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Dinners, 5 to 8

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ASK PROTECTION FROM GERMAN RATE CUTTING

Dye Manufacturers Request Legislation Offsetting Expected Influx of Teuton Goods After War.

Chemical men who would like to enter upon the manufacture of dyes, used so extensively in woolen and cotton manufactures, have appealed to the administration in Washington to supplement the new trust laws with legislation that will protect them from an influx of German dyestuffs at ruinous prices following the close of the European war.

One of the first effects of the war in Europe was a complaint of scarcity of the necessary dyestuffs, imported almost exclusively from Germany. The question then was asked why such dyes could not be made in the United States. The answer has been given by chemical men from New York, Boston, and elsewhere, who declare they are prepared to invest heavily in plants for the manufacture of these dyes in New York and Boston if they can be assured of protection against ruinous price-cutting indulged in by German producers of dyes, operating through the Cartell system, representing forty-five per cent invested in the dye industry in Germany.

The Y. M. C. A. will keep open house.

PREDICTS PEACE BY AUTUMN.

British Ambassador at Petrograd Speaks at New Year's Dinner.

Petrograd, Dec. 31.—The annual dinner of the members of the English Club this evening was attended, as usual, by the American residents and the staff of the American Embassy. Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, who presided, said:

"Russia, England and France are resolved to fight to a finish, until the spirit of Germany militarism has been exercised forever.

"I look forward with confidence to the future. I take comfort in the thought that ere next summer has changed to autumn the arms of the allies will have been crowned with victory and the foundations laid of lasting peace."

Certain agriculturalists in the Bulanshahr district of Northern India have begun experiments with oil engines for pumping. A school is being started in the town of Pali to teach men to run simple engines of this kind.

AERO TRIES TO CARRY FOOD TO PRZEMYSL

Russians Report Defenders of Austrian Fortress to Be in Dire Need of Food.

London, Dec. 31.—A report from Russian sources indicates that the defenders of the Galician fortress of Przemysl which has been under siege by the Russians for several weeks, have been reduced to desperate straits.

It is said that an Austrian aeroplane brought down while attempting to enter Przemysl was found to be loaded with food. German reports some time ago, however, said that Przemysl was stocked with provisions sufficient for one year.

LAD HERO IN FIRE AT HOME.

Puts Out Blaze He Discovers While Family Is Absent.

Members of his family away, and he left in charge of the house, Thomas Smallwood, thirteen years old, 3216 N street northwest, distinguished himself as a hero last night when he dragged a burning Christmas tree from his home and with his bare hands put out the flames which had spread to the carpets and curtains.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the boy prepared to retire. His attention was attracted by fumes of smoke. When he shoved open the dining-room door a cloud of dense smoke and flames greeted him.

Falling on his knees the boy fought his way in the room, and pulling the burning tree from its iron socket, dragged it from the house into the yard. Then he rushed back and beat out the flames which had spread to the curtains and rugs. His parents returned home shortly afterward, and their hero modestly related what had taken place. He refused hospital treatment, although his hands and arms were badly burned.

Sends Relief to Beirut.

For the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and distrssd noncombatants in Beirut region, the American Red Cross yesterday cabled through the State Department $15,000 to Consul General Hollis. Of this sum $5,000 was contributed by Cleveland H. Dodge, of New York.

TRUMBULL

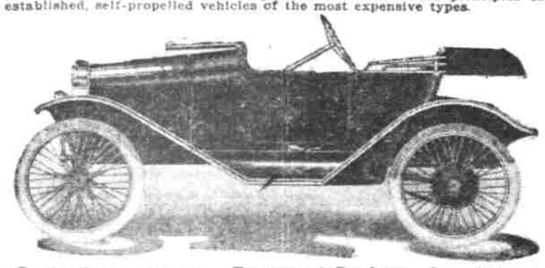
A Real Automobile in Every Sense of the Word—Not a Cycle Car as Now Understood by the Term.

