COMPROMISE TAX BILL UP IN SENATE

Proponents of Revised Measure Hope to Muster Requisite Number of Votes

NEW OPPOSITION DEVELOPS

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 11.—The tax bill was back today on the Senate calendar, with its sponsors ready to propose elimination of some and radical revision of others of its features which have been the objectives of bitter opposition from both sides of the chamber.

Republican leaders were hopeful that the compromise program voted out by majority members of the Finance Committee would command sufficient support to enable the Senate to pass the measure late next week. Determined fights were promised, however, over a number of sections.

Chief points now in controversy, so far as the Republicans are concerned, are included in the compromise plan. They are the increased income surtax and estate tax rates, retention of the corporation capital stock tax and restriction of the $2000 exemption to corporations to those having incomes of $25,000 or less.

This program, agreed upon by leaders in conferences with Republican Senators, in the agricultural "bloc," is opposed by a group of nearly a dozen prominent Senators from Eastern States.

The Smoot manufacturers sales tax plan also promises to be the center of a sharp fight, but proponents of the committee bill declare that the tide of support for it has reached the floor and begun to ebb. On the other hand, supporters of the proposal claim that after it has been explained by Senator Smoot it will gain ground.

Including those adopted by majority members of the Finance Committee, there are nearly 150 amendments to the pending bill printed and ready to be offered. Some of these probably will not go in, but others are in prospect. The Senators from the Eastern States are understood to plan to offer substitutes on the surtax, estate tax and other committee proposals which they oppose and to demand a record vote in each case.

Unanimous Report Plan Dropped

Differences among the Republican committemen were reported to have been one reason for the abandonment of a plan, discussed Saturday, to call in the Democratic members of the committee with a view to having the amendments reported out by vote of the entire membership.

After disposing of the compromise program, the Republicans made some further revisions in the bill. The approved amendments, as officially described yesterday, would provide for:

A graduated increase from the House income surtax maximum of 32 per cent on $66,000 to a maximum of 50 per cent on $200,000, effective next January 1.

Repeal of the tax on freight, passenger, Pullman, oil by pipe line, express and parcel-post transportation, also effective January 1.

A graduated increase in estate rates from the existing maximum of 25 per cent on $25,000,000 to a maximum of 50 per cent on $100,000,000, also effective next January 1.

Retention of the corporation capital stock tax of $1 on each $1000 of capital in excess of $5000.

Repeal of the $2000 exemption allowed corporations, except where the net income is less than $25,000, effective next January 1.

A flat rate of $6.40 a gallon on distilled spirits, but with a provision for a rebate of $4.20 a gallon when it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the spirits are used for industrial or medicinal purposes.

Luxury Taxes Repealed

Repeal of the excise taxes on sporting goods, furs, chewing gum, electric fans, thermos bottles, smoking and hunting equipment, toilet soaps and powders and perfumes and cosmetics.

Repeal of the 5 per cent tax on the licensing or leasing of motion-picture films.

Retention of the House proposal for a flat tax of 3 per cent on candy, with elimination of the Senate committee proposals for a 10 per cent tax on candy selling at wholesale for more than forty cents a pound.

Retention of the House provision for a reduction from 10 per cent to 5 per cent in the tax on works of art. Elimination of the Senate committee provisions for taxes on photographic apparatus and accessories, hotel rooms in excess of certain prices and office furniture made of imported hardwoods. Those were the only new taxes proposed by the Senate committee.

Repeal of all the transportation taxes would cut off an estimated $202,000,000 in the next calendar year, while elimination of the excise taxes agreed upon would mean a further reduction of about $50,000,000. As offsets against those losses there will be estimated gains of $50,000,000 from income surtaxes, $30,000,000 from distilled spirits and $30,000,000 by reason of repeal of the $2000 exemption in the case of corporations having incomes in excess of $25,000. Retention of the capital stock tax would add another $75,000,000.

Rum Prosecutions Held Up by Coles

Continued from Page One

United States District Attorney. It is said that he told Mr. Coles that if the warrants were not issued he would make public a sworn statement giving the names of the men involved. He also said that this statement would give details as to just how the violators of the Volstead act managed to withdraw thousands of cases, barrels and gallons of gin, wine, whisky and champagne from Government bonded warehouses.

