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BRITISH COMMONS FAILS TO ARRIVE AT ANY SETTLEMENT FOR COAL STRIKE--MEMBERS CONSIDER TEMPORARY RAISE

Premier Lloyd George Explains Unemployment Scheme Embracing Building of New System of Roads Around London — Willing To Consider Wage Increase If It Means Larger Output

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The house of commons tonight discussed the coal strike with great moderation and an absence of vindictiveness, but without arriving at a nearer prospect of a settlement. Premier Lloyd George explained his unemployment scheme as he outlined it yesterday to a deputation which visited him, but added little to his previous statement except that the scheme would embrace the building of new arterial roads around London.

The premier contributed nothing to the coal discussion, which was largely confined to the labor members. The latter emphasized the urgency of arriving at a settlement before the dispute grew to graver proportions.

William Brace, labor member for the Abertillery division of Monmouthshire and president of the South Wales Miners' federation, suggested that the two shillings the miners demanded should be granted temporarily, pending the creation of a permanent wage board and the whole matter reviewed by the end of the year. He asserted there was evidence that the miners had purposely restricted the output and declared that if it was to be a fight to a finish every man must be withdrawn from the mines regardless of the damage and loss involved.

James Henry Thomas of the National Union of Railwaymen, supporting Mr. Brace's suggestion, said it was no secret that 17 days ago a special meeting of the railway delegates decided by only one vote not to strike forthwith after he had made the utmost efforts in favor of peace. He begged the house not to minimize the danger, but to remember that the same people were meeting tomorrow and that the spirit of the workers was such that, even if they felt a mistake had been made, there existed a feeling of comradeship which drew them together.

Cabinet Convenes

After Mr. Brace's speech a cabinet council was held to consider the situation. Hence it was late when Premier Lloyd George rose to reply. He began by complimenting the house on the moderation and absence of bitterness with which the question had been discussed. He then referred to Mr. Brace's suggestion which, he complained, was in many respects obscure. He said if a settlement was to be attained it must be on something more definite, which would not merely postpone the dispute to the future and sow the seeds of further trouble, not only in the mining but in every other industry.

Reviewing the history of the dispute the premier reiterated the desire of the government to listen to all arguments. He contended that any settlement should include some inducement to increase the output and lengthily criticised Mr. Brace's suggestions. He argued that if at the end of the year it was found the output had not been increased and an attempt was made to withdraw the increase in wages there would be another strike.

The government was not entitled to keep the country in suspense all that time. The government sincerely desired to find an issue to the dispute and was prepared to examine any scheme giving an increased output for increased remuneration.

At the conclusion of the premier's speech, a discussion ensued betwen Mr. Lloyd George and labor leaders on William Adamson's proposal that the government summon a meeting of the miners' executive and coal owners.

Advocate New Conference

Arthur Henderson, who was chairman of the labor party in the commons for several years, thought the premier could not have a more favorable moment for bringing the parties together again. Mr. Lloyd George replied that he wanted to consult his colleagues and did not desire another premature conference.

The parliamentary debate on the coal strike tonight, although it disappointed hopes of any immediate settlement of the dispute nevertheless, owing to its extreme moderation and the conciliatory tone of the premier's speech has left much higher sprospects that a settlement will be reached before long.

The premier especially emphasized that no question of amour propre would prevent the government from honestly, fearlessly and sincerely examining any project promising a settlement having due regard for public interest and he expressed perfect willingness to consider increased remuneration for the miners provided it meant a larger output.

While the cabinet was discussing the suggestion of William Brace that the two shillings demanded by the miners should be granted pending the creation of a permanent wage board and the matter reviewed by the end of the year, the labor members of parliament held an important conference in the committee room of the house, Mr. Brace and other members identified with the mining industry attending, and there is a general belief tonight that negotiations will speedily be resumed.

ROCKEFELLER HEALTH INSTITUTE REPORTS

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—The international health board of the Rockefeller foundation tonight made public the third installment of its annual report dealing with its efforts during 1919 to control hookworm disease and malaria.

Progress was reported in the work of combatting hookworm in 12 southern states, the Far East, West Indies, Central America and Brazil.

