TURKEY ACCEPTS ALLIES' PROPOSALS

Greeks Hesitate and Wire to Athens for Instructions. Surprised at Plan

PORTE ASTOUNDS BRITISH

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 25.—The Turkish delegations to the Near East conference here accepted today the proffered arbitration of the Supreme Council as between Turkey and Greece in determining the status of Smyrna and Thrace.

When the conference assembled this morning the Turkish representatives made this announcement and stated they were agreeable to the suggestion of the allied governments that a commission of inquiry be appointed to verify the statistics on population of the districts in question.

Notice was given by the Turks that they would reply at 5 o'clock this afternoon to the other points at issue concerning the treaty. The question being asked of both the Turks and the Greeks by the Supreme Council is whether they are prepared to accept the result of such an investigation by the Allies regarding Smyrna and Thrace, subject to acceptance of the remaining terms of the Turkish peace treaty.

Greeks Not Pleased

Premier Kalogeropoulos, of Greece, appeared before the conference and expressed surprise that the Allies should suggest a commission of inquiry and a cessation of hostilities, which was one of the conditions of the offer. He said it would be a task of the greatest difficulty for the Greek Government to halt the victorious army in its advance. Nevertheless, he would telegraph to the government in Athens and submit the proposals of the Allies.

Astonished at Demands

London newspapers were astonished at the Turkish demands which were submitted to the conference yesterday. The Daily Telegraph said: "The Otto man envoys, like the Bourbons, have learned nothing and have forgotten nothing. We confess our inability to understand what the Turks expect to gain by putting forward obviously inadmissible pretentions."

Even the Turkophile Morning Post "asked leave to point out that Turkey did not win the war," and added: "Clearly the Turkish nationalist delegates are looking toward Moscow and are gambling on the chance of a Bolshevik success this spring."

The Chronicle said the Turks would be likely to agree to the proposals if they got Thrace and Smyrna, "there being no power to compel their execution of other clauses of the Sevres treaty."

Chafes at Delay

The London Times, which chafes at the delay which will result from the sending of a commission to the Near East, points out wide divergencies between the figures relative to racial populations in Smyrna and Thrace which were submitted by the Turks and Greeks. The newspapers remarks that a Turkish expert claimed that in the vilayet of Aidin, including Smyrna, 79 per cent of the population was Turkish and that in Smyrna itself 57 per cent of the people were Turks. He asserted that 59 per cent of the population of Thrace was Turkish.

On the other hand, M. Gounaraki, a Greek, declared that, even after the deportation of Greeks from Smyrna, the Turks and Greeks in that city were about equal in number, and that in Thrace the Greeks outnumbered the Turks by 20,000.

IN EARTHQUAKE-STRICKEN ALBANIA

Keystone Kadel & Herbert News Service

The above photograph, the first received since the great earthquake which rendered 18,000 homeless in the Elbassan and Tepelena districts of Albania, shows how houses were shaken to ruins. In all, more than 2000 houses were thus destroyed and at least 200 persons were killed

PANAMA INVADED BY COSTA RICANS

Violent Demonstrations Against Invaders in Panama Capital

CONSULATE IS ATTACKED

By the Associated Press

Panama, Feb. 25.—Violent anti-Costa Rican demonstrations occurred in this city last night, reaching their culmination in an attack upon the Costa Rican consulate. The coat of arms was torn from the door of the consulate and was trampled under the feet of the crowd.

The demonstrations began early in the evening, and a short time later a cheering crowd appeared before the national palace and called upon President Porras for a speech. The president made a patriotic address, calling upon "loyal Panamans" to present themselves today for the formation of military forces in case such a step should be necessary.

Late in the evening the presidential office made public telegrams confirming reports that Coto, a district at the Pacific end of the Panama-Costa Rica frontier, had been occupied by Costa Rican forces. Tomas Jucome, Costa Rican consul, who is a native Panaman, has resigned his post, while two brothers-in-law of President Porras, who have been holding offices in the Panaman administration, also have resigned, being Costa Rican by birth.

