REINHARDT IN PLAYS TO UPLIFT GERMANS

Berlin Producer Does Not Seek to Get Plaudits of Critics.

ENTERS MOVIES ALSO

Hopes to Bring Real Drama Into Life of Man in the Street.

SEES TASTES SIMILAR

Many Workingmen Now Go Regularly to Playhouses, He Says.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, May 20.

"The theatre should be an expression of the people, an imagery of its suffering and aspirations and a crystallization of its achievements," declared Max Reinhardt in the course of an interview before his departure from Berlin for Salzburg, where he intends conducting an open air theatre this summer. "In so far as I reach the masses I succeed, and in so far as I restrict my public to a small group of super critics, satiated in the salon drama, I fail."

It is not surprising, therefore, that Max Reinhardt is now expanding his medium to include moving pictures, and beginning with a book which gives him an infinite field for operations—Milton's "Paradise Lost." One of his leading actors, Jannings, who was *Henry VIII*, in "Anne Boleyn," will play the title role of *Satan*.

Max Reinhardt has his own moving picture company and will produce entirely as his fancy leads. For the purely commercial side, however, he has joined the newly formed Big Four Trust headed by the Ufa Company and Ernst Lubitsch, a group in close contact with the Famous Players of America.

In Berlin Reinhardt wears the title of professor. But he is not a professorial type. He is no theorist, nor is he trammeled with pedantry. He is after results—and every medium that puts his ideas across is for him germane and permissible. The moving picture problem is much on his mind and he is attempting to adapt his dramatic methods to reach the same general public that goes to the pictures as well as the old theatregoing public. Reinhardt has always wanted to reach the people, and when he fails to do so he does not abuse them for ignorance or want of appreciation, but simply casts about for a better medium.

Films Not Made for Stars.

About the competition of moving pictures he said: "We producers are not, thank God, where some of yours in America now are. We are not obliged to stage plays on Broadway simply to put over a film with a pretty star. We must, however, compete with the film producers for many of the same actors and for the same public, and this is not always easy. We cannot pay actors a twentieth of what some of them get from the film producers."

Jannings, for example, has a film income of something like 20,000 marks a week, a year's income for many actors. He still continues to play in the Deutsche Theatre, but remarks jokingly that he can hardly afford the luxury.

"The difficulty for us to-day," said Reinhardt, "is that we cannot command the time of our actors as we did before. Most of them try to act for the stage and motion pictures at the same time. Much of the success of my undertakings is due to the fact that I have had a group of stars about me without giving way to the star system. They were ready to play a leading part in one play and an entirely insignificant role in another.

"To-day those who show fidelity to the stage do so in the expectation that in return for their sacrifice they will receive leading parts. When they are disappointed in this many of them go over to the movies altogether.

"For this reason," he continued, "I found the functions of manager and producer becoming too complex and burdensome. Finally I decided to turn over most of the business side of it to my colleague, Felix Hollander (also known as a playwright). I now am giving most of my time to the choice of plays and their production."

Reinhardt does not regard the moving picture as a serious competitor of the stage in Germany. While it has no doubt closed many insignificant theatres, there is compensation because the directors of those that remain are compelled to make an added effort to reach the public.

Reinhardt, with all his skill in mounting miniature chamber plays intended for the select well to do public, has none the less made no secret of his constant effort to find mediums to reach and to express the soul of the people. He feels this more strongly to-day than ever.

Sees Public Always Same.

On this point he said:

"I'm not particularly interested in the productions in my small theatres. This is more or less routine. The public is always the same, if anything inferior to the old public. Most of those who attend are either old theatregoers, who are too satiated with good and bad drama to have fresh sensations, or else are newly rich who come merely to be amused or to be seen, and when they come resent nothing so much as mental effort.

"I am more and more turning my attention to the possibil ties of bringing the drama within the reach, and into the life, of the man on the street. It is with this idea that I built the Grosse Schauspielhaus, and am now completing plans for an even larger open air theatre in Salzburg, which I shall open this summer.

