HOTEL ADELPHIA

Dinner Dancing in the English Room

ARNOLD JOHNSON'S FAMOUS ORCHESTRA

NO COVER CHARGE

Supper Dancing in French Room, $1 Cover Charge

Bouncing wheels grind tires and batter the entire car mechanism

And that means *your* money

WATSON STABILATORS

GET RID OF BUMP ENERGY

John Warren Watson Company 24th & Locust Sts., Phila.

PUDDINE

Makes Many Kinds of Desserts

The finest butter in America!

Louella

Butter

Now 46c lb

Sold only in our Stores

AMERICAN STORES CO.

Young Woman Journalist

and author desires a permanent, well-paying connection with an established magazine or newspaper as staff writer, correspondent, or both.

She would like to become an integral factor in a publication among writers who look upon their craft as a dignified profession, and who would consider her A JOURNALIST in the broadest sense.

An opportunity is sought to express sincerely, with good literary technique, a woman's convictions and impressions of current events, interesting persons, etc.

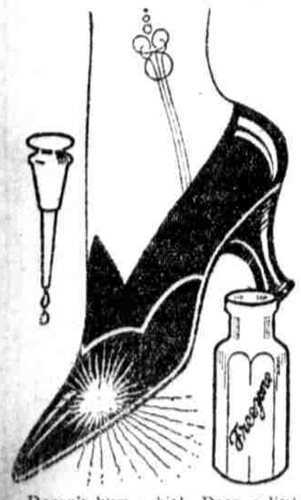
Her qualifications have been acquired through several years' journalistic experience, some creative work, a year of foreign correspondence and lecturing, and considerable academic and collegiate training.

Into a congenial, stimulating, intellectual atmosphere (such as she seeks) she would bring an inherent love of the profession and a sincere devotion to the highest ideals of service.

A 706, LEDGER OFFICE Philadelphia, Pa.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.—Adv.

RECORDS ARE GONE, HIDING STOCK DEALS

Taken Before Officers of Defunct Firm Vanished, Says Receiver

LIABILITIES NEAR $500,000

All loose-leaf ledger pages referring to the accounts of officers of the bankrupt Simon-Scheaffer Company, Inc., 1309 Arch street, have disappeared, Francis J. Walsh, the receiver, announced today. He said the losses will total $500,000.

Harry A. Simon, Maurice R. Scheaffer and John J. Stein, promoters of the company, still are missing. Warrants charging embezzlement and fraudulent conversion have been issued for them.

After working most of the night on the books of the stock brokerage concern, Mr. Walsh and his attorneys discovered that South Jersey residents have been hit hard by the failure.

The stock selling trail of the company's salesmen, visible through South Jersey on the records found intact, were confirmed by many frantic telephone calls today.

Clients Grow Frantic

The messages came from Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Vineland, Glassboro, Millville and other towns. The anxious inquiries were made by merchants, farmers, small tradespeople, school teachers and professional men.

One woman came in from South Jersey and told the receiver that she had lost $1500, her life savings. She said that she had gone to New York yesterday and found employes still in the office there, but no one in charge.

The company opened offices in Millville, N. J., six months ago, and "worked" the telephone lists, holding out glittering profits as the bait to snare investors.

Mr. Walsh, in going over the books, found yesterday at the Arch street offices, gave his first thought to the accounts of the company officers. The books were of the modern loose-leaf system. Every page referring to those accounts had been removed, presumably before the three promoters hurried out of the city.

Liabilities Around $500,000

"Based on the extent of the campaign carried on in South Jersey and in several counties of Pennsylvania, I believe the company's liabilities will reach $500,000," Mr. Walsh said today. "No assets of any account have been found so far."

Mr. Walsh said there is evidence that the persuasive stock peddlers even went to farmhouses in isolated districts. Selling "arguments" and high-sounding references to good stocks that had piled up fortunes for the forehanded pulled out hard-earned savings from the farmers.

The former boardroom manager for the firm told Mr. Walsh today that until two months ago he had held a responsible position with a reputable New York house and had a large personal following. He said it was his belief that the firm had hired him because of this, but that he had warned his customers not to deal with the house and was himself hunting a new position when the crash came. He estimated the annual profits of the firm for several years to have been as high as $250,000 net.