It will pay you to investigate now. You will find that the Trumbull is not a "Cycle" car, as is now accepted by the word—but a powerful and durable four-cylinder car of sufficient size and weight. (If a bicycle weighing but 15 pounds successfully carries a passenger of 200 lbs., why an automobile intended for two passengers should weigh more than 850 lbs.?)

This car possesses all of the pronounced features of high efficiency which thinking and discriminating buyers are demanding.

Trumbull car owners are assured of a steadily increasing satisfaction, and astonishingly surprising economy from all angles, as the car has all of the POWER and SPEED that the most exacting buyer can reasonably demand; all the durability that sane design and flawless construction can give; its lasting qualities, combined with its superior features of economy, together with beautiful lines and complete equipment, commands your consideration.

Trumbull cars are designed to reduce the cost of motoring to the lowest minimum without departing from the standardized principles of established, self-propelled vehicles of the most expensive types.



$395.00 Terms to suit Purchaser. Several already here to pick from. In a class by itself.

Notice is hereby given that these reduced prices will not obtain after January 15th.

If you cannot buy now, but nevertheless wish to avail yourself of the introductory prices, make arrangements for later delivery before the above date.

Attention—You are at present so situated financially that you are unable to buy outright—make a cash payment, and balance monthly. Join our club plan—$1.00 to join—provided your application is accepted, whereby you may purchase one of these little wonders and pay as little as $1.00 per week. If you are not already a member, better make application at once.

Specifications: Cost less to operate than Horse and Buggy; 35 miles to gallon of Gasoline; Speed, 3 to 45 miles per hour; 18 to 22 H. P. Water Cooled Motor; Electrically equipped; Electrical Horn; Electrical Starter, if desired. Top, with Side Curtains; Wind Shield; Gasoline Under Cowl; Compartment in Rear for 200 lbs. Luggage; Any style of Body desired; High Tension Magneto (Starts on Magneto; no battery expense); Interchangeable wire wheels; 4 speeds forward and one reverse; will go anywhere any other car will go for one-half the expense. Absolutely guaranteed for one year.

We want every Trumbull owner, in their spare time, to become our sub-agents; thus making their own car pay for itself in a short time.

NATIONAL MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATION

Executive Offices, 215 Stewart Building. Phone Main 3244.

Sixth and D Streets Northwest.

"LITERACY TEST" UPHELD IN VOTE

Senate Retains Provision in Immigration Bill Against Wishes of Wilson.

BLACKBALL THE NEGRO

Question of Polygamy Raised, Senator Smoot Defending Mormon Church in Vehement Address.

The Senate yesterday voted forty-seven to twelve to retain the "literacy test" in the immigration bill. It was the real issue involved in the struggle that has been going on in the Senate over the immigration bill, and now that it has been disposed of, the bill probably will be passed Saturday, when the Senate reconvenes after the New Year's recess.

The much discussed "literacy test" which the President opposed, and which may cause him to veto the bill, excludes from the United States, among other classes of immigrants, "all aliens over sixteen years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish."

Martine Against Test.

Senator Martine moved to strike the literacy test from the bill. The twelve Senators who voted to eliminate it were: Brandegee, of Connecticut; Clarke, of Arkansas; LaFollette, of Wisconsin; Lewis, of Illinois; Lippett, of Rhode Island; McCumber, of North Dakota; McLean, of Connecticut; Martine, of New Jersey; O'Gorman, of New York; Ransdell, of Louisiana; Reed, of Missouri, and Walsh, of Montana.

Senator Thomas had an amendment intended to modify the rigorous features of the bill by exempting from the literacy test immigrants fleeing to the United States as the result of religious, political, or racial persecution. This was defeated, 24 to 26.

Probably the most remarkable amendment attached to the bill yesterday was one excluding absolutely from the United States members of the "African or negro black race." This amendment, offered by Senator Reed, was adopted by a vote of 29 to 25.

Polygamy Issue Raised.