Dry Agents Are on Job

The canguard of the 100 men who are to come here from Washington to make a series of raids expected to drive the Philadelphia are in the city today and are said to be planning their first descent some time before morning. It is said that a Washington official who is responsible for their being sent here spent five months in gathering the evidence, and that the "flying squadron" is armed with warrants and will start making arrests at once. It is intimated that one local politician will be placed under arrest.

Government officials say this politician has established a luxurious suite of offices in a local office building and has given up all other business in order to bootlegging. The Government official claims to have evidence to prove that he has enjoyed peculiar privileges in the matter of withdrawal permits and has taken thousands of gallons from bonded warehouse. It is said this system involves the dozens of "mushroom drug stores" that have sprung into being all over the city. When the liquor goes to these places to be made into patent medicines, the Government official declares, it finds its way into the cellars of customers instead.

Root May Dominate U. S. Arms Party

Continued from Page One

atmosphere of legalism—the Supreme Court. Mr. Root, I should say, was the better man at settling cases out of court. Mr. Root is the more practical, the more diplomatic.

Not understanding men, Mr. Hughes is not a good organizer. He organized the Government of New York State indifferently. He organized his own campaign for the presidency wretchely. In the State Department he is not an organizer. He is a brooding Buddha, who sits in his room in the appalling building where we house foreign relations, voraciously devours the facts, rigidly applies the principles to them, while contact with the personnel hardly goes beyond Mr. Fletcher. This is correct as organization, but I suspect it proceeds from Mr. Hughes' weakness rather than his strength.

To Mr. Hughes the coming conference is a problem of facts and principles, of morals. To Mr. Root it is likely to be one of men and negotiations. Mr. Hughes might fail as Mr. Wilson failed at Paris because the world did not rise to him. Mr. Root would come down and meet the world half way and pull it toward him.

The difference is important in the coming conference. Mr. Hughes will be the dominant American figure. He is Secretary of State. He will do the talking to the press and that centers the eyes of the country. Mr. Root may be dominant in actual accomplishment, from his better knowledge of men.

Two factors will operate against Mr. Root. He is not America's chief spokesman. And Mr. Hughes does not share credit with another enthusiastically, as Mr. Hoover has learned from his incursions into foreign relations. Moreover, Mr. Root is impressed with his own age. He talks much about it. He spares himself. His ambition has cooled off. He always has inclined to make himself some one's attorney rather than any original force. He may turn out to be Mr. Hughes' attorney this time. In this way he will be a useful supplement, being strong where Mr. Hughes is weak.

U. S. ARMS DELEGATES TO MEET TOMORROW

Washington, Oct. 11.—(By A. P.)—The first meeting of the American delegates to the Conference on Limitation of Armament will be held tomorrow with the arrival from New York of Elihu Root.

Secretary Hughes today issued the calls for the first meeting at 10 A. M. at the State Department.

Mr. Root is coming for the purpose of the preliminary meeting of the American delegation, and there will be available when the four delegates get together reports as to the progress made by various Government departments in working up data which the conferees will need when the armament discussion begins. All interested departments, including the War and Navy Departments, are understood to have made considerable progress with this preparation of material for use at the conference, although the personnel of the advisory commission is yet to be announced by President Harding.

Lodge Confers With Harding

Senator Lodge conferred today with President Harding, and the first meeting of the conferees was said to have been discussed, but at that time the President had not heard of Mr. Root's plans.

In connection with the meeting of the American delegates there became available today an authoritative outline of the general manner in which the American group will approach the international gathering. It was fully realized, it was said, that the conference must come together in the friendly spirit by all parties if anything is to be accomplished, since it is an agreement that is to be sought and not a conclusion dictated by a majority vote.

In the American view this makes it necessary that the conference itself should map out the method of procedure which seems best suited to promote such an agreement. It is for that reason largely that no attempt will be made by the American group to do more than suggest ways of consideration of the topics outlined in the agenda already generally accomplished by the governments concerned.