"The public to-day is what it always has been, neither better nor worse. If anything I am more contented with it because now many workmen come regularly who before could not afford the theatre. My idea in building the large theatre (it seats 3,000) was to open a stage which would be within reach of everybody. There are thousands of places at fifteen cents, and no plays are kept from this public simply because of the price. The trade unions take large blocks of tickets. Over 150,000 series tickets were sold in advance for this year at popular prices and already 100,000 for next."

The circus-theatre of Reinhardt is an enormous building, with the auditorium like an amphitheatre with seats going four-fifths around. In addition to the conventional rear stage is a forward stage placed where ordinarily the orchestra would be, so that much of the acting takes place among the spectators. Pageants and plays where masses of people take part in the action are those best adapted to this gigantic setting. Reinhardt in this respect seeks to renew the ideal of the old Greek drama, where actors and spectators are one.

Old Mystic Pageants Produced.

In addition to classical plays that are spectacular and require mass action he finds many of the mystic pageants of the Middle Ages, such as "Everyman" and some of Shakespearian plays such as "Julius Cæsar" and "Midsummer Night's Dream," well adapted to his space. Of more modern plays he sees in the revolutionary drama of "Danton" by Romain Rolland, a popular appeal in the common struggle for freedom. Such scenes as that of the mob in the third act sweep with them the three thousand, who for the moment become a part of the mob.

Of an entirely different sort is "Midsummer Night's Dream," and this production, given before by Reinhardt on smaller stages, is one especially dear to his heart. The lighting is such as to take away the feeling of distance between actors and spectators. The music does not seem to come from any particular direction but from the air, this further tending to destroy the feeling of closed walls. In reality it comes from under the forward stage.

"This feeling that the crowd shares the emotion of the moment inspires the actors," continued Reinhardt. "Despite the added physical exertion needed here they are eager to play before the big public. They find the people more appreciative, and, in elemental emotions, more understanding than the old sophisticated ones.

Plays Favored by Reinhardt.

"The future lies here. I am now giving most of my attention to the preparation of the programme for the coming year."

Among the plays Reinhardt now regards favorably his dramatic critic mentioned the following: "Life Is a Dream," by Calderon; "Hannibal," by Grabbe; "Orpheus in the Underworld," by Offenbach; "King Lear" and Schillers' "The Robbers."

Reinhardt has long made his plays a revolutionary force both in the drama and indirectly politically. When asked if he, with most of the German people, has developed a distaste for social experiments he replied, "Not at all, although I do not regard the stage as a place to preach sermons." Of a revolutionary nature, he will probably stage "Workmen, Farmers and Soldiers," by Becher.

"But," continued Reinhardt, "I am handicapped by the absence of good modern plays. Very little has been written that comes from the soul of the people and which at the same time means something constructive for the future. The dramatist of these new troubled times has not yet come forward."

Reinhardt is passing his summer at his Salzburg theatre. When I asked him about his rumored American trip he said: "For the moment I have no visit in mind, but I do hope to go over when the political situation is a more settled one."

British Officer to Circle the World in Caravan

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1921, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, June 4.

COMMANDER WESTON, who was born in a caravan in South Africa, plans taking his wife and three children on a nine years' tour in a caravan around the world. Commander Weston served in the British Army and Navy during the war. When he was fourteen years old he left South Africa and went to the San Francisco University, where he intends to educate his children after trekking unknown districts in Asia and Africa. Then he will lecture throughout the United States and Canada and wind up, after a tour of South America, Japan, China, India and Australasia, back in South Africa.

BRITISH AIRSHIPS OFFERED AS GIFTS

Government Economizing and Can No Longer Bear Cost of Maintenance.

STIPULATIONS ARE FEW

Passing of Dirigible as Defensive Arm of Warfare Recognized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1921, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, June 4.

The British Air Ministry is begging that some one take as a gift one, any or all of its air ships except one, the R-38, which England is selling to the United States for a handsome price. Great Britain wants to give these war engines away, because, she says, she is economizing and can no longer bear the burden of expense they entail. But the real reason is that the Ministry recognizes that the air ship has passed as a defensive arm.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Admiralty has taken another step which indicates the signs of the times. It is scrapping among many fighting ships its battleship Dreadnought—the original dreadnought. This first of the great superarmored fighters was included in the list of warships sold to a Sheffield firm to be broken up.

