[illegible] of the armored cruiser Roon, was going at half speed to [illegible] the mouth of the Ems River. That the [illegible] was one of the lighter cruisers engaged by British [illegible] after the Blucher had been sent to the bottom was the [illegible] report given here. The Admiralty to-day had no details of this [illegible], but expressed confidence that the German [illegible] would be increased materially.

[illegible] may be particularly interested in the naval battle because [illegible] married a daughter of the late Marshall Field, Chicago's [illegible].

OFFICIAL REPORT OF BATTLE.

The official statement issued by the Press Bureau follows:

"Early this morning a British patrolling squadron of battle cruisers and light cruisers, under Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, with a destroyer flotilla, under Commodore Tyrwhitt, sighted four German battle cruisers and several light cruisers and a number of destroyers steering westward, and apparently making for the English coast.

"The enemy at once made for home at high speed. They were at once pursued, and at about 9.50 A. M. action was joined between the battle cruisers Lion, Tiger, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable on the one hand, and the Derfflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke and Blucher on the other. A well contested running fight ensued. Shortly after 1 o'clock the Blucher, which had previously fallen out of line, capsized and sank.

"Admiral Beatty reports that two other battle cruisers were seriously damaged. They were, however, able to continue their flight and reached an area where danger from German submarines and mines prevented further pursuit.

"By British ships have been lost, and our casualties in personnel, as at present reported, are slight, the Lion, which led the line, having only eleven wounded and no killed.

"One hundred and twenty-three survivors have been rescued from the Blucher's crew of 835, and it is possible that others have been saved by some of our destroyers. No reports of any destroyer or light cruiser fighting have yet been received by the Admiralty, though some has apparently taken place.

"Their Lordships have expressed their satisfaction to Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty.

"So far as is known, only 123 of the Blucher's crew of 835 were saved."

OFFICIAL GERMAN REPORT.

Berlin Success in Alsace, Admits Loss of One Trench

BERLIN, Jan. 25 (by wireless to Sayville).—Hard fighting continues in Alsace, on the eastern end of the battle line which extends from the North Sea to Switzerland, according to the official statement given out at the German General Army Headquarters to-day. The Germans claim to have repulsed all the attacks in this region and that the French have suffered heavy losses. In the centre of the battle line in France the Germans capture the loss of a trench to the southwest of Berry-au-Bac.

Following is the text of the War Office report:

"There were artillery duels near Nieuport and near Ypres yesterday. To the southwest of Berry-au-Bac the Germans lost one trench taken a few days ago from the French.

"North of the camp of Chalons yesterday only artillery engagements took place, and these are being continued to-day.

"Infantry fighting continues in the Argonne Forest, while to the north of Verdun and Toul the artillery is very active.

"All the French attacks on Hartmann-Weilerkopf were repulsed with heavy French losses. No less than 400 chasseurs were found dead and the number of French prisoners increases."

OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT.

Progress in Belgium, Says Paris; Bridges Destroyed at St. Mihiel

PARIS, Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—The French War Office this afternoon gave the following report:

"In Belgium we have made slight progress at a point to the east of St. Georges. On the rest of this front there were yesterday artillery duels.

"From the Lys to the Oise there was yesterday an intermittent cannonading.

"On the front along the Aisne there is nothing to report, except that at Berry-au-Bac a counter-attack of the enemy yesterday morning was repulsed, and the disputed trenches remain in our possession.

"In Champagne we have demolished several field works and projections of the enemy.

"In the Argonne, in the Forest of La Grurie, a very spirited [illegible] was stopped by the efficient shooting of our batteries.

"On the Meuse the destruction of the bridges of St. Mihiel was accomplished by our artillery.

"On Thursday, at Embermenil, we surprised a detachment of Germans in their trenches and took some of them prisoners.

"In the Vosges and in Alsace there has been very heavy fog."

Heavy fogs in Southern New York, Connecticut, N. J., L. I., Eastern New York, Vermont, N. H. and in Southern the north New York, Vermont, N. H. and in Southern the north New York, the valleys of the Whites.

KEEP URIC ACID OUT OF JOINTS

Take Rheumatism Sufferers to Eat Less Meat and Take Salts.

