISTE SUL CARSO; INUTILI SFORZI AUSTRIACI IN TRENTINO

Altri 1771 Prigionieri Cadono nelle Mani degli Italiani sulla Fronte delle Alpi Giulie e del Carso

L'AIUTO ALLA RUMANIA

ROMA, 13 Ottobre.

Le forze italiane continuano la loro offensive sull'altopiano del Carso. Nella giornata di ieri essi hanno catturato altri 1771 prigionieri, cio' che fa ascendere il numero dei prigionieri fatti dal giorno 6 del mese di Agosto a 30,881. Ecco il testo del rapporto del generale Cadorna pubblicato ieri sera dal Ministero della Guerra:

Nella valle dell'Adige le nostre batterie hanno diretto un efficace fuoco contro i depositi militari di Rovereto e contro la stazione ferroviaria di Calliano. Un tentativo del nemico di attaccare le nostre posizioni nella Vallarsa e' stato immediatamente frustrato. Nuovi contrattacchi del nemico sui fianchi settentrionali del Pasubio sono stati immediatamente respinti dalle nostre truppe. Ivi il nemico ha sofferto perdite enormi ed ha lasciato nelle nostre mani un cannone ed una quantita' di armi e di munizioni.

Sull'altopiano di Asiago pochi reparti italiani penetrarono nelle trincee nemiche di Casera Zebio, le fecero saltare e ritornarono quindi alle loro linee. In direzione delle sorgenti del Vanoi martedi sera, dopo una intensa preparazione di artiglieria, il nemico lancio' quattro successivi attacchi con sempre crescente violenza contro le nostre nuove posizioni di Busa Alta, sulle Alpi Dolomitiche. Bersaglieri ed Alpini, facendo a gara in prove di coraggio e di resistenza, e resi ancora piu' audaci dalla violenza del nemico, contrattaccarono gli austriaci con vigorosi assalto alla baionetta, lo costrinsero a ritirarsi e catturarono, 37 prigionieri.

Sulla fronte delle Alpi Giulie si sono avuti duelli di artiglieria che nella mattinata furono ostacolati dalla densa nebbia. Il nemico, usando truppe fresche, lancio' una serie di attacchi contro i punti piu' importanti della linea da noi conquistata ad est della Vertoibizza sul Carso. Fulminati dal fuoco delle nostre batterie, gli austriaci furono respinti ogni volta che pronunciavano l'attacco e soffersero gravi perdite.

Nel pomeriggio le nostre fanterie con nuovi e vigorosi assalti, allargavano e completavano le conquiste della giornata precedente, specialmente nella zona di Sober, immediatamente a sud di Gorizia, e sulle pendici delle Quote 343 e 144, ad est del villaggio di Novavas. Sul Carso noi abbiamo preso altri 1771 prigionieri di cui 35 ufficiali.

In tutto sulla fronte delle Alpi Giulie noi abbiamo catturato dal giorno 6 Agosto ad oggi 30,881 prigionieri di cui 726 ufficiali.

Aviatori nemici hanno lasciato cadere bombe sull'altopiano di Asiago senza pero' causare danni. Una delle nostre squadriglie di aviatori ha bombardato di nuovo le posizioni nemiche del Col Santo ed e' ritornata alla sua base senza danni.

I PARTICOLARI DELL'AVANZATA

Uno dei primi risultati della nuova offensiva italiana sul Carso sara' l'alleggerimento della pressione che gli austro-tedeschi esercitano ora sulla fronte rumena. La causa della Rumania e' carissima agli italiani che nutrono sincere simpatia per la nazione latina dei Balcani. Da fonte autorevole si apprende infatti che il generale Cadorna ha anticipato la sua offensiva di ben quindici giorni per venire in aiuto della Rumania. Ancora non si hanno i particolari completi dell'avanzata italiana sul Carso.

Si calcola che in questi due o tre giorni di battaglia sul Carso gli austriaci hanno perduto non meno di 15,000 uomini tra morti, feriti e prigionieri. Restano ancora una sessantina di battaglioni austriaci che difendono le linee carsiche avanzate, e la battaglia continua con grande violenza. Le batterie austriache, nascoste nelle caverne fulminano le nuove trincee italiane, ma l'artiglieria italiana risponde efficacemente.

Gli austriaci supponevano che una grossa colonna italiana fosse tenuta pronta per avanzare molto innanzi e coprirono di granate e di shrapnele il terreno tra le linee italiane e quelle austriache. Pero' il generale Calorna, prevendendo questo, aveva tenuto le sue truppe negli accampamenti dove, mentre gli austriaci continuavano il diluvio di granate su un terreno dove non si trovavano truppe, i soldati italiani mangiavano tranquillamente il loro rancio. Fu soltanto dopo che questo uragno inutile era cessato che gli italiani furono lanciati contro le linee austriache.

