

Save It With Knickerbocker Ice Sausage Daintily packed farm sausage—the kind that makes the buck-wheat cake worth while—is now arriving "fresh daily." This is the caution on one of the best brands: "Take the sausage out of the box and put on plate loosely, direct on ice, if not used immediately."

Of course, in New York and environs this means on Knickerbocker ice—the purity of which is fully appreciated by those who buy the purest of foods.

Knickerbocker ICE Company



SHIRTS THE PATTERNS IN SHIRTS PRESENTED BY FINCHLEY CONFORM TO THE CUSTOM STANDARD OF ESTABLISHED ENGLISH MAKERS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THEY AFFORD A SUITABLE GIFT FOR MEN OF TASTE AND JUDGMENT.

\$3.50 AND MORE

FINCHLEY 5 West 46th Street NEW YORK

Dewey's STANDARD TONICS Prepared Without Oil A TRIAL will convince you of their wonderful tonic effects

Dew-ol Hypophosphite, Olive Oil and Port Dew-fer-ol Iron, Olive Oil and Port Still Grape Juice White and Red Sparkling Grapeuril White and Red

138 Fulton Street, New York

Christmas Cards and Calendars

DUTTON'S 681 Fifth Avenue

ORDER Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW GINGER ALE

THINK OF BOOKS & BUY OF DUTTON'S 681 Fifth Avenue

Floy's Service, Inc. PLANNED ADVERTISING 116 West 32nd Street, N. Y. BOSTON CLEVELAND SPRINGFIELD

GERMANY TO FORCE GRAIN FROM FARMS

To Send Armed Detachments Into Country to Confiscate Needed Cereals.

PRICES ARE HELD TOO LOW

Farmers Reported Feeding Crops to Cattle Instead of Sending to Market.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 16.

The Government has decided to send armed forces into the farming districts of Germany that are behind in their grain deliveries and to confiscate cereals which have not been surrendered in accordance with the food laws. This measure is being resorted to in an effort to increase the grain supply, which will be exhausted by the middle of next March.

Local commissions with agricultural experts among their members, accompanied by detachments of "Green" police, will go from farm to farm with automobile trucks and examine granaries, seizing what they estimate to be the State's portion of the grain found. The charge has been made here that since the restriction on meat were removed German farmers are feeding their cereals to cattle, since thereby they make greater profit than in selling grain to the State at official prices. Lately the Government has made appeals to the patriotism of the farmers, but grain deliveries have not increased.

The farmers demand that the Government abandon all price control, but if this were done it is feared that an increase in the price of bread would follow and that this, in turn, would impel a new strike wave over Germany for higher wages.

The Vossische Zeitung asks whether a policy of force will serve to stave off calamity. "It will prove only a poor substitute for the stupidity which marked the food policy all along," it says.

MOTHER TO MEET KING CONSTANTINE

Former Mrs. Leeds Also to Meet Sovereign.

ATHENS, Dec. 16.—The Greek Government's answer to the Allied notes with regard to the return of Constantine will be sent shortly after the King reaches Athens.

Downer Queen Olga, with the Princess and Princesses, will meet Constantine at Phaleron on Sunday. It will be the first public appearance of Princess Christopher, who formerly was Mrs. William B. Leeds of New York. A decree issued yesterday reinstated 1,000 former officers with their pay.

A schism in the Greek Church is threatened by a dispute between the Greek Premier, Demetrios Rhalis, and the Patriarch of Constantinople over the removal of the Metropolitan of Athens. Premier Rhalis stated that he would break off relations if the Patriarch maintained his attitude.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

VENICE, Dec. 16.—Former King Constantine, Queen Sophie and their children sailed from Venice this morning on board the Greek cruiser Averoff for Phaleron, the port of Athens. A steamship carrying the newspaper correspondents and Greek officials left immediately before the Averoff sailed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—If Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commanding the American naval forces in the Adriatic, paid an official call on former King Constantine at Venice yesterday, as reported in press dispatches, naval officials said today it would be unusual. These officers as well as those of the State Department suggested that the call very probably was the commander of the cruiser Averoff.

The American Government has not indicated its attitude toward the new Greek Government, and State Department officials said no instructions had been conveyed to any of its representatives aboard regarding the course they should take.

BERLIN HOTEL GUESTS FLEE KITCHEN STRIKE

Many Go to Potsdam to Avoid Drastic Food Law.

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Berlin hotel residents in great numbers have moved to Potsdam and other suburbs to escape the effects of the closing of kitchens in all leading hotels and wine restaurants. This "kitchen strike" was undertaken in protest against the drastic food laws imposed by the Government under its conservation programme.

The Adlon Hotel, which was expected to hold out as a strike breaker, also has shut its kitchen. Guests who remained in the city either bought food at delicatessen stores or sought out beer restaurants. Bakeries have reverted to the use of substitutes in making cakes.

J.M. Gidding & Co. 204-206 100 Fifth Avenue

Beautiful Fur-Trimmed Coats and Coat-Wraps

Particularly suitable for Holiday Gifts to one Mother, Wife or Sister—What could be more acceptable or more useful than one of these Rich Fur-trimmed Wraps fashioned in the season's most desirable fabrics and furs?

