

U. S. BREAKS WITH KAISER; PRESIDENT TO ADDRESS CONGRESS AT 2 O'CLOCK

Continued from Page One
The prayer of the Rev. Henry N. Couden, the blind chaplain in the House, was devoted entirely to the crisis. He said:

Our Father in heaven, we appeal to Thee with all the fervor of soul for wisdom and guidance in the present crisis, that we may be permitted as a neutral nation to maintain peace with all the world. Guard our President and all of his advisers and all who have the nation's welfare at hand to an amicable adjustment of all international questions that we may pursue our way with justice and equity to all in the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

Whether a diplomatic break would be followed by hostilities between the United States and Germany was something that no man could say. It was frankly declared in diplomatic circles that they hoped not. Singularly, this hope was very strong in Entente quarters. It was said that the moral effect of a break in diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States would be very great. There has been a general feeling here that in any action that the United States should take it would have the united support of all neutral nations, who also are affected by the new German attitude. It was admittedly too early to say how far this support would go. President Wilson, it is known, has been hopeful all along that if a diplomatic break should be necessary it would stop there, and that there would be no necessity for the United States going any further.

In official quarters generally the feeling was of the utmost gravity. There was just a slight ray of hope in one thing. It was learned that the last words of the President's address to Congress is a fervent prayer that God will grant that the United States even yet may be able to avoid being drawn into the world war.

The President called Secretary of State Lansing to the White House at 10:30 and informed him of his decision.

Lansing looked very grave and worn as he left the Executive Mansion and would make no comment.

LANSING REFUSES TO EXPLAIN

Bundled up to his ears in a long, heavy overcoat and further protected with a long white muffler, Lansing stepped off the White House portico, lighted a cigarette and walked slowly over to the State Department.

Under his left arm, hugged tightly, was his historic brown-leather portfolio. He was flanked rear, front and sides by newspapermen, clamoring excitedly and entirely without the usual courtesy for official work.

As he reached the front of the White House executive offices, still en route to the department, he was joined by Presidential Secretary Tumulty, who had just returned from the Capitol to arrange with House and Senate leaders for the joint session this afternoon.

They stopped a moment and talked together, in the face of the bitterest wind that has swept Washington this winter, but neither would make any comment further than:

"The President is to address Congress at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Beyond that we can say absolutely nothing."

After Secretary Lansing left the White House, the President went over to the executive offices into the Cabinet room and sat alone at his work. He brought over a bundle of papers, covering routine business and walked briskly into the chamber where yesterday the Cabinet met with him in discussion of the historic step taken today.

An interesting question has arisen as to how Von Bernstorff will get back to Germany or whether he can get back there at all.

The United States is not under obligations, it is said by diplomats, to see that a dismissed Ambassador is landed on his home soil. There are no German boats sailing from the United States, and if he went aboard an English liner he would probably be turned over to a British warship before he was landed.

There is no means of transportation between the British ports and Germany, nor is it possible, since Italy went into the war, to get into Germany through Trieste.

Von Bernstorff might go to Cuba or, more likely, South America.

"GOOD-MORNING, BOYS," ENVOY'S GREETING

"Good-morning, boys," was the smiling greeting the German Ambassador gave the score of newspaper men who called at the Embassy after the news of the break became known.

Bernstorff, always suave, always polite and apparently never worried, frisked himself into and out of sight before any questions—and there were hundreds ready—could be asked.

He sent word he might "see you boys later."

Bernstorff got into touch with Doctor Ritter, Swiss Minister, as soon as he received the news of the break through the press. At that time he had not yet been officially notified. He made provisional arrangements to cover all immediate details with Doctor Ritter in regard to the taking over of German interests in the United States by Switzerland.

Doctor Ritter will call upon Secretary of State Lansing as soon as notification of Bernstorff's recall has been given the Teuton envoy, to discuss with Lansing the details of his new interests.

To all questions this morning Bernstorff replied:

"Please ask the Swiss Minister. I am only a private citizen. I have no right to talk for my Government now. As a private citizen I have never desired to talk."

When asked respecting the details of his coming journey and of the transfer of Germany's interests to Switzerland's Minister, Bernstorff said:

"I don't know. This is the first experience of this kind in my life, and the method of procedure is, therefore, new to me."

He jeocularly suggested that "perhaps with so many ships kept in American ports" he would be sure to have some boat to take him home.

