Japanese Are Different

(Continued from Page 1.)

mportant in this question. "We build up our children," said Mr. Mashiko, "upon a diametrically different plan from yours. We turn them the other way round. Obedience and devotion are our leading thoughts. All our sentiment, all our stories and poetry, the traditions of centuries, teach loyalty, blind, unquestioning loyalty of wife to husband, of man to his Lord, of every one to the monarch. The loyalty is religious. So far as political and social questions go, it is fundamental. But your training cultivates, independence, free thought, the unsparing criticism of superiors, institutions, relationships. Perhaps it is better—and more invigorating; but it seems to us wild and dangerous. We begin to have a sort of public opinion, but it is still diffident and timid."

An American and an Englishman, he said, cared for his country because he believed it belonged to him; a Japanese cared for his country because he believed he belonged to it. One could not pass from one habit of mind to the other, he thought, without grave risks and dangers. It is easier to destroy obedience than to create responsibility.

A Fundamental Comparison.

I was reminded of that conversation the other day by a remark made by a fellow journalist on the train to Washington.

"A Chinese will tell you what he thinks—like an American—but a Japanese always feels he is an agent, even if he is not an accredited one."

Now this is very interesting and probably a very fundamental comparison. This difference in spirit will make the Japanese people a very different instrument from the American and English, or French people. It will make the Japanese Government a different thing from the Governments it will be meeting in Washington. A people built upon obedience can be held and wielded as no modern democratic people can be held and wielded. It is different in kind.

Source of Dangerous Misunderstanding

Unless this point is kept in mind there are certain to be great and possibly dangerous misunderstandings in the Washington discussions. There have probably been very dangerous misunderstandings already of the European Powers by the Japanese. The Japanese are likely to think the Atlantic governments are more free to decide than they really are and that what they say is more conclusive than it really is, and the Atlantic peoples are likely to think too much of the existence of a liberal public opinion in Japan and to imagine that a Japanese government may be thrown out and its policy changed much more easily than is the case. But indeed, Japan is a government, a military government, holding its people in its hand like a staff or a weapon, while America and France and Britain are peoples operating the governments, more or less imperfectly. In no relationship is confusion upon this point more probable and more dangerous than between Japan and Britain or France at the present time and in no connection is there greater need of perfectly plain statement.

A Very Easy Error.

Seeing that Britain is still a monarchy with many aristocratic forms, it is fatally easy for a Japanese statesman to fall into the belief that the British government is as completely in control and its officials as able to bind or loose as the Japanese government and officials and because of this belief to trust to the private assurances and general attitude of personages in high places far more than they are justified in doing. The British democracy is very like the American democracy in its inability to keep watching what is happening overseas, it is preoccupied by domestic questions and things that are near to it. You cannot expect a Wiltshire farmer or a Lancashire cotton spinner to keep up day by day with the concession-hunting game in Persia or South China. But if that game of concession-hunting piles up to sufficiently serious consequences, these democracies are likely to wake up in a manner quite outside the Japanese range of possibilities. And to a large extent the same of France.

It is the blessed privilege of an irresponsible journalist to say things that no diplomatist could ever say and upon the relations of Japan, America and England there are certain truths that seem to need saying very plainly at the present time. But though I am an irresponsible journalist, it is also to be noted that I am very English Englishman and that I know the way of thinking of my people.

Common Englishman Would Not Fight America.

The British people have been sleeping happily upon the belief that war with America is impossible. And for them it is impossible. In this matter the British have a special and extraordinary instinct. They will not fight the United States of America. I will not go into the peculiar feelings that produce this disposition; they are feelings, great numbers of Americans do not understand and have indeed taken great pains not to understand. But to the common Briton, fighting Americans would have much the same relation to fighting other peoples that Cannibalism would have to eating meat. I hear a certain type of American over here slowly and heavily debating the Hughes proposals on the assumption that there may be a war of America against Britain and Japan. Such an assumption is—if I may be permitted the word—idotic.

Masses Would Demand to Fight on Our Side.

