

### 2 ARMY OFFICERS SLAIN AT IRISH TEACHER'S HOME

#### One Was Brother of Commissioner Smyth, Recently Murdered in Cork.

#### ULSTER ABLAZE AT ACT

#### Officers Were Engaged in Searching House of Dublin Professor.

#### FIGHT LASTED HALF HOUR

#### Civilian Shot Dead, Another Wounded in Battle Which Attended Search.

By the Associated Press.  
DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—Major George Smyth, brother of Commissioner Smyth of the Irish Constabulary, who was assassinated in a clubhouse in Cork, where he was sitting with friends last summer, was killed last night during military raids in Drumcondra, County Meath. The killing occurred while the military were raiding the home of Prof. Carroll of All-Hallows College. The family of Major Smyth was notified of his death this evening.

Major Smyth long had been in the British army and had been decorated with the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross. At the time of the assassination of his brother he was serving in Egypt, but shortly afterward returned to Ireland and had been stationed in Dublin for a short time.

Another officer was killed, one non-commissioned officer was wounded and one civilian was killed and another wounded, according to an official report of the affair made public to-day.

The shootings occurred while the military was searching the home of Prof. Carroll for two young men who had been staying at the house. Just what occurred is not explained, but there appears to have been a miniature rifle battle lasting half an hour, shots being fired from both inside and outside the house. Prof. Carroll is reported to have been seriously wounded. His wife was in the house during the fight.

All-Hallows College is the principal missionary college supplying priests to America and the Colonies.

Several shops and private houses were closely searched and during an affray one civilian was wounded. It is feared that a major and three soldiers also were wounded, but this was not confirmed officially.

BELFAST, Oct. 12.—The report that a brother of the Commissioner Smyth of the Royal Irish Constabulary had been killed near Dublin, as the Commissioner was in Cork last summer, has caused a sensation here. It is feared there will be a renewal of the disorders in Ulster.

CORK, Oct. 12.—An attack on a military lorry in the Malloy district of Cork resulted in the death of three soldiers and the wounding of three soldiers. It developed into another fight between soldiers hurried to the scene and the attacking party, which, according to military headquarters report, numbered 150 men. It is said they were armed with machine guns, rifles and bombs.

Constables Kenyon and two others were shot dead and a sergeant and two other constables were badly wounded when a police motor car running between Roscommon and Ballaghaderreen, County Mayo, was fired upon.

**'TWO FOR ONE' THREAT OF ANTI-SINN FEIN**  
**Death Reprisal Penalty if Killings Continue.**

CORK, Oct. 12.—The Cork Echo reported to-day an anonymous letter reporting to emanate from "the Supreme Council, Cork Circle of the Anti-Sinn Fein Society," threatening death to Sinn Feiners if the killing of members of the Crown forces continues.

The society is unknown to the Sinn Feiners, but the letter is accepted as authentic. It threatens the death of two Sinn Feiners for every member of the Crown forces killed, and in the event that a Sinn Feiner is not available three sympathizers will be killed and the reprisal will apply equally to the laity and clergy of all denominations. It also threatens the death of a Sinn Feiner for any member of the Crown forces wounded.

Copies of the letter have been addressed to other Cork newspapers and to the parish priest of Bandon, Canon Cohan, brother of the Bishop of Cork.

**MASS FOR MAC SWINEY MARKS 60 DAY FAST**  
**Described as One of Ireland's Greatest Heroes.**

The sixtieth day of the hunger strike of the Lord Mayor of Cork was solemnized with a military mass yesterday at the Church of St. Francis de Sales, 125 West Ninety-sixth street. Members of the Sixty-ninth Infantry were present and a color guard carried the national emblem and a flag of the Irish Republic to the altar.

### Italian Reds Sentenced Two to Be Burned Alive

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Despatches from Turin, Italy, reaching London, report the arrest of a number of radicals in connection with the disclosure by a judicial inquiry that during the recent metal workers' dispute the Bolshevik tribunal sentenced Mario Sonzini, president of the Nationalist Association in Turin, and Constantine Romula, a prison official, to be burned alive, but as the fires in the furnaces had been put out they were shot and their bodies thrown into the street, where they afterward were found.

### FAMINE SHAKING SOVIET REGIME

Continued from First Page.

had been crippled by plagues, for which he needed medicines, and because her transportation facilities were paralyzed. At the same time Bolshevism, like most movements inspired by new ideas, over-shot its mark, but he added, one must remember that the Bolshevik leaders were essentially shrewd men, who, with the possible exception of Lenin, had both feet on the ground.

