

ALLIES TO SEEK

TURKISH PEACE

No Disrespect to America Intended, No Time for Delay.

London, Dec. 18.—Without any disrespect and without wishing to deprive America of the honor of sharing in the guardianship of Christian communities, the allies have decided to make peace with Turkey at the earliest possible moment. Premier Lloyd George declared in the house of commons today.

Mr. Lloyd George said there was complete agreement among the allies on the question of non-intervention in Russia, but that discussions were proceeding between the United States and Japan concerning future action should the Bolshevik advance reach to any considerable degree eastward.

Premier Lloyd George said it was impossible to make peace with Russia because of the civil war existing there. If the Bolsheviks wanted to speak for Russia, he added, they must summon a national assembly based on a broad franchise that would represent something with which the allies could make peace.

Mr. Lloyd George said the agreement to guarantee France against wanton aggression was subject to ratification by the United States of that particular point. If the United States should not ratify the guarantee to France, he stated, Great Britain would be free to reconsider her position.

The premier began by defending a certain reticence in negotiation, instancing the danger of dropping a word calculated to kindle inflammatory opinion in Italy regarding Fiume, but contended that this was not secret diplomacy and pointed out that the publicity given to all decisions of the Paris conference was unprecedented.

With reference to the Anglo-American-French conventions he said that the British government had given no undertaking on the subject for the

simple reason that it could not imagine that the United States would dishonor the signature of its great representative. He admitted that for Great Britain to undertake the charge alone would be a serious obligation, which he would not enter upon without the consent of parliament.

Adding to his Russian statement he said it was a dismal prospect but all that could be done was to keep vigilant watch until Russia issued from its present darkness with a stable government to carry on negotiations.

The premier referred to the assistance the allies were rendering Austria in food, coal and other supplies which he described as a mere coup kitchen policy to mitigate a situation requiring large methods.

"But," the Premier continued, "England alone already is severely burdened and cannot undertake the task of restoring the shattered world and I wish to see what can be done unless America comes frankly to take her fair share."

Mr. Lloyd George defended the delay in making peace with Turkey on the ground of the necessity to know what the United States intended to do. France and Great Britain he declared already had heavy burdens while the United States was under no great extraneous burdens and had her gigantic resources.

It would have been precipitate and lead to misunderstandings and suspicions, Mr. Lloyd George said, "had we not awaited America's decision. We are now entitled to say that we have waited up to the very minute we promised America and there is no prospect of America coming in."

It was here that Mr. Lloyd George declared that without any disrespect and without wishing to deprive the United States of the honor of sharing in the guardianship of Christian communities, the allies had decided to make peace with Turkey at the earliest possible moment.

WOLFE ADVISES ABOLITION OF DEATH PENALTY

Suggests to Legislature that Such an Act be Passed at the Coming Session

Columbia, Dec. 22.—Attorney General Samuel M. Wolfe favors the abolition of the death penalty in South Carolina and he is so recommending to the legislature which convenes in January, in his annual report, which he is now preparing.

The attorney general takes the position that the death penalty is "cruel and unusual punishment," which the constitution prohibits. He also takes the view that juries revolt at the thought of the infliction of death and therefore give the criminal the benefit of the "reasonable doubt." He believes the death penalty brutal, and he states that statistics do not sustain the contention that the penalty of death tends to reduce crime.

In his report, the attorney general makes the following recommendation with regard to the death penalty:

"I recommend the abolition of the death penalty. Section 19 of Article 1, of the constitution provides that excessive bail shall not be required, or excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted. I would construe this to prohibit the death penalty but evidently this is not the construction put upon it by the people of the state at large.

"Extreme penalties like other extremes, tend to defeat their desired end. The average juror revolts at the idea of being made a party to inflicting death and acquits when there should be conviction. And his heart becomes fertile ground for the 'reasonable doubt.'

"It is difficult to differentiate between motives when the state metes out to the criminal the same horrible fate he inflicted upon his victim. The death penalty imposed by the State is in the minds of the mob, excuse for their own wantonness. They reason that the only difference lies in the method.

"The citizen never rises above his government. If it is brutal and barbaric in its methods, likewise will be his own. The death penalty is not a deterrent to crime. Statistics are ample on this point. With this argument gone, there is nothing to justify it. Brand Whitlock, one of the closest students of criminology, says: 'There were never as many traitors in England as when even the suspect was drawn and quartered.'

"Certainly the death sentence should not be imposed in cases of conviction on simply circumstantial evidence. Too often has the real culprit confessed after the State had dispatched his substitute."

HOUSING PLANS FACE CRITICISM

Investigating Committee of Senate Reports. Much Money Wasted.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Inefficiency, carelessness and a disregard of the provisions of the act under which it operated were charged against the United States Housing corporation by the senate public buildings and grounds investigating subcommittee today in a report recommending that steps be taken to recover many thousands of dollars alleged by the subcommittee to have been expended improperly by the corporation.

Mismanagement by the corporation, the report as submitted to the senate charged, resulted in its failure to have ready for occupancy a single building until almost two months after the armistice was signed, or eight months after the passage of the appropriation act.

Although citing specific expenditures sufficiently grave to warrant the government in entering civil suits for restitution, the report expresses the opinion that in most of these cases the persons who profited will restore voluntarily the alleged unearned money.

Other recommendations made by the subcommittee, provides that architects who, it is charged, were paid excessively, for "overhead expenses, be called upon to give the committee an exact statement of amount of their overhead expenditures." These employees of the corporation, the committee believes, were not parties to intentional violation of the law and "if they are actuated by the patriotic principles attributed to them they will refund the sums paid them in excess of the exact cost of the overhead." The amount the committee considers recoverable from this source is placed at \$50,000.