As a people, the British have not been thinking very much about the Pacific question. They have been preoccupied by Ireland and their own economic troubles. But if that question presently moves towards a level of intensity where war is possible let there be no mistake about it in Japan, the ordinary English will being thinking with the Americans. They will read much the same stuff because they have the same language, and think in the same way because they have kindred habits of thought. It will not matter then what assurances and sentiments the Japanese may have had from official personages in Great Britain. For we are dealing here not with a matter of agreements but with a kind of moral gravitation. If there is a conflict the British masses will want to come on the American side and if it seems likely to be in the least an inconclusive conflict they will certainly come in. If the rulers of the Japanese dream that any other combination is possible in the Pacific, they are under as dangerous a delusion as ever lured a great nation to disaster.

France With Us, But Japan Sits Stiffly.

But there are many signs that if ever the ruling people of Japan entertained this delusion, they are being disillusioned and that they begin to realize that a war with America in the Pacific will mean a war with America, Britain—and possibly, to judge from a recent astonishing remark by that able writer "Pertinax"—France. France may use her influence at Washington on behalf of Japan in certain matters, but that is all Japan will get from France. The Japanese, I believe, now fully realize this and the trend of recent Japanese utterances is all in the direction of discussion and the disavowal of any belligerent dreams. If Japan continues to argue and though she now disavows war as her method she sits very proudly and stiffly in her weapons at the parley. She may have limited and restrained her dreams, but there is still some minimum in her mind, beyond which she will not retreat without a struggle. What is that minimum which will satisfy her without war? Will it satisfy her for good, will it seem so permanently satisfactory to her that she will be willing not only to set aside thought of and preparation for an immediate war, but—what is of far more importance—enter into such a binding contract for her future international relationships as will enable her to beat the swords of her samurai into ploughshares for good and all.

Is Japan peculiarly an obstacle to the practical, if informal, federation of the world to which we all hope that things are moving?

Warlike Ruling Class Owns Japan.

When I try to frame a hopeful answer to that question, it occurs to me with added force that Japan is not a people trying to express itself through a government as we Atlantic peoples are, but a government, a small ruling class, in effective possession of an obedience-loving people. And I remember that that small ruling class has a long tradition of romantic and chivalrous swordsmanship. Is that ruling class going to keep its power and is it going to preserve its traditions? No one could be more urgent than I for the complete disarmament of the entire world, but no one could be more convinced of the unwisdom of disarmament by America or any other power while any single country in the world maintains a spirit that must lead at least to a resumpiton of warfare. To disarm in such a situation is to leave the trouble to accumulate upon our grandchildren; to patch up a temporary peace based on the permitted "expansion" of such a power is simply to prepare for an expanded war in the future.

But is that Japanese ruling class resolved at any cost, even at the cost of another world war, and at the risk of destroying Japan, to hold on to its present power and to adhere rigidly to its traditions? In the last hundred years Japan, because of her aristocracy and because of her general obedience, has achieved feats of adaptation to new conditions that are unparalled in history. As we have noted there have recently been indications of further changes in the spirit of Japan. She is said to be pressing forward with the education of the common people and the liberation of thought and discussion. In the long run what is happening in the schools of Japan is of more importance to mankind than what is happening in her dock yards. But at present we do not know what is happening in the schools of Japan. One hears much of new Japan and liberal Japan and there is even an unofficial representative of the Japanese opposition in Washington. But so far as we can judge at this distance, we must be guided by the policy and methods of the Japanese government.

Where Japan Clashes with America and Europe.

Before we can judge these, we must consider the nature of the field in which they seem to clash most with American ideas and with American and European interests, namely, China and Eastern Asia generally. In my next paper I will ask "What Is China?" and consider the nature of needs and claims of Japan in regard to China and the prohibitions and the renunciations the western powers want to impose upon her. For it is on account of the restrictions and prohibitions that Japan has been building her battleships. Her fighting fleet is to secure her a free hand in China and Siberia; it can have no other purpose. And I shall take up the question whether the prohibitions and renunciations we want to force upon Japan are not prohibitions and restrictions that we are bound in fairness to impose equally upon all powers concerned with China and the Far East. If the other powers are not prepared for extreme general retractions and renunciations in China, if they want to bar out Japan from aggressive practices and exclusive advantages that other powers retain, if we cling to any sort of racial distinction in these matters then I shall submit, we are asking things from Japan and we are forcing her towards what must be indeed a very desperate gamble for her, a refusal to enter into this proposed disarmament agreement—and that means war.

(Mr. Wells's next article will appear tomorrow).

You are cordially invited to be present Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m. to Youngstown's first "Better Homes and Better Dress" promenade. Federal Street merchants have especially prepared window displays for this new idea.

