POTTER APPOINTS POTTSTOWN AIDS

Names Members for Upstate Committee of Pennsylvania Administration

DENY GOUGING CHARGE

Coal Concern Official Answers Accusation Made by Francis A. Lewis

William Potter, Federal fuel administrawilliam Potter, Federal Juel administra-tor, today appointed the Pottstown commit-tee to assist him in distributing coal in that section. The members of the committee section. The members of the committee are Newton R. Turner, chairman; William H. Eck. C. C. Roof, Harry Burdan, Joseph Hartshorne, Walton S. Rhoads and W. Y. Scheffey.

scheffey.

"It being expressly prohibited by the Government." Mr. Potter explained. "that any citizens engaged in 'the mining, sale or transportation of coal' shall serve on any Government committee, I have chosen the members for their general business and administrative qualifications, rather than for any technical coal knowledge."

Denial of the charge by Francis A. Lewis that the extra 'carrying charge' of 5 to 25 cents per ton exacted by certain retailers to rething about of a is nothing short of a gouge on the public, was emphatically given this morning by Frank F. Mathers, president of the Atlantic

The 'carrying charge' is defended by Mr. Mathers on the ground that it represents actual outlay by the dealers, due to the increased cost of labor now necessary to be

The cost of this labor is not only twice "The cost of this labor is not only twice what it was two years ago." Air. Mathers stated. "but it is of the shifting, here-today-gone-tomorrow type on which no reliance can be placed. Yet we frequently pay these men, \$2.50 and \$3 a day in the effort to keep them, even on days when we have no need of them. Such a charge must plainly be met by the consumer, for whom we are need of them. Such a charge must painly be met by the consumer, for whom we are doing the work of cellar delivery purely as accommodation. This is clearly understood at Washington, as when we took up the matter of price there we clearly specified 'sidewalk felivery.'

Little further progress appears to have been made toward any get-together con-ference netween the Retailers Coal Ex-change and Francis A. Lewis, representing the Federal coal authorities for Philadelphia. Though the advisability of such a meeting has been expressed by both sides, both are apparently holding off, waiting for

"If Mr. Lloyd desires such a meeting, he knows where to find me." was the expres-sion of Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lloyd, as president of the Coal Re-tailers Exchange is preparing an elaborate analysis of the coal situation as affecting the local dealers, with the expectation of presenting it for the consideration of the Federal committee in the future, it is un-

"We are just as anxious as Mr. Potter himself can be to co-operate with the plans of Washington." was the statement given by Mr. Lloyd for the members of the ex-

The Philadelphia Fuel Commission will segin its work next Monday, according to Chairman F. A. Lewis, Its first duties will be an investigation into the matter of weights of the dealers. In times past there has been much criticism over instances of dealers giving short weight, despite the fact that the City Bureau of Weights and Measures worked with the Philadelphia Coal Exchange in keeping the dealers from cutting under 2240 pounds, or a "long" ton, which is the legal weight in this city. It has been brought to the attention of the Federal authorities that the disposition to short weighting by unsequences, dealers, and the control of the control o short weighting by unscrupulous dealers will be heightened under present conditions where prices are restricted.

NEW LONG LOAF HERE: WAR BREAD SUSPECTED

Pretty Good, Though, Is Housewives' Verdict-Bakers and Chain Store Men Silent

Housewives in Philadelphia and its vicinity report they are purchasing a new ong narrow loaf of breid, which they be-Beved to be a sample of the "war bread" urged recently on Philadelphia bakers, under direction of representatives from the national food administration at Wash-

logion.

Several of these loaves were said to have been purchased at branches of the American Stores Company. Samuel Robinson. Bresident of the recently amalgamated atores, composed of the chain stores companies in this section, had promised to make a loaf as cheap as practicable under the new regulations.

make a loaf as cheap as practicable under the new regulations.

Robert H. Crawford, of Overbrook, an efficial of the American Stores Company, admitted he had just returned from Wash-lugton, following a conference with mem-bers of the national food administration. He said:

"I have not had time to get in touch with the office, but we shall follow the in-structions of the food administration to the letter." the letter."