Won't Try to Dominate

It was indicated that the American representatives would take every precaution to guard against the appearance of attempting to dominate proceedings in any way and were hopeful that the visiting delegations would come in the same spirit.

It was said to seem obvious to the members of the American group, however, that progress would be assured toward the ultimate aim of the conference, reduction of the heavy burden now resting on the nations through costs of competitive armaments, if all those point upon which an understanding could be reached quickly were first disposed of. There are a number of matters of this nature, not believed to involve any considerable degree of controversy or conflicting interests. With these out of the way it is hoped that the road to adjustment of more complex questions would in some measure be cleared in advance.

BRITISH PLAN ARMS PARLEY

Labor Will Gather on Day American Conference Opens

London, Oct. 11.—(By A. P.)—Affiliated transport workers, railroad employes, miners and metal workers have been called to meet in a conference November 11, the date of the opening of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments, according to a decision of the International Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain.

Robert Williams, secretary of the Transport Workers' Union, informed the Daily Herald last night that the conference would call on the peoples of America and Europe to "wage war against capitalism in the only effectual way."

Deaths of a Day

Clarence G. Turner

Clarence G. Turner, thirty-six years old, son of the late George B. Turner, who was superintendent of the Argo mills for many years, at Gloucester, died yesterday after a month's illness. He was connected with a Philadelphia cotton firm for several years. Mr. Turner was a member of Cloud Lodge, 101, F. and A. M. He is survived by his mother, with whom he lived at Broadway and Somerset street, Gloucester.

Dr. J. R. Hayden Found Dead

New York, Oct. 11.—The body of Dr. James Raynor Hayden, a widely known New York physician, with a bullet wound in the head, was found yesterday in a clump of trees near the Rockaway Hunt Club on Long Island, where he had been passing the summer. The police recorded the death as a suicide.

Emery Mapes

Minneapolis, Oct. 11.—Emery Mapes, sixty-eight years old, president of the Cream of Wheat Company, is dead at his home here of heart disease.

SALES TAX PLAN URGED BY SMOOT

Utah Senator's Proposal Favored by Manufacturers, He Asserts

OBJECTIONS WITHOUT BASIS

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 11.—The sales tax is bound to come, the Senate was told today by Senator Smoot, of Utah, author of a manufacturers' sales tax plan which he urged as a substitute for the excess profits tax and the various miscellaneous levies now in force.

"There is no real, fundamental objection to a sales tax," the Senator declared. "It is a 'love-at-sight-go' proposition, and for that reason favored by manufacturers, though they may pay more taxes than under an income and excess profits system. But they will know to a certainty just what the tax is; they will pay it out of current receipts. It can be immediately charged into costs as a definite amount and without the inflation which has existed under the excess profits tax, and all taxes are charged into costs, just as rent, wages, materials purchased, interest and all other expenses.

Constant Flow of Revenue

"Every one to whom it applied would be able to ascertain the amount of his liability at a glance, and the process of working out a tax return would lose all its terrors. It will give the Treasury Department a constant inflow of revenue during monthly periods. Current expenses can be met out of current receipts to that extent. It amounts to an adjusting of taxes to business instead of trying to compel business to adjust itself to taxes."

Replying to arguments that the proposed tax was impossible of administration, Senator Smoot said this was not a fact—that manufacturers' taxes were being collected under the present tax law and that collections could be made in the same manner under his proposal. He read a letter from Assistant Internal Revenue Commissioner Smith, who stated that, in his opinion, the manufactures' sales tax would be no more difficult of administration than the sales tax imposed by the 1917 and 1918 laws.

"Under the present law," the speaker said, "we have raised during the fiscal year just passed close to one billion dollars through various forms of sales taxes and special taxes which have been passed on to the consumer, of which about two hundred million dollars has been upon sales by manufacturers. In other words, we have collected during the fiscal year just passed under a manufacturers' sales tax an amount of money greater than was obtained in the year 1916 through the income tax on corporations."

Opposes Higher Corporation Tax

The Utah Senator opposed the proposed 5 per cent increase in the corporation income tax and high surtax rates, declaring that the latter were keeping revenues from the Government through the evasion of taxes by men of large incomes.