Rheumatism is easier to avoid than to cure, which is unfortunate enough, for it is not to be cured by drugs worth a cent. Keep free from uric acid, eat sparingly and lean meat, and drink plenty of good water.

Rheumatism is a direct result of eating too much meat and other rich food that produces uric acid, which is poisonous to the blood. It is the duty of the kidneys to filter this acid from the blood and cast it out in the urine, but the pores of the skin are also intended for freeing the blood of this poisonous substance. In the damp and chilly weather, the skin pores are closed, and then the kidneys have to do double work, which they never will and struggle and fail to eliminate the uric acid, which then accumulates and circulates in the joints and muscles, causing the sharp stabbing pains and pain called rheumatism.

At the first twinge of rheumatism, or even any rheumatic ailment, put a tablespoonful in a glass of water and drink before breakfast each morning for a week. This will help to eliminate uric acid by stimulating the kidneys to normal action, thus ridding the blood of these poisons.

This is inexpensive, harmless and has a good effect upon the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and sweet spirits nitre, which by their action on the kidneys are subject to rheumatism and gravel have a pleasant effect. Any druggist can supply these ingredients, which are cheap and need but a few ounces to make a sufficient quantity for a week's treatment. Adv.

THIEF "LIFTS" $80 ROLL UNDER DETECTIVE'S NOSE

Capt. Lambart's Pocket is Picked While Lieut. Funston is by His Side and Police Are Puzzled.

There is nothing remarkable about a man having his pocket picked in New York, but there is much that is remarkable about the remarkable experience in that direction suffered to-day by Capt. Harry Lambart, late of His Majesty's service, now engaged in directing the production of moving picture films illustrating the life of a New York policeman, which are to be shown at the Panama-Pacific Exhibition in San Francisco.

Some nimble fingered thief got to Capt. Lambert for a roll of $80. Now here is the remarkable part:

Capt. Lambart put the $80 roll in his pocket at Police Headquarters. Then, in company with Lieut. Funston, one of New York's star sleuths, he went to the Tombs to arrange for some pictures. After which, still in the company of Lieut. Funston, he went across the street to the Criminal Courts Building to arrange for some pictures.

Following this, and with Lieut. Funston right by his side, he went back to Police Headquarters. And at Police Headquarters he discovered his roll had been "lifted."

Well, what is the answer?

NEW ORLEANS RESULTS.

FIRST RACE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 25.—Two-year-old; three and a half furlongs—Sinckie Daw, 119 (Dishman), 7 to 10, 1 to 3 and out. First; Blue Cap, 114 (Pendergast), 3 to 1, 2 to 1 and even, second; Tay Dansante, 101 (Ambrose), 15 to 1, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—:36 2-5. Molly Reach, Cuddles, Investment, Viola, Mabel also ran.

Clubhouse Burned.

The clubhouse of the New Jersey Yacht Club, at the foot of Thirteenth Street, Newark Bay, Bayonne, N. J., was destroyed by fire early this morning. Seven boats which had been hauled out for the winter were destroyed.

CHANCELLOR SAYS: ENGLAND TRIED TO STARVE 65,000,000

Von Bethmann-Hollweg Scores Grey's "Magnanimous Appeals" in Shipping Note.

DEFENDS AIRSHIP RAID.

Charges Inhuman Treatment of Germans in French Concentration Camps.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—"In the future no one will be deceived by England's 'magnanimous appeals' in the name of civilization and humanity," said Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, at the German field headquarters to-day.

"It should not be forgotten that in this war England set out to starve over 65,000,000 people directly, by cutting off their food, indirectly by closing the arteries of their commerce.

"In attempting this she did not refrain from destroying a considerable part of the trade of neutral nations. Now it is beginning to dawn on Great Britain that she cannot force us to submission by these methods.

"The nation which boasts of the most powerful fleet and the strictest adherence to international agreements demands a greater control of neutral shipping than it would be allowed to command if it had declared an effective blockade which, according to The Hague rulings, it should do so, but which it cannot do because it would be powerless to uphold such a blockade.

DEFENDS AIRSHIPS' BOMBARDMENT OF BRITAIN.