Mr. Crawtord would not state whether the combination stores, whose bakery is said to have a daily capacity of 1,000,000 flaves, had commenced experimenting with the new war loaf. Another factor which lent credence to the story was the persistent rumor that the bakers were not to announce the story that the bakers were not to announce the innovation, but to set samples of it at different stores, in order to better observe its sales and to note the attitude of the public with regard to the ingredients.

The new loaf is about sixteen inches Ine new loaf is about sixteen inches long, rather dark and narrower than the usual size. No fault was found with the quality, as it seemed to have met favor. The loaf was heavier than ordinary bread and appeared to have been made from aspecially prepared flour, with particles of the whole wheat grain remaining.

GAST MEMORIAL UNVEILED

Tablet Presented by Alumni of Reformed Seminary at Lancaster

LANCASTER. Pa., Oct. 18.—The memorial tablet, placed in Santee Hall in the Reformed Theological Seminary in memory of the Rev. Dr. Frederick A. Gast, was unvalled this morning. The Rev. W. Stuart Cramer, acting on behalf of the committee of the Alumni Association of the seminary, lad charge of the unvaling and exercises. The ceremonles formed a part of the program for the morning session of the members of the Eastern Reformed Synod, now in resident in this city. in session in this city.

In session in this city.

The Rev. Dr. C. B. Schneder, of Shamo-kin presented the tablet, and the Rev. Dr. Irwin Hoch De Long, of the seminary faculty, delivered the acceptance address. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Creitz, chairman of the building committee, and the Rev. Dr. Henry P. Apple, president of Franklin and Marshail College, also took part.

Pacifist Jailed for Three Years

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 18.—Paul San-scranton, Paul San-sc

Russian Battleship Sunk in Riga Fight

Continued from Page One

the fighting activity in this sector and the fighting activity in this sector and the repulse of Russian attempts to advance. Indications are thus growing that the German high command plans a smashing blow in the Riga sector while their naval forces make the landing on the group of islands in Riga Bay. By the double operation they apparently hope to wage such a campaign that Russia will be put out of the conflict for all time.

a campaign that Russia will be put out of the conflict for all time.

Just before the complete occupation of Oesel Island by the Germans was an-nounced the Petrograd War Office stated that all communication with the Russian garrison on the island had been severed. The dispatch admitted the Germans are de-veloping their operations in the Gulf of Riga successfully.

A Zeppelin joined with airplanes, war-ahlps and the land forces in the fighting yesterday.

Brisk naval fighting continues in the

Brisk naval fighting continues in the Gulf of Riga. The Germans announce success in a brush with Russian destroyers and torpedoboats north of Oesel. Petrograd reports that there were encounters between warships of the smaller classes. There are four ships in the German navy in the Grosser Kurfurst class—the Kronprinz, the Grosser Kurfurst, the Markgraf and the Koenig. All are of 26,375 tons, capable of twenty-three knots an hour speed and 380 feet in length. They carry very heavy Krupp armor and each is armed for was before the war) with ten 12-inch guns in superimposed turrets, fourteen 5.8-inch guns, twelve 5.4-inch guns and five submerged torpedo tubes.

The Russian battleship Slava was an old class t' battleship of 13,516 tons and a length over all of 370 feet. She had a speed of eighteen knots and carried a heavy buit of Krupp armor. Her main armament before the war included four twelve-inch guns toaltwelve-inch guns, twelve six-inch guns and four torpeds tubes. She was built in 1902.

1,000,000 TONS OF COAL "CACHED"

Fuel Administrator Finds Vast Quantity of Bituminous Stored in Cleveland

MAY SEIZE THE SURPLUS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.

The Fuel Administration has found approximately 1,000,000 tons of soft coal "cached" in the Cleveland district by private interests now obtaining a steady supply to meet present needs, and has made plans to commandeer much of this surplus at Government rate if the short-and plus at Government rate in the clevel and plus at Government rate in the clevel and plus at Government rate in the clevel and plus at Government rates if the shortage in other sections makes such action advisable. Under this scheme mines would later be directed to replenish the supply seized as it was needed at the price the Administration had paid for it.

This was one of the most important developments which became known in connection with the efforts of Dr. H. A. Garfield, the fuel administrator, to keep the Government and the manufacturers of war essentials supplied with coal. Investigations are being made in several other districts to ascertain if corporations are storing quantitles above immediate needs. Poctor Gar-field has persisted in his assertions that

ministration, talked with divisional head-quarters in the central district over the telephone today and urged that every effort be made to get the men to return to work. Unless the strikes come to a halt at once White will go to Illinois to cope with the situation in person.

