

TURKEY AGAIN DELAYS THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Allies' Delegates Considerably Nettled at Ottomans' Dilatoriness.

MEET AGAIN TO-MORROW

Deadlock Principally Over Adrianople, Which May Cause Serious Trouble.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Turks again succeeded in adjourning the peace conference in the St. James's picture gallery. Now the delegates will wait until to-morrow, when there may be some definite action taken on the demands of the allies concerning Macedonia and the Adrianople question.

The Turkish envoys said that they must await instructions from Constantinople before taking up these important matters. They intimated, however, through Osman Nizami Pasha that the Porte may be willing to grant the demands of the little States in regard to Macedonia.

Yesterday's conference lasted but an hour. Rehid Pasha, the chief Ottoman delegate, worked all morning with his secretaries over monuments of papers and books, and then took a long walk through London to get into condition for what he described as "the arduous duties" of the afternoon. M. Novakovich, head of the Servian delegation, and Premier Myruskovich of Montenegro were together at conference all the morning.

Diplomatists say that Serbia is now the stumbling block over which the conference is tripping. She will not come to a statement of just what terms she will accept as readily as Bulgaria, whose delegates feel that that country, bearing the brunt of the fighting, has sacrificed enough to war and now desires peace.

"Not a single move of real import has been made since the armistice was signed at Tchataldja," exclaimed one of the Balkan delegates after the adjournment of the peace conference yesterday, and he added: "Judging by the attitude of the Ottoman delegates no step can or will be taken in the direction of treaty making. Why in the name of heaven did they meet us at all if they are not empowered to do business with us? The sooner we quit the better."

There is but little doubt that the foregoing sums up the feeling of the representatives of the allies, however diplomatically some of them veil their opinions. Osman Nizami Pasha, another of the Turkish delegates, suggested whether, in order to save time, the assembly should consent to receive the Ottoman views on certain points on which they had already made up their minds, for instance the future of the sanjak of Novi-Bazar, Macedonia and Crete. The Turkish delegates, he said, regarded these as having such momentous bearing on the larger problems that it was best that they be referred to the conference of the Ambassadors.

The Balkan delegates moved uneasily and one asked whether the Turks wished to refer the question of Adrianople to the Powers. "We do not," was the emphatic reply from the Turkish delegates. "The conference is competent to deal with that."

A Balkanite then rose and said that the proposal to submit the questions to the Powers could not be considered unless it was put in writing in accordance with the constitutions of the conference. The Turks then went into another room to discuss this. Their attitude was freely criticized during their absence and occasional remarks made that they were not playing the game.

Upon returning to the conference room Rehid Pasha announced that it had been decided that it would be better if the Turks reserved further action until their instructions had been deciphered and they were able to reply to all of the demands of the allies. The conference thereupon was adjourned until January 1.

Another result of yesterday's session deepened the gloom which seems to most of the delegates. It surrounds the prospect of an agreement. A commentator in the Daily Telegraph asserts he learns authentically that the Balkan delegates consulted privately before the session and decided that no further procrastination can be allowed, if the Turks do not submit positive and clear proposals on January 1 the delegates of the allies will declare their mission ended.

Another statement is to the effect that if the proposals on January 1 are unacceptable, the allies will take steps probably equivalent to an ultimatum. In regard to the matter of referring any questions to the Powers nothing is known beyond Osman Nizami Pasha's statement. Some of the Balkan delegates are quoted as saying that everybody knows that there are some matters on which the Powers will have to give a final decision, but these do not include the terms of peace.

Another commentator in the Daily Telegraph, although not abandoning hope of an arrangement by means of discussion, writes less cheerfully. He regards it as necessary that the conference come facing with formalities and get down to business immediately or dissolve. He says there is serious talk of a rupture of the negotiations and the probable renewal of the war.