"I rather admire the facility, which frequently has enabled the British Foreign Office to turn a defeat ashore or at sea into a victory in the domain of public opinion.

"When our vessels successfully bombarded towns on the east coast of England—towns equipped with defences, arsenals, batteries and other military establishments, despite all statements to the contrary from London—no powerful fleet appeared to defend the coast.

"But all England was made to rise up in indignation about our lack of civilization. Recruiting lists bulged with new names, and reports were spread broadcast which shook the world with horror over our alleged infamy.

"These reports defaming us gained intensity when our dirigibles threw bombs at the fortified town of Great Yarmouth and warded off attack from below as they passed over British soil.

"Now, is not this rather audacious diplomatic journalism, in view of the fact that British vessels bombarded the open cities of Dar-es-Salaam, Victoria and Swakopmund (German East Africa) and have again bombarded towns on the Belgian coast without previous announcement, thereby destroying private dwellings of the aliens, without regard to who might be living there?

LASHES THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN FRANCE.

"Germans have suffered in French concentration camps treatment so inhuman as almost to beggar description. Most of them received only bread and dirty water for weeks. Many had nothing at all for days at a time. The sanitary arrangements cannot be discussed in public, they are so indecent and filthy.

"For months men, women and children were forced to sleep promiscuously in tents on decayed straw strewn on the bare soil. When it rained they slept in the wet. They were maltreated in the vilest manner.

"I do not speak of many thousand male civilians who suffered still more in stifling basements at Fort Crosom and elsewhere; civilians whose sufferings will put an eternal stain upon French civilization. Nobody knows what was done to our people in some colonies in Siberia. And still the British, with their delicate sense of what is proper, let this go on.

"No hostile civilian, man, or woman, was ever put into a concentration camp in Germany until the beginning of November, when it was found necessary to retaliate against the British and later the French, as these nations continued to refuse to permit German civilians to go free. No British, French or Russian woman living in the Empire was ever put into a concentration camp in Germany.

"With such a score counting against England and her allies, nobody will ever be deceived in the future by the magnanimous appeals on behalf of civilization and humanity inserted, ever so ingeniously, in diplomatic notes dealing with throttling neutral traffic."

400 WAR AUTOMOBILES DESTROYED AT ESSEN BY BRITISH AIRMEN.

AMSTERDAM (via London), Jan. 25 (Associated Press).—The British air raid last week on the town of Essen resulted in the destruction of 400 war automobiles, according to a correspondent of the Handelsblad. These cars were in a repair shop which was wrecked by the British bombs.

The loss of this large shop and its elaborate equipment, the correspondent continues, has been a serious blow, and the Germans have been compelled to take over a private automobile factory at Aix-la-Chapelle, where hundreds of Dutch workmen have obtained employment.

Smith & Dimmock's sales of Steel in New York City for week ending Jan. 16, averaged 44 lbs.; Domestic Beef, 10.60 cents; imported Beef, 9.71 cents per pound.—Adv.

British Vice Admiral, Who Won Sea Victory, And His American Wife and Their Son

COULD NOT STOP COLORADO STRIKE, SAYS ROCKEFELLER

(Continued from First Page.)

of laughter. The Chairman threatened to clear the room). A. I do.

Q. Do you not think that men like yourself who control, directly or indirectly, great numbers of workers ought not to give especial study to these labor problems? A. It is for that very reason I have asked my associates in the Rockefeller Foundation to make such a study and make it more comprehensive than I as an individual could ever hope to do.

WANTED TO MAKE PERSONAL INQUIRY IN COLORADO.

Mr. Rockefeller said that he had wanted to go to Colorado for personal investigation and might have gone had it not been for the hearings of the commission. Mr. Walsh questioned the sincerity of this declaration by several questions. Mr. Rockefeller said that he might go yet.

Q. Do you think any man ought to work twelve hours a day, seven days a week? O. Year in and year out, it would be a hardship. I frequently do it myself for short periods.

Q. Ever work in a blast furnace? A. No.

Q. Do you know what conditions in a blast furnace or open hearth plant are? A. No.

"I do not want to leave with you the impression," said Mr. Rockefeller, "that I believe in seven days a week work for myself or anybody else. I do not believe any man ought to undertake such a task even if he could stand it."