Public Conference Called.

For a long time the Air Ministry has been trying to sell its airships, but this week a conference was called with Sir Frederick Sykes presiding and to which the press was invited—an unusual step. It was decided to give away all the airships, and unless they are accepted by August 1 all activities in connection with airships will be discontinued and the airships, stations, material and equipment will be handed over to the disposal board. The conference decided that the Government did not feel justified in continuing expenditures on the airship service owing to the need of economy.

The list available of airships to be had free includes the R-80, the R-33, the R-36, the R-37 and two German airships, the L-64 and the L-71. Of these the R-33 is best known. It flew over London all Derby Day. The R-37 is now building, but is 90 per cent. completed and might be called the sister ship of the R-38. All are equipped with bow mooring masts except the two Germans. These, while in good condition, require good gas bags. The R-36 is the only one of them fitted with a passenger car, but the others could be similarly fitted without difficulty and at small expense.

Few Stipulations.

The offer to give these airships free is made to any British subject company or British trade corporation. Demonstration cruises to Paris and Brussels and trial landings, with mooring mast, are planned for any concern contemplating taking over the ships. If any one wants one of them, he can have spare parts, material, stores, logs, records or anything else he wants pertaining to the business, even the loan of experts to instruct in the handling of the ship, so long as the accepting company pays the salaries. The stipulations are few. The most important are that the company must be controlled by British shareholders, that the Air Ministry shall be represented on its board of directors and that the ship will be used for the development of airship transport.

The property to be given away is worth several millions of pounds sterling, according to Sir Frederick Sykes, who is Controller-General of civilian aviation. He wants to see commercial companies formed here.

The Air Ministry now has two important stations for these ships, one at Cardington, near Bedford, and the other at Pullham, Norfolk. Cardington is equipped for construction work. The R-38 is now housed there awaiting trials. The station covers a thousand acres and has gas holders having a capacity of a million and a half cubic feet, and all the necessary stations, including wireless and meteorological, huts and sheds capable of housing three giant rigids, mooring masts and sheds and buildings covering fifty-six acres of ground. The Government wishes to get rid of all this as quickly as possible, and it is all free to anybody who is British and who will take it over and pay all the expenses save in connection with the R-38, which is now complete and awaiting to be flown to America.

The warships the Admiralty is selling total 113 and include the battle ships Dreadnought, Magnificent, Hindustan, Dominion and Mars. The Dreadnought is of 17,900 displacement. The largest cruiser sold is the Sutlej, of 12,000 tons displacement. Other cruisers sold are the Diadem, Achilles, Cumberland, Edgar and Devonshire. The light cruisers are the Bellona, Bristol, Gloucester, Sapphire, Diamond and Newcastle. All were in the war fleets.

MARCHIONESS LOSES PENDANT.

MADRID, May 20.—An official report says that the Marchioness Carlsbrooke, sister-in-law of Queen Victoria, while attending a theatrical performance with King Alfonso and the Queen lost an extremely valuable pendant of brilliants and sapphires, mounted in turquoise, with strings of diamonds and agates. A thorough search of pawnshops and the haunts of receivers has proved fruitless.

GERMAN VICE-CHANCELLOR HAS TELEPHONE IN KITCHEN

Orders Instrument Put There Because He Spends Most of His Time at Home There With His Wife Engaged in Household Duties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1921, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, June 4.

The reentry of Otto Bauer into the Cabinet as Vice-Chancellor under Dr. Wirth has led to the recital of an anecdote from the days when the Socialist Labor leader himself occupied the chair of Prince Bismarck. As Chancellor he was entitled to a telephone in his private house, a luxury which his office as trades union secretary had never permitted. He was asked where he desired to have the instrument placed. "I spend most of my time at home in the kitchen with my wife. Put it there," he ordered, and there it was installed.

It was a characteristic reply from a German Socialist leader, most of whom keep their simple habits despite elevation to political power. Karl Legien, late chairman of the German Labor Federation and renowned as the most powerful man in Germany, had no telephone in his house.

FILM PIONEER DIES ALMOST IN POVERTY

W. Friese Greene of England Rescued From Actual Want After Auction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1921, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, June 4.