Prices range from

\$195—\$245 to \$295

Formerly selling to \$500

Bishop of Cork Spurns Dublin Castle Sympathy

CORK, Dec. 16.—The Bishop of Cork to-day received the following telegram, dated Dublin Castle: "Please accept my deepest sympathy on the appalling tragedy of the death of Canon Magner and kindly convey to his relatives an expression of my deep sorrow and sincere sympathy."

"INSPECTOR-GENERAL," "Royal Irish Constabulary." "I should accept sympathy from the Inspector-General of the old R. I. C. The verbal sympathy of an Inspector-General whose men are murdering my people and have burned my city I cannot accept or convey to the relatives of the murdered Canon Magner."

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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The minority of the allied delegates proposed that the session fixed for to-morrow morning be called off and that the Germans be handed the questionnaire previously prepared, with a warning that unless there was an immediate and satisfactory discussion looking to a definite solution, the conference would be abandoned.

Herr Havenstein asserted during his talk that the figures given to the Allies in September, showing that German exports and imports virtually balanced, were erroneous because of the imperfect statistical system employed, and that the truth was that in the first six months of 1920 Germany had imports to the amount of 36,000,000 marks in excess over exports.

The financial survey given by Herr Schroeder, the German Under Secretary of Finance, was generally commented upon as thorough and clear.

Herr Schroeder's statement concerning the financial situation in Germany was pessimistic, but not in shaped in such form, in the opinion of the allied experts, as would render discussion of a final understanding impossible. He painted the outlook in the darkest colors and said he hoped the Allies would not "put the knife to Germany's throat," thus reducing her to Austria's situation.

WAR MINISTER OUT OF FRENCH CABINET

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Andre Lefevre, the War Minister, resigned to-day. His resignation resulted from his opposition to the new military service bill favored by the rest of the Cabinet, which provides for eighteen months' obligatory military service. M. Lefevre had insisted upon two years' service with the colors.

Flamininus Robert, president of the Financial Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, has agreed to take the War Ministry.

M. Lefevre in his letter of resignation to Premier Lefevre said he regretted there were differences between himself and the Cabinet on Franco's German policy, on the dangers to France as a result of Germany's attitude and also with regard to the strength of the troops France must maintain to apply the treaty and defend herself, when the need should arise, to prevent an attack from the east through Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania. He declared that the peril from the east was growing and getting nearer, but that he was leaving to his successor a faultless weapon with which to defend France.

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BRUSSELS PARLEYS MAY BE ABANDONED

Allied Experts Dissatisfied at Absence of German Plans to Pay.

GAVE GLOOMY PICTURES

President of Reichsbank and Finance Undersecretary Present No Programme.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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Trotzky Opens Peace Drive; Reds in Distress

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 16.—A despatch to the Politiken from Riga, says Leon Trotzky, Russian Bolshevik Minister of War, has been engaged in a vast propaganda scheme to emphasize the need of peace. The correspondent adds that Russia was never poorer and distress never was greater than now and that the Russian Government is willing to give concessions to foreign capitalists and would endeavor to avoid conflicts with neighboring countries.

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CZECH STRIKE FAILS TO GAIN REVOLUTION

Communists Display Strength in Mines and Farms, However.

ARE WEAK IN PRAGUE

Government Holds Control With Little Disorder in Spite of Inflammers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 16.

The general strike called by the Communists of Czechoslovakia has not succeeded in bringing on a social revolution, according to the Berlin press. At the same time it has demonstrated the weakness of the Communists in Prague and an unlooked for response by Communists in other manufacturing centers.

The Communist organ here, the Red Flag, reports bloodshed in Brno, where it says six workers and two children were killed when gendarmes fired into a crowd of demonstrators. On the other hand, the Vossische Zeitung denies there has been any tumult there, but heard of the killing of one peasant who resisted disarmament by the workers, which, it says, was the only fatality connected with the strike.

A correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung made a tour of the industrial districts and found that in Prague, with some exceptions, all the railroad and post office employees disregarded the strike call. He found in the Klado blast furnaces and coal mines what he said was the most radical community in the country. A one-day general strike in the textile mills of Brno was successful. Kaschau and Pressburg, in Slovakia, also joined in the strike. Although the miners in the nation's richest coal district of Ostrau-Arwiner were considered hitherto not affected by Communism, it was only possible to keep twenty-two out of the thirty-eight mines in operation. In the German-Czech cities the strike order was generally observed.

The Czechoslovakian Communists, the Vossische Zeitung correspondent says, are not so radical as the German or the Russian Communists, and stand on a programme similar to that of the independent Socialists of Germany.

The strike was called by the Left wing Communists against the strong opposition by Right wing leaders, and is significant primarily as a test of strength. The Government militia proved equal to the occasion, and relatively small contingents of the gendarmes were able to preserve order.

In Klado, for instance, quiet was maintained by 300 men, although now the city is guarded by 600 police.

The strike, the correspondent states, is altogether a social movement and is due to the excessive inflation, the housing shortage and the delay in passing laws for the socialization of the large estates.

The Red Flag quotes the demands of the Klado strikers as being:

1. An immediate end of prosecution of revolutionary labor leaders, the release of all revolutionary labor prisoners and damages for the families of wounded men.

2. Immediate freedom for the press and in connection with public meetings, and the resignation of M. Cerny.

3. The evacuation of the Volkshaus by the police and the return of this property to the labor unions.

4. The recognition of workmen's councils on large estates, the immediate acceptance of the socialization scheme and the prompt passage of legislation to this effect.

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