WARNOCK & OLES

(Continued from Page 1.)

the city until after it was out of debt, clearly meaning that he would not draw any salary during his term of office. Later on in his campaign, Mr. Oles advised the public through your columns, and in his speeches as well that he would give his entire salary to the Community Chest to be by that body expended for the benefit of the several charitable institutions of the city, including the poor. The evening before election day he again advised the public that he would give his entire salary to the poor of the city, when he knew that the city was obligated by law to take care of its poor. All this meant that Mr. Oles promised the voters and the taxpayers of Youngstown that he would relieve them from paying a part of the taxes which would otherwise be assessed against them to the extent of his salary in the sum of six thousand dollars per year.

This has been construed by the courts of Ohio to mean that he made a direct promise and inducement to the voters of the city of Youngstown to vote for him for mayor.

Mr. Oles told the public that his wealth would justify him in making such a promise for he had plenty of means without the mayor's salary.

Couldn't Afford Like Promise.

I could not afford to make a like or similar promise to the voters of the city of Youngstown, either in fact or in law, for such promises and inducements are positively prohibited by the statutes of the State of Ohio. I became a candidate for mayor of this city more than two years ago and for a second term upon the full faith of the statutes of this state, which permit rich and poor alike to become candidates on equal terms and by which the rich are prohibited from buying offices, either directly or indirectly.

The voters of the entire state of Ohio by and through their representatives and senators and with the approval of the Governor, enacted a statute on the 31st day of May, 1911, recorded in 102 Ohio Laws, at page 327, now Section 5178-26, General Code, which provides that any person is guilty of corrupt practice if he, in connection with, or in respect of any election contributes or offers to contribute any money or valuable consideration for any other purpose than those detailed therein. It further provides that any offer to contribute or expend any money or thing of value for any purpose whatever, except as therein provides, is hereby declared to be corrupt practice and invalidates the election of any person guilty thereof.

Quotes the Statutes.

The instant situation under the above statutes was decided by the Supreme Court of this state, Jan. 11, 1916, in the case of Prentiss V. Dittmer. In the case decided, Mr. Prentiss received the highest number of votes for Common Pleas Judge of Henry County, Ohio, at the November election. As such candidate and prior to the election he printed and widely published and circulated by mail and otherwise, various circulars, promising to accept smaller salaries than would be legally due him; that he would accept, in the event of his election, only a portion of the salary payable out of the state treasury that he would perform his official duties for such sum and would decline to accept any part of the statutory portion of the salary payable out of the county treasury, and if elected he would perform his judicial duties for only part of the salary legally due him under the law.

Quotes Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the State of Ohio in the syllabus of the case decided as follows:

"1. An offer by a candidate for common pleas judge, made for the purpose of effecting his election to office, that in the event of his election he will accept for his judicial services only the stipulated salary, payable by the state, and that he will accept nothing that may be due and payable to him from the local or county treasurer, is against public policy and an offense within the purview of Section 5175-26, General Code, which, if proven, invalidates his election.

"2. By virtue of that section, such an offense may be set forth as a ground of contest within the terms of Section 5138, General Code, and it is not necessary to prove, in such election contest based on that sole ground, that a sufficient number of voters were so influenced by such offer as to change the election result."

Judge Jones in delivering the opinion of the court on page 318, says:

"In the event of his election to the office of common pleas judge the law made express provision for a stipulated salary, part of which was to be paid by the state and part by the county. It is but little less reprehensible that, for the purpose of inducing election, he should promise to refund to the community as a whole that portion of the salary he should receive from the county than to offer to contribute to the taxpayers individually their pro tanto portion of the amount of salary forgiven. In the latter event the taxpayer is required to pay less taxes, irrespective of the personal fitness of the candidate."

Continuing Judge Jones quotes Justice Brewer, later of the Supreme Court of the United States, as follows:

"The theory of popular government is that the most worthy should hold office. Personal fitness—and in that is included moral character, intellectual ability, social standing, habits of life, and political convictions—is the single test which the law will recognize. That which throws other considerations into the scale, and to that extent tends to weaken the power of personal fitness, should not be tolerated. It tends to turn away the thought of the voter from the one question which should be paramount in his mind when he deposits his ballot. It is in spirit at least, bribery, more insidious, and therefore more dangerous, than the grosser form of directly offering money to the voter."