"Division of property and investment in tax exempt securities," he continued, "have been generally used as the means of avoiding high taxes. The greater the wealth, the greater will be the savings. The present law merely invites persons to determine their own taxes. The ignorant are caught but once only. They learn the method by experience.

"Our present income tax system is really taxing the individuals who are actively engaged in business, while it forces out of taxation the individuals having great wealth."

Send Welcome to General Pershing

Continued from Page One

Times, "Congressional circles are showing irritation at this apparent discourteous indifference. We assume that there is some adequate explanation of the official lapse, which, were the facts as reported, would be unpardonable. The harmony between the two peoples might be more seriously impaired by an incident of this kind even than by divergencies of policy."

The only thing that came to the official minds was presentation of the Victoria Cross to the United States "unknown," but then it was found that the honor—the highest Great Britain can bestow—never had been conferred on any but a British subject. Of course, this case was different, but in lieu of making some decision the matter was turned over to the War office, where it was allowed comfortably to rest until inquiries recently were made.

Then officialdom was in a hullabaloo over whether King George and the Privy Council could authorize bestowal of the cross at Arlington or whether Parliament, which is not in session, should do it.

A copyright dispatch from Sydney Thatcher in this morning's PUBLIC LEDGER said:

American circles in London were astounded last night when it became known that the British Government had simply received General Pershing's message announcing the cancellation of his trip to London to place the Congressional Medal on the grave of the "unknown warrior" without so much as an acknowledgement.

I am also able to state, notwithstanding the official explanations which have been given for the last few days to the effect that officials had been busy studying precedent and other things—that a recommendation of the British War Department in answer to a suggestion about General Pershing coming here virtually amounted to a recommendation against accepting the medal.

No explanation is given and the highest American circles in London are at a loss to know why. Americans emphatically declared that nothing less than a full explanation from the British Government would be satisfactory.

When the British War Department received General Pershing's message canceling his trip to London it did not take the trouble ever to inform 10 Downing street, and the first intimation Premier Lloyd George's immediate official family had of the latest development was through a PUBLIC LEDGER correspondent.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Government officials yesterday took official notice of the storm caused abroad due to the failure of the British Government to set a date for the presentation of the Congressional Medal of Honor to England's unknown dead in time for General Pershing to bestow the decoration. The facts, as made public by officials of this Government, are:

John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, said that when General Pershing went to France it was understood that he was to be back in this country by November 1, and also that he would officiate at the British ceremonies, but only if they were fixed at a time to enable him to participate.

The State Department announced that the British Government had responded to the notification sent it that the decoration had been bestowed and had promised to fix a date for the exercises. Officials of this Government acknowledged that no word had ever been sent to Great Britain officially in regard to General Pershing's trip nor the amount of time that he could pass in Europe.

The evident belief in governmental circles was that by no stretch of the imagination could the British Government be considered to have committed an act of discourtesy, as it had never been specified by this Government that General Pershing would be the American representative at the British exercises.

His Body Home

WILLIAM SMITH

A member of the 316th Machine-Gun Battery, who was killed in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He lived at 18 South Fifty-ninth st.

Tague Demands Probe of Ku Klux

Continued from Page One

Ku Klux Klan resulting from a preliminary investigation by the Postoffice Department as made available for the Rules Committee consist of a report by Inspector O. B. Williamson, who spent more than a week in Atlanta examining the affairs of the Invisible Empire to see where it has run afoul of the postal laws; correspondence, the constitution and by-laws, and much of the organization's propaganda.

Mr. Williamson made his report to Chief Inspector Rush D. Simmons, who turned it over to Postmaster General Hays. He forwarded it to Chairman Campbell of the committee. Mr. Hays announced that a complete financial statement of the Klan, which promises to be the most interesting portion of the Postoffice Department's information, will be made public during the committee hearing.

Hays Announces Action

"We have made a partial investigation of Ku Klux activity as it relates to the use of the mails," said Mr. Hays. "We have turned the reports over to the committee of Congress in full for such as it cares to make of it."

