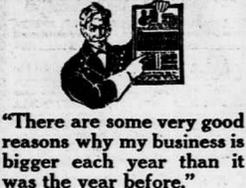


The General Says:—



"There are some very good reasons why my business is bigger each year than it was the year before."

Some years ago asphalt roofing was sold at high prices because the volume was small and facilities were limited.

When the General entered the field he broke up the high price combine by taking advantage of all possible manufacturing economies, thereby reducing production costs to the minimum and at the same time making a roofing of unexcelled quality.

Eventually the General became recognized as the leader of the entire field, and today the best known and largest used brand in the world is

Certain-teed Roofing

The General's big success brought about an attempt by others to imitate his policies and prices, but they didn't have the General's wonderful facilities, nor his superior equipment, nor his big organization, and it was an economic impossibility for them to equal the General's quality and price.

Consequently with the reduction in price there was a big reduction in quality, and these lower quality roofings began to be sold under labels that had formerly been used on better goods.

Today the market is flooded with low quality roofings, made to sell at cheap prices without regard to the service they will give.

When you roof your building with Certain-teed you have a reasonable manufacturer's guarantee of 5, 10, or 15 years according to whether the thickness is 1, 2, or 3-ply respectively. This is your advance assurance that Certain-teed will give you at least a definite guaranteed service. Beware of guarantees without responsibility behind them.

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\$3 NEW YORK And Return Saturday Night November 6

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Returning same day, 5:50 p.m. from 23rd St. and 6:00 p.m. from Liberty St. Full information at ticket offices, 15th St. and Union Station.

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WANTS CANALS PART OF DEFENSE PLAN

Senator Salsbury Urges U. S. Maintain Inland Waterways Along Atlantic Coast.

WOULD THEN BE POSSIBLE TO CONCENTRATE FLEET

Report on Advisability of Obtaining C. & D. Canal to Be Laid Before Senate This Session.

The deepening and widening of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal and the construction of a canal across New Jersey connecting Delaware bay and New York harbor as means of greatly increasing the defensive strength of the United States Navy were strongly urged today by Senator Salsbury of Delaware.

In an interview he explained that by the construction of these canals, capable of permitting the passage of battleships, it would be possible for the United States to concentrate its entire naval strength, or to send reinforcements to points of threatened attack, quickly and safely.

Senator Salsbury was instrumental in having a provision for the condemnation by the government of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal and its improvement in the last year and harbor appropriation bill, but filibustering tactics on the part of the opponents of the river and harbor bill caused it to be stricken out. He was successful, however, in having resolutions passed in the Senate calling upon the Secretary of War for a report on the advantages or disadvantages, both commercial and military, which would accrue from the acquisition and improvement of the canal by the government.

"This report," said Senator Salsbury, "has not yet been made public, but it is now lying in the office of the Vice President to be laid before the Senate when that body meets. However, I can say that the report, framed by the highest military authorities in the country, declares that such a canal, permitting the passage of battleships, will be of the very greatest value and military importance in the defense of our coast."

Obstacle to Land Attack. The report, he said, goes into details regarding the concentration of naval forces to resist invasion and of the great advantage an improved canal would be as an obstacle in preventing a land attack through this section on Wilmington and Philadelphia.

"These experts," said Senator Salsbury, "believe that a hostile expedition would probably be landed at the fine, undefended harbor at Lewes, Del., and that a sea-level canal along the line of the canal would be of very great military importance for the movement of craft which constitute an important part of our coast defense system and would also form an almost impassible obstacle to the passage of troops advancing to attack Wilmington or Philadelphia, and, moreover, would be of great use in transporting men and material for the coast artillery in both the bays.

"This enlarged canal, they say, is a necessity for the larger project of one connecting the Delaware with New York bay across New Jersey, a distance of thirty-four miles, and that a canal through the whole distance would make the landing of hostile troops almost impossible between Narragansett and Chesapeake bays.

"I am greatly gratified by the result which has been produced by this resolution. I believe the report of the Secretary of War who, with the chief of the general staff, concurs in this report, as prepared by the War College, will cause this great project to be taken up."