Encouragement was also obtained in reports on work for control of malaria by preventing mosquetos breeding in four Arkansas towns.

The reports said that co-operative work in malaria control was proposed for 40 town, with an aggregate population of 177,358, in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia.

Transport Men May Join With Mine Strikers

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, Oct. 19—There were no new developments today in the coal strike which began last Saturday. In all the coal regions where the men have laid down their tools, order was maintained by the strikers.

One feature of the situation which bore possibilities of a widening of the strike was the prospect of the 25,000 London commercial road transport men ceasing work. The men on Saturday night passed a resolution declaring themselves as fully supporting the miners. A conference was to have been held today to take final action on this resolution, but the meeting was adjourned until tomorrow.

Meantime orders have been issued to branches of the union throughout the country to have their strike organizations prepared. Should the transport workers in all parts of the country walk out it is estimated that 180,000 men would be involved.

By an agreement between the board of trade and the Jockey club, all horse racing is to be suspended for the duration of the coal miners' strike.

Announcement was made tonight of the suspension of the sailings of nearly all the passenger steamers between England and Ireland. Exception is to be made in the cases of vessels carrying the mails. The railroads also are beginning to restrict their passenger service.

It is reported tonight that in the Middlesboro iron district nearly 10,000 workmen have been rendered idle in the iron and dependent industries as a result of the coal strike.

COMMERCE SEC. SAYS HARDING IS UNFAIR TO TRADE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. — Acting Secretary Sweet of the department of commerce made public tonight a letter he has addressed to Senator Harding, charging the Republican presidential nominee with having made "grossly erroneous statements" concerning the department.

Mr. Sweet cited extracts from a speech made by Senator Harding at St. Louis Oct. 16 to the effect that the government had indulged in "too much of meddling in Europe and too little of trade co-operation with Latin America," and that it "had signally failed to extend to its industrial and commercial enterprises anything like the encouragement and support which has been given British industries by the British government."

"It may surprise you," Mr. Sweet said in his letter, "and it certainly will surprise those who heard or read your statements and place reliance upon them to learn that our Latin American trade at the beginning of the European war was considerably greater than that of Great Britain."

The acting secretary placed the total trade of the United States with Latin America during 1911-13 at $2,361,088,000, and the trade of Great Britain at $1,839,556,000.

"In the year 1919 our exports to Latin American countries amounted to $987,355,000," the letter continued. "Great Britain exports amounted to $262,973,000.

"In all this there is no indication of superior British foreign trade methods, and you are slandering both your government and the energetic business men, especially our manufacturers and exporters, whose fine co-operation with the department of commerce and efficiency have overcome handicaps."

Mr. Sweet said the present administration had inaugurated new methods and sent abroad commercial attaches, and that the Argentine government had indicated a desire to adopt the methods of the United States in encouraging trade, because after investigation, it had found them superior to those of other countries.

MacSWINEY'S CONDITION WORSE

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A bulletin issued at 9 p. m. by the Irish Self-determination league says:

Lord Mayor MacSwiney passed a restless day. The doctor again was summoned and urged him strongly to take lime juice against scurvy. This led to an altercation which excited the patient and left him exhausted, but tonight he was more settled and his condition was unchanged.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS GOTHAM NEW RENT LAWS

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Supreme Court Justice Edward R. Finch, in the Bronx, today handed down a decision holding that New York's new rent laws are constitutional. He said that protection of homes is within the police power of the state when a public emergency exists.

The decision was reached in an ejection proceeding brought by a landlord who desired use of his premises upon which the lease expired October 1.

Charge Governor Cox Made Effort To Trap Harding

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

MARION, Ohio, Oct. 19.—An unsuccessful attempt by Governor Cox to trap Senator Harding was charged in a statement issued from Harding headquarters tonight in response to suggestions by the Democratic nominee that Mr. Harding had conferred with Maurice de Kobra, a French journalist, regarding the French attitude toward the league of nations.

The statement, issued over the signature of Judson C Welliver, headquarters director of publicity, said that Senator Harding never had heard of De Kobra until today, although the latter had made an unsuccessful effort to see him in Indianapolis last Friday. It was asserted further that De Kobra, who said he had been traveling with the Cox party, "was evidently expected by Governor Cox to secure an interview with Senator Harding and to say certain things to him."