WISTAR MANSION TO GO

Workmen have started to demolish the former home of the late Robert and Lewis Wistar at Oxford avenue and Oakland street. It was used as a high school for four years, until the completion of the new Frankford High School. The building was an old landmark in the northeast section

TAX EQUALITY MAYOR'S PLAN FOR "CASH" CITY

Continued from Page One

was long ago advocated as a new method of obtaining additional revenues, but it was finally determined that no revision of existing taxation methods could be made on anywhere nearly an adequate scale without the help of the Legislature. The plan of the Mayor and his financial advisers is so sweeping that nothing short of legislative enactment will give the relief sought with its consequent increase in revenues.

Manufacturers who have opposed increases on water meter rates, on the ground that in some instances they are unequal enough to work a hardship, have insisted on a revision of realty assessments. Chairman Gaffney, of the Water Rate Committee of Councils, has assured these objectors that the question of equalizing rates is being given careful attention.

GAFFNEY FOR REVISION

When asked as to the administration's plans for improving the present assessment system, Chairman Gaffney, who is one of Mayor Smith's most trusted advisers, said: "I am in favor of amending assessments so that they will be equitable to all. I do not believe in overassessing some realty owners and underassessing others. That is all that I care to say on the subject."

The estimate of increased revenues of from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 is the one on which city financiers are confidently counting to put the city in 1918 on the old pay-as-you-go basis that for so many years has been entirely lost sight of. Their plan is most comprehensive and will include a decided revision and altering of existing methods of assessment and revision.

Under it no buildings in "dead" sections of the city will be overassessed, while assessments on buildings in live, growing sections will be assessed, at increasing values.

LAND VALUE AS BASIS

In fact the new plan calls for assessments based primarily on land and not on buildings. A more equitable and well distributed assessment on land is looked to to prevent the undervaluation of vacant lots in centers where values are kept on the jump by improvements. The general assessment of land with separate values given to buildings is looked upon as the best method to distribute equitably the tax burden upon owners of realty.

In preparing for the changes cases have been brought to light where properties have sold for three or even four times their assessed valuation, and on the other hand cases have been found where buildings have been sold for many thousands of dollars less than the value placed upon them on the assessment books of the city. These inequalities stand unexplained and are taken as conclusive evidence that the present methods are inadequate and that the city is deprived in numberless cases of income that should properly come from this character of taxation.

OPPOSITION EXPECTED

Several reasons have influenced the Mayor and his advisers to keep under cover their plans for larger revenue in 1918. Primarily the plan is expected to meet opposition at the hands of many realty owners who are now profiting under present conditions. Another reason is that the amendments planned are likely to be opposed by the members of the Board of Revision of Taxes and their friends.

The plans will likely be made public within the next thirty days, but until such action is taken the scope of the amendments will not be definitely known.

NEW HEARING GRANTED ON SALOON TRANSFER

Continued from Page One

to favor the transfer until Friday morning, shortly before their opinion was handed down, he says. It was therefore impossible for Gibboney or any one else to have had knowledge of their ruling on Thursday, when, according to Dennis, Gibboney informed him that Burke's application would be granted.

Judge Barratt also denied that he had told Gibboney or any one else the decision of the court until it had been publicly handed down.

"As a matter of fact," said Judge Barratt today, "I did not know Judge Davis's opinion in the matter until shortly before court opened on Friday morning, when he and I held a short consultation and went over the list of applications. It is absurd that with 100 cases to go over we would give out an advance decision on any one particular application."

Judge Davis said, "The court endeavored to consider fairly the petitions presented by both sides on the question of the application of Michael Burke for a transfer of his license to Sixtieth street and Lansdowne avenue. It was admitted by the Rev. C. Edgar Adamson on behalf of the remonstrants that the character of the neighborhood had changed somewhat since the last hearing and that at least two buildings had been changed to business properties. I have always been opposed to granting or transferring liquor licenses to strictly residential neighborhoods and for this reason refused to grant Burke's application on former hearings in 1914 and the early part of this year.

HEEDS PUBLIC OPINION.

"I believe that the consensus of opinion of the residents of a locality as to the desirability of a liquor saloon should have great weight in deciding the question of granting or transferring a license. In this case if a majority of the residents in the locality present a bona fide petition I would again be opposed to granting the application and would revoke the order transferring the license. I think, however, both sides should be fully heard in open court or in the next sitting or at a special hearing.

"The fact that Burke's property was taken by the Parkway does not in my opinion enter into the case as a controlling factor.

"In the matter of the Burke license no arrangement was made with anybody nor would I countenance any arrangement on the question of granting or transferring liquor licenses. My position in this respect is quite well known in disposition of cases in 1914 when I sat with Judge Carr in License Court."

Here Judge Davis took occasion to say that he had already been misrepresented in the matter of vice segregation. He said: "The court's position has been reported as favoring segregation. It is to be regretted that the judges of the courts in discharge of their duties are obliged to contradict statements misrepresenting positions on questions affecting public morals.

DEFENDS POSITION

"My position in the case of the jurisdiction of Magistrates in street-walkers' cases has been criticised. That opinion was rendered after careful reading of the law in the constitution and was without any other purpose than to decide the case strictly from the legal questions involved. My position on the question of disreputable houses has been very much misrepresented and I want to take this opportunity to state that I am opposed to segregation and never made statements to justify the inference that I was in favor of a district where vice of any kind would be permitted to flourish or exist by police regulation or any other regulations.