As soon as Doctor Ritter learned that Bernstorff had been inquiring for him at the Swiss Legation, he immediately called at the German Embassy and the two diplomats talked over the question of transference.

Whether Switzerland will take over German interests in England and Russia, now represented by the United States, Bernstorff was not prepared to say.

If Austria-Hungary should send a note identical with the German note, Count Tarnowski, will also be handed his passports.

But if the dual monarchy should pursue a different policy, more in accord with international law, there would be room for negotiation, and diplomatic relations with the United States might remain unbroken.

At the Austrian Embassy it was said that no intimation had yet been received in regard to the course which Vienna intended to pursue. But in high official Austro-Hungarian circles it is certainly hoped that the Austrian note will not be so flatly uncompromising as the German note. There is a distinct disposition in these circles to recognize the fact that it would be the part of wisdom for the dual monarchy to conduct its small part of the submarine blockade in accordance with the principles of international law, and thereby to gain the United States as a friend instead of as an enemy in the peace conference which will end the war.

It is pointed out that Austria-Hungary does not live by the German creed of "Anything which serves the interests of our State is right"; but, on the contrary, is governed by a clique of gentlemen whose principle is: "There are certain things that a gentleman cannot do."

AUSTRIA NOT EXPECTED TO BE INCLUDED

It is not yet known in Washington what promises Vienna has made to Berlin in regard to the "unrestricted" submarine warfare, and it is hoped that the strong disinclination of the Austrians and the Hungarians to place themselves before the world as the moral brethren of the German junkers has impelled them to pursue a more decent course of their own.

Count Tarnowski will present his credentials to Secretary Lansing tomorrow morning. And there is sincere hope, both in the State Department and the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, that his first visit will not also be his last.

No communications of any sort have been received from Turkey and Bulgaria. It is emphasized that even if the United States should break diplomatic relations with Germany and later become involved in war with her there is no reason why friendly relations with these allies of Germany should not be preserved.

The interest of official circles has turned also to the course of action which the other neutrals, European and American, will pursue.

It is believed that Denmark and Holland will not dare to break relations with their powerful neighbor; but it is strongly intimated that Argentina and possibly Spain and Norway will follow the expected action of the United States and hand passports to the Kaiser's representatives.

'WHAT WILL AMERICA DO?' MORE VITAL TO BRITAIN THAN BLOCKADE ITSELF

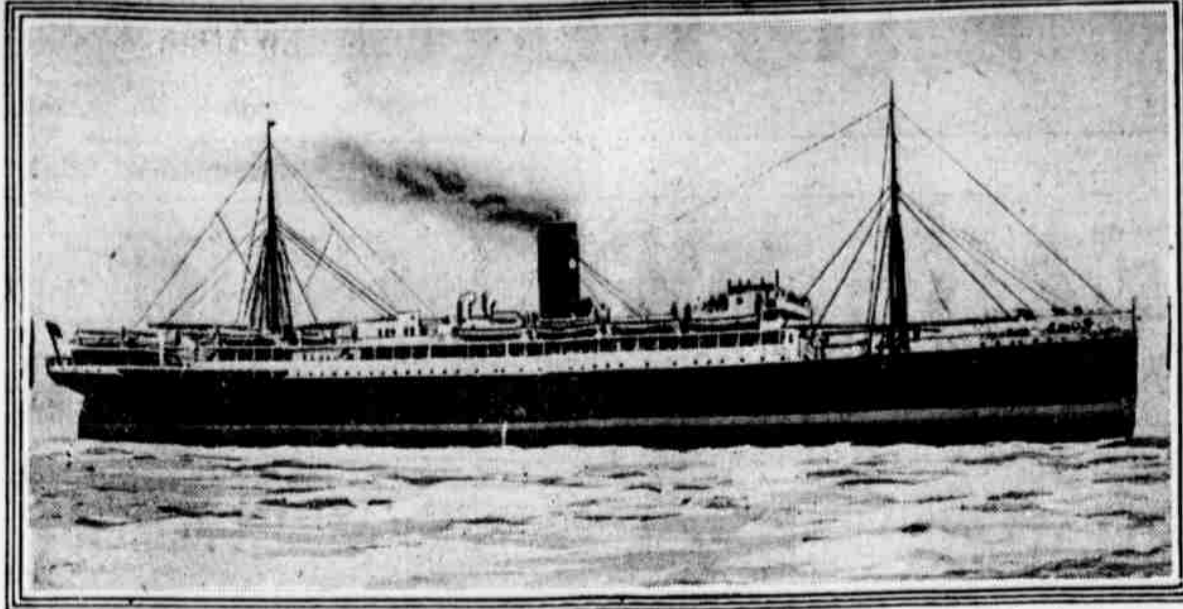
LONDON, Feb. 3.—England's intense interest in "What America is going to do about it" was manifest today in the fact that the Foreign Office was keeping constantly in touch with American Ambassador Page.