Develin Opposes Big Grant to Fair

Continued from Page One

tion. I told them that were was not the slightest doubt in my mind that they would be for it to a man. In Mr. Beck's address here the sum of $2,500,000 was only incidentally mentioned."

He spoke of Senator Penrose's warm indorsement of the project at a conference held in his home, and how John Wanamaker had clearly outlined the scope of the exhibition when he said that it would be an international affair.

"It is the intention," said Mr. Weglein, "to ask three times that amount from Congress. The Mayor intends to stop at Washington on his return from the South and discuss this matter with a congressional committee. He should go there feeling that Council is back of him to a man and that the City of Philadelphia is not going to haggle over pennies in a matter of this kind."

"Absence makes the heart grow fonder," said Mr. Weglein in referring to the Mayor's vacation in Florida, and the manner in which a report submitted by Durell Shuster, the Mayor's secretary, was received, indicated that that was the consensus of Council.

The report contained the list of the ordinances approved by the Mayor last year.

A report from the City Controller was offered showing $2,112,254.57 still available for appropriations at the close of 1921. Immediately Council passed an ordinance disposing of the entire amount. One was an appropriation of $112,254.57 to apply on interest for new loan and the remaining $2,000,000 went to the police department pay-roll.

Dier's Wife Ill in Hospital Here

Continued from Page One

his expulsion from the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. He has a handsome home in Ardmore. His private library is said to be worth $100,000, while his art gallery is valued at $200,000.

Many of the trading accounts with the company originated while Hughes was a member of the old firm. When he withdrew he took with him a large slice of the profits made up to that time. There is the legal question which the receiver is now weighing.

The receiver believes a big addition to the assets can be made if it is found definitely that Colonel Hughes should carry a share of the losses.

Dier & Co. had thirty-five persons employed in their statistical department alone. As an evidence of the size of its operations, the receiver learned he had information on bequests made over the entire country.

An almost complete check was found on all great fortunes and potential heirs were listed in the records of the company. These names furnished a huge "market" for the company's salesmen to work.

Creditors trooped into the Commonwealth Building offices of Mr. Loeb today. One fashionably gowned woman said she had made a $5000 profit on an investment. The money was made out to her credit Friday, January 13, but she decided to "let it ride." It rode.

Another patron told the ancillary receiver that the company made out a $1000 check representing his profit on Friday, January 13. Because the amount was a few dollars short he insisted on a correct check. He left the check there and now is unable to get it.

BROKER MISSING AFTER FAILURE

Harry A. Simon, of the bankrupt brokerage firm of Simon-Scheaffer Company, as he watched the ticker in his offices at 1309 Arch street before the crash and his subsequent disappearance

Feud to Win Love Ends in Murder

Continued from Page One

third floor. Vellini and his friend got up, went to the stairway and saw two men on the landing below.

Vellini opened fire on them. One of them, now said to have been Doris, tried to get his revolver from his pocket, and dodged back and forth to avoid the shots that Vellini was raining about him.

Patrolman Downey, of the Fifteenth and Locust streets station, was attracted by the shots and joined the pistol duel, shooting at the two men on the second-floor landing, while Vellini fired down at them.

Doris—if it was he—and his companion escaped the fusillade by jumping through the glass door of a tailor shop on the second floor. Patrolman Downey ran upstairs, risked his life by putting his head through the door, and then jumped through the aperture.

The two men turned at bay, and exchanged shots with the patrolman, dodging to the fire escape and thus escaping when their ammunition was exhausted.

The incident was reported as an attempt at robbery. Vellini is said to have known that one of the midnight visitors was his rival, but said nothing.

Vellini organized a punitive expedition of his own. He set out with his gang in a taxicab Wednesday night to find Doris and the girl.

Vellini and Aids Risked Lives

Vellini and his followers risked their lives by invading Doris' own bailiwick in the Tenderloin. They visited all the dance halls in the neighborhood of Eighth and Vine streets and looked into the back rooms of cafes. They could find neither the man nor the girl, and it was early Thursday morning, when they were riding on Market street in the Taxicab, that Vellini saw the pair walking on the other side of the street, at Tenth.