In a firm, deep voice Mr. Rockefeller gave his name and address.

"What is your occupation?" asked Chairman Walsh.

The young millionaire smiled and replied:

"That would be rather difficult to describe, Mr. Chairman. I am largely active in directing the foundations established by my father and in deciding questions of investment."

A 163-page statement of the methods of management of the Rockefeller Fondation was placed on the record. It explained the employment of W. L. Mackenzie King, formerly Minister of Labor in Canada, by the Foundation.

The Foundation had on hand Dec. 1 a little less than $104,000,000.

There were many men from the Central Detective Office and private detective bureaus in the Board of Estimate room and in the corridors while Mr. Rockefeller was on the stand. The many I. W. W. sympathisers present showed no open indication of hostility. They even refrained from the muttered jeers with which some of the testimony of other witnesses has been greeted.

OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE FOR LABOR CONDITIONS.

Mr. Rockefeller said:

"The responsibility of stockholders is practically limited to the election of directors. They have no power to elect officers, to employ labor, to make contracts or to intervene directly in the management of the business. A large stockholder, however, is able to exercise considerable moral influence over the directors and officers and is responsible for exercising that influence properly.

"The directors are responsible for the general conduct of the business; they have the power to elect officers and to determine the policies of the business. All large business has to be organized. The responsibility has to be divided and vested in various officers, and the officers have to be given powers commensurate with their responsibilities. These responsibilities are in general divided in such a way that the directors attend principally to the financial affairs of the corporation, leaving the actual conduct of operations to the officers.

"Labor conditions, so far as they are within the control of a corporation, are matters for which the officers of the corporation are primarily responsible and with which they, by reason of their experience and their first-hand acquaintance with the facts, are best qualified to deal.

"Anyone who has followed the controversy which has arisen out out of the Colorado situation will have observed that no effort has been spared to make it appear that I have attempted to exercise a kind of absolutism over the coal industry in Colorado and particularly that I have sought to dictate a policy of non-recognition of unions.

LABOR COMBINES AS PROPER AS CAPITAL COMBINES.

"An attitude toward industry and toward labor such as is here implied is so abherrent to me personally and so contrary to the spirit of my whole purpose and training that I cannot allow these allegations to pass unnoticed without at least outlining my responsibilities as I have viewed them and my obligations as I have sought to discharge them.

"What are the facts?

"First, with reference to my attitude toward labor unions: I believe it to be just as proper and advantageous for labor to associate itself into organized groups for the advancement of its legitimate interests as for capital to combine for the same object.

"I favor them most heartily. Combinations of capital are sometimes conducted in an unworthy manner, contrary to law and in disregard of the interest both of labor and the public. Such combinations cannot be too strongly condemned nor too vigorously dealt with.

"Likewise it sometimes happens that combinations of labor are conducted without just regard for the rights of the employer or the public, and methods and practices adopted which, because unworthy or unlawful, are deserving of public censure.

"As to the strike itself, its many distressing features have given me the deepest concern. I frankly confess that I felt there was something fundamentally wrong in a condition of affairs which rendered possible the loss of human lives, engendered hatred and bitterness, and brought suffering and privation upon hundreds of human beings.

"In early August I wrote to the president of the company, forwarding with my indorsement a letter from Mr. King of the Foundation written in answer to my request, outlining a plan, previously discussed, to establish:

"A board on which both employers and employed are represented, and before which at stated intervals questions affecting conditions of employment can be discussed and grievances examined."

"In reply to this communication the president of the company indicated that measures of the kind I had suggested were in contemplation, but that their adoption while the strike was on would only serve to embarrass their successful introduction.

"I believe that a prime consideration in the carrying on of industry should be the well-being of the men and women engaged in it.

"In order to live, the wage-earner must sell his labor from day to day. Unless he can do this, the earnings from that day's labor are gone forever. Capital can defer its returns temporarily in the expectation of future profits, but labor cannot.

"If, therefore, fair wages and reasonable living conditions cannot otherwise be provided, dividends must be deferred, or the industry abandoned."

When he had finished reading Chairman Walsh began what might be called the cross examination. He learned that Mr. Rockefeller was now a director in only the Manhattan Railway, the Merchants' Fire and Colorado Fuel and Iron Companies.

