PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Washington, Dec. 6 — A digest of President Harding's message to congress follows:

"Mr. Speaker and members of the congress: It is a very gratifying privilege to come to the congress with the republic at peace with the nations of the world, more, it is equally gratifying to report that our country is not only free from every impending menace of war but there are going assurances of the permanency of the peace which we so deeply cherish.

"For approximately ten years we have dwelt amid menaces of war or as participants in war's actualities and the inevitable aftermath, with its disordered conditions, has added to the difficulties of government, which adequately cannot be appraised except by those who are in immediate contact and know the responsibilities.

"Our tasks would be less difficult if we had only ourselves to consider, but so much of the world was involved in the disordered conditions and so well-nigh universal, even among nations not engaged in actual warfare, that no permanent readjustments can be effected without consideration of our inescapable relationship to world affairs in finance and trade.

Human Sympathies Should Rule

Indeed, we should be unworthy of our best traditions if we were unmindful of social, moral and political conditions which are not of direct concern to us, but which do appeal to the human sympathies and the very becoming interest of a people blest with our national good fortune.

"It is not my purpose to bring to you a program of world restoration. In the main such a program must be worked out by the nations most directly concerned. They must themselves turn to the heroic remedies for the menacing conditions under which they are struggling, then we can help, and we mean to help.

"We shall do so unselfishly because there is compensation in the consciousness of assisting—selfishly because the commerce and international exchanges of trade, which marked our high tide of fortunate advancement are possible only when the nations of all continents are restored to stable order and normal relationship.

"In the main the contribution of this republic to restore normalcy in the world must come through the initiative of the executive branch of the government, but the best of intentions and most carefully considered purposes would fail utterly if the sanction and the co-operation of congress were not cheerfully accorded.

Constitutional Duties

"I am very sure we shall have no conflict of opinion about constitutional duties or authority. During the anxieties of war, when necessity seemed compelling there were excessive grants of authority and an extraordinary concentration of powers in the executive. The repeal of wartime legislation and the automatic expirations which attended the peace proclamations, have put an end to these emergency excesses, but I have the wish to go further than that. I want to join you in restoring, in the most candid way the spirit of co-operation and co-operation, and that mutuality of confidence and respect which is necessary in representative popular government.

No Dictation to Congress

"Encroachment upon the functions of congress or attempted dictation of its policy are not to be thought of much less attempted, but there is an insistent call for harmony of purpose and concord of action to speed the solution of the difficult problems confronting both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

"It is worth while to make allusion here, to the character of our government mindful, as one must be, that is no less subject of concern to all our people, for whom you speak most intimately. Ours is a popular government through political parties. We divide along political lines and I would ever have it so. I do not mean that partisan preferences should hinder any public servant in the performance of a conscientious and patriotic official duty. We saw partisan lines utterly obliterated when war imperilled and our faith in the republic was riveted anew. We ought not to find those partisan lines obstructing the expeditious solution of our government problems of peace.

Party in Power Responsible

"Granting that we are fundamentally a representative popular government with political parties the government agencies I believe the political party in power should assume responsibility, determine upon policies in the conference which supplements the convention and election conventions and then strive to realize it through adherence to the accepted policy.

"There is vastly greater security, immensely more of the national view-point, much larger and prompter accomplishment where our divisions are along party lines, in the broad and loftier sense, than to divide geographically or according to pursuits or personal following. For a century and a third parties have been charged with responsibility and held to strict accounting. When they fail, they are relieved of authority, and the system has proved pliant to a national patience no less than a world example.

Praise for Congress

"Necessarily, legislation is a matter of compromise. The full ideal is seldom attained. In that meeting of minds necessary to achieve results there must an will be accommodations and some misses but in the estimate of convictions and sincere purposes the supreme responsibility to national interest may not be ignored. The shield of the high-minded public servant who adheres to party policy is tarnished, but the high purpose is the good of the republic as a whole.

"It would be ungracious to withhold acknowledgment of the really large volume and excellent quality of work accomplished by the extraordinary session of congress which so recently adjourned. I am not unmindful of the very difficult tasks with which you were called to deal and no one can ignore the insistent conditions which, during the recent years have called for the continued and almost exclusive attention of your membership in public work.