Supreme Court Justice Jones cited decisions of other states of the Union in support of this decision in this language:

"Promises of a character similar to those made by the plaintiff in error have been held in other jurisdictions to be an offense invalidating the election of the promisor. Citing; The State, ex rel., v. Elting, supra, Carrothers v. Russel 53 Iowa 346; State, ex rel. Newell v. Purdy 36 Wis. 213; Rush v Head, 134 Cal. In the Iowa case the Supreme Court said: It diverts the attention of the electors from the personal merits of the candidates to the price paid or the cheapness of the offer. If it were allowed it is evident that there would be the greatest danger of offices being filled, not by those best qualified but by those whose purses enabled them to obtain it."

Could Spend Only $1711.

Further, under the statutes of the State of Ohio, no candidate for the office of mayor in the City of Youngstown, Ohio, is allowed or permitted ot expend more than about $1711, and if he expends more than the amount provided for by statute, he does so upon penalty of forfeiting his office under the "Corrupt Practice Act" of Ohio.

Let every fair-minded, thinking person in the city of Youngstown, from what he has observed, and read in the daily newspapers, stop and think over the statement of Mr. Oles filed with the Board of Elections covering his campaign expenses for mayor in the total sum of $1.85. Mr. Oles repeatedly made the statement that no one was contributing a single cent toward his candidacy, but that he was bearing the entire expense himself. If these statements were true, just think of the cost of advertising in the newspapers alone. Then think of the thousands and thousands of cards and posters put out by him bearing his name and picture. Then, again, consider the other ways and means by which he advanced his candidacy. And lastly consider the question whether by the offers and the inducement he made of not accepting any salary, or paying his salary in the sum of $6,000 a year to the poor, his bread lines, and other means resorted to by him, whether or not a rebuke ought to be administered on behalf of other well-meaning persons who may hereafter become candidates for any office within the gift of the people. Does it mean this, that only wealthy men, who can afford to give up their salary and advertise to the prejudices and passions of the people in these perilous times, can hold office in these United States of America? Does it mean that office shall go to the one who can pay the most for it? In other words, to the highest bidder?

Again, there is the question of whether he had established a legal residence in the city, which I will not take the space to discuss.

There is one other further vital question for the voters, and that is this: Can I be benefitted personally by a contest of the election of George L. Oles under the decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio? In the above stated case, Judge Jones concluded his opinion as follows:

"The proceedings simply resulted in invalidating the election of the contestee. This did not invest the contestor with a majority of the legal votes cast. Renner v. Bennett, 21, Ohio St., 431; The State, ex rel., Clawson, v. Bell, 169 Ind., 61, 13 L. R. A., N. S., 1013."

This would indicate that I would not be benefitted and I make this statement through the papers for the sole purpose of answering, at one time, the many inquiries being made of me, relative to the situation.

FRED J. WARNOCK,
Mayor of Youngstown.

ARMS CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

replacement plan and Japan's desire that she be permitted a higher ratio of naval strength than 60 per cent of the British and American forces, respectively.

Settlement of the naval status of France and Italy to be embraced in an agreement based on the limitation program proposed for the United States, Great Britain and Japan, also will be discussed by the naval advisers, it having been learned last night that the desire of those two countries that this course be adopted had been accepted in principle by the committee on limitation of armaments.

The first meeting of the technical committee to which the naval program was referred yesterday adjourned at noon today not to resume until tomorrow. Various phases of the American plan were taken under consideration by the individual experts for each power preparatory to further discussion later

Plan Wasn't Framed By Experts

There are indications that the plan presented by the American delegation was a compromise on what American naval experts had first proposed.

The most vital element of the plan the replacement scheme was framed by the four American delegates themselves, all civilians, the original scheme suggested by the American naval advisers having been regarded as probably unacceptable to Great Britain and Japan. It was the wish of Secretary Hughes and his colleagues to propose a program so generous that there would be every reason to expect its acceptance as evidence of American good faith.

Now that the matter is back in the naval experts' hands, it seems possible that their original position would tend to stiffen their opposition to any modification they may regard as disadvantageous to the United States. There is little doubt, for instance, that the British suggestion for limitation of submarines to non-sea going, purely defensive craft, will be debated at great length.

British Would Cut Submarines.