White conferred with Garfield today and assured him that all union officials deplore the failure of some of the men to abide by the agreement revoked in Washington two weeks ago. He believes, however, that he will be able to get the men back into line weeks ago. He believes however, that he will be able to get the men back into line when the details of the situation have been

SEES NO NEED FOR NEW BUSINESS MEN'S BODY

explained to them.

Vice President of United Association Says It Covers Field

That there is no need for a permanent organization of the presidents of the various trade, industrial and civio erganizations of the city which cannot be filled and is not already being filled by the United Business Men's Association of Philadelphia is the opinion of Edward B. Marlin, first vice president of that association, as expressed in a letter written to Walter Lee Rosenberger, president of the Business Science Club.

Club.

Mr. Martin's letter was written in response to an invitation extended to Edward A. Noppel, president of the United Business Men's Association to be present at the luncheon given at the Bellevue-Stratford on Wednesday for the purpose of effecting a covarianting of the heads of all the

on Wednesday for the purpose of effecting an organization of the heads of all the business and civic societies of the city. Mr. Noppel being out of the city, the letter of invitation was answered by his second in command, Mr. Martin.

Mr. Martin frankly expresses the opinion that the proposed new organization would encreach on the activities of his association and would be "not precisely friendly." In his letter he outlines the history of the United Business Men's Association and declares that it has been "mysteriously suc-Chies that it has been "mysteriously successful" in its efforts to unite the various business and trade bodies of Philadelphis. He concludes with an invitation to the promoters of the new movement to turn it over to his own organization. "using its tried and true structure as a basis for the new

So far there has been no intimation as to whether this invitation will be accepted.

LINK PHILADELPHIA WITH HOG ISLAND SHIP PLANT

Contract for Improvement of Penrose Ferry Bridge Let by Department of Public Works

A contract for the improvement of Pen-rous Ferry bridge, which is the connecting link between the heart of Philadelphia and the proposed Hog Island shipbuilding plant, was awarded today by Director Datesman. The work will cost about \$15,000.

In order to facilitate the general work of preparedness, a roadway west of the bridge is being improved as rapidly as possible. This work will cost \$12,000. The eastern approach to the bridge will also

Small Blaze on Pier

Fire today consumed a small wooden shack used as a clerks' office on the P. R. R. pter occupied by the Southern Steamship Company, at Christian street and the Delaware River. The blase was discovered by the watching and put out before it spread

INSURANCE MEN FIGHT EXCESS TAX

Mutual Life Concerns Hold They Are Exempt by Inference

NOMINAL CAPITAL ONLY

Fidelity Mutual and Penn Mutual Company Heads Deny Added Liability on Profits

Although mutual life insurance com panies, which constitute perhaps two-thirds of all the life insurance companies doing business in this country, are not specifically exempted from the excess profits tax prorision of the war revenue bill, they believe that they are so exempted by inference since the excess profits tax is specifically applied to concerns which are stock-issumg institutions. The mutual life insurance companies

are not capitalized. This "tacit" exemption, if the mutual companies carry their point, will deprive the Government of millions of dollars of revenue, it is estimated. To achieve it, however, it is probable that each company will be obliged to bring suit against the Collector of Internal Revenue to redover the 8 per cent additional tax which the war revenue bill assesses upon concerns having ne capital or nominal capital.

FIDELITY MUTUAL DENIES LIABILITY Walter Le Mar Talbot, president of the Fidelity Murual Life Insurance Company of this city, today took the view that the natural life insurance companies were free from the excess profits tax provision. Of the score of mutual life insurance com-panies represented in this city only two large ones, the Fidelity and the Penn Mutual, are local institutions.

"I cannot understand that the war ex-cess-profits tax will apply to mutual insur-ance companies," said Mr. Talbot, "because the law distinctly applies to capitalized concerns. We have no capital. We distribute our profits to our policyholders and our surplus is necessary for the protection of the policyholders interests. So our surof the policyholders' interests. So our sur-plus can in no way be accepted as capital. To our minds it would be very inconsistent to apply the excess-profits tax to a fund which exists purely for the protection of persons insuring their own lives."