Another gloomy view prevails. Despatches from Constantinople indicate that pressure is being brought to bear upon the Porte by her friends among the Powers who are advising her to quit the procrastinatory tactics that she has uncovered in London and make peace. The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has added a warning note to his advice, saying that delay will complicate the situation in Asia Minor. The agitation in the Turkish army for the renewal of hostilities still persists and the troops are being circulated with instructions never to submit to the surrender of Adrianople. The report that Turkey has succeeded in negotiating a loan in London is discredited here. The brokers say there

BALKAN-TURKISH PEACE DELEGATES IN LONDON



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood. Seated left to right—M. Venezolas (Greece), Andra Nikolies (Servia), Stoyan Novakavies (Servia), M. Mijuskovitch (Montenegro), Dr. Danef (Bulgaria), M. Madjaroff (Bulgaria), Mestapha Reshid Pasha (Turkey), Lieut.-Col. Popovitch (Montenegro), Dr. Milerko Vinitich (Servia). On the left of the centre row—M. Scouloudis (Greece), Second man in centre row on left Lord Haldane (the Lord Chancellor), Centre of centre row—M. Gennadius (Greece), the next man is Sir Edward Grey, then Mrs. Asquith, on the left of her husband, Mr. Asquith, (British Premier), who stands on the extreme right of the centre row.

is little chance that the Ottoman could obtain such a loan and that Turkey has been informed that she may ask for it after peace has been declared and not before.

MASSACRES IN EPIRUS.

Refugees in Forests of Southern Albania Are Starving.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. ATHENS, Dec. 30.—An official despatch received here states that a band under the Turkish chieftain Bekir Aga has devastated the Zagori district in Epirus, massacring the women and children and burning the churches. The refugees in the forests are dying from starvation and cold.

It is added that Turkish regulars burned the Liko convent of Don-raban on Lake Janina and also most of the villages in the Janina district.

UNIONIST PARTY DIVIDED.

Honar Law's Tariff Speech May Cause His Resignation.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Dec. 31.—The dissatisfaction and outspoken criticisms appearing in a certain section of the Unionist press and being uttered by certain politicians regarding the tariff speech by Honar Law, the Unionist leader in the House of Commons, delivered recently at Ashton-under-Lyne, are causing daily increasing trouble in the party.

The latest Unionist newspapers of statements, pretty obviously inspired from headquarters, to the effect that if the uttering of Bonar Law continues he will take it upon himself to resign the leadership of the party. The statements also declare that the tariff policy was put forward after the full consideration and with the full approval of all the heads of the party in the belief, which is still held, that it will command the support of the majority of the Unionists.

If, therefore, attempts are made to hustle Bonar Law into dropping the policy he will certainly abandon the leadership, and several other leaders, such as Lord Lansdowne and Austin Chamberlain, will withdraw with him.

The Unionist leaders held an important and secret conference to discuss the tariff question and the party trouble yesterday.

TO CANCEL OPIUM PACT.

England Not Satisfied With China's Action in Matter.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PEKIN, Dec. 30.—It is stated here that Great Britain will terminate the Anglo-Chinese opium agreement of 1911 unless the tension is relieved.

There has been much agitation in India over the alleged practices of Chinese opium interests, and the relations of China and Great Britain have been seriously strained.

The Chinese authorities by their agitation against the declared evasions by the Indian authorities caused a great decrease in the consumption of opium imported from India, with the result that the British merchants suffered serious losses. Charges were made against the Chinese Government that the suppression of opium in the country was directly aimed at the Indian product, while planting of the poppy in China went on without diminution.

Recently the Chinese Government issued a manifesto declaring its desire to suppress the opium evil and calling upon the authorities to enforce the prohibitory laws. The British interests declared that the manifesto was only half-hearted.

The Anglo-Chinese agreement of 1911, which replaced that of 1877, provided that "the export of opium from India to China shall cease in less than seven years, if clear proof is given to the satisfaction of the British Minister at Pekin of the complete absence of production of native opium in China."

AMERICAN DIES ABROAD.

Mrs. D. W. Wing of Rochester, N. Y., Drops Dead in St. Petersburg.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—On a visit to this city from Berlin, Mrs. David W. Wing of Rochester, N. Y., dropped dead in the Hotel de France to-day. She was 62 years old.