Postoffice officials declined to make public Mr. Williamson's report, but it is definitely known that the department does not acquit the order. Officials indicated the inquiry has not been thorough enough to take in all the Klan's work, but in view of the Congressional action today, declined to say what the next step will be.

The data collected include a complete file of all the form correspondence termed weekly news letters sent out by headquarters to Kleagles and salaried employes from Maine to California. These letters were turned over by the Klan, which, according to postoffice officials, gave the department all the matter it asked for. Complete information about the finances of the Klan was furnished by the Klan officers, it was said. These are the data which Chairman Campbell will make public.

It was stated officially at the Treasury yesterday that Secretary Mellon has not transmitted to the Rules Committee any information on the income tax returns of the Klan or its high officials. The Ryan resolution stressed the allegation that proper accounting had not been made for the Klan's financial harvest, which immediately aroused interest at the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Government officials have remarked about the palatial building occupied by the Klan headquarters in Atlanta. The statement, if as complete as anticipated, will also show the amounts paid to Kleagles and salesmen.

CROWD ATTENDING KU KLUX HEARING

By a Staff Correspondent

Washington, Oct. 11.—The beginning of the Ku Klux Klan investigation by the House Rules Committee here today brought a curious public response. Not since the days when the House probed the "Money Trust" and the "Steel Trust," calling to Washington the country's greatest financiers, has there been such invasion of a hearing room, a foregathering of the curious and a craning of necks.

Colonel William Joseph Simmons, imperial wizard of the Klan, took the center of the stage from the start, although others were doing the talking. Colonel Simmons arrived in Washington last night, but in mysterious way he did not stay on the train until it reached this city. He got off in the darkness down in Virginia and proceeded the rest of the distance by automobile. Arriving here, it was announced that he was "stopping with a friend" and not registered at a hotel.

Simmons Chews and Smokes

Simmons chewed gum or smoked a cigarette, sometimes he did both at once, as the assailants of the Klan got under way before the committee. In turn, Representatives Tague, of Massachusetts; Dyer, of Missouri, and Ryan, of New York, told the committee that the Klan was a dangerous order and should be investigated and suppressed.

At times when outrages were charged against the Klan, Simmons merely smiled and looked at Paul Ethridge, of Atlanta, general counsel for the order, who came up from Atlanta with him. Mr. Ethridge took full notes of the testimony.

In the hearing room were dozens of Catholics, Jews and Negroes, the three religious or racial elements the Klan does not admit to membership. Representative Ryan contended that any organization which discriminates against "the Catholic, Jews, Negroes and the foreign-born element in this country, constituting 25 per cent of the population, is a menace to American institutions."

There were two classes of Negroes in attendance. In the room were well-dressed, apparently educated Negroes representing the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. They perked up ears and leaed forward whenever the race was mentioned.

Outside the doorway, looking around through the opening, were five Negro men attired in overalls. They were workmen about the Capitol. Their eyes were wide with curiosity, if not awe, as they gazed upon the Imperial Wizard and they held whispered conversations. They came no closer to the hearing than the door. One of the peering group was old enough to have known about the original Klan, the feared organization in the South, during the days of reconstruction.

Daugherty Consults Burns

Attorney General Daugherty, whose department is investigating the purposes and activities of the Klan, sat near one end of the committee table as the inquiry opened. He remained there for almost an hour, then walked back through the audience and held a whispered conversation with William J. Burns, head of the Detective Bureau of the Department of Justice. Mr. Daugherty left soon afterward for the Cabinet meeting.

The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, head of the International Reform Bureau, who boasts that he has been "a professional reformer" for twenty-five years, was another attendant. He introduced himself to Imperial Wizard Simmons, and informed Mr. Simmons, that he did not approve of his organization nor other ones that go about at night and employ "Jack-o-Lantern" methods. Colonel Simmons just smiled and told the reformer that he was entitled to his opnion and there were no hard feelings.

Representative William D. Upshaw, of Georgia, who is also a clergyman, was an early arrival.

Italian Socialists Open Congress

Milan, Italy, Oct. 11.—The eighteenth session of the Italian Socialist Congress opened here yesterday.