A vote to amend the immigration act to exclude persons who "believe in" polygamy as well as those who "practice" or "advocate" it, was carried after a lively debate by a vote of 54 to 3. Senators Sutherland and Smoot, of Utah, and Senator Hughes, of New Jersey, furnished the three votes in opposition.

Senator Smoot, of Utah, defended the Mormon church, declaring that there had been no polygamous marriages since the manifesto of 1890. He read a tenet of the Mormon church which enjoined upon the members obedience to the law of the land and declared that whether the individual Mormon might regard polygamy as right or wrong, the fact remained that he could not practice polygamy or defend it in the face of a law of the land declaring it to be a crime. Senator Smoot left the inference in the minds of Senators that Mormons retain the right to "believe in" polygamy, but that they were not practicing it. Senator Borah sharply resented this attitude.

SEES DANGER OF U. S. GETTING INTO THE WAR

Representative Towner Opposes Exportation of War Munitions, Believing They Are Needed.

Appearing yesterday before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Representative Towner, of Iowa, a Republican, urged the enactment of legislation prohibiting the exportation of munitions of war on the ground that this country might shortly need all such munitions for its own use. Mr. Towner suggested that with war going on in Europe, and delicate situations constantly arising in the foreign relations of the United States, this country would be fortunate if it managed to keep out of trouble.

Mr. Towner spoke on the Bartholdt-Vollmer resolutions, but he did not appear as an advocate of peace, as did Representatives Vollmer and Bartholdt on Wednesday.

"The question of neutrality is not the only question involved here," said Mr. Tovner. "The question of self-defense is the paramount one. It can no longer be held that there is no possibility of this country going to war or being involved in European entanglements. It can no longer be said—since the proclamation or ultimatum, or whatever it be called, to Great Britain—that we are not on delicate ground. No man can say when, after this Congress adjourns on March 4, not to convene again until December, the President may find it necessary to prevent exportation of arms in order that war supplies from this country may not fall into the hands of an enemy or a potential enemy."

Mr. Towner offered a resolution empowering the President to forbid the export of arms to countries at war, or to countries where civil war is rife.

TO NAME OFFICIALS SOON.

Wilson Will Announce Trade Commissioners Probably Next Week.

The President may reach a conclusion as to the members of the Federal Trade Commission next week.

The only definite thing thus far is that Joseph E. Davies, commissioner of corporations, will be a member of the commission and probably chairman, and that Edwin Hurley, of Chicago, will be a member. Mr. Hurley is president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and formerly a wealthy and successful manufacturer, but now retired from business. He is a Democrat, began his career as a trainman on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, and is still a member of a brotherhood.

John H. Fahey, of Boston, former publisher of the Traveler, and at present president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declined to permit his name to be used.

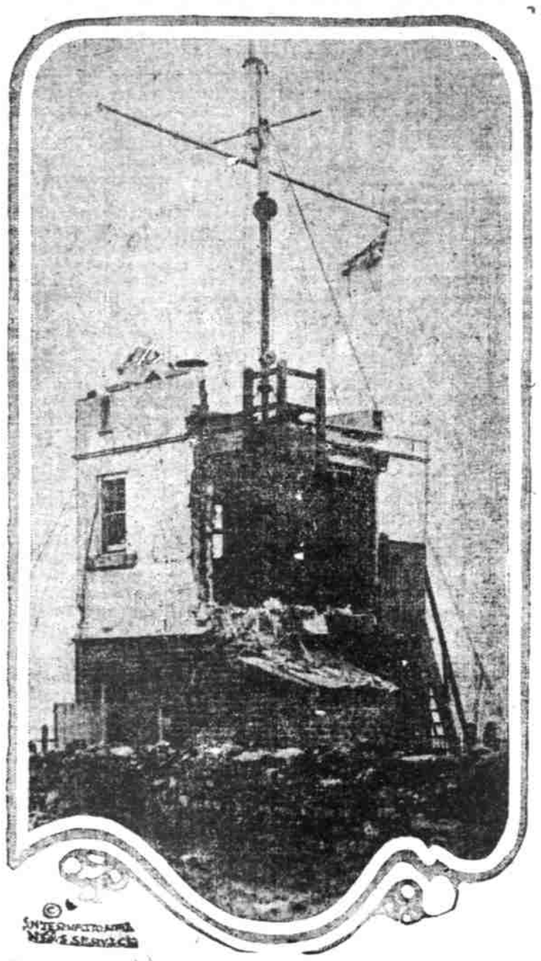
BALL PLAYER ARRESTED.