It seemed as if Fate, as she sometimes does, had not played the game quite square in the case of W. Friese Greene, who died suddenly after addressing a meeting of the leading film men of the country. For Mr. Greene, who was one of the pioneers of that industry, in which so many have made millions, died a poor man, having earned less from motion pictures than many a mediocre actor whose talent consists chiefly of following the director's orders faithfully.

As long ago as 1889 Mr. Greene invented a camera for taking motion pictures. A patent for his invention was granted in the following year. The newspapers of the day made mention of his invention and the more daring ones predicted that possibly a day might come when motion pictures of the Lord Mayor's show would be taken.

Mr. Greene's first picture, taken at Hyde Park Corner, was shown to a photographic society at Chester. Mr. Greene, however, believed that his invention might be of great value to the army in war time, and so he placed all the facts before the War Office. But he received no encouragement. So he went on experimenting and developing the invention, spending more than $50,000 on the idea. Finally he got to the point where his effects were sold at auction, and the tragedy of that event was that with the sale went much of the inventor's apparatus which was never recovered.

Later he turned his attention to colored photography, but in this he did not meet with success and in 1915 he was found to be living in a state of poverty. Through the assistance of Will Day and others in the motion picture industry he was helped out of his difficulties and a position was found for him with a color photographic company, with which he was connected when he died.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE DELAYED

Much Depended on Decision of Test Case Before English Courts.

KRASSINE PESSIMISTIC

Says, Though Pact Is Signed, Year May Pass Before It Is in Effect.

HATE OF BRITAIN SHOWN

Powerful Group in Paris Works Energetically Against It.

By CAPT. FRANCIS M'CULLAGH.
Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

REVAL, May 20.—The Anglo-Russian trade agreement does not at present look very promising. Krassine has said that "it took a year's negotiation to get the agreement signed, and now it looks as if it will be another year before it comes into operation." Everything hinges upon a test case now in the English Appeal Courts regarding a consignment of wool bought from the Bolsheviki by a British firm but claimed by the original owners, from whom the Bolshevist Government requisitioned it. If the case is decided in favor of the original owners the trade agreement is a dead letter. Even if it goes against them the dislike for the agreement among a very powerful and numerous section of the English business public is so great that it may be blocked at every turn and rendered practically inoperative.

[The British Court of Appeals decided on May 12 that the British Government was not called upon to consider the justice or morality of the confiscation by the Soviet Government of the goods in question, as it had been recognized as the de facto Government of Russia.]

A similarly powerful group is working energetically against it in Paris and has flooded the European press with denunciatory articles and disquieting news. This press campaign also takes the form of attacks on England. These attacks, which mostly come from Paris, are reproduced in some of the Russian newspapers now published in Reval, Riga, Finland, Germany, Prague, Constantinople and elsewhere, so that Great Britain has never been such a target for abuse since the early days of the Boer war.

A specimen of these onslaughts is the following leading article from the *Posledniya Izvestiya*, a Russian newspaper published in Reval. This paper, speaking about the decision of the French Government to submit a bill to the French Parliament, according to which 100,000,000 francs are applied for by the Government in order to maintain the Russian troops evacuated from the Crimea, says:

French Decision Important.

"The decision of France is the more important, as it meets with the opposition of a recent 'ally' of Russia, Britain, whose name is calling forth among the Russians hate. Krassine is said to have taken steps in London in order to induce the British Government to remove the Russian troops in the Near East. He argues that the recently concluded agreement demands this. He threatened to cancel the negotiations with the Vickers firm and said that he would give all orders to the Germans. Finally the British Government approached in this matter the Government of France.

"The attitude of the British Government at this most difficult time for the Russians leaves no doubt as to the truth of the preceding report from London. The London financier is afraid to lose the chance to trade. But he exaggerates the forces of the Bolshviki and underestimates the power of the Russian nation which is opposed to the Bolsheviki. Would it not, therefore, be more profitable for the British to abstain from trading with the Bolsheviki and maintain friendly relations to real national Russia? There will be plenty of goods required in future Russia and the farsighted nations will have an opportunity of making plenty of profits.