No longer is it apparent in British news that the action in subsidizing even the Catholic Center in an editorial says:

"We await the American attitude with a good conscience. If the American reply proves different from what we have a right to expect, as much as we regret it we cannot be deflected by it. We shall still be inspired by the same loyalty toward the United States, but we cannot go so far as to fulfill their wishes at the point of sacrificing ourselves."

"It is a step with momentous consequences," says the Tagliche Rundschau. "We don't know how neutrals, and especially America, will take it, but by their position what it may, it cannot defect us from our determination after today's declaration of a war with Germany."

STEAMSHIP APPAM TAKEN OVER BY THE U. S.



The former British steamship was brought into Norfolk a year ago by a German prize crew after having been captured by the Moeve. The status of the Appam is now being established in the courts.

BRITAIN URGED ON BY LLOYD GEORGE

Victory Certain, He Tells Constituents in Wales, but Not Easy TO HELP SMALL NATIONS

LORD DEVONPORT'S appeal as food controller was followed by the frank declaration that if his plea was not successful in establishing better conditions, a compulsory rationing scheme would have to be adopted. Lloyd George declared that Britons must eat less and he suggested a limit of four pounds of bread, two and a half pounds of meat and three-quarters of a pound of sugar weekly for each individual.

Lloyd George was expected to seize the opportunity in his speech this afternoon for some new and important declarations. Dismissing the doctrine that the Turks had guard the Premier, in view of the poison plot against him last week. Admission to them had, however, been made by card and only a very few women specially credentialed were admitted.

On arriving in his home town Lloyd George said: "The burden on my shoulders is overwhelming, but I am confident that with the united efforts of us all and with the justice of our cause we shall conquer the devices of the wicked one."

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BOND BILL BEFORE SENATE CALLS FOR \$500,000,000 WAR FUND

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Thomas, of Colorado, introduced an amendment to the revenue bill authorizing the issue of \$500,000,000 in bonds to enable the Government to meet its state of military and naval preparedness.

White Senate leaders denied they were ready to authorize huge expenditures at this time unless the President asked for them. The amendment was referred to the committee on military and naval preparedness.

"The enemies of Germany already control the surface of the seas. We can add nothing to their power by continuation of our present policy of appropriating for construction of more battleships and battle cruisers. These great ships are being built in less than three or four years at best."

"What we need is submarines and other small craft, and the shipbuilders have told the naval committee that they can turn out submarines very rapidly," said Callaway.

"I don't know if it takes to complete a submarine started now?" asked Representative Kearns.

"I can't say as to that, but the Fore River shipyard of the Company constructed twenty submarines for England and delivered them in ten months," said Callaway.

"I remember the testimony of President Grant, that the battleship Connecticut was completed in six months to complete the first boat, but after that they could turn them out at the rate of several each week."

Mr. Callaway criticized the short-sightedness of the "big navy" men in insisting on continuing effort on battleship construction when it was apparent that the most useful craft, in event of a break with Germany, would be small torpedoboots.

"Why do we face the present crisis?" asked Callaway. "It is because all England's wonderful fleet on the surface of the seas cannot protect British commerce from German submarines. All England's great battleships and battle cruisers fly from the presence of our little submarines."

"They say they can sink the submarines, but they know better. They say they sink them by shooting off the little periscopes no bigger than a man's hand, but experience has shown that the submarine generally gets the surface ship before it loses its periscope. The whole British fleet at the moment fled before one German submarine."

Representative Farr, of Pennsylvania, sprang to the defense of the big ship advocates.

"We are no better prepared today than we were for the war of 1812," he said. "Several years ago Admiral Dewey and the other members of the General Board laid down a naval program. If we had followed that program we would have forty-eight first-class dreadnoughts instead of the twelve we have in actual service."

Representative Kelley, of Michigan, another Republican member of the Pennsylvania, ranking Republican member of the Naval Affairs Committee, in the discussion of the \$351,000,000 naval appropriation bill, said that if he had his way in the present emergency, he would have the bill passed without a rollcall, without further debate.