CITES LAW ON VICE

"Houses of prostitution are against the law. Proprietors and inmates are violating the law and should be prosecuted. My only thought was to help the unfortunate women who had fallen, and I did not believe that a prison sentence was the proper method of uplifting them and leading them to the paths of morality and right.

"I wish the community to understand that I stand for observance of the law and at the same time for the social uplift of those who, for any cause whatsoever, have strayed from the paths of morality. It is to be regretted that I have been placed in such a position before the community and I am glad to have this chance to state my position on all questions of this kind."

Dennis today said he and his neighbors would be only too glad to take up the suggestion of Judge Davis.

"The Overbrook Association meets tonight," he said, "and I have no doubt that action looking toward a new petition and a reopening of the case will be taken at this meeting. We are only too ready to do anything in our power to keep this saloon out of our neighborhood, and I am glad the License Court is willing to grant us another hearing. As to Mr. Gibboney, I can only say that in my statement of last night I repeated what he told me last Thursday."

Anti-saloon rallies will be held on Sunday in Mary Simpson Memorial Church, Sixty-first and Jefferson streets, and in Calvin Presbyterian Church, Sixtieth and Master streets. It was at a men's meeting held last night in the latter church that the charges made by Dennis inflamed the anti-license advocates to new animosity.

According to these accusations Gibboney, not only imparted in advance to Dennis the information that the transfer would be granted, but sought to have the Lansdowne avenue man withdraw his remonstrance. The inference that Dennis "would be cared for" the latter interpreted as relating to prospective buyers for his house.

"I was told that I would get the price I wanted for my house," he said. "It was a straight business proposition." He declined to name the price asked or the maker of the offer. Dennis said two liquor dealers now living in the vicinity of Sixtieth street and Lansdowne avenue had said they would move out of the neighborhood if Burke were allowed to locate there.

WILL PREPARE PETITION

C. Bartley Collins, attorney for the remonstrants, today said a petition for a rehearing probably would be filed in a few days.

Mrs. C. Edgar Adamson, wife of the clergyman, and herself an active opponent of Burke's application, said: "We are shocked and surprised at Judge Davis's reversal of his stand on this proposition. Judge Davis came out here personally and saw the characteristics of the neighborhood. He had plenty of evidence that it was purely a residential section. He also knew that more than 600 names were signed to the remonstrance and he knew that many of the signers were in court and prepared to state their case if given an opportunity. Yet in the face of this situation he allowed them to go home."

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Another shipment for Saturday of these famous makes, such as William-Kneelands, Barry's, Hanna & Son and Nettletons. All this season's best models in tan and black Russia calf, patent and glazed kid. All custom grade, in English medium and broad toe shapes. Sizes 5 to 7½, A to C wide. The greatest value in the city. Early customers get best choice.

Men's New Fall Shoes $2.45
Welted and Stitched Soles in Black and Tan Calf, Patent and Glazed Kid. All Sizes.

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Boys' Scout Shoes $1.49
Endicott-Johnson's. All solid and just the shoe for hard service, in tan and black, with leather or elkskin soles. Sizes 9 to 13, and 1 to 6, at $1.98.

Boys' Spencer Shoes $1.69
Gunmetal calf, Blucher, English Welt, with Oak Soles. Sizes 9 to 13½, and 1 to 5½, at $1.98.

Misses' & Children's Shoes.. $1.29
Gunmetal calf. Right shape last. The shoe that will give good service.
Sizes 5 to 8 at $1.29, 8½ to 11 at $1.49 and 11½ to 2 at $1.95.

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Women's Smart New Fall Shoes
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Over 50 of the most wanted models in the new mahogany tan calf, Havana brown, dark tan kid, gray, bronze and black kid, also black and white, tan and white combination, gunmetal calf and patents. High, medium and English last heels. Welted and stitched soles. Sizes 1 to 9, and AA to E in the assortment.

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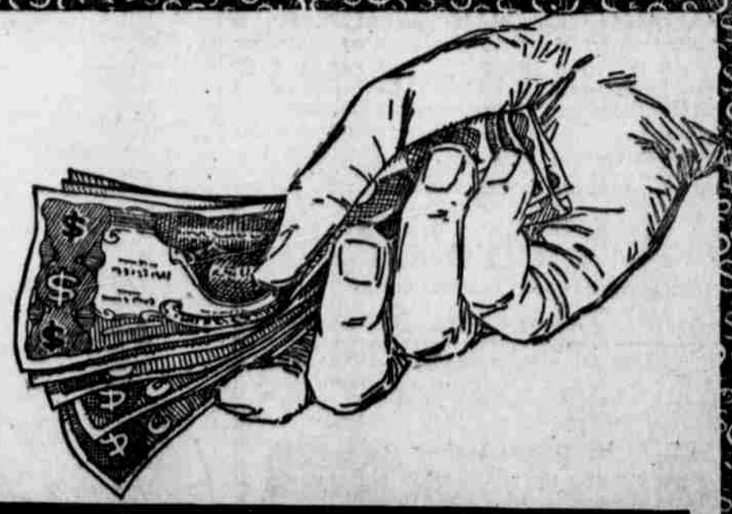

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