While Arthur Balfour did not go into details yesterday as to modifications in the American plan desired by the British, it was explained later for the British naval experts that as to submarines they believed that not more than 45,000 tons each in the aggregate in these craft should be allowed for Great Britain and the United States and a proportionate reduction of the allowances of the American program should be applied to Japan. The British naval experts thought it was said, that the 90,000 tons allowance of the American plan was too large.

British naval thought has suggested 250 tons as the limit for submarines, it was learned today. That would represent a type not now existing in the first line of the American navy. It would go back to the days of the Crampus, the Pike, the Viper and the Tarantula, now carried on navy lists as the A-3, A-5, B-1 and B-3.

These boats are the oldest in the navy and are included in the second lin egroup more as a type of self propelling floating mine for harbor defense. The last two displace 145 tons on the surface and 170 submerged. The next oldest boat, the Narwhal, now the D-1 displaces 288 tons on the surface and 337 submerged.

From that point American secondline submersibles run up to the M-1, displacing 488 tons on the surface and 676 submerged, while the first line group of 94 boats the smallest is close to 500 tons on the surface, while the largest run up to nearly 1,000 tons, surface. These figures no not include the fleet submarines of approximately 2,000 tons.

It is apparent at a glance, officers say, that the United States hardly can accept any such limitation, yet a submersible of the 800 ton type, similar to the ships with which the Germans did most of their work in the war, can cross the ocean and is not within the limitations of operations the British seek to establish.

TYLER MURDER

(Continued from Page 1.)

she had fainted. I felt her arms and they were warm. I left the hotel and never thought that I had committed such a serious crime. I don't know why I ever ran away. I could sit here from now until doomsday and then not be able to tell you why."

Tyler admitted that he had spent seven years out of the last nine in penitentiaries. He stated that drugs were smuggled to him during that time. He also said that the day of the crime he had taken a number of needles full of cocaine and morphine.

The prisoner stated that in 1906 he was arrested five times at Washington, D. C., for petit larceny and fined $50 or a jail sentence of 180 days on each occasion. He stated that in 1909 he was arrested at different times for carrying concealed weapons. Tyler admitted that in 1910 he was sent to Fort Leavenworth for five years on a charge of breaking and entering, and that he served from 1917 until 1919 in a Pennsylvania institution for the same charge, having been sent up from New Castle, Pa. He also stated that in 1919 he was held for murder in Washington, but was released. Tyler said that he always gave himself up after the crime.

Called Victim "Little Myrtle."

All during his examination, Tyler referred to the dead girl as "Little Myrtle." He still wears his U. S. army uniform.

Shortly after the confession of Leroy Tyler, colored, charged with murder in the first degree, had been read into the record by Assistant Prosecutor Ray L. Thomas, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the state rested its case. Standing room has been at a premium since the trial began and Judge W. S. Anderson has placed guards at both entrances to keep back the crwods. The case is expected to go to the jury some time this afternoon.

Tyler was called to the witness stand at 2:30 o'clock. He testified that he was 34 years of age and has been addicted to cocaine and morphine for over nine years. He bared his shoulders by removing his army coat and showed the court, jury, and counsel for both sides, marks which he said were caused by the needle. He also said that he used the needle in his arms and legs and used both drugs as a combination. Tyler said that the day of the murder of Myrtle Williams he had taken a shot about 10 minutes before the crime took place. He said that cocaine acted quicker than morphine.

"It makes a man feel pretty big when he uses drugs. He sees all and knows all and at the same time he might not know anything," said the defendant.

Tyler testified that he gave himself up at Tylertown, Miss., about three o'clock in the afternoon. He said that he had used all of his drugs the night before. The witness said that he did not know why he gave himself up but that when he did he had no fear.

The defendant told the jury that he learned about the death of Myrtle Williams after a year had passed when he read an old Youngstown newspaper sent to one of the boys, which he saw lying around. He said that he then gave himself up.

"I'm not worried now. I haven't thought about Myrtle or this case and it never crosses my mind. I sleep good and eat all they put through the gate. I remember making the confession to Detective Thomas and Detective Lyden. After Thomas gave me a lot of Scripture about meeting God I made a confession. I hardly think I'd have done so if Thomas hadn't talked about God."

Don't Think of Case.

"I'm not thinking about this case today, nor have I thought about it any other day. Myrtle told me she was 17 and I only have her word about that. I knew her as Myrtle Moore and had never been to her house.