"Costa Rica has occupied by force the district of Coto on the Pacific boundary which we have possessed under the status quo," said an official statement issued here last night. "She claims this territory in accordance with the award handed down in 1914 by Chief Justice White, of the United States Supreme Court, who was named arbitrator. Panama has declined to accept his decisions."

In addition to the force of sixty national police sent to the Coto district, there are unconfirmed reports that 300 more men have been sent to the Atlantic end of the frontier near Bocas del Toro.

Washington, Feb. 25.—(By A. P.)—Unless sharp developments mark the conflict of Panama and Costa Rica over the disputed territory of Coto, the State Department will make no decisive move, it was intimated today at the department.

Secretary Colby has before him the suggestion of the Panama Legation that the United States intercede, but because of the opening change of administrations the only action contemplated is to set on foot an inquiry as to the facts. Dispatches received by the department thus far have thrown no light on the situation in addition to that given in press dispatches.

TO URGE NURSING INTEREST

Meeting Today to Plan Campaign of Education

A meeting is to be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Red Cross headquarters, 218 South Nineteenth street, to plan a campaign of education to interest young women in the nursing profession and to arouse the public to a realization of its responsibilities in supporting training schools.

The speakers will be Miss Lillian Clayton, director of nurses of the Philadelphia General Hospital, and a representative of the Philadelphia League of Nursing Education, and Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, president of the board of managers of the Illinois Training School for Nurses and a member of the executive committee of the nursing council of Chicago.

Mrs. Henry C. Boyer, chairman of the home service section of the Red Cross, is the head of a committee composed of Miss Clayton, Miss Margaret Dunlap, of the Pennsylvania Hospital; Miss Susan Francis and Miss Anna Rogers, of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter of the Red Cross. Local medical and nursing organizations, women's clubs, churches, and the Board of Education will send representatives to the meeting.

Coffee and Tea Burn

Fire at 8 o'clock last night swept the second and third floors of the United Tea and Coffee Co.'s building at 1115 Germantown avenue, causing a loss of $3500. The fire orginiated on the second floor of the three-story building. Large quantities of spices, peanuts, tea and coffee were destroyed. The cause is not known.

Sentence Schuck and James Today

Continued from Page One

in of his fate upon him so lightly that the jailers have begun to doubt if his mind is sound.

James, who has become a changed man since his conviction, is taking the matter more seriously. He spends much of his time reading his Bible, and has been visited frequently by a minister.

The two prisoners have had no visitors except the minister, who has come to see James, and the immediate members of their families.

Mrs. Schuck has received many letters since the trial from friends and from strangers offering condolence and advising her that strict devotion to her church will help most to save her husband.

The families of both James and Schuck have refused to give up confidence that something may be done to stay the execution of the death sentence. They say they will fight the cases through every court in Jersey.

The success of the attempt to stay the prisoners' execution depends entirely on the action of the Court of Errors and Appeals, which will be asked to grant a new trial.

Under the New Jersey law the execution of the death sentence must take place within fifteen days after the time it is imposed. However, an appeal to the Court of Errors and Appeals acts as an automatic stay. It is expected that the appeal will be argued some time in March.

Mrs. Schuck and Mrs. James are expected to be in court this afternoon when sentence is imposed.

Jokes About Death

Members of Schuck's family say he joked with them yesterday over the manner in which his life would be taken. He said he often had discused the comparitive merits of hanging and electrocution, and personally was glad New Jersey used the electric chair. He said he wondered would Prosecutor Wolverton send him a "floral design of lollypops," in allusion to "Lollypop Bungalow."

Schuck entertains no ill feeling, his relatives say, toward either James or Prosecutor Wolverton. By climbing up to the top of his cell he can look into James' cell some distance away, but there has been no interchange between them. Each time Schuck has climbed up to get a look at James he has seen his former "pal" busy reading his Bible.

Schuck's counsel, J. Russell Carrow, expects to file his client's appeal the first week in March. James' appeal will be filed Monday.