Burdens of Taxation

"It would suggest testimony if I expressed complete accord with every expression recorded in your roll calls, but we are all agreed about the difficulties and inevitable divergence of opinion in seeking the relief to which we all are entitled, the readjustment of the burdens of taxation. Later on, when such proposals as may solicit, I shall make some recommendations against renewed consideration of our tax program, but for the immediate time before us we must be content with the billion dollar reduction in the tax draft upon the people, and diminished irritations, banished uncertainties, and improved methods of collection. By your assessment of the rigid economies and added efficiencies in administration, I believe further reductions may be exacted and kindred burdens abolished.

"In these urgent economies we shall be immensely assisted by the budget system for which you had precision in the extraordinary session. The first budget is before you. Its preparation is a signal achievement, and the perfection of the system, a thing impossible in the few months available for its initial trial, will mark its enactment as the beginning of the greatest reformation in government policies since the founding of a republic.

Foreign Loans Referred.

"There is pending a grant of authority to the administrative branch of the government for the funding and settlement of our vast foreign loans growing out of our grant of war credits. With the hands of the executive branch held impotent to deal with these debts we are hindering urgent readjustments among our debtors and accomplishing nothing for ourselves. I think it is fair for the congress to assume that the executive branch of the government would adopt no major policy in dealing with these matters which would conflict with the purpose of congress in authorizing the loans, certainly not without asking congressional approval, but there are minor problems, incident to prudent loan transactions and the safeguarding of our interests which cannot even be attempted without this authorization. It will be helpful to ourselves and it will improve conditions among our debtors if funding and settlement of the defaulted interest may be negotiated.

Merchant Marine.

"The previous congress, deeply concerned in behalf of our merchant marine in 1920 enacted the existing shipping law, designed for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine. Among other things provided to encourage our shipping on the world's seas, the executive was directed to give notice of the termination of all existing commercial treaties in order to admit of reduced duties on imports carried in American bottoms. During the life of the act no executive has complied with this order of the congress. When the present administration came into responsible office it began an early inquiry into the measure to execute the expressed purpose of the Jones act. Only one conclusion has been possible. Frankly members of the house and senate, eager as I am to join you in the making of an American merchant marine commensurate with our commerce, the denouncement of our commercial treaties would involve us in a chaos of trade relationship and add indescribably to the confusion of the already disordered commercial world.

Power of Congress Not Disputed.

"Your power to do is not disputed, but power and ships without comity of relationship will not give us the expanded trade which is inseparably linked with a great merchant marine. Moreover, the applied reduction of duty for which the treaty denouncements were necessary, encouraged only the carrying of dutiable imports to our shores, while the tonnage which unfurls the flag on the seas is both free and dutiable and the cargoes which make a nation eminent in trade are outgoing, rather than incoming.

"It is not my thought to lay the problem in detail before you today.

"It is desired only to say to you that the executive branch of the government, uninfluenced by the protest of any nation, for none has been made, is well convinced that your proposal, highly intended and heartily supported here, is so fraught with difficulties and so marked by tendencies to discourage trade expansion that I invite your tolerance of non compliance for a very few weeks until a plan may be presented which contemplates no greater draft upon the public treasury and which though yet too crude to offer today, gives much promise of expanding our merchant marine that it will argue its own approval. It is enough to say today that we are so possessed of ships, and the American intention to establish a merchant marine is so unalterable, that a plan of reimbursement at no other cost than is contemplated in the existing act will appeal to the pride and encourage the hope of all the American people.

"Permanent" Tariff Law.

"There is before you the completion of the enactment of what has been termed a "permanent" tariff law, the word "permanent" being used to distinguish it from the emergency act which the congress expedited early in the extraordinary session and which is the law today.

"I cannot too strongly urge an early completion of this necessary legislation. It is needed to stabilize our industry at home, it is essential to make more definite our trade relations abroad. More, it is vital to the preservation of many of our own industries which contribute so notably to the very life blood of our nation.