"They admit they made mistakes, but in the two and a half years they have been in power they all learned a great deal," he said. "One needs to see what their position is. A French Premier cannot, after years of promising the French people that Germany will pay for everything, suddenly say that Germany cannot pay so much after all. Just so the Soviet leaders cannot throw over the whole system at one time. Changes must come gradually. Russia can deal in the beginning only from State to State and then later will come dealings between private groups. Then the Russian will learn how much of the Communism they really wish to save."

"But Russia has everything which Europe needs for her reconstruction, and these resources must be made accessible. Let Germany repair the damaged Russian locomotives and send medicines to Russia. That will do a great deal."

Germany, however, is unable to proceed alone in resuming her trade with Russia because of the political suspicions which such action would arouse. Herr Deutscher continued. He believed that the Ukraine and White Russia question was not significant in the peace with Poland, as Russia might logically develop a federation like the United States, which would include even the border countries of to-day.

Sees No Successor.  
Edward Bernstein Doyen, a German Socialist, referred to a remark by Arthur J. Balfour, Lord President of the Council of the British Cabinet, that the Bolsheviks had completed only one-half of their programme, in that they had made the rich poor, but had not made the poor rich. Furthermore, he declared, they had committed the political crime of not foreseeing the consequence of their policy.

"And that is the only crime there is in politics, the crime of not knowing," he declared.

He said he was not of the group which prophesied the downfall of the Soviets, because he was not in possession of information that they were about to fall and also because he had learned to distrust the press. However, he declared, all he had heard regarding Russia indicated that the Russians would know inconceivable suffering this winter.

"I doubt whether the Russian Soviets will be replaced by some government from without, because it has been shown that there is no logical successor to the present regime there," he continued. "If the Soviets fall, it would be reasonable to expect them to be destroyed from within. The fall of the Soviets, I believe, herald an era of reaction in Russia. The Consulate in France did not come as a consequence of the Terror, but of the European war."

**WASHINGTON SEES END OF SOVIETS**  
**Hope Expressed That Zemstvo Will Maintain Order.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Signs of the approaching collapse of Bolshevism in Russia are seen by State Department officials in the crumbling of Soviet authority on the Polish front, and the rapidly augmenting strength of anti-Bolshevik forces in southeastern Europe under Gen. Wrangel.

Already consideration is being given at the Department, it was said to-day, to what may follow the end of Soviet rule in Russia. The prospect of anarchy and chaos in the event of Soviet dissolution is very real, according to officials, but the belief was expressed that the local Zemstvos have been so well organized as to maintain a semblance of order and some cohesion of economic life until a stable Government capable of obtaining the adherence of the majority of the Russian population shall arise.

**FRENCH CABINET ACTS TO CUT LIVING COSTS**  
**Use of Fish Urged and Ban Put on Dairy Exports.**

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The Cabinet to-day adopted a programme to reduce the high cost of living in France. Departmental Councils of Consumers are to be established with a central council in Paris. The use of fish is to be encouraged and many fish markets will be opened, while the exportation of dairy products and cheese will be prohibited. The importation of frozen meats has increased and the system of distribution has been improved.

A proposal to place a bar on the serving of meats during the evening in hotels and restaurants was not adopted by the Cabinet because it was believed the measure would only increase the prices of substitutes for meats. A stricter enforcement of food laws and supervision of profiteering are promised by the Cabinet and new regulations will be drafted to control the slaughter and sale of beef in an effort to check the rapidly rising prices.

### VIENNA MAY DECIDE POWER OF LEAGUE

First Real Test of Strength in Disputes Threatens to Discredit It.

ALLIES SEE DANGER

Britain and France Expected to Issue Call on Poland to Squelch Zeligowski.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Special Correspondent of THE HERALD.  
Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
PARIS, Oct. 12.—Although lacking Gabriel D'Annunzio's poetic prestige, the Polish General, Zeligowski, by his seizure of Vilna, has put himself in a diplomatic limelight almost equal to that of the Italian author-poet. Great Britain has opened conversations with the French Government which probably will result in the sending of a sharp note to Poland, unless the Polish Government promptly and officially disavows the act of its General and promises to punish him.

Disavowal of the Polish communique, wherein it is attempted to throw the blame on the Lithuanians, is not satisfactory to the Powers, particularly Great Britain, which shows increasing signs of exasperation with the Polish Government. For the Vilna affair brings up the question of a succession of Fiume situations, in defiance of the boundary lines drawn by the peace-makers, arising out of individual nations interpreting after their own fashion President Wilson's self-determination point.