SCRAP METAL MONOPLANES

Loss of Six Lives Causes Action by Postoffice Department

Washington, Feb. 25.—(By A. P.)—Accidents resulting in the loss of six lives have caused the postoffice department to discontinue the operation of the metal monoplanes purchased abroad, John A. Jordan, of the air mail service, said today before the House postoffice committee. Three of the eight planes have been burned while in operation.

The committee inquired particularly into the burning of one of the planes at Lacrosse, Wis., February 10, in which three men lost their lives. Mr. Jordan said an investigation had not disclosed the cause.

The eight planes were shipped to the United States from Denmark, and were constructed either in Germany or Holland, the committee was told. The hearing was marked by frequent clashes between Chairman Steenerson and Mr. Jordan as to responsibility for the accidents. Mr. Jordan contended the postoffice department was doing its utmost to safeguard the lives of aviators.

CHINESE FAMINE DEATH RATE SEVEN A MINUTE

Worst Disaster in Interval Between Pompeii and World War

Washington, Feb. 25.—The worst of the long list of disasters that have visited the people of this globe from the destruction of Pompeii in 79 A. D. to the late world war is happening right now in China, according to a statement cabled to America by Charles R. Crane, American minister at Pekin.

The starvation death rate at last accounts was about seven every minute. The lives of 45,000,000 are in danger, and of this number 15,000,000 seem doomed to certain death. Only quick efforts on the part of China's friends in the outside world can keep the figure from going even beyond that.

The American committee for China famine fund has compiled a list of the chief world disasters, as a basis of comparison as follows:

	Lives Lost
Antioch earthquake, 526 A. D.	250,000
Black death, Europe, 1346-1350	24,000,000
Pekin earthquake, 1731	100,000
Irish famine, 1846-1847	1,000,000
Indian famine, 1896	1,450,000
Chicago fire, 1871	100
Chinese famine, 1878	9,500,000
Johnstown flood, 1884	10,000
China flood, 1887	1,500,000
Martinique volcano, 1902	40,000
San Francisco fire, 1906	500
Messina earthquake, 1908	150,000
Titanic shipwreck, 1912	1,503
World ward, 1914-1917	17,500,000

In the black death plague in Europe in the fourteenth century, 24,000,000 died in four years. In six or seven months China's death total from starvation seems likely to reach 15,000,000.

The American committee for China famine fund named by President Wilson, with Thomas W. Lamont as chairman, is conducting a nation-wide campaign for relief. Vernon Munroe, treasurer of the committee, is receiving contributions at Bible House, New York, and cabling them immediately to responsible representatives in China, who oversee the purchase of supplies and their distribution.

To Build Camden Marine Warehouse

The Camden Harbor Commission yesterday awarded to the John H. Homan Co., of Philadelphia, the contract for the erection of the steel warehouse at the city's marine terminal on the Delaware at Spruce street. The company submitted the lowest bid, $124,500. There were twenty-eight other bidders, naming as high as $167,000. Work will be started as soon as the contract is signed.

Acker Observes 55th Birthday

A. Lincoln Acker, city purchasing agent, is celebrating his fifty-fifth birthday today. Congratulations have been received from numerous friends and business acquaintances who have known him for years. On his return from New York Mayor Moore called up Mr. Acker and extended his best wishes. "The years roll around faster than they used to," said Mr. Acker, "but I still feel fit."

Scranton P. O. Clerk Accused

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 25.—William J. Feeney, of Olyphant, a clerk in the Scranton post office, is in the county jail today charged with rifling the mails. He was arrested by a postal inspector while on duty at midnight. Feeney is thirty-two and married. He is to be arraigned today. He has been employed in the office three years.

Select Your Food With Care

When it comes to Cereal Foods, *think of*

Grape-Nuts

This ready-to-eat cereal gives you the concentrated strength of wheat and malted barley—a blend which provides unusual flavor with staunch nourishment

Grape-Nuts is especially good for children because it contains the valuable mineral salts of the grains so essential to growth and development

"There's a Reason"

All grocers sell Grape-Nuts

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc. Battle Creek, Michigan.