"There is now, and there always will be, a storm of conflicting opinion about any tariff revision. We cannot go far wrong when we base our tariffs on the policy of preserving the productive activities which enhance employment and add to our national prosperity.

"Again comes the reminder that we must not be unmindful of world conditions that peoples are struggling for industrial rehabilitation and that we cannot dwell in industrial and commercial exclusion and at the same time do the just thing in aiding world reconstruction for re-adjustment.

Aloofness is Not Sought.

"We do not seek a selfish aloofness, and we could not profit by it, were it possible. We recognize the necessity of buying wherever we sell and the permanency of trade lies in its acceptable exchanges. In our pursuit of markets we must give as well as receive. We cannot sell to others who do not produce, nor can we buy unless we produce at home. Sensible of every obligation of humanity, commerce and finance and linked as they are in the present world condition, it is not to be argued that we need destroy ourselves to be helpful to others.

"With all my heart I wish restoration to the peoples blighted by the awful World war, but the process of reiteration does not lie in our acceptance of like conditions. It were better to remain on firm ground, strive for goods employment and higir standards of wage at home and point the way to balance budgets rigid economies and resolute efficient work as the necessary remedies to cure disaster.

"Everything relating to trade, among ourselves and among nations has been expanded, excessive, inflated, abnormal, and there is a madness in finance which no American policy alone can cure. It is not an unworthy selfishness to seek to save ourselves when the processes of that salvation are not only not denied to others, but commended to them. We seek to undermine for others no industry by which they subsist; which are obligated to permit the undermining of none of our own which make for employment and maintained activities.

Tariff Legislation Difficult.

"Every contemplation, it little matters in which direction one turns, magnifies the difficulty of tariff legislation, but the necessity of the revision is magnified with it. Doubtless we are justified in seeking a more flexible policy than we have provided heretofore. I hope a way will be found to make for flexibility and elasticity so that the rates may be adjusted to meet unusual and changing conditions, which cannot be accurately anticipated. There are problems incident to unfair practices and to exchanges which madness in money have made almost unsolvable. I know of no manner in which to effect this flexibility other than the extension of the powers of the tariff commission, so that it can adapt itself to scientific and wholly administration of the law."

POLLUTION COMMISION SEEKS MORE MONEY

Although the state board of control already refused to appropriate $20,000 to the state commission on stream pollution, on the ground that the legislature specifically designated the money that should be granted the commission, it was learned Monday that the commission is planning to make another attempt to have the board appropriate an amount for the binding of the records made by the former commissions.

The commission met at Hartford Monday, but not all the members were present. Several weeks ago the commission asked the board for $20,000, of which sum about $6,000 was for the binding of the records for permanent use. It is understood that Dr. John T. Black, commissioner of health and former head of the defunct industrial wastboard, plans to appear before the board and make a request for an appropriation for printing the records.

NO FIRE ESCAPES, SO THEATRE IS ORDERED CLOSED

The Empire theatre on Bank street New London was ordered closed indefinitely Tuesday by State Policemen B. G. Prentis and Anthony Budder, who are making an inspection of all playhouses to see that they conform to the requirements under the state law.

The officers state that the Empire theatre is not equipped with fire escapes and that, while there are several exits, the danger from fire is not reduced to the required minimum.

The proprietor of this theatre has it said, tried on several occasions to buy a small strip of land adjoining the theatre which is unoccupied, so that he might install fire escapes, but he has been unable to obtain the property, and has therefore been unable to erect the fire escapes.

Ivoryton.—Several friends of Dr. E. E. Shannon gave him a dinner at the Pease house in Saybrook Thursday evening.

MARSHAL FOCH'S TRIBUTE TO Y. M. C. A. WAR WORK

Officers and members of the Young Men's Christian association have been greatly interested in the dinner given at Washington last month under the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. at which Marshal Foch of France was a guest.

Before the 200 guests, who included members of the United States government and a representative gathering of the lay officers and secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., Marshal Foch paid the following tribute to the war work of the association:

There is no greater eulogy to be made of your Y. M. C. A. work on behalf of the allied armies than to enumerate in figures, the services that were rendered. There are no words that speak better than these figures; I cannot better them. But I must say here, in my capacity as chief of the French armies, how greatly we have appreciated the services that you were able to render us. In 1914, led by the great principle of unselfish service, you started to aid, to relieve the prisoners of war; and shortly after we asked you: 'Come and help us to uplift our soldiers."