May Seat Ulster at London Parley

Continued from Page One

all. He rode on the front seat with the driver, looking wonderingly through his monocle at the demonstrators.

When the conference opened the Irish delegates, after an exchange of introductions, took seats at the cabinet table with their backs to windows overlooking the Horse Guards' parade, with the British representatives opposite them. Strictly speaking, nobody presided in the ordinary sense of the word, but Lloyd George was the spokesman at the outset for the British, and Arthur Griffith, Sinn Fein Foreign Minister, for the Irish.

Lloyd George's opening remarks were brief, as was the reply of Griffith, and the conference settled down to the work in hand. Irish sympathizers outside sang hymns during the opening of the conference.

The Irish delegates were cheered as they drove away from No. 10 Downing street in motorcars. They refused to answer questions put by newspaper correspondents.

One of Mr. Lloyd George's secretaries, who received the newspaper men just after the conference opened, smilingly said:

"You cannot expect any news for weeks yet."

Nothing occurred at the conference to suggest the policy of a break in negotiations, according to Sinn Fein officials, who expect the meetings to continue daily during the remainder of the week.

Text of Official Communique

The text of the communique given out after the first session follows:

"The first session of the conference on Ireland was held at No. 10 Downing street at 11 o'clock. Those present were the British representatives, Prime Minister Lloyd George, Lord Birkenhead, Winston Spencer Churchill, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Sir Hamar Greenwood and Sir Gordon Hewart, and the Irish representatives, Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins, Robert C. Barton, Eamon J. Duggan and George Gavan Duffy. There also were present two British secretaries, and Erskine Childers and John Chartres, the Irish secretaries. The conference adjourned until 4 o'clock."

It is doubtful if there was ever an opening day of an important conference in London marked by so little newspaper comment as today's meeting. Several of this morning's journals refrained altogether from discussing the conference, while others assumed an attitude of restraint, manifestly balancing between hope and fear.

The proclamation issued at Dublin last night by Eamon de Valera, in which he called for unity of Ireland, was issued too late to be reviewed editorially, some papers finding room only for a summary of the proclamation in their news columns.

There were no predictions relative to the outcome of the deliberations of the conferees, and it was recognized that the results of the negotiations were as uncertain as they have been at any time since early last July, when they were initiated.

The London Times, anxious for good results, said recent events should have "led both England and Ireland to learn the blessedness of concord through the bitter experience of strife," and that such progress as actually had been made should inspire confidence in the ultimate success of the negotiations.

Prudence Tempers Optimism

The public was advised by the Daily Chronicle to "blend prudent caution with optimism." The newspaper remarked that the negotiations leading up to today's meeting had done nothing material to narrow the wide gulf between the views taken on each side of the question.

"Of the many conferences held regarding Ireland," declared the Daily Mail, "there has never been one with such sharply contrasted possibilities for good or evil."

Dublin, Oct. 11.—Eamon de Valera, in a proclamation issued last night through the Dail Eireann, says:

"The conference in which the accredited representatives of the Nation are about to engage with representatives of the British Government must profoundly influence and may determine the whole course of our country's future. It will affect the lives and fortunes of every section of the community.

"Whatever the differences of the past, it is to the interest, as it is the duty, of all Irishmen to stand together for Ireland now. Our delegates are keenly conscious of their responsibilities. They must be made to feel that a united nation has confidence in them and will support them unflinchingly. They share with each one of us the ardent desire that this secular conflict between the rulers of Great Britain and the Irish people may happily be brought to an end.

Only Freedom Can Bring Peace

"But they realize that the ending of the conflict does not depend upon their will or the will of this nation. The struggle on our side has always been simply for the maintenance of a right that in its nature is indefeasible and that cannot therefore be either relinquished or compromised. The only peace that in the very nature of things can end the struggle will be a peace consistent with the nation's right and guaranteeing freedom worthy the sufferings endured to secure it. Such a peace will not be easy to obtain. A claim that conflicts with Ireland's right has been ruthlessly persisted in through centuries of blood; it seems unlikely that this claim will be abandoned now. Peace and that claim are incompatible.