Council of League Delays Note Action

Continued from Page One

national relations and one in which the public opinion of the world is taking special interest, would seem to require the frankest discussion from all pertinent points of view, and the opinion was expressed that suitable publicity should be given to the drafts of mandates which it is the intention to submit to the council in order that the fullest opportunity might be afforded to consider their terms in relation to the obligations assumed by the mandatory powers and the respective interest of all governments who deem themselves concerned or affected.

"A copy of this note was transmitted to the governments of France and Italy requesting an interpretation by each government of the provisions of the agreement between Great Britain, Italy and France signed at Sevres on August 10, 1920, relating to the creation of spheres of special interest in Anatolia, in the light of this government's note to the British Government of November 20, 1920. A reply has thus far been received only from the French Government in which attention is directed to Article X of the so called Sevres treaty, which provides, in favor of nationals of third powers, for all economic purposes, free access to the so-called zones of special interest.

"This government is also in receipt of information that the council of the League of Nations at its meeting at Geneva on December 17 last approved among other mandates a mandate to Japan embracing 'all the former German islands situated in the Pacific ocean and lying north of the equator.' The text of this mandate to Japan which was received by this government and which according to available information, was approved by the council, contains the following statement:

"Whereas the principal allied and associated powers agreed that in accordance with Article XXII, Part I, (covenant of the League of Nations) of the said treaty, a mandate should be conferred upon His Majesty the emperor of Japan to administer the said islands and have proposed that the mandate should be formulated in the following terms, etc.

Without Consent of United States

"The government of the United States takes this opportunity, respectfully and in the most friendly spirit, to submit to the president and members of the council of the league that the statement above quoted is incorrect and is not an accurate recital of the facts.

"On the contrary, the United States, which is distinctly included in the very definite and constantly used descriptive phrase, 'the principal allied and associated powers,' has not agreed to the terms of provisions of the mandate which is embodied in this text, nor has it agreed that a mandate should be conferred upon Japan covering all the former German islands situated in the Pacific ocean and lying north of the equator.

"The United States has never given its consent to the inclusion of the Island of Yap in any proposed mandate to Japan, but, on the other hand, at the time of the discussing of a mandate covering the former German islands in the Pacific north of the equator, and in the course of said discussion President Wilson, acting on behalf of this government, was particular to stipulate that the question of the disposition of the Island of Yap should be reserved for future consideration.

"Subsequently this government was informed that certain of the 'principal allied and associated powers' were under the impression that the reported decision of the supreme council, sometimes described as the council of four, taken at its meeting on May 7, 1919, included or inserted the Island of Yap in the proposed mandate to Japan. This government in notes addressed to the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan has set forth at length its contention that Yap had in fact been excepted from this proposed mandate and was not to be included therein. Furthermore, by direction of President Wilson the respective governments above mentioned were informed that the government of the United States could not concur in the reported decision of May 7, 1919, of the supreme council. The information was further conveyed that the reservations which had previously been made by this government regarding the Island of Yap were based on the view that the Island of Yap necessarily constitutes an indispensable part of any scheme or practical arrangement of cable communication in the Pacific, and that its free and unhampered use should not be limited or controlled by any one power.

"While this government has never assented to the inclusion of the island of Yap in the proposed mandate to Japan, it may be pointed out that even if one or more of the other principal allied and associated powers were under a misapprehension as to the inclusion of this island in the reported decision of May 7, 1919, nevertheless the notes above-mentioned of the government of the United States, make clear the position of this government in the matter. At the time when the several notes were addressed to the respective governments above-mentioned, a final agreement had not been reached as to the terms and allocation of mandates covering the former German islands in the Pacific. Therefore, the position taken in the matter by the President on behalf of this government and clearly set forth in the notes referred to, necessarily had the result of effectively withdrawing any suggestion or implication of assent, mistakenly imputed to this government, long before December 17, 1920, the date of the council's meeting at Geneva.