The French soldier, it is known, is brave, full of initiative; he is full of impulse, he is full of that spirit which is called the "French fury," but will it last? The world doubts it. Will it hold out? Will he be steadfast? Will he last in a long war? All the world asks that question.

Well! Yes! To the great astonishment of the whole world this soldier was seen to endure, to hold out during battles lasting more than twenty days under continuous fire, persistent, without any shelter having very often for cover, only the bodies of his comrades who had fallen; during four winters he was seen maintaining his trench warfare, a war in the flood-land, having for sky but the sky of winter, with its clouds and its rigors, and his only shelter a hole in the ground.

In this effort, all moral supports seemed sure to break under a bombardment which never ceased. What man was there whose nerves were sufficiently strong to endure for entire years? Above all, the loneliness, the reaction, the depression, the melancholy, that which was recently and very judiciously called the "blues" invaded the minds and seemed as if they must turn the soldiers away from facing the enemy.

Well! This morale, we have been able to sustain, thanks to your powerful help, thanks to the Foyer du Soldat Union Franco-American Y. M. C. A., into which the tired soldier came for new strength, and to find a touch of that family life, or at least that familiar contact which seemed to him an infinite comfort. This was the means by which resistance was maintained, and when we wished to advance, we found energies much better revitalized and much better prepared because these soldiers who felt and proved in themselves the contact of this good will placed entirely at their disposal, believed themselves allowed to use still once more with their life-blood and advance.

When we definitely launched our final offensive, they were driven forward by the inspiration of the forces behind, and the soldiers marched ahead with resolute also determined and conscience-bound to go to the very limit.

From this direction came that magnificent blast which, driving our sails, and our flags carried them forward in an irresistible assault, to that moment on November 11 when the enemy cried "Halt! Enough!" Yes! Our flags blending with each other, we forged resolutely ahead driven by that impulse, not only of soldiers who felt themselves supported by the organization behind them, but above all, by their faith, their religious belief and their absolute self-sacrifice.

Then, let me, gentlemen, attribute a great part of our success to you as much in the defensive as in the offensive by that support which you gave us and because you sheltered all that work in the shadow of the finest of ideals, the principle of unselfish service.

I would never conclude gentlemen, if I attempted to tell you all the sentiments that inspire me in the presence of such results but I must tender to you the greatest "Thank you!" that I find in the depths of my heart, for all the work you have undertaken and realized.

NEW METHODS TO TEACH EARLY LOVE FOR READING

The second of the series of lectures for teachers given by the Norwich Teachers' League was held in Slater Memorial Annex, Saturday morning. The speaker was Miss Gail Harrison of the Lincoln school, New York city, and the subject, Reading in the Elementary Grades.

There were about a hundred in the audience, including some teachers from New London. That Miss Harrison spoke interestingly was evidenced by the fact that she held her listeners for more than two hours, the upper grade teachers giving as close attention as did those especially concerned.

Teaching reading, said the speaker, was like traveling over a country road. We used to jog along, with a great deal of urging, often getting into deep ruts, but keeping at it until we somehow arrived. The new methods are like the improved roads over which we may travel with less effort, arriving much sooner and with more pleasure in the trip. True some children are high powered cars and are capable of better things than others, but the good road offers great possibilities even to the less powerful.

With this introduction Miss Harrison went on, explaining her ideas and methods of teaching reading ,illustrating her points with materially actually used in her school as well as by references and statistics.

Even the kindergarten should contribute toward the teaching of reading by furnishing a much richer background of stories, by emphasizing dramatics and by much conversation. The kindergarten child should be able to read his name, printed numbers and very simple directions when he is ready for grade one.

Step by step the teachers were shown how a little child might be taught to read so that he would not only enjoy his work but gain continually in power. The formation of good reading habits early in school life means a gain in upper grade work. Healthy reading involves the keeping of these good habits just as healthy living does. Because much is made habitual does not mean it must be monotonous.