BELIEVES INFERENCE PLAIN

The liability of mutual life insurance concerns to the 4 per cent tax, added to the 2 per cent tax imposed by the law of 1916, on income, was admitted by Mr. Talbot, while refusing to admit the possibility of the excess-profit tax being applied to such companies. The mutual life insurance companies were represented before the Congressional committees framing the war revenue bill, he said, by the executive compensurance of the configuration of the companies. revenue bill, he said, by the executive com-mittee of the Association of Life Insur-ance Presidents, and, inasmuch as the bill as subsequently enacted did not state that uncapitalized life insurance companie should be liable to the excess-profits tax, the inference might be drawn that the ar-guments of the companies had carried

PENN MUTUAL TO FIGURE That the Penn Mutual will make a con

test was indicated by I. K. Passmore, vice president of the company, when he said in the course of an interview:

field has persisted in his assertions that the alleged shortage was not as "real" as some operators and manufacturers insisted, and has said that he was preparted to "go the limit" where any situation not to the Government's liking presented itself.

Doctor Garfield said that photographis had been taken of the coal stored in the Cleveland district and were in the possession of the Fuel Administration as evidence.

Livitor Garfield admitted today that the situation in the central coal fields where some 20,000 miners already are on strike and other walkouts are threatened, "looks serious."

"I am still giving the subject of imcreases my whole attention," he said, "and I hope soon to be able to announce a decision that will clear up the whole matter."

Jehn P. White, president of the Course of an interview:

In times such as these we all want to pay our proper share of taxes, but we do not want to encourage an interpretation of the law which would place an unjust burden on companies of the kind. We have no capital stock and no profits. The company is operated solely for the benefit of the walm to pay our proper share of taxes, but we do not want to encourage an interpretation of the law which would place an unjust burden on companies of the kind. We have no capital stock and no profits. The company is operated solely for the benefit of the same tax law under this year's revenue law, to eighty cents per \$1000 on our \$102,000,000 annual business and to have a sassignments and transfers. Beyond that we do not believe we sliud the taxes.

The Penn Mutual, as well as many of the other companies of the same kind, was represented at Washington while the war revenue bill was in the making. Frederick for the ourselve and senators on various phases of the same kind, was represented at Washington while the war revenue bill was in the making. Frederick for the course of an interview.

I am still giving the subject of imcreases my whole attention, he said the course of an interview.

The course of an interview on the law which tives and Senators on various phases of the law affecting mutual life insurance com-

That the Government will call upon such companies for the 3 per cent additional tax assessed upon business having no capital or only nominal capital virtually is certain, ac-cording to students of the law who are fa-miliar with the workings of the law of 1916. When this is done there will be no alternative for the companies but to pay the tax. They then may enter suit against the collector of internal revenue to whom it was paid to recover the amount.

In the case of the Penn Mutual, basing the estimate on the income tax paid last year, it will mean a saving of \$100,000 a year to escape the excess-profits tax. The company paid \$75,000 income tax last year. which was 2 per cent of the taxable amount. It will pay this year in addition a 4 per cent war-income tax. or \$50,000. These two taxes total \$75,000. The 8 per cent excess-profits tax, under this estimate would be \$100,000 more, or a total of \$175

Under the excise law of 1909 the Pent Mutual entered several suits against the collector of internal revnue for this dis-trict for the recovery of sums which it asserted were illegally assessed against it.

NAVAL RESERVISTS QUELL STUDENT DEMONSTRATION

Followers of Man Expelled From Columbia Speedily Dispersed by Uncle Sam's Boys

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.-Forty naval reservists from a Government radio station marched through a street assembly of 1000 Columbia University students here and broke up a demonstration planned by the followers of Leon Sampson, expelled from Columbia for his anti-war attitude. Friends of Sampson appeared in an auto mobile after handbills had been distributed announcing the coming of "our fighting pacifist." The students had surrounded the machine, some jeering its occupants, when the naval reservists arrived. They made their way to the car and seized a banner urging the students to vote for Sampson's reinstatement. The chauffeur drove away speedily, with the reservists

CHURCH RAISES SERVICE FLAG Fifty-seven young men memoers of the congregation and Sunday School of the Gaston Presbyterian Church. Eleventh street and Lehigh avenue, have joined the colors. A service flag was raised in their honor with appropriate ceremonies today. The flag however, only contained forty-nine today with the fact that eight other today. stars, owing to the fact that eight other men have enlisted since it was completed

men have enhanced annot be was completed as a serveral days ago.