Ainsmith Out on Bail After Crash. S. A. Walker Injured.

Suffering from concussion of the brain and shock, Stuart A. Walker, twenty-four years old, 420 B street northeast, is at Emergency Hospital in a serious condition after colliding while riding a bicycle with an automobile driven by Eddie W. Ainsmith, catcher on the Washington baseball team. The accident happened yesterday at Seventh and M streets northwest. Walker is a special delivery messenger in the employ of the city postoffice. He was taken to the hospital in Ainsmith's car. Detective Patrick O'Brien witnessed the accident. He accompanied Ainsmith to the hospital with the injured youth, and later placed the ball player under arrest.

President Ben S. Minor, of the Washington ball club, hurried to the Police Court and arranged bond in the sum of $2,000 for the catcher

A TARGET FOR GERMAN SHELLS



The coast guard signal station at Whitby, on the north coast of England, which appears to have made a good target for gunners of the German squadron which recently executed such a sensational raid on the English towns of Whitby, Hartlepool and Scarborough.

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Brutus arrived at Port au Prince, December 29; Brutus sailed from Port au Prince, December 29; San Diego arrived at San Diego, December 29; Glacier sailed from San Blas, December 29; Annapolis sailed from Mazatlan, December 29; Jenkins arrived at Norfolk, December 30; Balch arrived at Tompkinsville, December 30; Parker and McDougal arrived at Tompkinsville, December 30; Denver arrived at San Francisco, December 30; Fanning sailed from New York City, December 30; Preston and Henley arrived at New York yard, December 30; Oregon arrived at Bremerton, December 30; Iroquois arrived at Mare Island, December 30; Birmingham sailed from Boston, December 30.

Notes.—The Orion was placed in service at the Norfolk yard December 27, 1914. Upon the arrival of the Delaware at Vera Cruz, the Rhode Island will proceed to New Orleans, La., to arrive by the 8th proximo. The Iroquois, now at the Mare Island yard, has been ordered to proceed to Bremerton to convoy the K-3 and K-4 from Puget Sound to San Diego, Cal.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Commander D. W. Wurtsbaugh, commissioned from July 10, 1914.

Commander R. Earle, commissioned from July 10, 1914.

Commander W. S. Turpin, commissioned from December 30, 1914.

Lieut. Commander J. O. Richardson, commissioned from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. Commander H. G. S. Wallace, commissioned from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. J. S. Evans, to Vestal.

Lieut. R. Jacobs, commissioned from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. C. G. Daly, commissioned from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. G. Saufley, to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. (junior grade) P. N. L. Bellinger, to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ensign J. D. Pennington, commissioned from July 1, 1914.

Ensign T. L. Shannon, commissioned from July 1, 1914.

Ensign W. D. Snyder, commissioned from July 30, 1914.

Ensign E. C. Metz, to command D-1.

Ensign W. Cayehart, to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ensign H. J. Reuse, commissioned from July 30, 1914.

Ensign S. Mills, detached New Jersey; to Severn.

Assistant Paymaster R. W. Swearingen, commissioned from November 13, 1914.

Assistant Paymaster F. C. Craig, commissioned from November 13, 1914.

Assistant Paymaster J. P. Jackson, commissioned from November 13, 1914.

Assistant Paymaster F. C. Beck, commissioned from November 13, 1914.

MARINE CORPS.

Maj. G. H. Hatch, to division marine officer, Second division.