"As one of 'the principal allied and associated powers' the United States has an equal concern and an inseparable interest with the other principal allied and associated powers in the overseas possessions of Germany and concededly an actual voice in their disposition which it is respectfully submitted cannot be undertaken or effectuated without its assent. The government of the United States, therefore, respectfully states that it cannot regard itself as bound by the terms and provisions of said mandate and desires to record its protest against the reported decision of December 17, last, of the Council of the League of Nations in relation thereto, and at the same time to request that the council, having obviously acted under a misapprehension of the facts, should reopen the question for the further consideration, which the proper settlement of it clearly requires."

ARGENTINA MEMBERS DIVIDED ON LEAGUE

Buenos Aires, Feb. 25.—(By A. P.)—Withdrawal of the Argentine delegation from the assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva last December was decided upon by Foreign Minister Pueyrredon against the advice of Marcello de Alvear and Fernandino Perez, the other members of the Argentine party. Reports that Alvear and Perez, France and Austria, opposed the withdrawal from the assembly were officiaty confirmed here when the government made public telegrams exchanged between the ministers and President Irigoyen.

The correspondence disclosed that Alvear telegraphed from Geneva on November 23 that Argentina's position was "abnormal," because the government had ratified the covenant of the League of Nations without reserve, and if the assembly did not understand this, the delegation's participation would be inexplicable.

He pointed out that modifications to the pact could be made only by nations which were members to the league, and expressed himself as not in favor of making Argentina's final position dependent upon the acceptance of amendments her delegates would introduce.

Wrigley Conviction Demanded as Just

Continued from Page One

three-quarters of an hour. He was somewhere between the time of leaving the dinner and the time of the accident. Does he really know where he was?

How Many Drinks?

"During the dinner Wrigley left the table to go to a back room. Did he have only one drink, or more than one drink, back there?

Mr. Gordon referred to testimony given by several patrolmen who said the magistrate was able to direct them when they took him home in a car. Mr. Gordon pointed out that the magistrate caused them to travel over a zig-zag course.

"And when the policemen and the magistrate reached the latter's home, he asked them in the house to have a cigar."

This caused a loud laugh in the court room.

Mr. Gordon referred to testimony of several witnesses who said the defendant had been driving from thirty to thirty-five miles an hour, and asserted that "as a magistrate who had fined others for this very thing, he should have known better."

Referring to the magistrate's excuse that the coroner was in shadow, Mr. Gordon pointed out that "there was light enough for Mr. Walker, the other motorist, who followed Wrigley, to see the accident."

The assistant district attorney appealed dramatically to the jurors to convict the defendants. "He killed that woman—her mouth is sealed in death. She cannot tell you what happened. She had been to the play, but her little play is over; the woman is in her grave.

"The commonwealth feels that unless this man is brought to justice justice in this city will be a mockery."

Connelly Attacks Witness

John P. Connelly, attorney for the defense, began his address immediately. He said the commonwealth must show to prove its case that the magistrate was driving at a high and dangerous speed; that the death of the woman was due to injuries inflicted by Wrigley's car. He said the law of Pennsylvania provides among other things that a man may drive a car one mile in two minutes.

Mr. Connelly dwelt on the insinuation which he made in his cross-examination of Dr. John Nolan, of the hospital staff, yesterday, that if the victim had been given proper medical treatment she would have lived. He referred to this witness in his closing speech as the "impossible Nolan."

Referring to the witness Mr. Connelly said:

"He insulted your intelligence and committed perjury by saying that he called Dr. Broadfield. I knew that Dr. Nolan would turn up in this case. I have seen him in other cases. My manhandling of him in the cross-examination yesterday was fully justified.

"The woman was in the hospital from midnight until 8:30 in the morning without the attent on of a proper doctor. Nolan must be eliminated from this case.

"He is not a medical practitioner and he is amenable to law. I believe he is the cause of the woman's death.

"In cases like this the doctor in charge should be called. That was not done in this case. Dr. Nolan issued the death certificate; the responsibility is his."

Mr. Connelly said the commonwealth had sought to confuse the case "with a multitude of words and much flinging about of arms."