"Therefore," continued the statement, "when Senator Harding on the next day at Greencastle, Ind., made his casual observation about France having sent a spokesman to him informally, Governor Cox assumed that the De Kobra mission had been successful and that Senator Harding had taken the bait."

Senator Harding himself declined to discuss the governor's references to De Kobra or to say anything further in regard to his utterance at Greencastle. He indicated that with his reply to President Wilson's letter on the subject last night he was inclined to regard the incident as closed and that he did not intend to reveal the identity of his informants or any other details of the "informal" advices he received from them.

Senator Harding will leave at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow morning on his last speaking trip outside his own state. Traveling on a special train, he will reach Jackson, Ohio, in time to make an afternoon speech at a Republican barbecue there, and on the following day will speak at Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y.

ATLANTA BANKER SAYS SOUTH NOT SHORT OF FUNDS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Discussion of federal taxation revision and financial relief for the agricultural interests was pressed to the fore today before the convention of the American Bankers' association. Suggested changes in tax laws, however, were indefinite although some of them probably will be dealt with in resolutions to be considered Thursday.

Secretary Meredith's speech pleading for a square deal for farmers by the banking interests opened the way for several informal meetings by rural bankers. While none of these crystalized into a settled plan, representatives of bankers in the cotton states decided upon a general mass meeting for tomorrow night at which their particular difficulties and those of the producer-customers will be taken up.

Robert Maddox, Atlanta banker, declared that the South was not "nearly so broke as it has been made to appear."

Mr. Maddox, however, said he appreciated the situation, said to be facing the cotton growers and that there appeared to be no hope for help from the government. He suggested the formation of a great cotton export corporation proposed for the southern states by Governor Harding of the federal reserve board a year ago, saying this seemed to be the only practical solution.

The tax question came up in the sectional meeting of the trust company bankers where Lynn V. Dinkins, New Orleans, president of the group, said he believed present tax laws placed a handicap on commercial pioneering and acted as a brake on business.

Savings bankers who met also as a sectional group, joined with members of the section from New York in adopting a resolution urging changes in the savings bank laws of that state to permit the free purchase of railroad securities by such banks.

BITUMINOUS COAL PRICES MAY DROP

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Reduction in bituminous coal prices will be considered by mine owners in Cleveland Oct. 26, at a meeting called today by the National Coal association at the suggestion of Attorney General Palmer. Mr. Palmer's suggestion carried the assurance, the association's announcement said, that any action toward reduction of high prices and elimination of profiteering would not be construed under the Lever act as an infringement of the law.

Col. D. B. Wentz, president of the association, promised to place the suggestion before operators, and in order that it might be fully considered, J. D. A. Morrow, vice president of the association, urging all of the 7000 soft coal operators of the country to attend.

"The attorney general," the announcement said, "has assured Colonel Wentz that action to reduce high prices for bituminous coal and to eliminate profiteering, as construed under the Lever act, if taken without infringing certain limitations which he will communicate to Colonel Wentz, and the necessary discussion thereon by the bituminous coal operators attending the meeting, will not be in violation of the Sherman act or any other law."

WOMEN'S FARM CONGRESS OPENS

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 19—With delegates from various sections of the United States in attendance the tenth annual convention of the American Women's National Farm congress convened here today.

The convention will continue in session Wednesday and Thursday. Mrs. Fannie M. Klinck of Clarksville, Iowa, presided at the opening session today.

Elihu Root Blames Wilson for U. S. Failure to Ratify Treaty

MRS. PEETE SAYS WOMAN AND MAN KILLED DENTON

Mr. and Mrs. Peete and daughter Betty protographed a few days prior to her leaving Denver for Los Anngeles to report to the district attorney her knowledge of the Denton affair.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10 — A woman and a man killed Jacob C. Denton, wealthy mining promoter, June 2, last, after the woman had been shot in the shoulder by Denton as he sat with this woman at breakfast, according to a story Mrs. R. C. Peete of Denver, Colo., told the deputy district attorney here today.

"Definite action is expected from the Los Angeles county grand jury Thursday when it resumes its investigation of Denton's death W. C. Doran, chief deputy district attorney announced in a statement tonight.