The United States Consul has taken charge of her effects.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Mrs. David W. Wing of Rochester was a cousin of George W. Aldridge, Republican State committee man, and a sister of Miss Laura E. Aldridge of Rochester. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Wing has travelled extensively. She left Rochester last October for a visit to Bremen and other cities in Europe and was on a trip with a party to the Russian capital when her death came.

Mrs. Wing was well known in Rochester, Washington and Southern society, as she spent many winters in Florida. She was married twice, her first husband having been Charles B. Ayers, a Rochester banker. She was born in Rochester and received her education here.

FOREIGN SECRETARY OF GERMANY DIES SUDDENLY

Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter Succumbs to Heart Disease in Stuttgart.

BIG FACTOR IN POLITICS

Rumors That Count von Bernstorff May Take His Place.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Alfred von Kiderlen-Waechter, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the German Empire, died to-day of heart disease at Stuttgart, where he had been visiting his sister, Baroness von Gemmingen. Announcement of his death was made public after a message had been received by the Kaiser.

Government officers expressed regret, as the death of Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter is considered a great loss to Germany in the present European situation. The diplomat most likely to succeed the late Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter is Baron von Wangerheim, who succeeded Hans von Eberstein as Ambassador at Constantinople. He has had long experience at Athens and the other Balkan capitals, and is therefore considered especially suitable to fill the vacant post at the present moment.

Among the others named as possible successors to the late head of the Foreign Office are Count J. H. von Bernstorff, the present German Ambassador at Washington, and Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, Ambassador at London, although it is improbable that the latter will be detached so soon after his appointment to the British capital.

The Kaiser has telegraphed his condolences to Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter's sister at Stuttgart, as follows: "Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter's death fills me with deep regret. It is a severe blow to me. He was one of the most important men from whose services for the empire much was still to be hoped."

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Sympathy in England Over Germany's Heavy Loss.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The editorial comment in the London morning papers on the death of Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Foreign Secretary, is mainly sympathetic and admiring. Even his coup at Agadir, although it is recalled with some censure, is recognized as having been dictated by the justifiable desire to serve the interests of his own nation, while his prudent conduct of the Moroccan pourparlers with France which followed the Agadir incident is ungrudgingly praised.

His attitude during the Balkan crisis is wholeheartedly admired. The Daily Telegraph, remarking on his cooperation with the German Chancellor, Baron Bethmann-Hollweg, Premier Poincaré of France and Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in exercising a restraining influence in the controversy between Austria-Hungary and Servia, says: "It is in this respect particularly that his strong personality will be missed, and unfortunately the problems which have arisen from the Balkan war appear to need perhaps more than ever the moderating influences of a prudent diplomacy."

The Daily Mail attributes to the late Foreign Secretary mainly the avoidance of a European war, saying that it is unquestionable that he worked consistently and persistently for peace. The Standard thinks that in view of the critical position of the peace negotiations his loss is a misfortune to Europe. The Daily Chronicle, paying a tribute to Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter's peaceful

HOME RULE DISCUSSION COST 2,500,000 WORDS

Such Is John Redmond's Estimate for 1912, as Made in Parliament.

SCHEME 26 YEARS OLD

Week's Limit Put on Report Stage of Measure Before Commons.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The House of Commons, reassembling to-day after the Christmas vacation, resumed the tussle with the Irish home rule bill. After the customary preliminaries Premier Asquith arose and moved that the House allocate seven and one-half days to the report stage and in a short statement he asserted that he had tried to meet the wishes of the Opposition regarding the matter.

The Premier then announced that he would allot the whole of Wednesday, New Year's Day, to the discussion of the amendment to be moved by the Irish Unionist members for the exclusion of Ulster from the operation of the home rule bill.

After Mr. Asquith had concluded Bonar Law, the Opposition leader in the House, attacked the Premier's announced plans in a hot argument, declaring that the Premier was evading his promise of permitting adequate discussion. Mr. Law remarked that only 212 lines of the home rule bill had been discussed in the committee stage and that 1,484 lines had been passed without any discussion. This, continued the Unionist leader, shows that the Government is destroying the spirit of parliamentary institutions and added that the House of Commons is no longer a legislative assembly, but is being used merely as a sounding board for the voices of the Ministers, announcing the decisions of the Cabinet.