Tests should be made continually as to a child's ability and encouragement and help given where needed.

It has been found that the normal American child should acquire a vocabulary of about three hundred words, in the first grade, those of somewhat higher ability about four hundred and those of very high intelligence five hundred. Miss Harrison believes these figures can be increased materially by our new methods.

Lists of good reading for the first three grades were left for distribution. The tests of Gray, Otis and Thorndike were mentioned and also the fact that these tests carefully given, confirm as a rule, the judgment of the experienced and skillful teacher as to the child's ability.

After showing some interesting lantern slides to illustrate points made, Miss Harrison closed with a quotation from Lord Bansany on poetry which might well be applied to reading. Throughout the morning the speaker urged the vital necessity of teaching a child to love reading, not simply to be able to read.

Hartford.—For about four or five days the water in the Connecticut river has been rising slowly and has gained about three or four feet.

Army and Navy Surplus Co.
35 BROADWAY

SPECIAL

ULSTERETTES MADE OF GOVERNMENT NAVY BLUE BROADCLOTH, LENGTH 44 INCHES, $50.00 VALUE, ... $22.50

MACKINAWS MADE OF GOVERNMENT NAVY BLUE BROADCLOTHS, LENGTH 36 INCHES, $25.00 VALUE $9.95

PANTS MADE OF GOVERNMENT NAVY BLUE BROADCLOTH $12.00 VALUE, ... $5.75

LEATHER JERKINS WITH SLEEVES, $12.50 VALUE $9.45

REPORTS YEAR'S WORK BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Secretary Joan J. O'Bourke of the Norwich Chamber of Commerce has compiled and distributed a very creditable report of the chamber's activities during the past year. The report represents the first year's work of the reorganized chamber. In the report results attained through the chamber's activities during the year are summarized as follows:

Taxation.

Made extensive investigation and found that an inequitable and unbusinesslike system prevails. Assessors have not the proper tools and clerical assistance to function properly. First requisite is an assessment map. Petitioned for an appropriation not to exceed $5,000 to secure a basic map. Once this map is secured, its complete development should follow within a few years.

Sidewalks and Streets.

Endorsed the action of the mayor in the bond issue of $150,000 to be spent during next three years for building permanent highways leading into the city. Recommended to the public works committee that an annual systematic program for rebuilding streets be put into effect. Also that permanent repair crews be engaged to maintain good streets in proper condition. The improvement of sidewalks and the building of new sidewalks in many sections of the city is a difficult local problem and one that will involve further investigation. These improvements will require larger appropriations than are given the street department at present, the necessity of which should be given fair consideration by the voters in city meeting.

The Housing Problem.

Investigations disclose the fact that most successful increased housing accommodations were obtained in other cities through the co-operation of industry. Industries built houses for their workmen and sold them at cost. Housing schemes in other cities were studied. A representative of the chamber attended the national housing conference in Bridgeport and reported housing efforts elsewhere. The committee believes the best results can be obtained, under local conditions, though the sympathy and co-operation of our financial interests. The committee endorses the Norwich Building & Loan Association as an excellent method to assist in the alleviation of this pressing problem.

Industries.

The chamber co-operated to retain the Vaughn foundry in Norwich. This industry remains an asset to our community. Efforts were also made to rehabilitate the cigar manufacturing industry in Norwich. Approximately fifty cigar makers were formerly employed in this city at an annual payroll of $25,000 to $30,000. At present scarcely a dozen are regularly employed. Earnest efforts were made to interest fourteen industries to locate in Norwich during the past year.

Educational Facilities.

The chairman of this committee made a survey of school-housing conditions and found that several were overcrowded and needed additions to properly house the children. The chamber co-operated with the school board to secure an appropriation of $200,000 to build the new Mt. Pleasant street school and purchase adjoining property for school purposes in Preston.

Modern Lighting System.

The chamber endeavored to secure an appropriation of $12,000 for the installation of fifty lights in the business section of the city and known as a White Way. The type of standard proposed was similar to those being installed in other cities at present and is the most approved type known. The removal of overhead wires and poles, particularly in the business section, was a subject of consideration.