More than 500 persons witnessed the ceremonies. A band played patriotic airs and the children of the Sunday school sang the national anthems. Rev. Walter B. Greenway, pastor of the church, delivered a stirring address on the boys who have joined the colors.

Italy May Have New Ministry ROME, Oct. 18.—A serious politica crisis which may cause the downfall of the crisis which may cause the downfall of the Somino Ministry has been precipitated by Arture Labriola, leader of the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies. Labriola, in a speech, attacked the Somino Cabinet, particularly charging it with responsibility for the fuel and food shortage, as well as the growing street. Speculation is wide-specific at the possibility of Signer Nititions animumoned by the King to form a

SUPPLY OF SUGAR SHORT: NATION NEARING FAMINE

Cantinued from Page One

representatives were Earl D. Babet, president of the American Sugar Refining Company; William J. Jamison, of Arbuckle Brothers, and George M. Rolph, of San Francisco, who has administered this work under the food administration. To these were added a committee of American re-

Conferences were held in Washington and New York between representatives of the entire sugar refining industry and this committee, and a voluntary agreement was reached, under which the whole situation was to be handled. The refiners agreed not only to obtain their supplies of raw sugar under the direction of the international sugar committee, but they also agreed to sell refined augar at a stipulated margin over the cost of the raw, plus the cost of refining. This meant that the control of the sugar market of the world was placed in the hands of this committee.

New York was made the sugar center of the world. All the nations came there to make their purchases. They bought on a basis of cost of raw, plus cost of refinement, plus a reasonable profit to the refiners. The proper price of sugar was soon fixed as between seven and eight cents to the wholesaler. Former exorbitant prices developed by the operation of the law of supveloped by the operation of the law of supply and demand went tumbling. The has been no more twelve-cent sugar, there is a sugar gouge it is solely by etailer, whom the Wood administration does not reach.

The war had upset the natural conditions of the sugar market. The Central Powers were large producers of beet sugar, but hey were excluded from world markets The production of France, Belgium and Russia was reduced and the world's supply diminished. Transportation difficulties interfered with deliveries from certain parts of the world.

CUBANS CO-OPERATE

The producers of raw sugar of the United States came together and agreed on a price to the refiner. But the United States im-ports three-fourths of its raw sugar and has no authority over the producer's price. Most of it came from Cuba. Representa-tives of the Cuban output showed their willingness to sell raw sugar on the basis of a reasonable profit and not on the basis of the law of supply and demand. So an agreement was reached that meant the handling of the whole problem of sugar prices on the basis of fair profits.

The refiner sells his product to a whole-The remner sells his product to a whole-sale grocery jobber through a broker, and in turn the jobber sells it to the retail trade. The margin of profit for the jobber and the broker, like that of the refiner, is limited by the food administration to a reasonable charge for the service. Specula-

tion ceases to exist.

The beet sugar interests announced in August that the crop which would be milled in the fall would sell for seven and a uarter cents. Cane sugar has been forced

to meet that price, and it is assured that such will be the basis of the prices for the

luced in the United States. Three mil ons is imported from Cubu, and about half i million tons from other sources, bringing he production up to 4,500,000 tons. When the International Sugar Commit-

iec completed its survey of the situation. determined the supply of sugar available and definitely located it all, it was obvious that there was going to be a shortage lefore the new sugar came in. The War Trade Board placed an embarge on the ex-portation of sugar from the United States and that war is a serious business.

The experts protest against the profligate use of sugar on the part of the average American. He eats aix times as much of it as does the European. Great proportions of the mail times. on the policy of preventing the complete depletion of a commodity needed at home. The immediate shortage was estimated at 150,000 tons. If the United States was as does the European. Great proportions of the public are grotesquely fat to their own injury because of sugar dissipation.

And all this time there is \$00,000 tons of sugar in Java, on the other side of the world, stored away in warehouses, inaccessible to use because there are no ships to bring it to Europe. Great Britain cannot spare the vessels to send for it. Holland has forty ships idle in New York harbor that might be bringing this sugar from Java, but Holland is determined that she will have American wheat which the linted States will never give her. at 150,000 tons. If the United States was to get through the season that 150,000 tons must be found. The obvious way was to use less sugar. If the American public could be induced to save, the problem would be met. Since it has not been met, it is obvious that the public paid little attention to the admonitions against the use of sugar.