At this point the debate was taken up by John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, who argued that plenty of time had been given to the committee stage and also that sufficient time has been allocated for the report stage. He pointed out that twenty-six years have been spent in discussing home rule and that forty-five days have been spent on the present bill.

Mr. Redmond then cited the official records which showed that 2,500,000 words have been spoken in the House of Commons in connection with the home rule bill during 1912, or more than double the amount of words in the Bible. He also showed that the members of the House had walked twenty miles to the lobbies in 194 divisions. At the conclusion of the debate Premier Asquith's motion was adopted by a vote of 278 to 153.

Then the consideration of amendments to the home rule bill was resumed. The proposals of James Fitzalan Hope, Unionist member for the central Sheffield division, for the suspension of the executive power of the Irish government during a time of war led to a discussion of the strategic importance of Ireland, some of the Unionists picturing the Patrick Ford followers controlling the ports during a time in behalf of the enemies of England.

Sir Edward Carson of Ulster fame remarked that the Nationalist newspapers of Ireland were already debating whether it was to the advantage of Ireland to side with Germany against England.

At this point the discussion of the amendments was adjourned.

ULSTER GETS A REBUFF.

Home Rule in That District Won't Be Legislated Against.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

BELFAST, Dec. 30.—The local branch of the United Irish League, the home rule organization, has issued a manifesto in which it repudiates the right of the Unionist members of Parliament to speak in behalf of the Ulstermen in notifying Premier Asquith of their intention to move an amendment to the home rule bill excluding Ulster from its operation.

The manifesto declares that the exclusion of Ulster from the operation of the bill will be disastrous to the trade of the province.

LLOYD'S SUFFERS FROM GALES.

Insurance Firm Hit Hard by Many Accidents.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Lloyd's underwriters were severely hit by recent gales which prevailed along the coast and seriously damaged many vessels. There is great anxiety for the steamer Whittingham, from Baltimore November 11 to Rotterdam; also for the Snowdon, Bangor, from Philadelphia November 23 for Leth.

Reinsurance on both vessels was at 957 guineas.

FLASHES FROM THE CABLE.

PEKIN—Yen Hui-ching, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, left Berlin to become Chinese Ambassador to Germany, succeeding Lian Cheng, recalled to China.

LONDON.—According to official information received from the Hamburg-American Steamship Company has definitely decided to enter the competition with the Canadian, American and Japanese lines for the Pacific trade.

PARIS.—A report received here from the frontier town of Corres states that Spanish civil guards have been posted on the Franco-Spanish frontier and that the roads in the vicinity are occupied with military forces, with the object of preventing a large conveyance of arms and ammunition from entering Spain in connection with a political plot.

BUNOS AYRES.—The steamer Egerman arrived here with the crew of the British steamship South Atlantic on board. The shipwrecked sailors were picked up in mid-Atlantic, after they had abandoned their vessel.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Russia now has the highest death rate in the world, according to reports of the medical inspection department. In the last five years Russian mortality has increased from 28 to 31 per 1,000. Epidemics, mainly typhoid fever, are said to be responsible for the high death rate.

SPANISH EMIGRANTS WARNED.

Told of Hard Conditions in Hawaii, to Which They Are Going.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—In view of the active propaganda in Spain for laborers to emigrate to Hawaii the emigration bureau is warning them that only the strongest can stand the twelve hours of compulsory farmwork. The wages of \$23 a month, it is pointed out, are insufficient. In view of the high prices for the prime necessities of life, if a laborer becomes sick and is practically out of the question as the hospitals are mostly far distant from the farms and the lack of knowledge of English is fatal.

The Spaniards are advised that European laborers are liable to the same treatment that is meted out to their Chinese, Japanese and Malay co-workers. The passage to Hawaii would be aboard ships not authorized by the Spanish Government and hence the emigrants would be unable to claim damages under any circumstances.

NEWSPAPER MEN'S TRIBUTE.

Resolution Adopted and Committee Named to Attend Mr. Reid's Funeral.