Mr. Rockefeller said he could not well give, offhand, the names of various industries in which he was interested or the extent of his holdings and control.

Mr Walsh asked just how Mr. Rockefeller occupied himself as a director. The witness said he attended the monthly meetings of the fire insurance company and conferred occasionally with the President. The Manhattan Company being leased to the Interborough, the directors only went through the form of a quarterly meeting.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company kept him more busy, he said. Directors' meetings are now held monthly in Denver, and in the absence of Eastern directors the minutes are sent East for approval.

WANT "BILLY" SUNDAY TO PREACH IN NEW YORK

(Special to The Evening World.)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Announcement was made to-day that a call has been formally decided upon by ministers representing virtually every Protestant denomination of Greater New York, and that two hundred ministers will come to this city in a special train next Thursday to hear Sunday preach in the Tabernacle and to plead with him to take up his battle for righteousness in New York City.

Sunday to-day said he would hear what New York ministers have to say, but he added he does not see how it will be possible for him to go to New York earlier than next fall or winter.

A cent buys enough for the average family of four. Dime packet, 40 cups.

White Rose CEYLON TEA

White Rose Coffee, Pound Tins, 35c.

TAXICAB TRUST MAKES LAST STAND FOR ILLEGAL RATE

Lawyer Pleads New Law Prevents Company From Making Contracts.

CITY DEFENDS THE LAW.

Justice Hotchkiss of Appellate Division Tells of His Experience.

Evidence that the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company is still at its old game of exacting excessive fares from its patrons while it does not operate under the Public Hack Ordinace, was presented to-day to Supreme Court Justice Cohalan by Assistant Corporation Counsel Terence Farley at the hearing of the injunction suit brought against Mayor Mitchel by the big taxicab company in its last desperate attempt to have the amended ordinance declared unconstitutional.

Justice Henry D. Hotchkiss of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and many other citizens prominent in business laid before the Court affidavits telling how excessive fares had been extorted from them by Mason-Seaman machines.

Justice Hotchkiss's letter to the Bureau of Licenses, in which he complained of high charges, caused some surprise to the legal representatives of the taxi company, who were headed by State Senator Edgar Brackett, who came from Saratoga to renew the attack upon the ordinance. The letter, written on Oct. 13, 1914, follows:

"On a number of occasions within the last few months I have used taxicabs between my house, No. 315 West Seventy-fifth Street and the Pennsylvania station at Thirty-third Street and there has been such irregularity in the amount of fare in excess of the legal rate, that I beg to call the matter to your attention. I have paid all the way from $1.20 to $1.80. On the afternoon of Sept. 30 I paid the driver of cab No. 884, a Yellow cab, taken from the inside of the station, $1.60. On the evening of Oct. 9, I called a Yellow cab and paid $1.20 and on the afternoon of Oct. 10 I took another Yellow cab, No. 3288 from inside the station and paid $1.40. By the most generous reckoning I cannot make the distance over two and a half miles, which as I reckon it, would make the fare $1.10. My experience probably not exceptional, but it is common to the public in general, and if the matter interests you I would be glad to have you give it such attention as it deserves."

Similar experiences were related in affidavits by H. Edwards-Ficken, an architect; F. W. Wilson, manager of Blake, Moffit & Towne, paper dealers, No. 200 Fifth Avenue; William H. Bankier of No. 10 Bridge Street; Albert Falck, a lawyer of No. 115 Broadway; Jacob Marks, Justice of the Municipal Court for the Sixth District; H. C. Spear of Spear & Co., Woodhaven, L. I., and William R. Hooper of No. 43 Exchange Place.

"These men," said Mr. Farley, "continue the old game of making contracts with hotels and paying the hotels a commission for the privilege of having a man—a runner—stand inside the hotel who accosts persons leaving the hotel. If the person wants a taxicab the runner rings a bell and there is a taxicab in front of the hotel entrance. In this way the public is misled and defrauded."

Senator Brackett said that it was absolutely impossible for the Mason-Seaman Company to operate under the new ordinance, for it took away the right of the company to make contracts.