Vellini and his crowd jumped out of the cab and attacked Doris. He and the girl sought refuge in a restaurant at the corner. Doris appealed to the patrons to see that he got fair play. The gang was trying to drag him to the street when Detectives Clark and Kelley ran in.

Vellini grabbed at the girl, but she pulled away from him, leaving her handbag in his grasp. Doris got her out a side door while the gang was struggling with the detectives, and took her away in another cab. The handbag, snatched in the midst of the fight, proved to be the instrument of fate.

Key Led Vellini to His Death

The girl had moved to an apartment house run by Harry Goldstein at 1025 Walnut street. She had been there but a few days. In the handbag was the key to the door. It was with this key Vellini let himself in last night, to meet his death by a bullet under the heart.

Vellini learned where the girl had gone. Across the way, at 1018 Walnut street, lives Vera Marichal, friend of Romeo Verna, Vellini's faithful ally.

Vellini was at Verna's apartment late yesterday with the girl and Verna. Police believe he had gone there so he could watch the house across the street. About six o'clock he saw the man and girl enter the house. He waited awhile, then sent Verna over to ask Margaret to come to the apartment where he was. Vellini still hoped for a reconciliation.

Vera returned a few minutes later, and said she had been told to "go chase herself," and Margaret would not come.

Romeo Verna then volunteered to be ambassador. He knocked on Margaret's door, but with no better result. Before he had time to return Vellini came over. He knocked, but was refused admittance. He used the key he had found in the girl's handbag and went in. Verna in the hall heard a shot, saw Doris brush by and heard Vellini groaning "I'm shot, I'm shot."

Before Vellini died he told his brother Albert he had found the girl alone in the room when he entered.

Tells of Quarrel

"We quarreled," the dying man said, "when I told her I knew some one was in the room. In the midst of the argument a man stepped from behind a curtain and engaged in the quarrel. He drew a gun and shot me."

To police Vellini would say nothing. What little information he gave about the shooting was to his friends and relatives at his deathbed.

Doris was detained but a moment by Verna when he fled from the room. "He threatened to shoot," said Verna, "and I heard my friend groaning, so I let him go."

Vellini was sent to Jefferson Hospital. The girl was arrested and taken to the Fifteenth and Locust streets station. There Lieutenant Belshaw, of the murder squad, questioned her for hours. She was both crafty and stubborn in her answers, the lieutenant said. He got nothing out of her, save the oft-reiterated assertion that Vellini had shot himself.

This statement was disproved, police say, by the absence of a weapon. The girl was taken today to Central Station. She wore a handsome gray squirrel coat, a sky blue hat, dark blue silk dress, and black pumps and silk stockings. Her eyes were red from crying when Captain Sonder tried to question her.

The girl's Atlantic City antecedents are being looked up. In the short time she had been here her beauty and vivacity had made her generally sought after. Vellini kept a fruit stand at Eighth and Walnut streets, and was well fixed. His father is dead. His mother, Mrs. Carrie Vellini, lives at 2124 South Fifteenth street. She has a family of three sons and two daughters.

Miss Minerva First at New Orleans

Continued from Page One

lists furnished are to cover secret as well as public understandings.

Although it was said that the agreement to furnish this information was only tentative in character, most of the delegates indicated afterward that they expected the lists to be in the hands of the secretary general of the Conference before the committee resumes its sessions tomorrow afternoon.

In American delegation circles, the subject of commitments and filing of lists of these by the Powers was considered "of the highest importance." It was described as being a "necessary and essential step" before any treaties or agreements could be subject to review by the "board of reference" set up Article Three of the Hughes open-door declaration agreed to yesterday.

It was indicated both in American and Chinese quarters that the filing of these lists would be preliminary to again bringing up Article Four of the Hughes declaration, rejected yesterday, which would subject existing concessions to the review of this board. One of the American delegates said that although no move had been made to bring up the Article Four today, the principles contained therein were bound to come up in connection with the listing of all commitments.