The first witness called today was Lawrence F. Branigan, of 3301 Germantoin avenue, where he conducts a saloon. The witness said he was with Wrigley on October 28 from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until 11 o'clock that night, and that during all that period the magistrate was perfectly sober.

Went to Elks' Dinner

The witness explained that the magistrate had called at the saloon after 5 o'clock to accompany him to a dinner given by the Elks at the Adelphia Hotel. After calling at Branigan's home, the witness said, Magistrate Wrigley discovered that he had failed to bring the ticket for the dinner. He left Branigan, therefore, to get the ticket and returned at 6:55 o'clock. The witness said Wrigley had his car with him and Branigan accompanied the magistrate to the Adelphia. Before entering the hotel, the witness stated, Magistrate Wrigley parked his car on Thirteenth street below Chestnut. He was obliged to put his car between two others, an operation which required considerable maneuvering. The witness said he sat next to the magistrate at the dinner.

"Did Wrigley show any sign of intoxication?" asked John P. Connelly, attorney for the defendant.

"No," said the witness.

"Did you have any drinks with him?" "No."

"Did you serve Wrigley any liquor at your place?" "No."

"Did the magistrate get any liquor at the dinner?" "The man next to him produced a full bottle and Wrigley took a light drink."

"How long were you with Wrigley at the table?" "Until about 10:30. He left the table and then returned."

"Did you see him take any liquor at the table except the one drink given him by the gentleman with the full bottle?" "No. No liquor was served at the banquet."

Didn't See Cocktail

Mr. Connelly reminded the witness that the defendant had admitted taking a Bronx cocktail, but the witness said he knew nothing about this.

"Was he drunk when you were with him?" "Positively not. He left me at 11 o'clock, and was as sober as he is right now."

Assistant District Attorney Gordon, who is prosecuting for the commonwealth, cross-examined the witness very briefly.

"Mr. Branigan, you're a saloonkeeper?" asked Mr. Gordon.

"Yes," said the witness.

"That's all," concluded Mr. Gordon.

Victor L. Kurtz, of 4139 North Ninth street, a jeweler, testified he had been with Wrigley at the Elks' dinner and sat next to him at table and the "judge" was sober. The witness corroborated some of Branigan's testimony, saying the magistrate left the dinner at 11 o'clock. Kurtz asserted the magistrate was sober when he left.

In cross-examination Mr. Gordon asked:

"Do you know who furnished the liquor at the table?

"No."

"You heard him say he had another drink, but you apparently didn't notice it. Your observation was acute before the dinner. Did yo usmell his breath?"

"No."

A Piece of Humor

At this point Mr. Connelly jumped up and demanded: "Was there any occasion?"

"No," replied Kurtz after the laughter had subsided.

"At the hospital later," interjected Mr. Gordon, "his breath was strong enough for many to smell it. Was it strong enough for you to smell it earlier?" "No."

Frank L. Rao, former magistrate, the next witness who also attended the dinner at which Wrigley had been, testified that the defendant positively was sober on this occasion.

Mr. Gordon, in cross-examining the witness, asked if he could have seen if Wrigley had been drunk, and the witness said he would have done so, as he was facing him directly.

"You were not one of the favored ones who went to the kitchen for a Bronx, were you?" asked Mr. Gordon. "No," answered the witness, and the court room smiled broadly.

Tax Office Clerk Heard

Herman Reyburn, of 3432 North Broad street, a clerk in the office of the receiver of taxes, gave similar testimony for the defendant. On cross-examination he said he could not state that Wrigley had not had a drink, but was certain there were no visible signs.

"Could you swear that he had no liquor?" insisted Mr. Gordon.

"In my estimation he did not," said the witness.

"We have an idea of your 'estimation' then," snapped Gordon and let the witness go.

Harry J. Magee, 3520 Jasper street, a coal dealer, testified next. He, too, had been a guest at the Elks banquet, sitting at another table. He had spoken to Wrigley that night, he said, and saw no evidence of intoxication.