Advantage to National Defense. Discussing the military advantages to be derived from the project, Senator Salsbury said:

"We have no mean navy now, and I am glad to know or at least feel assured that we are to have a better and stronger one. If our present navy, or the better and stronger navy we intend to have, can be concentrated readily at any point from Narragansett bay to the Virginia capes; if we can surely move troops and munitions of war for the defense of this section of our Atlantic seaboard; if we can surely protect the great industries of the country from this section of our coast, many times the efficiency of our national forces, and if we may do this, at some time enlarging our commercial facilities and increasing the production of the ordinary commodities in use by all our people, it seems to me no better than a national pre-emptive war."

"It is a maxim of our naval and military experts that the power which increases in proportion to the square of its units; that is to say, if we had five ships of given power involved in a naval action at the mouth of the Delaware bay, the chances of success would be dependent upon those five ships alone. If a naval action, at the mouth of the Delaware was expected and five ships of equal power and efficiency could be joined to those there present and engage in the same action, the combined force would not be relatively twice as strong as the original fleet, but the juncture of the two squadrons would raise the relative efficiency and probabilities of success in such naval action to the equivalent of four times the power of the original fleet joined only by an equal number of vessels.

Increases Efficiency of Fleet. "I have used this simple illustration to show what great advantage could be readily obtained by reinforcement of fleets when about to take action could right here at home, by extending that possibility along the vital stretch of our Atlantic seaboard for hundreds of miles and see what advantages protected means of communication would afford. We will probably have some ships in the Delaware bay and Chesapeake bay, and New York harbor and Long Island sound, and yet an enemy invading force by occupying the fine harbor at the mouth of our bay, could defeat the forces in the Delaware; could defeat the forces in Chesapeake bay; trying to get to New York, and if superior in power and efficiency to the fleet in New York harbor and Long Island sound, could defeat it seeking to relieve a blockade of the cities upon the Delaware or Chesapeake bays. The Chesapeake, when it would have no reasonable chance of success against the combined fleets.

To illustrate this by simple figures, let us suppose we had in the Delaware bay and river five units of naval force. If by a sudden descent on our coast at Lewes, a judgment might be effected and a hostile naval force of twenty units find a satisfactory base for offensive operations.

Advantage Would Lie With Enemy. "The ships in the Delaware would be so greatly overpowered in the proportion of 40 to 25 that no action could be attempted. The ships in the Chesapeake attempting to join the New York fleet could be met by the enemy, having an advantage of 400 to 100. The New York fleet of fifteen units would be at impossible disadvantage in the proportion 225 to 400 in any naval action, but if these ships, fighting units of our navy, could be concentrated any-

where and could together meet the enemy, our force would have an advantage in the proportion of 300 to 400, practically insuring the success of our operations.

"The cost of one great battleship all our forces in the Delaware and Chesapeake bays could be combined. For the cost of four great battleships all our naval forces from Narragansett bay to the Virginia capes could be combined, and if we assume such a naval action should occur at the place I have indicated, our chances of success with four less battleships than the thirty over the force of the twenty battleships lying at the capes of the Delaware would be represented by 676 to 400, and the money expended in enabling this concentration to be made would save in the commerce of this country each year about 10 per cent on the investment of the people and be as useful in peaceable times as it would in time of war."

BUGLER TO ANNOUNCE OPENING OF FOOD SHOW

Final Touches at Convention Hall in Preparations for the Big Exhibit.

At 7:30 o'clock tonight a bugler will take his position on the balcony at Convention Hall and sound "Assembly," and the food show will be under way for a run of two weeks.

Everything is in readiness for the opening. An inspection of all the exhibit booths was made yesterday afternoon by representatives of the Retail Grocers' Protective Association, under whose auspices the show is to be held. Last night the electric lighting effects were tested. Everything passed muster and now it's simply a matter of waiting until 7:30 o'clock this evening for the starting signal.