The whole shortage was not more than half a million tons. If the United States half a million tons. If the United States would but reduce its consumption 10 per cent that amount would be saved. Every American uses four ounces of sugar a day, as against one-half an onnce on the part of citizens of France. This includes rich and poor, and the more prosperous individuals who read this may gobble as much as twenty residents of France. A reduction of one-third of the candy and sweet drink consumption of this nation would have avoided the present emergency. the present emergency.

the present emergency.

Into this situation was introduced a somewhat dramatic element. It was found that the French were virtually without sugar. The French soldier, battling the Hun on the western front, has a ration of sugar the size of that which would remain on the flat of a silver dollar if poured on it with a scoop. It is a little more than a table-spoonful. It is about half what the average American puts into his coffee at breakfast. Unless the United States furnished the augar that French soldier would have to forgo this small ration. If the United States allowed the sugar to go to France, some of her citizens would have to go without for just that much longer.

Should the food administration feed the

Should the food administration feed the French soldiers on short rations in the trenches or should it hoard its sugar that certain improvident people at home should be allowed to surfeit themselves? The final decision was in favor of the Poliu. Two weeks ago French ships laden with sugar steamed out past the Statue of Liberty with these cargoes. It is now being rationed out along the front.

out along the front.

The beet-sugar crop in the West is just now being milled. Throughout the United States there are empty sugar bins yawning for it. The old crop is entirely gone and the Cuban crop will not be coming in for xix weeks yet. The people west of the Mississipple are compared to the Mississipple are controlled.

sugar. The new crop will flow into cus-tomary channels. The sugar boxes of the West will be filled first. There may never West will be filled first. There may never West will be filled first. There may never come to be a famine in sugar out there. But the East depends entirely on Cuba and Louisiana. It will have to do without until their crops are in, though some beet sugar may get through. On the Atlantic seaboard the last two weeks in November will be bitter.

It is held by those who are studying the conduct of the American under war conditions that this should be a good lessen for him. He is entirely improvident. He refuses to deny himself because of the war situation. Here he will have to do without something the loss of which will do him no injury. It will be a reminder to him of the fact that America is in the war and that war is a serious business.

The experts protest against the profligate

coming season. If the augar seems to be going too fast the manufacture of canal and syrups will be prohibited, as has al-ready been done in Europe. The prices for next year will be the same

SUGAR SCARCE HERE, BUT DEALER ALLAYS ALARM

Alarm among Philadelphia housewives hat the sugar situation in New Yorkwhere many dealers have set a one-pound; limit per individual-would be duplicated

here was allayed today, No such restrictive measures as have been put into effect in New York are contemplated here, according to the American Stores Company, although sugar is scarce.

"There is a general scarcity of sugar, but we have not yet reached the point of a shortage," said an official of the company, which operates a chain of about 1200 stores. "The price will not go above 91/2 cents, if we can prevent it, and the public will get every pound of sugar that we have at the

present price." There will be no sugar on the Atlantic United States will never give her.

Once the famine is broken by the coming in of the new crop conditions will be comparatively favorable. There will still be a world shortage, but the sugar industry is new so well organized that it will probably be particularly well handled during the

Diamond Brooches

An interesting variety of the most fashionable designs at moderate prices.

Very attractive is one of platinum - open-work effect -with cleven diamonds-



S. Kind & Sons, 1110 Chestnut St.

Come and See the New Hudsons

Fall and Winter Models of Super-Six Closed Cars Now Ready for Inspection

This fall Hudson closed cars are more beautiful and luxurious than ever. The smartness and individuality of the limousines, town cars and the landaulets will appeal.

The motor world looks each year to Hudson for closed car mode. It is unnecessary to buy expensive custom-made bodies to secure exclusiveness of design. The variety of Hudson closed cars is large enough to avoid any possibility of their appearing commonplace.

This fall on the Avenue, the parkways and boulevards, observe the closed cars that pass. Hudsons predominate.

We can give reasonably prompt deliveries on these new models, but selections must be made early.

Gomery-Schwartz Motor Car Co. 253 North Broad Street