Civil suit to recover \$20,000 spent for "extras" and \$15,000 charged to subletting of labor by a contracting firm also was recommended by the committee in the event of a failure to return the money voluntarily. The "extras" were charged as incident to the construction of the dormitories in Washington for women war workers, in connection with which it was alleged original estimates were radically altered indicating a willingness to "substitute the contractor's demands for the estimating division's judgment."

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The lessons are hard and the children are growing. Watch their health and if they become pale and listless and don't want to work or play, consult a good physician at once if you suspect any serious ailment. The splendid tonic, Pepto-Mangan, if given daily for a few weeks, will in most cases restore the strength and start the young folks on the road to good health again. Youth responds quickly. You can buy Pepto-Mangan in tablet or liquid form of your druggist and can always be sure of the genuine by looking for the name "Gude's" on the package. Without the name "Gude's" it is not Pepto-Mangan. It is a fine tonic and blood-maker for the whole family. Physicians everywhere have used it for nearly thirty years.

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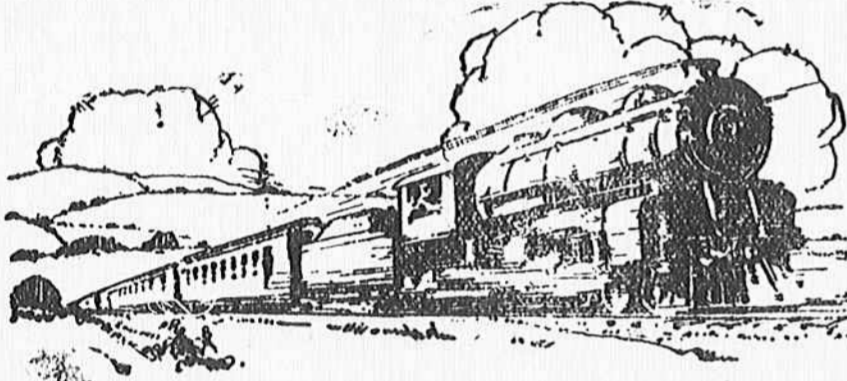
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The railways of the United States are more than one-third, nearly one-half, of all the railways of the world. They carry a yearly traffic so much greater than that of any other country that there is really no basis for comparison. Indeed, the traffic of any two nations may be combined, and still it does not approach the commerce of America borne upon American railways.

—United States Senator Cummins.

Ask Any Doughboy Who Was "Over There"

and he will tell you that American railroads are the best in the world.

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The part railroads have played in the development of the United States is beyond measure.

American railroads have achieved high standards of public service by far-sighted and courageous investment of capital, and by the constant striving of managers and men for rewards for work well done.

We have the best railroads in the world—we must continue to have the best.

But they must grow.

To the \$20,000,000,000 now invested in our railroads, there will have to be added in the next few years, to keep pace with the nation's business, billions more for additional tracks, stations and terminals, cars and engines, electric power houses and trains, automatic signals, safety devices, the elimination of grade crossings—and for reconstruction and engineering economies that will reduce the cost of transportation.

To attract to the railroads in the future the investment funds of many thrifty citizens, the directing genius of the most capable builders and managers, and the skill and loyalty of the best workmen—in competition with other industries bidding for capital, managers and men—the railroad industry must hold out fair rewards to capital, to managers and to the men.

American railroads will continue to set world standards and adequately serve the Nation's needs if they continue to be built and operated on the American principle of rewards for work well done.

This advertisement is published by the Association of Railway Executives.

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to The Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York.

OWEN

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Every merchant knows it, but how can it be done with inadequate lighting facilities, so with him it is a business proposition to have good lights and plenty of them. Not a fancy. A certain merchant said: "I must have electric lights to meet competition, that spells something." It means that the other man had good lights, better than his, had his store on a better selling basis, was doing more business and the chances are was getting some of his trade.

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Have you reached the point where you must have more and better light? not only to hold your trade, but to meet general competition. It is taken for granted that you are as wise as the other man and will install electric lights but---

What Kind of a System Will You Use?

Certainly you want the best. Every one does and think they are getting it when they buy, but do they know it pays to investigate. You wouldn't swap horses blindfolded, neither should you buy a light plant before thoroughly investigating. Then, "let your conscience be your guide."

Consider Those Striking Features

ABSOLUTELY AUTOMATIC

Not a self starter, but starts and stops automatically.

70 per cent More Power

Than the average plant. Plenty of lights plus power.

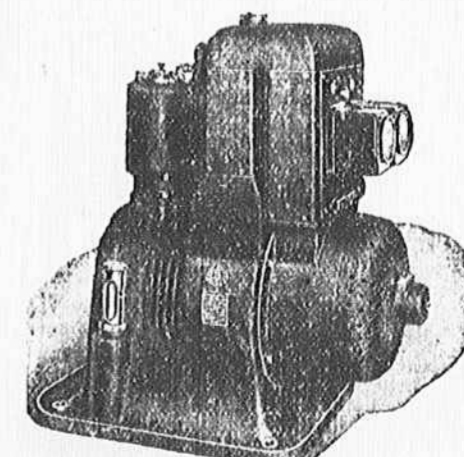
Silent Rotary Valves

In a 4-horse power high-speed engine. No carbon, no valves to grind, no vibration, no loss of compression.

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A new principle of operation whereby the bulk of load is taken direct from generator, less initial cost and less cost of upkeep.

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