Stands Laden With Samples. Scores of both stands are laden with tons of samples which are to be distributed during the exhibition. It is announced that the exhibits this year are to cover a wider range of things than ever before. Not only will foodstuffs be shown and demonstrated, but scores of novel household articles also will be on display. Skilled demonstrators will be on hand to explain their use. A number of the exhibits to contain exhibits of wearing apparel. Labor-saving appliances for the household are to be shown through the medium of two completely furnished homes. It is announced that the district commissioners, presidents and secretaries of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, and Retail Merchants' Association are among those invited to be present at the opening tonight. Officers of the Retail Grocers' Protective Association will escort the guests to the various exhibits.

To Be an Elaborate Exhibit. According to Perry P. Patrick, secretary of the grocers' organization and manager of the exhibition, this food show is to be the most pretentious that ever has been held in Washington. There will be more exhibitions and the exhibits will be more liberal than their samples than ever before. It has been necessary to engage space in a warehouse near Convention Hall to hold the reserve supplies of good things that are to be given to the patrons of the show.

DESIRE EXTENDED SERVICE. Organizations Want Co-operative Branches of Commerce Bureau.

Appeals are being received daily from chambers of commerce and other commercial organizations throughout the country by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce asking for the establishment of co-operative branches of that bureau. These co-operative branches perform the same service as the eight branch offices of the bureau. Each is the headquarters for one of the eight districts of the country and has general supervision of the co-operative offices in its district.

Chambers of commerce which establish co-operative branches furnish the man to take charge of the local work and agree to make certain reports to the government, keep certain records, arrange for any visits that may be made by consular, agents, or commercial attaches, and permit all citizens to have the benefits of the service.

"Happiness" Theme of Sermon. Happiness as the child of harmony was the characterization made in his sermon yesterday morning by Rev. Dr. Charles Wood, pastor of the Church of the Covenant. This sermon was one of Dr. Wood's series on the general topic of the law, his theme for the day being "Happiness and the Law" and his text "Rejoice in the Lord always; again I say, rejoice."

CYPRUS THIRD ARGEST MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND

Rich in Historical Associations and Much Coveted by Powerful Neighbors.

Domain Offered by England to Greece for Her Aid in War Has Population of 240,000.

"Cyprus is one of the most important islands in the Mediterranean," says a bulletin just given out by the National Geographic Society, which describes England's reported offer to the Greeks for their aid in the world war. "There are just two islands in the broad inland sea larger than Cyprus, and these are Sicily and Sardinia. There are few islands in the world richer in historical associations, and none, probably, more coveted by powerful neighbors.

"The island lies in the mouth of a pocket formed by Asia Minor and Syria at the northeastern end of the Mediterranean, being about equally distant from the mainland to the north and to the east. It has an area of 3,584 square miles, or is as large as the states of Delaware and Rhode Island combined. Its greatest length is 110 miles and its greatest width is 60 miles, while its average width is more than 35 miles. Much of the island is uncultivated, but two mountain ranges, one of which fills much of the southern and central part, and the other of which stretches along the northern coast, divide the island into two parts.

Part of British Empire. "The coast of Asia Minor lies forty-seven miles to the north, and that of Syria between fifty and fifty-five miles to the east. Although nominally a possession of the Ottoman empire up until the outbreak of hostilities between the Turks and the allies, Cyprus has been administered by the British since 1878, and now forms an integral part of the British empire. English occupation has done much to improve the health of the island, as it has been a stimulus to commercial development.

"The mountains of the island are wild and beautiful, and upon their sides the forests are still growing that were famed and prized in early Egyptian times. The most abundant of these are copper celebrated among the ancients and still richly productive. The highest altitude is attained by Mount Troodos, with a summit 6,406 feet above sea level.

"A wide valley runs east and west through the central part of the island. This valley is about sixty miles long, with a breadth varying from ten to twenty miles. The mountain ranges on either side send their waters to the valley through intermittent torrents. Much of this lowland is uncultivated, though in the northern parts grain is grown. The soil of the whole valley is good, and there is no reason why the uncultivated land might not be supplemented, bringing all of the land under cultivation. In the days when Cyprus was a possession of the Phoenicians, Cyprus was widely known for its impassable forests, which not only clothed the sides and summits of its mountains with thick, dark woods of green, but which overgrew the whole floor of the valley between with such an interlocking of trees and underbrush that it was difficult to clear the land for cultivation.