Freight and Passenger Facilities.

Chamber cooperated in securing daily delivery of freight from Boston, Providence and New Haven. Six conferences have been held with the New Haven railroad officials as to better passenger service, the restoration of an evening train from New London, connecting with the 5 p. m. train from New York city, being strongly urged. This matter is pending. The chamber rendered assistance in the resumption of a local boat line service to Block Island from Norwich during the summer. Also secured a prolonged experiment for a late evening trolley to Central Village, lack of patronage cancelled the new schedule.

Other Activities.

The chamber co-operated with the Retail Merchants Association throughout the year.

The chamber has protected, to a large extent, our people from bogus, unworthy, and objectionable solicitations. Requesting the manifestation of an approval card from the chamber is practically universal in Norwich.

The chamber assisted in the establishment of a credit bureau and is the local headquarters for this important activity.

A watchful eye has been kept on merchants classed as itinerant vendors, in an effort to safeguard the people from the unloading of questionable merchandise, at so-called bargain prices.

Protest was made against the granting of too many licenses for weekly carnivals.

The chamber was the medium to discuss and act upon local daylight saving by the community.

The chamber made a careful and impartial study of the gas and electric department, publishing the report in the newspapers.

The chamber took steps to further develop the Thames river as a means of transportation. Congressman Freeman held a conference in Norwich with representatives of the chamber as to this matter. The congressman promised to give his support and make an effort to secure the necessary appropriation from congress.

The directors of the chamber believe that the New London County Agricultural fair is an asset for publicity for Norwich and this annual event deserves the full cooperation of the chamber and local public recognition. An effort was made to have an industrial exhibit as an incentive to create local interest.

The annual national rogue tournament is another splendid publicity asset for Norwich. Your directors voted that the chamber cooperate with those in charge to make it a success this year. Accordingly your organization rendered valuable assistance to those in charge.

The chamber cooperated with the public officials for the annual clean-up week.

The chamber cooperated with the local Red Cross chapter in its efforts for public welfare.

The chamber cooperated with the ten local organizations since last November for their mutual progress.

Seven general membership meetings were held since last December. Four of these were in the interest of equitable assessment.

The directors held thirty meetings and nineteen committees held forty-one meetings. In addition to this six important conferences with transportation officials and four conferences with assessment map-making concerns were held.

Workmen's Compensation Agreements

Workmen's compensation agreements as follows have been approved by Commissioner J. J. Donohue:

Kelly Carton Co., Inc., Norwich, employer and George Greer, 67 Fountain St., employe, infected and badly swollen right hand, at rate of $8.10.

Estate of Howard C. Brown, Colchester, employer, and Olin Church, East Hampton, employe, cut foot with axe at rate of $7.00.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons Co., Westerly, employer, and Timothy Mulcahy, Westerly, employe, injury to ribs, at rate of $8.50.

Robert Gair Co., Uncasville employer, and Frank Garrison, New London employe, pinched three fingers, at rate of $10.46; and Denman Korchak, Uncasville, employe, fingers bruised, at rate of $9.30; and Dan Zavidsky, New London, employe, right foot jammed, at rate of $11.12.

Lorraine Mfg. Co. Westerly, employer, and George Knowles Westerly, employe, back of right hand cut and bruised, at rate of $6.94.

Woman County Commissioner

Governor Lake has filled the vacancy in the New Haven county board board of commissioners, caused by the resignation of United States Marshal Jacob D. Walter of Cheshire, by nominating Representative Emily S. Brown, of Naugatuck, for the place. She will hold office until the third Wednesday in January, 1923. She is the first woman in the state to be named for this office.

To Gain Weight

Lee & Osgood Co. guarantees Bitro-Phosphate to rebuild shattered nerves; to replace weakness with strength; to add body weight to thin folks and rekindle ambition in tired-out people.

Used Cars

If in need of a used car, call in and look over what we have to offer. Some at bargain prices.

Norwich Buick Company

319 MAIN STREET

THE PORTEOUS & MITCHELL CO.