Mrs. Peete, formerly a tenant, or housekeeper, in the Denton home, where his body was found buried in a cellar September 23, said the woman she involves in Denton's death, and the mining man quarreled throughout the night on June 1, according to the deputy prosecutors. While Denton and the woman were seated at breakfast, according to the version of Mrs. Peete's story made public, he shot the woman in the shoulder and then left the house.

In Denton's absence, Mrs. Peete said, the woman telephoned a man who hurriedly came to the Denton home. Denton returned an hour later, she said, and at about 5 o'clock that morning the woman and man killed him, binding him and hiding the body in the cellar crypt, where it was later found.

No further details of the occurences alleged were made public nor was the motive which caused the purported quarrel between the woman and Denton.

SARCASTIC ATTACK ON HARDING MADE BY GOVERNOR COX

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Scathing attacks upon Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and sarcastic criticism of Senator Harding were made today by Governor Cox during his New England tour, embracing Massachusetts and New Hampshire cities, and ending with a large meeting tonight on Boston common.

Here, as well as to other audiences today, the Democratic candidate denounced Senator Lodge as the "arch conspirator of the ages" because of his fight against the league of nations. Reiterating that Mr. Lodge headed "a conspiracy to strangle the treaty to death" through the "round robin," Governor Cox urged his Boston audience to "repudiate Mr. Lodge's leadership and retire him to private life as soon as possible. To his New Hampshire audience Governor Cox urged defeat of Senator Moses, Republican, because he signed the "round robin."

Senator Harding was heaped with sarcasm and ridicule by Governor Cox in virtually every address of the day, with the incident between the president and the senator, regarding the latter's statement of French overtures for a new association of nations as the basis.

Reciting Mr. Harding's explanation of his Des Moines speech, "rejecting" the league, Governor Cox added:

"He must think the American people very stupid. He continues to say that they don't understand him."

Cox Grows Sarcastic

Expressing belief that a French author and humorist was Senator Harding's source of information regarding French sentiment upon a new association of nations, and commenting upon Senator Harding's letter to President Wilson, Governor Cox said sarcastically:

"Poor Senator Harding has been misunderstood again. It is a pathetic thing that he suffers so much from the dullness of the American people, including newspaper editors and leaders among partisans and opponents."

Governor Cox' address tonight made a total of 10 speeches delivered today. The governor's denunciation of Senator Harding was followed by hissing from his audience at Concord and Manchester.

Stating that Governor Coolidge had introduced Senator Lodge in Boston as "famous everywhere," Governor Cox continued:

"I have just completed a pilgrimage from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back again. I can testify to the truth of the governor's statement. Senator Lodge must be known to every man and woman in every city and village in the land, for whenever I mentioned his name it has been recognized—and greeted, not with cheers, but jeers; not with applause, but hisses, and loud cries of 'Shame, shame.'

"Judging from this continuously repeated experience, I should be disposed to suggest, even to a Boston audience, that it would have been more accurate to have said that the senator is 'notorious' everywhere; rather than that he is 'famous everywhere.'

"Why have the people risen in condemnation of Senator Lodge? The reason is clear. Our people are quick to recognize insincerelty. Reiterating that President Wilson, before returning to Paris in March, 1918, had conferred with senate and house foreign affairs committees and approved league covenant changes, Governor Cox said that Senator Lodge formed "the base conspiracy to stab the treaty in the back."

"But even before the president had a chance to return to Paris," the governor continued, "the base conspiracy and the infamous round robin was under way and the nefarious pledge had been made to strangle the treaty to death. From that dark day until now no means have been too vile to employ to trammel American opinion and betray the confidence of the electorate. And Lodge's leadership was made possible only by the vote of Truman H. Newbury, now under conviction in the senate of Michigan for having purchased his seat in the senate.

"Malicious falsehoods have been scattered like autumn leaves and the hypocrisy of Lodge himself, is one of the outstanding black events in American history. In the light of his earlier recorded pronouncements he has been forced to stultify himself over and over again. He has libelled and slandered no man more than himself. He is supporting a candidate who voted for the Knox resolution for a separate peace with Germany, and who has since publicly advocated the same unworthy act."