Wellington Koo, one of the Chinese delegates, brought the question of commitments before the committee and said that the Chinese delegation was prepared to submit the full list, secret and otherwise. After some discussion Secretary Hughes presented the matter to the committee in tentative form and it was understood the formal resolution would be adopted tomorrow.

Three Textual Changes

Dr. Koo referred particularly to a treaty Li Hung Chang negotiated on behalf of China with Russia in 1896 as typical of some of the secret treaties not only between China and other nations, but between other nations concerning China, which China has knowledge of. Dr. Koo said that he would be prepared to submit a complete list of all these secret treaties in addition to those which were negotiated openly.

Three changes in the text of the Geddes and Hughes resolutions on railroads were adopted in the committee. The first, in the opening paragraph of Geddes proposal, would pledge the Powers against "unjust discrimination" instead of simply against "discrimination," and the second would change the last paragraph of the same resolution so that "any Power" in place of "the Powers" could bring disputed cases before the board of reference.

The only change made in the Hughes resolution was to provide that foreign financial and technical "assistance" instead of "co-operation" would be indorsed in management of the Chinese roads.

The armament limitation phase of the Conference came to the fore again today through suggestion of a new means of solving difficulties arising out of the fortifications question and through changes made in the five-Power naval treaty by the Drafting Committee.

It was suggested that Article 19, covering fortifications, be withdrawn from the naval convention and left to be attached to the four-Power or Pacific treaty, if the Conference should so elect, in order to expedite the naval treaty. The article was originally inserted in the naval treaty at the request of the Japanese delegation, who made it a condition to acceptance of the ratio limiting naval construction. There was no information as to whether the Japanese would now agree to its elimination.

Japanese delegation spokesmen said today that the question of fortifications still was in the hands of the Japanese Government. They explained that although they had received instructions from Tokio concerning the British plan for a zone of status quo as Pacific island fortifications they had cabled to Japan for more detailed instructions on several points.

Changes in Naval Treaty

The changes made in the naval treaty draft followed objection made by some of the Powers, notably Great Britain, to the authorization given the United States and Japan to convert two great battle cruisers each into aircraft carriers of a displacement far beyond the 27,000 tons allowed for that class of vessels. To meet this objection, the treaty as revised authorizes Great Britain and the Powers, other than America and Japan, each to build two new carriers of 33,000 tons burden, to offset the larger type of American and Japanese carriers.

The scrapping rules have been changed slightly so that in the disposition of ships to be scrapped only one capital ship may be retained by each Power for conversion into guard or other craft, while Italy and France are authorized to retain two such ships for "guard or torpedo school" purposes.

Another modification of the scrapping rule, which originally required condemned ships to be scrapped immediately, is to require the work of scrapping to begin within six months after the taking effect of the treaty, when they must be made unfit for warfare purposes, while the scrapping must be completed within eighteen months.

Under a change made in the replacement plans, Italy, which originally was authorized to build two capital ships, one of 45,000 tons and the other of 25,000 tons, is now bound by the rule limiting the size of new capital ships of all Powers to 35,000 tons each. Italy voluntarily abandoned the right to distribute her tonnage allowance otherwise.

Burglar Gets 5-Year Term

Judge Rogers today sentenced Luther Warran, a Negro, 1313 Webster street, to five years in the County Prison for burglary of the home of Mrs. Amanda Jones, 129 North Twelfth street.

BIG PROFIT DENIED BY MARSHALL FIELD

Average Only 2.39 Cents on Each Dollar of Sales, Says Company's Head

ANSWERS FORDNEY ATTACK

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 19.—Departing from its usual custom of issuing no financial statements, Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, in a statement prepared by its president, John G. Shedd, and presented to the House today by Representative Mann, of Illinois, announced that during the year 1920 its total net sales were $183,600,000. Net profits for the year, after payment of Federal taxes, amounted to 2.39 cents on each dollar's worth of sales.