Wonderful Forests Gone. "The wonderful forests of the land, however, in the more than 2,000 years of exploitation that have passed over them have been almost entirely cut away. These forests built the ships of Egypt, and the masts of the great Minor cities and of Turks, and all that remains of their once much-heralded glory are the pine growths on the mountains. Today the whole central plain is bare and treeless, and with the extinction of the forests many disadvantages of climate have come upon the island, so that Cyprus of the present is not the bright home for man so bravely praised by the Greeks of classic times. It is, nevertheless, a valuable land, and much of its former splendor could be brought back to it by proper administration and development. The English already have begun this work of rehabilitation.

"The population of the island is estimated at 240,000, Greeks and Turks. The chief towns are Nicosia, the capital, with 15,000 inhabitants, the largest city, and Limassol and Larnaca. Most of the people gain their livelihoods by agriculture. The methods employed are almost as ancient as are the traditions of the island, and the inhabitants are sturdily opposed to innovation. The olive, mulberry, grains, grapes and other fruits, oil seeds, cotton and all sorts of vegetables are grown. Irrigation works have been undertaken for the reclamation of the soil, so fruitful of grain and many acres have been brought back under cultivation. It may be stated that the mules of Cyprus have found favor in all of Britain's wars since that waged against Russia in the Crimea.

"Cyprus does an annual trade of about \$1,000,000. It is handicapped in the development of its commerce owing to a want of natural harbors and to an eastern fatalism too thoroughly learned to permit of much initiative. Since the British occupation some energy has been brought into the island, but there still remains a great deal to be accomplished before a west European commerce and business management can become indigenous. Great Britain administers Cyprus through a high commissioner, with the powers of a colonial governor."

Mayflower Back at Navy Yard. After having spent two weeks at the Norfolk navy yard, during which she was given a thorough overhauling and was repainted and redecorated inside and out, the U. S. S. Mayflower arrived at the navy yard last night. The Mayflower is known as the President's yacht from the fact that it is often used by the President for his trips. She is always kept in the best of trim and is said to be one of the most beautiful craft afloat. She was one of the naval ship shovels during the Grand Army reunion in the latter part of September, and after the reunion she went to Norfolk for the overhauling that was expected to take about a week to complete.

LARGE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE STATE MILITIA

Administration Plans Include the Opening of Continental Army to National Guard.

Practically doubled federal appropriations for the state militia and opening of the proposed continental army to any organization or individual of the National Guard desiring to enter and free to do an are contemplated in the army side of the administration's national defense program.

Details of the provision to be made for the militia are made public in a statement issued by Secretary Garrison commenting upon the conference held at the War Department during the past week by the executive committee of the National Guard Association. Although opposition to the continental army idea was expressed at first by some of the National Guard officers, when the conference closed it was announced that a mutual viewpoint had been reached.

Secretary Garrison's Statement. "This body (the National Guard)," said Mr. Garrison's statement, "during all the time when there was practically no interest in this country concerning military matters, has been working, in so far as constitutional and other limitations would permit them to work, to do whatever they could do to improve the military situation of this country. They are absolutely entitled, by virtue of this fact, to full and proper recognition in any military system or policy to be proposed by the War Department.

"In my proposition the membership of the National Guard is offered alternatives based upon this full recognition and meeting every proper point of view with respect to their relationship to the matter of military policy. In other words, I propose that any and every organization of the National Guard that is free to do so, in so far as its state obligations are concerned, may come over into the national force intact and be accorded exactly the same position therein that it now holds. Opportunity for Intensive Training.

"Any individual who prefers the intensive training and other features of the national force will likewise be admitted thereto, rank for rank and grade for grade. I indicated my entire willingness and desire, in all propositions made by me, to so circumscribe the membership of the National Guard with respect to the national force as to give it full recognition. "With respect to the National Guard in the states, the plan not only contemplates continuing the financial and

personal aid on behalf of the national government, but largely increases the same, practically doubling it the next fiscal year."