Representative Kelley, of Michigan, another Republican member of the Naval Affairs Committee, recommended that all employees of the navy yards be put to work in three shifts a day on the war vessels now under construction. He said that the yards of the navy have built three battleships, Mississippi, Idaho and New Mexico, now only half completed, could be finished in six months, if action were taken.

BERLIN SURPRISED AT U. S. WRATH OVER BREACH OF SUSSEX PLEDGE

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says: "Political circles in Berlin are surprised by the reports of the indignation aroused in America by the announcement of Germany's submarine blockade, it having been believed that the United States, at that point, would consent to a negotiated settlement, would start negotiations to bring about an early peace conference. There is still hope in the United States that the Kaiser would afford a basis for negotiations."

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—In discussing and indorsing the Government's decision for an intensified U-boat war, the German newspapers use language of remarkable moderation, and they evidently seek to reassure America, hoping that President Wilson will see that this new venture in the only way available to the world is a necessary one.

Every discussion of the all-absorbing question shows that avoidance of a break with the United States would be hailed with joy by an overwhelming majority of the nation if possible in connection with the unrestricted submarine campaign.

There was much excitement among Americans in Berlin, but little fear of serious complications between Germany and America, most of them believing that Germany's provision for unimpeded passage of American mailboats opened way for continuance of friendly relations.

The Socialist Vorwarts expresses the opinion that the U-boat note will be applied by all Americans sharing President Wilson's ideas as expressed in his message to Congress. The Socialist organ hopes that American policy will never stray from the lines defined in that speech, since that would mean war to the world. It continues: "An overwhelming majority of the German people are in harmony with the Government's desire to maintain the best possible relations with America. America's great part of triumph in the war is not to be trifled with. The German nation, in its political parties, and the newspapers, including the Vorwarts, is sufficiently known. But now opinions matter no longer. What counts now is the German conduct of the war. Now let deeds speak for themselves."

Arguing that Germany has done her utmost to make the Americans understand her position, the Germania, organ of the Catholic Center, in an editorial says: "We await the American attitude with a good conscience. If the American reply proves different from what we have a right to expect, as much as we regret it we cannot be deflected by it. We shall still be inspired by the same loyalty toward the United States, but we cannot go so far as to fulfill their wishes at the point of sacrificing ourselves."

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DEATHS

QUINN—Feb. 2, 1917. MARY A., daughter of Catherine Quinn (nee Devoy) and the late Anthony Quinn. Relatives and friends, who members of the C. M. Sodalis and Rosary Society, will hold a Requiem Mass at 10 o'clock, Tuesday, Feb. 6, at St. Joseph's Church, 10th and Locust streets. Burial in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery.

WOMAN DEAD AT 101 YEARS

Mrs. Catharine Woodland a Native of Gap, Lancaster County

Mrs. Catharine Woodland, 101 years old, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Pinkerton, 5029 Westminister avenue.

Mrs. Woodland was born in Gap, Lancaster County, coming to Philadelphia thirty years ago. Her husband, Christopher Woodland, whom she married in 1841, died about forty years ago. She is survived by three children, Mrs. Sallie Pinkerton, with whom she lived; Miss Sallie Woodland and Sylvia Woodland. She is also survived by seven grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren.

The body will be kept at her daughter's home until tomorrow, when it will be taken to Parkersburg. Funeral services will be held in Our Lady of Consolation Catholic Church, and interment will be in the Parkersburg burying ground.

COURT BARS GARAGE

Enjoins Defendant From Building Structure on Complaint of Property Owners

On the ground that a garage would cause annoyance and inconvenience to residents in a neighborhood which is exclusively residential, Judge Ferguson, in Common Pleas Court No. 3, today filed an adjudication enjoining the defendant from building a garage at 4317-19 Walnut street.

Judge Ferguson in his decision directs that notice of his findings be served upon the defendant and that unless exceptions are filed within ten days, a decree be entered enjoining the defendant from maintaining the building as a public garage.

MARINE RISKS STEADY

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—War risk insurance rates today are holding firm at nine to ten per cent established Thursday after the announcement of Germany's new sea policy. Underwriters report large increases in the amount of business. Risks on ships bound for Genoa are quoted at twelve and thirteen per cent.

LACKS ENTHUSIASM

The Frankfurter Zeitung is one of the few to discuss the submarine program without enthusiasm. It says the few men in high places, who have taken the decision, are answerable before their own people and before history.