At a meeting of representatives of the newspapers of New York city, held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Staats Zeitung, at which Charles R. Miller of the Times presided and Herbert F. Gunnison was secretary, a committee of thirty was appointed to represent the New York newspapers at the funeral of Whitehall Reid on Saturday.

After a few remarks by Mr. Miller and Col. Jay, vice-president of the Herald, the following resolution offered by Mr. Miller was adopted: "Resolved, That the press of New York city by this committee of its representatives desire to pay its tribute of respect to the memory of Whitehall Reid and to express its sense of the loss and the sorrow which his death brings to the men of the newspaper calling of which he was during so many years of his life an active and distinguished member.

In every task which engaged his mind from the beginning of his career through the years of his editorship and control of a great newspaper and in the high posts of the public service to which he was called and where he won such distinction Whitehall Reid displayed abilities which commanded the respect of his fellow men and qualities of mind and heart that won their esteem. Candidate of his party for the Vice-Presidency, Minister to France, Peace Commissioner of the United States in the negotiation of the treaty of Paris, twice sent upon a special mission to Great Britain, Ambassador at the Court of St. James, he was a life full of honors—and to every station he responded with faithful devotion and always with full measure of achievement.

Resolved, That we desire to convey to our family of Mr. Reid the expression of our profound sympathy in their bereavement. Resolved, That a representative of the newspapers of New York city attend the funeral ceremony on January 4.

\$43 FOR WOMAN'S OUTFIT.

Vice-Chancellor Allows \$1 for Corset, but Nothing for Hat.

"In my opinion \$20 for a suit, \$18 for a coat, \$1 for shoes and \$1 for corsets is enough for any woman to pay," said Vice-Chancellor Lindley M. Garrison in the Jersey City Chancery Court yesterday.

"Of course a woman so dressed would not excite much envy at fashionable assemblies or outshine her neighbors at an Asquith or a whist party," the Vice-Chancellor went on, "but I have seen excellent suits for women advertised for less than \$20, and I have admired the appearance of women who wore them."

The remarks were made at a hearing in the suit of Mrs. Marjorie Holton for separate maintenance by Eugene Holton of 314 York street, Jersey City. Her lawyer, Leon Abbott, said the prices quoted by the court and designated by the husband as those for which he would be responsible would not buy garments suitable for a lady of Mrs. Holton's social standing.

The husband had agreed to make the corset price \$2, but he objected to any other increase, his lawyer, Corporal Counsel Warren Dixon, told the court. Vice-Chancellor Garrison said he would not order a husband to buy for a wife wearing a corset, but he was entitled to need a warm apparel. The hearing was adjourned for six weeks.

The Holtons are in the same house, Brooklyn. It was shown that he has an automobile.

FOLEY SUES DRISCOLL FOR \$476.

Says He Lent It to Clement, Who Sheriffs Owing It.

Es-Sheriff Thomas F. Foley, Tammany leader of the Second Assembly district, who is being opposed in his leadership by ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Clement E. Driscoll and the latter's brother Eugene, has brought suit against Clement to recover \$476. The complaint, filed in the first Municipal Court, states that between 1907 and 1909, in which period Driscoll was Commissioner of Weights and Measures, he lent him the sum stated in small amounts, with no security.

Driscoll says he doesn't remember receiving any money from Foley, and if he did, he says, he has repaid it.

GUNNERS ENJOINS GUNNER.

Get Court to Forbid Him to Scare Wild Fowl From Their Range.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—A temporary injunction was issued to-day by Judge Raymond of the Superior Court restraining Robert Schindler from "wantonly or maliciously" frightening wild ducks and geese from in front of the sunning stands of George O. Driscoll and his brother on West Monument Lake in Halifax. The injunction became effective at 4 o'clock this afternoon and the closed season for ducks and geese begins at sunset to-morrow.

The carriers charged that Schindler, who also had a gunning stand on the lake, frequently fired on wild fowl when they were not in his range for the purpose of bringing them in from in front of the plaintiffs' stand.

1912 AN EXCEPTIONAL YEAR, SAYS THE "TIMES"

Remarkable Particularly for Titanic Disaster and the Balkan War.