To Report on War Observation. Surgeon A. M. Fauntleroy, United States Navy, who has recently returned from France, where he had been since the beginning of the war with the Anglo-French army observing conditions on the western front, is about to submit his report to Secretary Daniels. The report is expected to prove of particular value as Surgeon Fauntleroy is the only United States medical officer who has been with the armies on the western battle lines.

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20 "a better twenty"

P-B is featuring the most unusual values in Suits and Overcoats at \$20.

The best values we have ever produced, and we have produced many good "ones" in the past quarter of a century.

Every pattern, every style, every material you may want.

It is a pleasure to show you without the least buying obligation on your part.

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Many fair-minded doctors prescribe Vinol because they know of what it is made, viz—the medicinal extractives of fresh cod livers, peptonate of iron and beef peptone, without oil or grease, in a mild tonic wine. They know these are the oldest and most famous tonics. Read the result in Mrs. Mason's case.

"I keep house for my little family of two, and get into weak, nervous, run-down condition. I was tired and weak and did not know what ailed me. My doctor prescribed Vinol. I noticed an improvement before I had finished the first bottle, and I am now feeling fine and doing all my household work."

Mrs. M. S. Mason, 203 Passaic St., Trenton, N. J.

Every weak, nervous, run-down person, feels old, poor and delicate child in Washington should try Vinol on our offer to return their money if it fails to benefit. O'Donnell's Pharmacies and other drug stores that display the Vinol Agency sign—Advertisement.

Under your pressure comes harmony which responds to every shade of your music feeling.

The Final Wonder of the Phonograph

—Playing it yourself

WHEN some great master speaks music from his violin, he feels a greater joy even than his own, for you are only a listener. Would you thrill to those music strains as he does, and feel a rapture something at least, approaching his own?

Put a record of his into the Vocalion, that marvelous newest phonograph which allows you to play yourself if you wish. Press the wonderful GraduoLa device and give yourself up to the music!

Under your pressure comes harmony which responds to every shade of your music-feeling. Now it softens to a sigh of tender beauty. Now it swells till the contrast thrills with its very quality of life. With one record you feel the sensation of the violinist, and another a flutist, with a third a singer—and so on through all the joyous range of music beauty.

You are getting a pleasure never attained in phonographic art "till the Vocalion came." You are hearing these waves of swelling tone undulled, unmodified; for new inventions in sound production and sound preservation have eliminated all tone-clouding, all metallic qualities. Thus you listen to vital, rounded tone-developments new to the phonograph, even while you are experiencing an

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

The Sound Box, which embodies new scientific discoveries. It produces a richer, deeper tone than any other phonograph possesses.

The Symphonic Horn—acoustically perfect in design and material. It eliminates all phonograph stridency and preserves the beautiful tonal characteristics of all instruments and voices.

The New Automatic Stop. With two simple movements it "sets" a record to stop where desired and also starts it playing.

The Revolutionary GraduoLa, which gives you the new phonograph privilege of expression control—lets you play the phonograph, in fact. This is a wonderful added feature to what other phonographs give, but you only need use it when you want to.

Demonstrations of the Aeolian-Vocalion cheerfully given to the merely curious as well as intending phonograph purchasers.

Other models from \$75 upward. Special Period and Art Designs

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O. J. De Moll Emmons S. Smith

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Vocalion Recital in Our Auditorium This Evening at 8:15

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Solid Packed Sultana Tomatoes 2 Cans 25c

A & P Wax Evaporated Peas 15c 3 Cans 25c Beans Apricots Lb. 10c

H-O Continental A & P Oats Sardines Sal Soda Pkg. 12c 3 Cans 10c 2 1/2 Pkg. 5c

No. 1 Fancy Rice 3 In Bulk 25c Raspberries 15c Can

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Advertisement for the Aeolian-Vocalion phonograph. It features an illustration of a woman playing a violin and a man playing a phonograph. The text describes the phonograph's features and the joy of playing music yourself.

Large advertisement for the Aeolian-Vocalion phonograph. It includes a detailed list of 11 big cut-price specials such as tomatoes, peas, beans, apricots, oats, sardines, rice, brooms, and wash boards. It also features the Aeolian-Vocalion logo and contact information for O. J. De Moll & Co. at 12th & G Sts.