Capt. J. J. Meade, to office Judge Advocate General.

Capt. N. P. Vulte, to Kansas.

Capt. F. L. Bradman, to Fourth Regiment, San Diego.

Capt. W. H. Pritchett, to marine barracks, Mare Island.

First Lieut. H. W. Weitzel to United States.

First Lieut. N. A. Eastman, detached marine barracks, Key West; to marine barracks, Norfolk.

First Lieut. F. A. Gardner, to San Diego.

First Lieut. H. T. Vulte, to Fourth Regiment, San Diego.

Second Lieut. E. C. Long, to Fourth Regiment, San Diego.

Second Lieut. Oliver Floyd, to Denver.

Second Lieut. E. C. Williams, to Fourth Regiment, San Diego.

ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieut. Kenneth B. Harmon, Ordnance Department, is relieved from station at New York City and is assigned to station at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., to take effect January 1, 1915.

Capt. George E. Goodrich, Thirtieth Infantry, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and there await the arrival of his regiment.

Capt. Glen E. Edgerton, Corps of Engineers, now on leave of absence, is assigned to temporary duty in this city in connection with the work of the board of road commissioners for Alaska, and upon the completion of this duty will revert to a status of absence with leave.

First Lieuts. Robert L. Meador and Charles T. Smart, Ninth Infantry, are relieved from assignment to that regiment.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Willis Shipman, Coast Artillery Corps, in Special Orders, No. 224, September 29, 1914, War Department, is extended one month.

Capt. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from assignment to the 156th Company and placed on the unassigned list.

A board of officers of the Medical Corps to consist of Maj. Edwin W. Rich, Capt. Georgs P. Peed, is appointed to meet at Galveston, Tex., on Monday, January 11, 1915, for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the army.

Second Lieut. Olin O. Ellis, infantry, unassigned, is attached to the Eighteenth Infantry, and upon the expiration of his present leave of absence will join that regiment.

The name of Maj. Marcus D. Cronin, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is placed on the list of detached officers published in General Orders, No. 34, March 11, 1911, War Department, to take effect February 7, 1915, and the name of Maj. Charles H. Martin, infantry, is removed therefrom, to take effect January 24, 1915. Maj. Martin is relieved from duty with the Organized Militia of Oregon and assigned to the Eighteenth Infantry, to take effect February 1, 1915, and will then proceed to join that regiment.

British Extended Privileges.

President Wilson yesterday signed a proclamation admitting to the privileges enjoyed by Americans in copyrighting parts of instruments for the reproduction of music all citizens of Great Britain, except those living in Canada, New Zealand, Newfoundland, Australia, and South Africa. The proclamation was issued in accordance with the act of March 4, 1909, under which foreigners are placed on an equality with Americans in copyright matters when their governments have complied with regulations laid down in the law.

THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN

Copyright, 1914.

POLICE ENJOY SPLENDID YEAR

Fewer Tragedies and Uncleared Mysteries Than Happened in 1913.

ONLY A FEW HOMICIDES

No Way to Tell Why This Is Unless World May Be Growing Better, as Some Say.

What is considered one of the best years in the history of the Metropolitan Police Department came to a close last midnight.

The number of crimes decreased over 1913. There were fewer tragedies and fewer uncleared mysteries.

The police of course had nothing to do with wheels of human fortune, and were powerless to stop the commission of crimes. Why there were not as many felonies in 1914 as in 1913 is just one of the freaks impossible of explanation. The world may be getting better, is one theory advanced.

There were less than twenty homicides during the year, and of these two remain uncleared. On June 1, Robert Taylor, colored, was killed and the murderer has not been captured. September 7, John Wesley was killed and William Stark, colored, alias "Cincinnati Red," suspected of the deed, has not been captured.

The murder of Charles Stocket, the Eighteenth street hardware merchant, which occurred in November, 1913, remains uncleared. The police have failed to locate Detlef Schultz, who on August 23, 1913, shot Francis A. Reilly, clerk in the office of Senator Bristow.