The statement said the announcement of profits was made because of a speech delivered in the House on December 21 by Chairman Fordney, of the Ways and Means Committee, during which he charged that importers were waging an unfair fight on the American valuation plan, incorporated in the new tariff bill. The statement declared that the Congressional Record showed that Mr. Fordney had charged that Marshall Field & Co. made a profit of 3900 per cent on the sale of a knife purchased in Germany for 9.6 cents and sold at retail at $5 and had also made huge profits on a number of other imported articles.

Denying "positively" Mr. Fordney's charge about the knife profits and presenting data to prove that he had made erroneous statements as to the other articles, the statement declared the knife was bought in America and cost twenty-five times the amount given by Mr. Fordney.

The statement also charged that Mr. Fordney "as a Government officer has secured and made public records of our private transactions which have never been treated by a Government officer heretofore as other than strictly confidential."

"That the American valuation plan needs such gross misrepresentation of facts in order that it may be justified," the statement continued, "should be sufficient evidence that it is a measure that should not become a law."

Commenting further on its profits, Marshall Field & Co. said that the return on the capital engaged in business for the year 1920 equaled only 6.3 per cent, "or an amount not much in excess of a return on an investment in United States Government bonds." These figures were the result of the company's entire manufacturing wholesale and retail business.

"The average net profits for the years 1915 to 1920 inclusive on each dollar's worth of sales made by our retail store after Federal taxes had been deducted," the statement said, "was 4.9 cents."

Fulfill Peace Pacts, Poincare Demands

Continued from Page One

France, and we do not doubt that, inasmuch as both countries will be benefited, that one will be concluded between them on a basis of perfect equality. Neither do we doubt that the guarantees, present or future, that the treaties accord us, will be integrally maintained."

As to the Turkish question, involving the French treaty with the Turkish Nationalists at Angora, the statement said: France expects to reach an understanding with Italy and England in an effort to prevent the resumption of Greco-Turkish hostilities, and in harmony with the allies to reap the benefits of the Angora accord.

The statement refers to the relations between France and the United States in a paragraph reading:

"We do not need aid. We seek to maintain the strongest and most friendly relations with all the peoples who fought on our side for the rights of humanity, and especially with the United States, whose co-operation contributed so greatly to the common victory and who has just given us at the Washington Conference such striking proofs of her noble sentiments."

Confidence Vote Forecast

A substantial majority in Parliament for the new government, when the question of confidence comes up, was predicted by experienced parliamentarians.

Poincare was given a hearty ovation when he ascended the tribune by all except the Socialists and Communist group, numbering sixty-eight. Deputy Marcel Cachin and Alexandre Blanc were the only ones to interrupt the Premier, M. Cachin shouting the charge that Poincare was responsible for the war. But this charge met with shouts from the other deputies: "Go sit in the Reichstag." The interrupters' shouts were drowned in the applause which followed.

Former Premier Briand resumed his old seat in the Chamber, and applauded the new Premier along with the others. There were more than 500 Deputies present, one of the largest sittings in several years.

Deputy Cachin, who went to the tribune to make his interpellations after Deputies Girod and Barenne had spoken, spoke to almost empty benches, there being not more than fifty Deputies of the Extreme Left in their seats. The main body of the Chamber went outside to await the speechmaking of the Communist interpellators. The retirement of the main body of Deputies during the Communists' speeches was interpreted as meaning that there was strong sympathy with the Poincare Cabinet.

M. Cachin accused Poincare of being the embodiment of an imperialist policy which had isolated France from her former Allies. Only a day or two ago, he said, a resolution introduced by Senator McCormick, directed against France, had passed the American Senate.

The position to be occupied by Briand in the parliamentary activities of the immediate future was officially settled today, when he was unanimously chosen by his party, the Socialist Republicans, as a member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber, upon which he sat before becoming Premier. Paul Painleve withdrew from the commission to make room upon it for Briand.

The conditions Premier Poincare insists must be accepted or rejected before France will take part in discussions at Genoa, as stated in the resolution adopted by the Supreme Council at Cannes, includes the stipulation that governments of countries desiring foreign credit must "recognize all public debts and obligations which have been or may be undertaken or guaranteed by the state, by municipalities, or by other public bodies as well as the obligations to restore or compensate foreign interests for loss or damage caused to them when property has been confiscated or withheld."