Citing Senator Lodge's statements in 1918 against a separate peace and the senator's Union college address for world peace, Governor Cox said:

"In view of the present attitude of Senator Lodge, as the acknowledged leader of treaty wreckers, it is certain that he has neither honesty of purpose nor sincerity of mind. It is up to the state of Massachusetts right now to repudiate his leadership and at the earliest possible moment retire him forever to private life."

Remaining here over night, Governor Cox will have New England for his battle ground again tomorrow.

COURT RULES CITY LIQUOR LAWS VOID

SEATTLE, Oct. 19.—Federal Judge Neterer, who, in a decision yesterday held that persons tried in state courts for violation of the liquor laws may not again be tried in federal courts, today amplified that decision by the statement that city liquor laws are practically null and void under the application of the federal statutes and that the city police dry squad here is operating without authority. Judge Peterer said that under supreme court findings only deputy sheriffs and federal prohibition agents are authorized agents of the enforcement of the prohibition act.

WILSON'S DETERMINATION TO FORCE LEAGUE WITHOUT ANY CHANGES PREVENTING RATIFICATION, ROOT SAYS

LEADING AMERICAN STATESMAN SAYS LEAGUE OF NATIONS ACCEPTABLE ONLY WITH RESERVATIONS; SAYS EUROPE CONTENT TO MAKE CHANGE.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Elihu Root, in his only address on the league of nations during the presidential campaign, tonight declared that the treaty of peace with Germany would have been ratified, and America would have been a member of the league—if President Wilson "had been willing.

"Mr. Wilson, however, was not willing. He insisted upon the treaty absolutely unchanged," Mr. Root said, adding later on in his speech:

"I do not question Mr. Wilson's belief that the disposition of the treaty for which he was contending on May 31, 1919, was just and fair, but, without disrespect, I do question Mr. Wilson's infallibility; I do question the complete control of abstract justice in the processes by which the four men who dictated those treaties, which undertook to make over eastern Europe, reached their conclusions.

"I have an impression that there was the accommodation of conflicting interests, the giving of something here to get something there; the yielding of some things in order to avoid losing others, the shading of justice by expediency which has characterized such conferences since history began. I have a strong impression that some of their conclusions were mistakes.

"And I think it most objectionable that the American people shall enter into a solemn and positive agreement to guarantee and maintain by force of arms for all time the dispositions of territory and sovereignty which these four men made in the year 1919.

"That is a part of what Article 10 undertakes to do. It is an alliance to enforce perpetually through the operations of the league the decisions of Mr. Wilson and his associates in the year 1919. It is a throw-back to the old discredited alliances of the past. It speaks a language of power, and not the spirit of progress. It is an attempt to do what the holy alliance sought 100 years ago (with just as noble expressions of purpose) to impose by force the judgment of the rulers of the present generation upon all future generations."

Wants World Peace

Mr. Root declared that "we shall promote the peace of the world" by electing Senator Harding, Republican candidate for president, whose stand on the league, he said, was unchanged from the time he voted for ratification of the peace treaty and league of nations with the senate reservations. The election of Governor Cox, Democratic presidential nominee, he said, meant the effort to have the United States join the league of nations without change as it was brought back from Europe by President Wilson.

After restating the situation of the league, Mr. Root declared that it was well understood in 1919, and "is well understood now, that the other parties to the treaty would have been content to accept" the senate reservations, adding:

"Several European nations already have given notice of half a dozen changes in the covenant which they propose to urge at a meeting of the assembly of the league next month. The only reason why the changes necessary to meet American objections have not already been considered is that Mr. Wilson simply would not negotiate for them."

At the outset of his address, Mr. Root said:

American People Favor Plan

"I think a large majority of the American people earnestly wish for an organization among the civilized nations, through which the nations shall co-operate to prevent future wars and that the United States shall do her full share in that organization. I certainly desire this very strongly."

The plan of the league of nations relied upon the effect of four things taken together to prevent war, Mr. Root asserted:

"First, upon delay to afford time for investigation and for passions to cool, and sober judgment to prevail.

"Second, upon having the facts ascertained and determined and made public to all the world, so that the misunderstandings deceptions under which the people of a country are so often led to consent to war may be obviated.