League Directly Involved.  
The League of Nations, fortunately for its promoters, escaped being involved in the Fiume imbroglio, but it is directly involved in the seizure of Vilna. It was admitted in official circles here to-day that this was the most regrettable feature of the affair, in as much as it may cause the Powers to be confronted with the necessity of rescuing the league from the diplomatic marauders of Eastern Europe before it becomes a laughing stock.

The League Commission, headed by the French Gen. Cordigny, after its authority had been denied by Gen. Zeligowski's refusal to evacuate Vilna, offered to make Vilna a free city, according to one report received here. This, however, seems hard to reconcile with the fact that it was the commission's decision, reached in the Suwalki conference, to place Vilna on the Lithuanian side of the boundary, which was the immediate cause of Gen. Zeligowski's act. He seems to have counted more on the moral power of his troops than on the physical power of the League of Nations. French newspapers are asking what will happen if he continues to defy the league, which is not possessed of an army.

League's Prestige at Stake.  
Great Britain's exasperation is due to the fact that Poland asked the league to undertake a Lithuanian settlement, and also because Ladislav Grabski, Polish Finance Minister, promised President Lloyd George at Spa that the Lithuanians would have Vilna.

The *Figaro*, which is friendly to the League of Nations, considers the league's prestige at stake, asserting that if it had succeeded in regulating this troublesome affair it would have a right to take up the Fiume case. "The Society of Nations, which the Poles are evading, now must manifest its existence," it says. "Unhappily, however, it is several weeks late, for at the moment when the Bolsheviks were getting ready to enslave Poland, this great league which proposed to establish a reign of justice in the world remained mute and impotent."

The *Figaro* insists that France, having given assistance to the Poles, has a right to counsel prudence on their part. The *Ecoteur*, in expressing doubt whether the league, without an army, can enforce its submission by Gen. Zeligowski, insists that it would be the height of absurdity to demand that the Polish Government require the evacuation of Vilna by his troops, as it would mean the end of the Government's authority in Poland.

WARSAW, Oct. 12.—The Council of Six established at Vilna to form a provisional Government for central Lithuania, pending the question of the self-determination of the inhabitants of the occupied districts, the body consists of two Lithuanians, two white Ruthenians and two Poles, with M. Abramowicz, who is a Lithuanian Pole, as president. M. Abramowicz, in editor of the *Gazette Litovienne*, published at Vilna.

Posters have made their appearance in Vilna advocating that Vilna should be handed over to Poland. These posters, it is asserted, urge that steps be taken to join hands with the Polish Republic.

Officials here say that no word has been received from Gen. Zeligowski or from Vilna direct since the Lithuanians evacuated their capital.

The new "Central Lithuanian Government" at Vilna has proclaimed the creation of a new State, say a *Lida* despatch to the *World*.

A series of proclamations has been issued by the so-called Government. The first proclaims the new State and promises to convolve a Diet in the near future. The second, addressed to the Polish Government, asks for forgiveness for the mutiny of General Zeligowski's troops, and gives notice of the creation of the new State, the territory of which, it is set forth, includes the town of Grodno, with the River Niemen as the dividing line from Poland.

The proclamation further asks that the Polish troops occupying Central Lithuania be considered as an army of occupation. The Vilna Government requests that it be allowed to send a commissary to these troops.

A third proclamation is a declaration to the Kovno Government (the old Lithuanian Government) proposing the opening of negotiations with reference to the future relations of the two countries.

### Reds With 72,000,000 Rubles Seized in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Two Russian Bolsheviks from Moscow were arrested to-day at the Lyons station. They were bringing into France two trunks containing 72,000,000 rubles in Russian securities and numerous Bolshevik booklets. The bonds and securities were wrapped in Bolshevik literature "to allay suspicion," one of the prisoners is reported to have said. The men have refused to say for whom the funds were intended.

### POINCARÉ BELIEVES SOVIETS NEAR END

Prominent Men in France Discuss Situation in Russia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE HERALD.  
Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
PARIS, Oct. 12.—Prominent men here, expressed their views on the Russian situation to-day.

Raymond Poincaré, formerly President of France, said: "The matter is extremely delicate, especially for a man in my position. Naturally, the whole Russian situation is vitally interesting to all Frenchmen. Information at the present moment is so scanty, I cannot arrive at a definite conclusion. I have a feeling, however, that the Soviet regime is due to end. It has been the cause of starvation, and for no reason. Whether Wrangel will be the agent in accomplishing the overthrow of the Reds, I do not know. Present indications are that he is the best man for this, but he must avoid the errors of Denikin, who irritated the peasants by his ultra-reactionary policy."