Letters for Santa Claus

For the convenience of the Children who desire to write to Santa Claus, a letter box has been placed on our main floor, at elevator.

As Usual—This Store Will Be the Recognized

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING HEADQUARTERS

And in Every Department We Are Now Ready

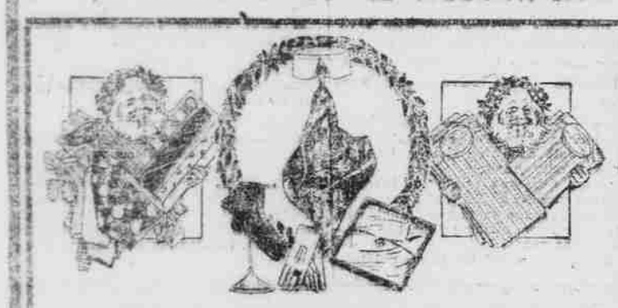
Begin Christmas shopping at once—no need of waiting another minute, in fact the earlier the better, while everything is new and bright and all lines complete.

Bring the Little Folks to See Old Santa Claus

He will be in our show window every day from now until Christmas. Morning hours: 10:30 to 12—afternoon hours: 2:30 to 5 o'clock.

Surrounded by the Toys and Dolls which represent much of his life-work—giving first aid to slightly damaged ones, and setting in motion the trains, teams, autos and carts, and other moving pieces of juvenile entertainment. Old Santa Claus, with his ruddy face and his elegant plush suit, of cherry red, with white fur-trimmings, is ever ready to greet his little friends as they crowd around in front of his window to see him—and his personal salutations are received by the children with mixed expressions of awe and rapture. By all means bring the children to see Old Santa—and between ourselves, you'll get a bit of fun out of it, yourself—see if you don't.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR MEN



540 Pairs of Men's Sample Hosiery

In Wool, or Silk and Wool Sport Hosiery—Novelty and Plain Silk, in a wide range of colors, some with clox, others in stripes and heather mixtures — the greatest showing of fine Hosiery, suitable for gift-giving that it has been our good fortune to offer. Divided into four price groups:—

50c—$1.00—$1.25—$1.50

Easily worth one-third more. On sale beginning today, Men's Department.

Men's House Coats, at $10.00

Men's House Coats, wool mixtures, in a very desirable range of patterns, browns, greens and fleeces, trimmed with braid to match, and with three pockets—these are exceptional value—at $10.00.

Men's Bathrobes, $8.00 to $18.00

Men's Bathrobes, in plain colors and fancy designs, a large line of patterns to select from, in a full range of sizes — Prices are $8.00, $10.00, $12.00 and up to $18.00.

Men's Boston Garters, all styles, in Christmas boxes—at 35c to 65c.

Men's Neckwear, in all the latest ideas—at 75c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

Men's Mufflers, in Knitted Silk and in Woolen—at $2.00 to $5.00.

Men's Belts, with or without buckles, in holiday boxes—at 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Men's Belt Buckles, plain or initialed—at 50c and $1.00.

Men's Shawknit Hosiery, in holiday boxes—at 3 for $1.00.

Men's full-fashioned Silk Hosiery, black, navy and cordovan, superior quality—at $1.25 a pair.

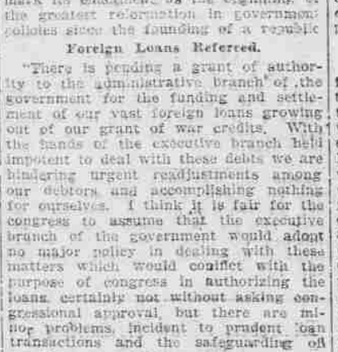
Men's Fibre Silk Shirts, the "Eagle" make, in neat holiday boxes, excellent quality—at $6.00 each.

Men's Holiday Sets, consisting of Garters and Arm-Bands, Boston and Brighton make—at 50c and 75c.

Men's Holiday Sets, consisting of Belts and Garters — at $1.00 and $1.50.

Men's Holiday Sets, consisting of Suspenders and Hose Supporters—at $1.25 to $2.00.

THE PORTEOUS & MITCHELL CO.



AT THE BREED THEATRE