But few robberies and embezzlement cases remain unsolved. Miss Alice Malone has not been arrested for taking $8,000 of the funds of the N. L. Carpenter & Co., New York brokers. In December, 1913, she, along with Sydney Harrison, then manager of the local offices of the brokerage concern, disappeared. The embezzlement was not reported for almost two weeks, and the couple had a big start on the police. Harrison was arrested three months ago after a nationwide hunt. He was located near Cherrydale, Va. He is alleged to have taken $24,000 of the funds of the brokerage concern.

Perhaps the hardest job the police were called upon during the year was that of getting the hold-up men who operated successfully in several cases around the city but a few days ago.

U. S. NOTE TO BRITAIN COUCHED IN FIRM WORDS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

trade, that peace, not war, is the normal relation between nations and that the commerce between countries which are not belligerents should not be interfered with by those at war unless such interference is manifestly an imperative necessity to protect their national safety and then only to the extent that it is a necessity. It is with no lack of appreciation of the momentous nature of the present struggle, in which Great Britain is engaged, and with no selfish desire to gain undue commercial advantage that this government is reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the present policy of his majesty's government toward neutral ships and cargoes exceeds the manifest necessity of a belligerent and constitutes restrictions upon the rights of American citizens on the high seas which are not justified by the rules of international law or required under the principle of self-preservation.

British Policy Confusing.

The government of the United States does not intend at this time to discuss the propriety of including certain articles in the lists of absolute and conditional contraband, which have been proclaimed by his majesty. Open to objection as some of these seem to this government, the chief ground of present complaint is the treatment of cargoes of both classes of articles when bound to neutral ports.

Articles listed as absolute contraband, shipped from the United States and consigned to neutral countries, have been seized and detained on the ground that the countries to which they were destined have not prohibited the exportation of such articles. Unwarranted as such detentions are, in the opinion of this government, American exporters are further perplexed by the apparent indecision of the British authorities in applying their own rules to neutral cargoes. For example, a shipment of copper from this country to a specified consignee in Sweden was detained because, as was stated by Great Britain, Sweden had placed no embargo on copper. On the other hand, Italy not only prohibited the export of copper, but, as this government is informed, put in force a decree that shipments to Italian consignees or "to order," which arrive in ports of Italy cannot be exported or transhipped. The only exception Italy makes is of copper which passes through that country in transit to another country. In spite of these decrees, however, the British foreign office has thus far declined to affirm that copper shipments consigned to Italy will not be molested on the high seas. Seizures are so numerous and delays so prolonged that exporters are afraid to send their copper to Italy, steamship lines decline to accept it, and insurers refuse to issue policies upon it. In a word, a legitimate trade is being greatly impaired through uncertainty as to the treatment which it may expect at the hands of the British authorities.

Asks British Plans.

We feel that we are abundantly justified in asking for information as to the manner in which the British government propose to carry out the policy which they have adopted, in order that we may determine the steps necessary to protect our citizens, engaged in foreign trade, in their rights and from the serious losses to which they are liable through ignorance of the hazards to which their cargoes are exposed.

In the case of conditional contraband the policy of Great Britain appears to this government to be equally unjustified by the established rules of international conduct. As evidence of this, attention is directed to the fact that a number of the American cargoes which have been seized consist of foodstuffs and other articles of common use in all countries which are admittedly relative contraband. In spite of the the presumption of innocent use because destined to neutral territory, the British authorities made these seizures and detentions without, so far as we are informed, being in possession of facts which warranted a reasonable belief that the shipments had in reality a belligerent destination, as that term is used in international law. More suspicion is not evidence and doubts should be resolved in favor of neutral commerce, not against it. The effect upon trade in these articles between neutral nations resulting from interrupted voyages and detained cargoes is not entirely cured by reimbursement of the owners for the damages, which they have suffered, after investigation has failed to establish an enemy destination. The injury is to American commerce with neutral countries as a whole through the hazard of the enterprise and the repeated diversion of goods from established markets.