Sergeant Charles Wolf, 1910 East Cambria street, house sergeant at the Belgrade and Clearfield streets station, called for the defense, said he had seen the magistrate on the night of the accident.

"He came at 1:30 in the morning, when I was on duty. He was alone, and reported there had been an accident and that also his car had been stolen. The accident was not in my district, but the robbery was, and I sent a detective out. The magistrate told me he had been to the Northeast Hospital with people he had injured. In a talk of fifteen or twenty minutes I observed no signs of intoxication, but the magistrate was awfully excited." He said he felt positive Wrigley had not been drunk.

"Where is Magistrate Wrigley's office?" asked Mr. Gordon. "At Kensington and Allegheny avenues."

"Is that in your district?" "Yes."

"Does he hold his court at your station house?" "Yes."

SZECHENYI'S BROTHER LOST

Husband of Gladys Vanderbilt Seeks Relative in United States

New York, Feb. 25.—Much mystery is thrown around the reported disappearance of a brother of Count Szechenyi, husband of the former Gladys Vanderbilt. A search is being made for him in America.

Word of the disappearance was received in this country by Eugene Schwartz, a clerk in the office of County Clerk Schneider. Several days ago Schwartz received a letter from an uncle, who is a lawyer in Hungary, asking him to locate the young man and forward to him a letter which was enclosed.

Mr. Schwartz yesterday refused to discuss the details of the communication other than to affirm that he received such a letter and added that he was acting as an agent for his uncle.

It was said the last heard of the brother was in this city. This could not be confirmed. He is reported to have left Hungary because of unsettled conditions.

There Is Health In Drinking Peacock

The best Jamaica ginger specially processed to bring out the true ginger flavor and water that has been sterilized, *twice* filtered and then properly carbonated, are skillfully combined to make Peacock Ginger Ale. That is why Peacock Ginger Ale is such a healthful and flavorful drink.

As it pours from the bottle, sparkling with snap, Peacock even *looks* refreshing. Then when you taste it and find that it has just enough ginger to please the taste, you, too, will always say *Peacock* when buying ginger ale. Your grocer or druggist sells Peacock Ginger Ale in 15½-ounce bottles.

Also ask for Peacock Root Beer, Birch Beer, Sarsaparilla and Lemon Soda.

WEISBROD & HESS
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PEACOCK Ginger Ale

THE WHOLE FAMILY DINES FOR A DAY FOR A DOLLAR

War Department Canned Meats

Think what this means to your pocketbook. The willingness of Uncle Sam that enables you to buy his surplus stock of Canned Corn Beef and Corned Beef Hash has expanded the dollar's purchasing power.

These nourishing meats are *guaranteed pure* and wholesome—selected, cooked and packed under rigid government supervision and inspection.

See your dealer without delay—*at once!* Show him this advertisement—tell him to order some of this delicious Canned Corned Beef and Corned Beef Hash; buy a case—or two—stock up for the winter; emergencies will come, *be prepared.*

THE WHOLESALE PRICES

are printed below. They will give you some idea of what you will save on your purchases.

CORNED BEEF HASH
1 lb. cans, 15c per can
2 lb. cans, 38c per can

CORNED BEEF
No. 1 cans, 15c per can
No. 2 cans, 27c per can
1 lb. cans, 18c per can
6 lb. cans, $1.09 per can

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Discounts to apply on all purchases of surplus canned meats on and after November 15, 1920, are as follows:

$ 250 to $1,000	net
1,001 to 2,500	5 per cent
2,501 to 4,000	10 per cent
4,001 and over	20 per cent

The Government will pay freight on carload lots to any point in the United State located more than twenty miles from shipping point.

CUMULATIVE PURCHASES COUNT

When purchases reach $50,001, 24% net to prevail; when purchases reach $100,001, 28% net to prevail; when purchases reach $500,001, 32% net to prevail; when purchases reach $1,000,001 and over, 35% net to prevail.

MINIMUM ORDER ACCEPTED, $250

C-20

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SURPLUS PROPERTY BRANCH
Office of the Quartermaster General, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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