"What Britain is doing now will lead only to one thing—to rousing and developing in a whole generation of Russians a strong and never ceasing hate. Then the feeling in Russia will be to boycott all British goods as a revenge for the blow which Britain deals to bleeding Russia."

The author finally invites all Russian emigrants to unite in order that abroad the people may see that they are expressing the opinion of the majority of Russians. Then the Allies will see that they are not any single emigrants, but the representatives of the future Russia.

Russian State of Mind.

The statements made in this article are absurd, but they indicate a state of mind which bodes ill for British trade in Russia if ever the White Russians get back there. At the same time the Red Russians are showing very little gratitude to England for having concluded the agreement with them. Lenine's official paper, the *Izvestyia*, rejoices in the English strike, and an article in one of the latest numbers of it, signed by Commissary Stecklov, hails the strike as "the first step of the British working classes toward complete enfranchisement from the bourgeoisie."

The *Times* recently published what purported to be instructions sent by the Soviet Government to the Russian trade delegates in England, directing them to stir up trouble in every possible way, but it is probable that this is a fake. In fact, it is only part of the formidable campaign which is being engineered from Paris, and the world may be prepared for hundreds of fabrications of this kind composed by White Russians in France and England. Such fabrications always appear at every critical juncture in the Russian situation.

The famous free love manifesto which created such a stir throughout Europe and America in 1918 was manufactured by a Russian employee of the British Ministry of Information. The no less startling statements about the wholesale debauching of children in Soviet schools was manufactured by a White Russian refugee here in Reval and first given to Lady Paget, whom the Reds now refuse to admit on this account to Russia. It is unfortunate that faking of this kind is resorted to, for these gross inventions only tend, when exploded, to throw discredit on all the true and no less terrible things that are said against Bolshevism.

The confidence of all the White Russians in England is very much shaken and a panic has been produced among the many White Russians whom the British Government employs indirectly in various confidential capacities. This is serious, for these employees are liable to start making their peace with the Reds at the expense of the British, while still remaining in British employ, where, of course, they would be most useful to their Bolshevist masters.

FLAMMARION CALLS ANIMALS IMMORTAL

That Is, They Have Never Dying Psychic Force.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1921, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, June 4.

Camille Flammarion is preparing another volume of evidence on spiritism, and in it he will attempt to prove the theory of reincarnation, of which he is France's greatest exponent to-day.

"All animals, like ourselves, are immortal in the sense that they have a mysterious psychic force which continues after death," M. Flammarion says. "Those of us who are seeking for light daily get new proof of even dogs reappearing in a psychic state to their former owners.

"As to reincarnation, stop and think of the thousands of persons who come into this world endowed with special faculties which plainly are not due to heredity. Study the vocations of members of a large family—invariably different."

M. Flammarion is appealing to French thinkers not to jest about spiritism, but to provide the slightest evidence which may have a bearing on the study of it, insisting that "the world is on the eve of great discoveries which are obtainable only by the most complete investigation of phenomena, just as in all other branches of science."

MORRIS GEST IS BUSY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1921, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, June 4.

Morris Gest, who has arrived here from London, says he is arranging to produce a series of Russian ballets in America next season. All of his efforts to produce "Mecca" in London, however, so far have failed, the Lord Chamberlain prohibiting it.

Mr. Gest will return to the United States in August. Mlle. Alice Delysia, he says, will open in "Afghan" in Toronto the latter part of that month.

AMERICANS BLAMED FOR NAUGHTY SHOWS

Parisian Says Natives Rarely Visit Some Music Halls.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1921, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, June 4.

Naughty Parisians are not responsible for France's reputation abroad, but naughty Americans, for whom certain Paris sights are staged, says Clement Vautel in the *Journal*, commenting on the terrible tales of depravity published in certain American newspapers under Paris date lines.

"There are undoubtedly innumerable nephews of Uncle Sam who are more or less convinced of our Satanic immorality," he says. "But you will notice that as soon as they arrive in Paris these same Americans go precipitate to our music halls, demanding first row seats so that they may contemplate at closer proximity the spectacle of Paris naughtiness. Moreover, far from protesting if they find the little ladies more than sufficiently deshabille, they, instead of quitting the theatre abruptly, stay until the final curtain and then return the next night. But we rarely visit such places."