It also appears that cargoes of this character have been seized by the British authorities because of a belief that, though not originally so intended by the shippers, they will ultimately reach the territory of the enemies of Great Britain. Yet this belief is frequently reduced to a mere fear in view of the embargoes which have been decreed by the neutral countries, to which they are destined, on the articles composing the cargoes.

That a consignment "to order" of articles listed as conditional contraband and shipped to a neutral port raises a legal presumption of enemy destination appears to be directly contrary to the doctrines previously held by Great Britain and thus stated by Lord Salisbury during the South African war:

"Foodstuffs, though having a hostile destination, can be considered as contraband of war only if they are for the enemy forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used, it must be shown that this was in fact their destination at the time of their seizure."

With this statement as to conditional contraband the views of this government are in entire accord, and upon this historic doctrine, constantly maintained by Great Britain when a belligerent as well as a neutral, American shippers were entitled to rely.

The government of the United States readily admits the full right of a belligerent to visit and search on the high seas the vessels of American citizens or other neutral vessels carrying American goods and to detain them when there is sufficient evidence to justify a belief that contraband articles are in their cargoes; but his majesty's government, judging by their own experience in the past, must realize that this government cannot without protest permit American ships or American cargoes to be taken into British ports and there detained for the purpose of searching generally for evidence of contraband, or upon presumptions created by special municipal enactments which are clearly at variance with international law and practice.

Blamed for Suffering.

This government believes, and earnestly hopes his majesty's government will come to the same belief, that a course of conduct more in conformity with the rules of international usage, which Great Britain has strongly sanctioned for many years, will in the end better serve the interests of belligerents as well as those of neutrals.

Not only is the situation a critical one to the commercial interests of the United States, but many of the great industries of this country are suffering because their products are denied long-established markets in European countries, which, though neutral, are contiguous to the nations at war. Producers and exporters, steamship and insurance companies are pressing, and not without reason, for relief from the menace to transatlantic trade which is gradually but surely destroying their business and threatening them with financial disaster.

Sympathy on Wan.

The government of the United States, still relying upon the deep sense of justice of the British nation, which has been so often manifested in the intercourse between the two countries during so many years of uninterrupted friendship, express confidently the hope that his majesty's government will realize the obstacles and difficulties which their present policy has placed in the way of commerce between the United States and the neutral countries of Europe, and will instruct its officials to refrain from all unnecessary interference with the freedom of trade between nations which are sufferers, though not participats, in the present conflict; and will in their treatment of neutral ships and cargoes conform more closely to those rules governing the maritime relations between belligerents and neutrals, which have received the sanction of the civilized world, and which Great Britain has, in other wars, so strongly and sucessfully advocated.

In conclusion it should be impressed upon his majesty's government that the present condition of American trade with the neutral European countries is such that, if it does not improve, it may arouse a feeling contrary to that which has so long existed between the American and British peoples. Already it is becoming more and more the subject of public criticism and complaint. There is an increasing belief, doubtless not entirely unjustified, that the present British policy toward American trade is responsible for the depression in certain industries which depend upon European markets. The attention of the British government is called to this possible result of their present policy to show how widespread the effect is upon the industrial life of the United States and to emphasize the importance of removing the cause of complaint.

E. S. Richardson aged eighty, of Elizabeth, N. J., wishes to dig in a local park for a pot of gold he believes to be buried there.

Store Closed All Day Today, New Year's

"IT PAYS TO DEAL AT GOLDENBERG'S"
Goldenberg's
SEVENTH AND K "THE DEPENDABLE STORE"

We Wish You
A Happy New Year

We take this opportunity of extending the greetings of the season, and beg to express our best wishes for your continued health, happiness, and prosperity.

We wish also to express to our friends and customers our sincere thanks and appreciation for their generous patronage during the year just past, with the assurance that we shall endeavor to merit their confidence in still greater measure in the years to come.

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