"Only the most cogent and compelling reasons," says the newspaper, "can have induced the Emperor and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg to sanction the measure. Doubtless there have been negotiations between Berlin and Washington, but we are ignorant of their results. It cannot be imagined, however, that there can be any yielding to American protestations, and it, therefore, must be assumed that the Imperial authorities are firmly convinced that German strength will be able to hold its own against an onset by the whole world. Whatever America may decide, the German people confront the future fearlessly."

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TEUTONIC ALIENS IN U. S. NUMBER 1,425,000

1,075,000 Are Austrians and Hungarians and 350,000 Are Germans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—There are in the United States today approximately 350,000 unaturalized Germans and 1,075,000 Austrians and Hungarians who still are aliens. These are the residents of the country who would be subjected to the rules of war in the event of developments more serious than a break in diplomatic relations. But the treaty with Prussia would exempt the German citizens from mobilization for nine months after war is declared, and German merchants may depart during the same period, and the same applies to Americans in Prussia.

The foregoing figures are based upon the number of unaturalized immigrants from the Central Powers in the United States at the time of the last official census and emigration from those countries up to January.

A combination of the records of the Census and the Immigration Bureau shows there are in this country 2,825,538 persons of German birth. 1,763,747 of Austrian birth and 1,061,792 of Hungarian birth. The total for the dual monarchy being 2,825,489. The immigration from Germany since 1910 was 392,205; in the six months ending December 31, 1917, the immigration from Austria during the same period was 588,764 and from Hungary, 565,243.

In the statistics of the last official census the number of foreign born males over twenty-one years of age invariably equalled one-half of the total foreign-born population. Assuming that the number obtaining naturalization papers in the period since the last census gave official statistics is the last six per cent, the number of Germans will be between 225,000 and 250,000 and the number of Austro-Hungarians slightly in excess of 1,000,000. The residents giving Austria or Hungary as their place of birth include a variety of races, mostly Poles, Lithuanians, Slovaks and some Germans. The percentage of Germans who have become naturalized or have taken their first papers at the time of the last census is between 25 and 30 per cent of Germany's chiefly ally in the war.

According to the last census, the greatest number of persons of German birth reside in Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Indiana and Michigan. New York had the greatest number, followed by Ohio and Wisconsin. Pennsylvania led all the other States in the number of Austrians and Hungarians. New York also had the greatest number of other States being small in comparison.

The treaty of 1785 and 1828 with Prussia provides that German citizens in the United States cannot be placed in prison camps within nine months.

FOREMAN OF ENGINEERS TOOK FIRST TRAIN THROUGH GALLITZ TUNNEL

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3.—James B. Wells, aged eighty-two years, retired, Pennsylvania Railroad middle division road foreman of engines, took the first train through the Gallitz tunnel today.

Mr. Wells ran the first engine from Pittsburgh to Altoona through the Gallitz tunnel. He started with the Pennsylvania on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore branch in 1852, being transferred to the main line four years later. He was retired in 1903 after fifty-one years of service. Harry C. Wells, a county commissioner and ex-sheriff of Dauphin, is a son.

DEUTSCHLAND'S CARGO SAFE

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 3.—Fire destroyed a small shed in which some oil and other materials were stored on the State pier near the plant of the Eastern Forwarding Company, Thursday before 10 o'clock today. The firemen were called and extinguished the blaze without great damage.

The fire caused great excitement here owing to its proximity to the U-boat "breaching" berth. None of the cargo of the Eastern Forwarding Company was damaged.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

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COOK AND DOWNSTAIRS WORK—Wants, 7-10-17. In suburbs. Phone Oak Lane 108.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MEN WANTED TO deliver advertising matter; must be sober and industrious; hours 8:15 morning to 5:30 p. m.; \$10 per week; address 612 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

Y. M. C. A. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—1212 ARCH STREET

Have calls for office, technical and commercial men. The bureau maintains a complete file of all school and college graduates. Applicants must be over 18 years of age. The Y. M. C. A. Membership of \$2 per year entitles one to all social and general privileges.

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LEASE

Of a Portion of the South Side of Arch Street Wharf (Pier No. 4)

NORTH DELAWARE WHARVES

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For a term of one year from March 15, 1917.

Wednesday, February 7, 1917

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON

IN THE PUBLIC SALESROOM OF THE PHILADELPHIA BOULEVARD

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