"I hope that next Spring will see an entire realignment of European affairs, Russia included."

Abbe Blondel, pastor of the French Church in Petrograd, who with 500 French refugees has just returned here after four years' captivity in Bolshevik Russia, said: "Soviet Russia is tottering. This winter must see the overthrow of the Red regime. This is not because the Russian people are disaffected with the Bolshevik system, for the Russian people do not know anything of it. It is because the Bolshevik system is a system of robbery and the absence of remuneration for labor."

Alexander Kerenski, formerly Premier of Russia, said: "The overthrow of the Red regime in Russia, which is coming before six months have passed, will see a conservative reaction there similar to the Napoleonic regime after the French revolution. A social-democratic regime, such as I attempted to institute on moderate lines, will not be possible, for the Russian people are heartily sick of anything connected with the name of socialism. I am convinced personally that there is no chance of the old imperial regime coming back into power, but I believe some representative monarch might come into power if he were not associated with the old bureaucratic clique."

Ignace Jan Paderewski, formerly Premier of Poland, said: "At present I am so busy with the Polish-Russian and the Polish-Lithuanian peace situations I am not in touch with the interior situation in Russia. At the same time I am expecting developments there to be advantageous to the modern scheme of civilization. Poland is the sincere friend of Wrangel—no more need be said."

Take Joffe's attitude, the Russian statesman, said: "I do not share in the optimism over Russia. Conditions are worse and the Soviet industrial economic system has proved failure, but it still will be long time before we can hope for much."

**POLES OCCUPY MINSK; UKRAINIANS IN KIEFF**  
**Reds Concentrate on South Front, Warsaw Reports.**

By the Associated Press.  
WARSAW, Oct. 12.—The Bolsheviks are concentrating along the southern front for the purpose of attacking the Ukrainians as soon as the armistice with Poland is signed, it is declared in last night's Polish statement on military affairs.

Fighting along the northern front virtually ceased several days ago, with the Poles gradually working eastward toward the boundary line as agreed in the terms made with the Russians, the Poles occupying various villages to the north and east, including Minsk.

Lithuanian patrols, despite the armistice in the north, have repeatedly crossed the demarcation line. It is asserted in the statement, which also declares that the inhabitants of the territory on the Lithuanian side of the line have come to the Poles with requests for protection from Lithuanian and Bolshevik bands.

Reports from various sources are to the effect that Kieff was evacuated several days ago by the Bolsheviks under the pressure of the Ukrainian insurgents, who have occupied the city. The Ukrainians in Warsaw are planning to open communication with Kieff as soon as possible.

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By the Associated Press.  
RIGA, Oct. 12.—A preliminary peace treaty and armistice was signed by the Polish and Russian Soviet peace delegates here at 7:10 o'clock to-night.

The armistice actually becomes effective at midnight October 15—that is, 144 hours from midnight to-night.

M. Joffe and the Bolshevik delegation entered the conference hall first and were followed by M. Dombaid and the Polish delegation. About 200 persons, including the entire diplomatic body, crowded the small room. M. Joffe looked extremely pale, but he showed no nervousness when he announced, without rising that the treaty had been completed, and began reading the Russian text.

The head of the Soviet delegation described the Riga peace as "a peace without victory and without vanquished." That describes the Riga agreement accurately as it appeared to disinterested onlookers. It was a peace of give and take, which those who have followed the course of events fear will not enter the popular ear with the Bolshevik or the Polish.

But it is undoubtedly a triumph for the two chairmen who made it, and the spirit of conciliation with which they entered the peace questions that disrupted the Minsk conference is likely to win for them the gratitude of a war-exhausted world.

The Riga armistice will put the Bolshevik at peace with all their Baltic neighbors within 144 hours from midnight to-night and leave the Wrangel movement as the only great military operation against the Soviets.

M. Joffe called attention to the many difficulties encountered in arranging the armistice and also to the harmonious manner in which the delegations carried out the negotiations. He also expressed the belief that the foundation has been laid for a permanent peace, as both nations are absolutely tired of war and unwilling to assume responsibility for continuing the strife.

Many complications have arisen during the twenty days the peace delegates have been deliberating on the terms of the preliminary treaty. Polish and Lithuanian troops have been fighting along the frontier between those two countries, there has been a general upsetting of stable conditions in the Baltic states, and many members of the big Polish delegation have been striving to prevent M. Dombaid, chairman of the delegation, from accepting a triumphal party from strengthening their position in Warsaw.