This condition, so far as France is concerned, applies particularly to Russia. The French Government and French individuals and corporations hold millions of dollars' worth of bonds of the old Russian imperial regime, which the Soviet Government so far has failed to recognize.

MRS. HARRY GODEY DIES

Member of Old Phila. Family; Judge McMichael's Sister

Mrs. Harry Godey, member of an old Philadelphia family, died today at her residence, 1841 Spruce street.

Mrs. Godey, who was Nannie McMichael, was a sister of the late Clayton McMichael and of Judge Charles B. McMichael, of the Common Pleas Court.

Mrs. Godey is survived also by her daughter, Mrs. Alan D. Wilson, and her granddaughter, Miss Helen Hope Wilson. Arrangements for the funeral have not been announced.

Norway Recognizes Mexico

Mexico City, Jan. 19.—Norway has recognized the Obregon Government of Mexico, it is stated in advices received here from the Mexican Charge d'Affaires at Christiania.

SENATORS DISCUSS ALLIED DEBT-REFUNDING BILL

Proposal to Defer Interest Payments Three Years Defeated

Washington, Jan. 19.—(By A. P.)—Republicans of the Senate in party conference today discussed details of the allied debt refunding bill, but failed to reach an agreement on any of them.

The only definite action of the conference was to vote down, 40 to 2, an amendment by Senator Harrold, of Oklahoma, which would have provided that the payment of interest by the debtor nations be deferred for a period not exceeding three years.

When the conference recessed it had under consideration an amendment by Senator France, of Maryland, to eliminate the provision for a commission to conduct the refunding negotiations and to leave the whole matter in the hands of the President.

CHAMBER ELECTING BOARD

Ten Directors Are Being Chosen by Business Men at Election

Ten directors of the Chamber of Commerce are being elected this morning. The voting ended at 2 o'clock, when the thirty-first annual meeting was held.

There are fifteen candidates for the Board of Directors, including ten men now serving. The directors up for re-election are William J. Conlen, Samuel M. Curwen, J. S. McCulloch, Walter P. Miller, Spencer K. Mulford, Fayette R. Plumb, Thomas Shallcross, Jr., Joseph M. Steele, Ernest T. Trigg and Charles P. Vaughan. The other five candidates are George McFadden, Albert E. McKinley, Howard S. Roberts, Comly Shoemaker and Arthur D. Smith.

DURANT

DURANT BREAKS WORLD RECORDS

A SOLID trainload shipment of 100 steel freight cars — 500 Durant automobiles—to a single retail dealer, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., of California, constitutes:

The largest single shipment of automobiles ever sent to a retail dealer.

The largest single shipment of automobiles ever made from a plant that has been in operation less than six months.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is authority for the statement that this is

The largest single shipment of any one commodity ever shipped across the continent.

DURANT

Automobile Show—Space 11

Commercial Museum

Sold in Philadelphia by W. E. W. Motors Corp'n, 918 N. Broad St.

ASCO ACSO AMERICAN STORES CO. ASCO ASCO

Good Reasons

Ask any one of our customers the principal reasons why she deals at the Asco Meat Markets, and her answer will be about like this:

"I deal at the Asco Meat Markets because they sell only quality meats; every pound I buy there is tender, sweet and wholesome, enjoyable to the last morsel; because, also, in the Asco Meat Markets, the prices are unusually low, and I am thus enabled to save considerable money on my table expense."

When a Meat Market gives you both Quality and Economy, there is really nothing more to be desired, is there?

Specials in All Our 200 Sanitary Meat Markets

SPECIAL PORK SALE

Fresh Pork Chops or Roasts lb 16c: Selected Cuts lb 20c

Thick End Standing Rib Roast lb 18c

Lean Soup Beef lb 7c | Sour Krout qt 10c

Best cuts Finest Standing Rib Roast lb 28c

Milk-fed Roasting Chickens lb 35c

Smoked Picnic Shoulders lb 15c

Whole cut Chuck Roast lb 15c

These prices effective in our Philadelphia, Camden and suburban Meat Markets

ASCO ASCO ASCO ASCO ASCO