AMERICAN HEROES PRAISED

London Paper Also Comments on Presidential Election and Panama Canal.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Times to-day publishes a special supplement of sixteen pages of three columns each as a retrospect of the year 1912, and asserts that the epithet "exceptional" cannot be denied to 1912, whether it be in regard to the climate, the course of political or economic history, the greatness of one unprecedented disaster or the astonishing events in the Balkans.

In the review following the Titanic disaster, which is placed after a short general survey of imperial and international affairs, the following is noted: "If there was nothing else to make the year memorable it would still be marked in history as the year of the loss of the Titanic."

"The development of the 'joint defence' with Canada, which takes up a large bulk of space, follows the Titanic comment. Then comes the war in the Balkans, which takes precedence over the Italo-Turkish war. After the latter the situations in the European countries follow, and when the United States is reached the Titanic catastrophe is again given much space.

"Of those who perished in that disaster," the review says, "none showed greater heroism or finer courage than some of the American citizens who were among the passengers on the ill fated ship."

Then follows a reference to the recent Presidential campaign in which Col. Roosevelt is compared with William Jennings Bryan's splitting of the Democratic party in 1896.

The Panama Canal situation comes next, one part of the comment being: "Although the British view appears to be shared by the other maritime nations and seems to have the support of a very influential body of public opinion in the United States, it is at present uncertain whether the United States will recede from its position or consent to arbitration."

The review of home affairs is chiefly devoted to home rule, Welsh disestablishment, the doctors and the insurance law, the army, and especially labor.

In literature, music and the drama Louis N. Parker's "Drake," Arnold Bennett's and Edward Knoblauch's "Milestones," with Hubert Henry Davies' "Doormats," are noted as the most successful plays of the year.

In music the "signominal closing of Oscar Hammerstein's London opera house" is noted with the remark that Joseph Holbrooke's and Lord Howard de Walden's opera, "The Children of Don," was "overwhelmingly depressing."

The review then takes up education, aeronautics and finance, remarking in connection with the latter: "The year was marked by the practical admission on the part of most borrowers, including several of the overseas dominions, that it is useless to offer investors less than 4 per cent, and by the continued issue on the part of many American railroads and other borrowers of short dated 'notes' in hope that when they mature it will be possible to obtain better terms for 'long' bonds than can be secured now."

Sports and the obituary conclude this interesting survey of the year. Referring to athletics and the Olympic games the review says: "It has been made clear that great efforts must be made to promote more interest and more thorough methods of preparation and organization."

SHIPBUILDING BREAKS RECORD.

Clyde Firms Turn Out 650,000 Tonnage During Year.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

GLASGOW, Dec. 30.—All shipbuilding records have been eclipsed by the achievements of the Clyde firms during the last twelve months. Calculations, based on the year's launching, show a total tonnage in round figures of 650,000, beating the total for 1911 by some 20,000 tons.

The 1912 total exceeds the entire tonnage of Germany in 1911 and is more than twice that of the United States. It is also equivalent to more than half the output of all England.

CABLE RATES CUT AGAIN.

Western Union Company Announces Lowered Deferred Tolls.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Dec. 30.—Beginning on January 1 the Western Union Cable Company, the Anglo-American Company and the Direct United States Company will cut another three cents off deferred matter and will also reduce cable letters to 72 cents for thirteen weeks, delivering the same on the day despatched.

Weekend letters will be \$1.08 for twenty-five words, which will be delivered on Monday instead of on Tuesday.

Advertisement for GMC Trucks, featuring the GMC logo and text: 'ALL the resources of the largest corporation in the world devoted to the manufacture of motor vehicles stands back of every GMC truck. Does this mean anything to you as a possible purchaser of a Commercial Vehicle? GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK CO. PONTIAC, MICHIGAN. Makers of Gasoline and Electric Trucks of all Capacities. NEW YORK BRANCH—236 WEST 50TH STREET.'

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Small advertisement: 'TO CURE A COUGH IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Drug Store. Beware of cheap imitations. W. F. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c—adv.'