"The peace that will end this conflict will be secured not by the skill or statesmanship of the leaders, but by the stern determination of a close-knit nation steeled to acceptance of death rather than abandonment of rightful liberty. Nothing but such determination by our people can overcome the forces our delegates will have to contend with."

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JUST plunge those tender, paining feet into a bowl of warm water. Work up a thick lather with Blue-jay Foot Soap. How soothing!
It brings instant relief to jangling nerves. It prevents swelling, excessive perspiration and itching.
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ITCHY PIMPLES ALL OVER FACE
Hard, Large and Red. Could Not Sleep. Face Disfigured. Cuticura Heals.

"My face started to break out with pimples and blackheads. The pimples were hard, large and red, and were scattered all over my face. Some of them scaled over and itched and burned so that I could not sleep, and my face was disfigured.
"The trouble lasted about four months. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using four cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Abe Cohen, 2336 S. 8th St., Phila., Pa., March 9, 1921.
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B. E. Blankenbush, 639 S. 60th st.
Theo. Campbell, 2101 N. 63d st.
Cullin's Drug Store, 4128 Market st.
E. A. Eyer, 5526 Haverford ave.
C. S. Fritz, 33d & Spring Garden sts.
E. P. Harris, 3816 Market st.
H. L. Klopp, 3421 Spring Garden sts.
Lancaster Ave. Phar., 46th & Lancaster
Ralph R. Shumaker, 47th & Walnut sts.
S. Weigemuth, 54th & Haverford sts.
MANAYUNK
H. E. Enderlein, Cresson & Gay sts.
R. W. Feidler, 4255 Main st.
Howard Levering, 4654 Umbria st.
J. F. Strawinski, 3900 Terrace st.
John S. Woodruff, Roxboro ave. & Pechin
NORTHEAST
Norman C. Burtt, Howell & Torresdale
W. L. Cliffe, 2803 Kensington ave.
Schantz's Drug Store, Allegheny av. & D
C. Louis Seip, 2336 Cottl st.
Chas. J. Seltzer, 4401 Frankford ave.
Chas. J. Seltzer, 4662 Frankford ave.
GERMANTOWN
Clyde A. Bates, 1900 E. Chelten ave.
Frederick S. Day, 4544 Wayne ave.
W. W. Foster, Jr., 7910 Germantown av.
Leedom & Wissler, Chelten av. & Pulaski
F. J. Rinker, 7201 Germantown ave.
M. Sonntag, 6630 Germantown ave.
E. P. Swank, Green & Carpenter sts.
Smysser & Scott, Germantown & Chelten
F. P. Streeper, 8528 Germantown ave.
F. L. Trist, Queen & Morris sts.
Ray B. Wissler, 7144 Germantown ave.
NORTH OF MARKET STREET
R. C. Cadmus, 1941 Spring Garden st.
Jacob Felton & Co., Rising Sun & Tabor
F. E. Fischer, 13th & Dauphin sts.
C. A. Harbold, 1820 Columbia ave.
S. Weissman, 4th & Fairmount ave.
OUT OF TOWN
C. S. La Dow, Wayne, Pa.
A. J. King, Ardmore, Pa.
Main Line Drug Store, Ardmore, Pa.
D. M. West, Ardmore, Pa.
Lippincott & Eadie, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Elkins Park Pharmacy, Elkins Park, Pa.
Wyncote Pharmacy, Wyncote, Pa.
Geo. A. Whitaker, Glenside, Pa.
Moss & Winand, 6th & Main sts., Darby
Mahaffey's Pharmacy, Camden, N. J.
Wm. M. Glebe, Camden, N. J.
Quality Drug Shop, Camden, N. J.
Walls & Son, Camden, N. J.
E. W. Gebhart, Merchantville, N. J.
Alex. Dubell, Mt. Holly, N. J.
R. & L. Drug Co., Trenton, N. J.
Daniel L. Cook, Trenton, N. J.
L. W. Long, Trenton, N. J.
Strasser Drug Co., Trenton, N. J.
Jos. M. Garrison, Elmer, N. J.
N. B. Danforth, Wilmington, Del.
Smith & Strevle, Wilmington, Del.
Brittingham Pharmacy, New Castle, Del.

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