"Another reason I confessed was because I feared a whipping. They had just beat another fellow and Lyden told me he'd fight me tooth and nail.

"When I was under the influence of the drugs I felt that I could step pretty high. Nothing mattered and I just felt fine," said Tyler.

At 3:05 o'clock, Prosecutor H. H. Hull granted permission to Attorney Peter J. Flynn and George Glazzard, counsel for the defense to call Dr. S. H. Sedwitz as an alienist, who it is said has had considerable experience with users of drugs. The state decided to call Tyler for cross examination this morning.

Dr. J. S. Cross, who was to testify as an alienist for the defense, will not be called, as he is confined to his home with illness.

On direct examination by Attorney Flynn, Dr. Sedwitz destified that he has had some experience with drugs and their effects, which he gained at the Bellevue Hospital in New York city. He stated that morphine soothes while cocaine brings feelings of excitement, exhaultation and activity which, after it has worn away, leaves the person very nervous and irritable. Under the influence of morphine and cocaine, combined, testified Dr. Sedwitz, a person may become actually insane and lose all moral sense, not realizing what they are doing. After it's affects have worn away they may know what they have done.

Dr. Sedwitz said that he made an examination of the shoulders and thighs of the prisoner. He said that the marks on the shoulder may or may not be from needle pricks. He said that the marks on the thighs resembled needle punctures.

"Drug addicts with their hallucination's are apt to commit murder", testified the doctor. The drugs stimulate addicts mentally and physically. "After the affects wear away the person is exhausted, indifferent as to what happens and I've heard some of them say that death would be welcome if they couldn't get their drugs.

"I should think", said the witness, "that a man using drugs for nine years would have no moral sense."

Expected to Present Bill.

On cross examination by assistant prosecutor R. L. Thomas the doctor testified that he expected to send in a bill for $50 for testifying. Sedwitz stated that drugs affect the sense of judgment of users and that their minds degenerate. Thomas asked the witness which was the most fascinating of the two drugs and Sedwitz replied, "I don't know. I never took them." The witness also said that there have been cases where addicts have become insane for the want of cocaine. He also said that in a month's time a person could become a drug addict.

"Doesn't it seem strange to you, doctor, that a man could use drugs for nine years and only be without it several months since being in the county jail, and then sleep, and eat well?"

"It does seem strange."

In the confession, Tyler admitted that he killed the girl. He said, "Yes, I stuck the knife in her. It belonged to the bar. I never thought to kill or ravish Myrtle."

At first Tyler denied all knowledge of the knife but when Detective Thomas told him about seeing his heart to God and having a clean soul when he died and that God would receive him, Tyler admitted his guilt.

PUGALISE IS JAILED

Warren, Nov. 16.—Patsy Pugalise, convicted Monday night of shooting with intent to kill is, confined in the county jail.

Pugalise was out under $10,000 bond which had been signed by several of his friends. Tuesday some of his bondsmen appeared and asked that they be relieved. Following this application Sheriff Thomas placed Pugalise under arrest.

Attorneys for Pugalise will file an application for a new trial this week.

CITIZEN SAYS HELP CAME IN A SHORT TIME

"I can't say too much for Pepgen. It relieved me of stomach trouble almost at once," says C. K. Knox, of 108 Wick avenue, Youngstown.

"I suffered with my stomach for more than two years. My stomach was often in a soured condition. After meals, gas formed on my stomach and frequently I suffered from heartburn. I often used soda to relieve the gas on my stomach, but, of course, that relief lasted only a short time.

"I wanted something that would give me lasting relief and I heard so much about Pepgen that I started taking it. Pepgen was just what I needed. It gave me relief at once. I have not suffered with my stomach since I started taking Pepgen. In addition, Pepgen benefitted me generally. I feel better in every way."

Chemists worked three years to perfect Pepgen. When they finished they had given Pepgen the highest merit it was possible to obtain. It is this superior merit that has made Pepgen the foremost medicinal preparation of its kind in America. Pepgen has given relief in hundreds of thousands of cases of stomach, liver, kidney and nerve trouble. Try Pepgen!

Pepgen is recommended and sold by the Mathews Cut Rate Medicine store, opposite Park theater. It is also stocked by other leading pharmacists in Youngstown and nearby towns.

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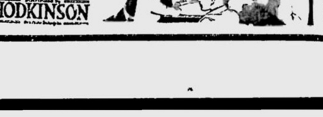

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