M. Vautel, with typically French psychology, suggests that the Germans are to blame for the veritable symphony of adverse propaganda, to which the French Government replies at times with flutelike airs.

'PHI-PHI' HAS RUN OF 1,200 PERFORMANCES

Produced on Armistice Night and Regularly Since.

PARIS, June 4.—With the disappearance of "Phi-Phi," a light musical comedy, from the stage of the Theatre Bouffes Parisiens what is believed to be a record run in Paris for consecutive performances was brought to a close.

"Phi-Phi" was put on November 11, 1918, "Armistice Night," and was produced nine times a week regularly ever since, with extra matinees on holidays, making a total of more than 1,200 performances when it was withdrawn.

Nine out of ten of the musical critics who viewed the show on opening night pronounced it a failure and predicted that it would be taken off before the new year, 1919.

As told in cable despatches to THE NEW YORK HERALD, "Chu Chin Chow," the musical comedy at His Majesty's Theatre in London, is about to be withdrawn after more than 2,175 performances.

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Absolute Dispersal Sale of Farm, Stock, Implements and Household Furniture.
Because of ill health and the scarcity of help the undersigned will sell at Public Auction the farm known as the Youngs Farm, situated on the Newburgh and Cochecton Turnpike, 1½ miles from Bullville and 2½ miles from Bloomingburg, in the town of Wallkill, Orange County, N. Y.
Thursday and Friday, June 9 and 10, 1921, each day at 9 A. M. sharp, standard time. The FARM contains 225 acres and is said to be one of the best in the town of Wallkill. Has been in the one family two generations. The house contains 23 good sized rooms, well lighted and ventilated, large porches, all in good repair. Main barn has stanchions for 100 cows, hay room for 200 tons of hay, concrete floor, water in barn. Horse stable has stalls for 6 horses, harness and feed room, large wagon house with workshop over same and hay loft. Modern chicken house and pig pen. Terms on farm, 10% of the purchase money at the time and place of sale, balance at a time agreed upon when deed is ready. One half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Farm will be sold at 2 P. M. on June 9. Also there will be sold 50 head of very choice Holstein dairy cows, 4 horses, all farm implements, all crops on the farm and the complete furnishings of the large house. Ideal location for a summer boarding house. BIRDSEY YOUNGS.

Arthur Kaliski, Auctioneer
sells Thursday & Friday, June 9 & 10, 11 A.M.
88 University Place, bet. 11th & 12th Sts.
an extraordinary fine sale
HIGH GRADE & MEDIUM
Furniture and Effects
BOTH MODERN & ANTIQUE
Choice Books
FROM THE LIBRARY OF A PROMINENT PUBLISHER
Sterling Silver
Bric-a-Brac, Bronzes, Rare China, Curios
Girard Grand Piano
Oriental Carpets and Rugs
A SALE OF UNUSUAL INTEREST
Exhibition this Wednesday

BURLING DOLE & CO., Auctioneers
at 599 & 601 Broadway, New York,
Friday June 10, at 11:30 o'Clock
For Account of Underwriters or Concern
152 FINE ORIENTAL RUGS and CARPETS
Comprising many well known weaves, Dozars, Kermanshahs, Sarouks, Gorovans, Moussouls, Bokharas, etc. Very desirable sizes and colorings, and sold piece by piece without allowance.

FARM AND GARDEN.

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20,000 Pure-Bred Cooley Quality Barred Rocks and White Leghorns
READY TO SHIP
4 Big Hatches coming every week; hurry your order now for June-hatched Chicks.

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8000 White Leghorns, Cornell-Cooley Strain	10c
2000 D. W. Young or Barron Strain	15c
4000 Barred Rocks—Victor Strain	13c
1500 Thompson Ringlet Strain	18c
500 White Wyandottes—Duston Quality	18c
800 Rhode Island Reds—Pawnee Strain	15c
Tompkins Strain	18c
White Plymouth Rocks—Fishel Strain	17c
2000 Leghorns—Black	10c
1500 Leghorns—Brown	15c

Write us your wants in any quantity, and send cash with order. Safe delivery guaranteed. Booklet free.
Cannot ship less than 25 chicks
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