The Bolsheviks insist the preliminary treaty much more favorable than the peace offered Poland last February, and the failure of the Poles to have a financial settlement included in the preliminary convention has been generally regarded as a Soviet triumph. Poland, however, obtained much more territory than it seemed likely the conference would grant when it opened, and many Polish observers regard the corridor as carrying out a triumphal march, shutting off Lithuania from Russia as a victory outweighing any concessions made.

**WRANGLER LAUNCHES DNEIPER OFFENSIVE**  
**Attacks New Soviet Sixth Army Near Kakhovka.**

By the Associated Press.  
SERAFIMOV, Oct. 10.—Gen. Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik leader, has launched his expected offensive against the new Sixth Army of the Soviet forces, shattered behind the Dnieper. Gen. Wrangel is carrying out a striking movement converging on the town of Kakhovka, northeast of Kherson. Fine weather is favoring the operations.

Gen. Wrangel's permanent north front extends from Mariupol to Ekaterinoslav along the railway. His control of the Sea of Azov has been assured by the capture of 4,000 sailors at Mariupol who were preparing to descend upon the grain port of Genitcheck. The remainder of the fleet fled to Taganrog.

General Wrangel has now cleaned out the Soviet forces which have been operating along the network of railways in the Donets Basin.

**MORATORIUM ASKED ON BELFAST BANKS**  
**Irish Traders' Circular Called 'Outrageous Libel.'**

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### STRIKES DISTURB 3 GERMAN CITIES

Leipzig and Bremen Without Gas or Water; Berlin News-papers Crippled.

Special Cable Despatch to THE HERALD.  
Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The municipal workers of Leipzig and Dresden are on strike and both cities are without electricity, gas or water. The strike is expected to spread. The strikers are demanding a 30 per cent. wage increase.

This sudden outbreak, coupled with the newspaper shutdown in Berlin over the printers' strike, is regarded by many as the beginning of a new industrial crisis. Preparations for a strike in behalf of the socialization of the mines are already said to be complete throughout the Ruhr basin and direct action will be resorted to if the socialization programme is retarded by the Government.

The socialization committee appointed by the Government comprised twenty-one leaders of the industrial labor world and economic experts, and reported by a majority of one that it was opposed to the immediate seizure of the nation's coal fields.

The commission was divided into two groups, the smaller of which demanded the nationalization of the entire production and distribution of coal. This group supported the findings of the first commission, which has since been disbanded, but whose majority recommended immediate confiscation.

Eleven members of the newly organized commission endorsed Walter Rathenau's proposal to give the state absolute control over every ounce of coal produced, thus depriving the operators of any voice in determining the method of disposing of their product or fixing its price. The output of the mines would be taken over by an imperial coal council, which would have authority to fix the prices and reimburse the operators.

The Berlin strike is the first open defiance of organized labor shown by demand and distribution of coal. This group of operators of any voice in determining the method of disposing of their product or fixing its price. The output of the mines would be taken over by an imperial coal council, which would have authority to fix the prices and reimburse the operators.

Socialization in Press  
16,000 Mechanical Workers Refuse to Set Type on Metropolitan Papers.

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DUE TO THE INCLEMENT WEATHER OF YESTERDAY THIS SALE IS CONTINUED FOR To-Day (WEDNESDAY)

Women's High Class Dresses  
TRICOTINE, POIRET TWILL, SATIN

These dresses have been taken from the regular stock and are placed on sale at much below the intended prices

ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FIVE DRESSES  
MADE TO SELL FOR 115.00 TO 150.00  
LOWER PRICES PAID FOR MATERIALS MAKE THEM 95.00

In this collection there are a number of charming simple dresses of tricotine, poiret twill and satin while others are elaborated with beading and embroidery.

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MADE TO SELL UP TO 110.00  
LOWER PRICES PAID FOR MATERIALS MAKE THEM 65.00

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SPECIAL TRAIN  
L. Pennsylvania Station - 7:30 AM  
Returning, N. Atlantic City 7:00 PM  
Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction

Obey that Impulse

All Newsstands—Fifteen Cents

SHOTGUN WOUNDS WOMAN.  
Mrs. Beatrice Paine of 213 Bleeker street was taken to Fordham Hospital last night suffering from a wound in the right leg, received when a shotgun she carried was accidentally discharged. She was riding in an automobile driven by her non-in-law, Nicholas Lavin, and was on her way up State on a hunting trip. The accident occurred at Central Avenue and Gray Springs road, Yonkers. The discharge caused a compound fracture of the leg.

Prices realized on Swift & Company sales of carcasses beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, October 9th, on shipments sold, averaged from 14.00 cents to 24.00 cents per pound, and averaged 17.70 cents per pound—A. G.

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