"Third, upon having a fairly representative body not a party to the dispute express publicly a responsible and matured opinion as to how the controversy ought to be settled, and thus bring to bear upon the action of the parties the well informed opinion of the civilized world.

"Fourth, if any party to the agreement were to violate it by making war without the stipulated delays necessary for arbitration or investigation and report, or were to make war in violation of the unanimous opinion of the other nations, then upon the practical outlawry of that party from the advantages of trade, commerce and customary intercourse with the members of the society of nations, with all the consequences flowing from such an outlawry."

Principal League Objections

The principal objections to the league, Mr. Root said, "may be roughly classified as follows:

First, objections to the general defensive alliance with all members of the league, established by Article X.

Second, objections to submitting to the council of the league questions of purely American policy, such as the Monroe doctrine, or questions of immigration upon which the European countries approaching that subject from an entirely different point of view and with opposing or different interests would almost necessarily differ from the American policy.

Third, that the scheme practically thrust aside the whole system of development of international law and of arbitral decision which had been the settled policy of the United States for many generations and depended, for the treatment of questions of right as well as questions of policy upon the council, which would be composed not of judges, but of diplomatic representatives of the powers.

"Fourth, that the scheme created a super-government which would destroy the independence of the United States.

"Fifth, that the working of the plan under the covenant was not so arranged as to articulate with the constitutional government of the United States; that under it the president alone could practically carry on the entire foreign affairs of the United States by agents of his own selection to the practical exclusion of the popular branch of our government."

Mr. Wilson in "being unwilling to accept reservations" to the peace treaty and league of naitons, has left us "practically where we stand today," Mr. Root said.

Cox Follows Wilson

"Mr. Cox declares," he continued, "that he will insist upon the treaty just as Mr. Wilson negotiated it, and upon that understanding Mr. Wilson is supporting Mr. Cox for the presidency. The Democratic platform says substantially the same thing.

"On the other hand, Mr. Harding, who voted for the ratification of the treaty with the senate reservations, declares that he would do it again under the same circumstances."

Mr. Root said it is plain that the issue is not between a league of nations and no league of nations. "The question is whether the agreement creating the league shall be accepted absolutely unchanged, or shall be modified to meet the American objections. . . . I would be glad to have the provisions of the agreement changed so as to obviate these objections. Then would follow an ordinary common sense negotiation as to the best way to obviate the objections. Regarding this process I have to say:

"First, I think the American objections can be met and obviated without interfering with the scheme of the league or impairing its usefulness.

"Second, without pretending to any special knowledge, I think there are clear indications that the other nations concerned are willing to make such changes as are necessary to meet the American objections.

"Third, I think the objections ought to be met and obviated. The covenant contains some provisions which are unnecessary, unwise and injurious, and they ought to be changed.

"Fourth, there is nothing unusual or distressing about negotiating the necessary changes. If the other parties are willing . . . as they seem to be . . . it will be a simple matter."

SCOTT C. BONE SAYS HARDING WILL WIN IN THIRTY STATES

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—At least 30 states will be carried by Harding and Coolidge in the November election, Scott C. Bone, director of publicity of the Republican national committee, predicted today.

"There is a possibility that the number will reach 35," Mr. Bone said. "This means that the Republicans will carry all the north and break into the south."

How Many Rats Do You Feed?

There are more rats than human beings. Each of us supports two or three of these pests. They are permanent, uninvited guests in our premises.

It costs the United States $200,000,000 a year to feed its rat population.

In return for our hospitality they waste our substance, bring us a choice assortment of diseases, and scatter filth.

We do little to combat them. Haphazard trapping and poisoning are not effective. The war against them must be systematic, organized, scientific.

The Department of Agriculture has made an exhaustive study of this subject and has printed the results in a 24-page booklet with illustrations.

Send for this authoritative bulletin and learn how to get rid of these annoying and destructive pests.

There is no charge except two cents in stamps for return postage. (In filling out the coupon print name and address or be sure to write plainly.)

Frederic J. Haskin, Director,
The Arizona Republican
Information Bureau,
Washington, D. C.

I enclose herewith two cents in stamps for return postage on a free copy of the Rat Booklet.

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