Senator Brackett asked for additional time to file briefs. Justice Cohalan said that in a few days he would decide the question.

PENNY LUNCH FUND APPROPRIATION OF $26,500 APPROVED

Aldermanic Finance Committee Unanimously Indorses Evening World Plan.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen this afternoon passed unanimously a favorable report upon the Curran resolution for the appropriation of $26,500 for the equipment of public schools with kitchens. Thus The Evening World's plan for bringing penny lunches to necessitous school children received the first official sanction on its way to approval by the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate.

To-morrow the Board of Aldermen will receive the Finance Committee's report, and it is confidently expected the resolution will be unanimously passed.

At the public hearing prior to the vote The Evening World's penny luncheon plan received heavy indorsement from numerous influential supporters. Both city officials and private individuals who had seen the penny lunch scheme in operation in the public schools already equipped with kitchens told the Aldermen of their unreserved sanction of the Curran resolution.

Superintendent of Schools William Maxwell said The Evening World's campaign had his unqualified approval.

"The work is already beyond the experimental stage," he added. "It has shown that by the installation of kitchens in schools located in the poorer districts hundreds of children may be made physically fit for the work of the day's instruction by being able to get a hot and wholesome meal, denied them by poverty at home."

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, a member of the Co-operative Committee, said she had gone with Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, The Evening World writer, to visit the schools where kitchens have already been established by The Evening World's efforts, and that she knew of nothing more important that could be done with the city's money than to help necessitous children.

Tired, Aching Eyes Are a Sure Sign of Eyestrain.

and a warning that your eyes need the help of correctly fitted glasses. Eyes Examined Without Charge by Registered Eye Physicians. Perfect Fitting Glasses as Low as $2.50

J. Ehrlich & Sons

Established 53 Years.

New York: 184 B'way, at John St. 223 Sixth Av., 13th St. 350 Sixth Av., 23d St. 101 Nassau, at Ann St. 17 West 42d Street. Brooklyn: 488 Fulton St., cor. Rapid St.

BEEF AND LAMB STEWS are most delicious when flavored with a dash of "Eddys" OLD ENGLISH STYLE Sauce

The relish for everybody. Ever try it on Baked Beans? At Grocers, and Delicatessen Stores 10c

Made by E. Pritchard, 231 Spring St., N. Y.

CANDY PENNY A POUND PROFIT

FROM CITY FACTORY TO COUNTRY HOME BY PARCEL POST; LOFT CANDY is Gladdening thousands of hearts at all points of the compass, thanks to Uncle Sam's marvelous Parcel Post System of delivery. Our Candy arrives just as fresh, crisp and wholesome as it leaves our Big, Clean Daylight Factory. We prepay delivery charges on orders of $1.00 and over to any point within the 1st and 2nd zones—from New York City.

Extra 15c Special for Monday and Tuesday

CHOCOLATE COVERED DATES AND FIGS—The fruits used in the preparation of these delicious treats were brought to perfection under the most favorable growing conditions of soil and climate in the Far East, and ripened to a luscious richness. They are enclosed in coverings of our incomparable Chocolate, producing a sweet of distinctive excellence. 50c. quality! It is a pretty too much for this assortment, but as a very special treat, they go on sale Monday and Tuesday at, POUND BOX 15c

Special for Monday: ASSORTED GLOSS GOODIES—Everybody loves Assorted Hard Candies. Hence is an assortment that is representative of all the old-time favorites, as well as the newest novelties. Most shops say 40c., we say, POUND BOX 10c

Special for Tuesday: NUT TOP BON BONS—The centre of this sweet is a rich, mellow Chocolate Cream. The middle layer is delicious Bon Bon Cream. The finishing feature is a big tasty Nut, mounted on each dainty. POUND BOX 10c

Advertised Specials Are on Sale at All Our Stores.

54 BARCLAY STREET Closes 6.30 p.m. Sat. 10 p.m.
80 COURTLANDT STREET Closes 11 a.m. Daily
PARK ROW & NASSAU ST. Closes 11 a.m. Daily
400 BROOME STREET Closes 7 p.m. Sat. 10 p.m.
88 EAST 3RD STREET Closes 10 p.m. Sat. 10 p.m.
478 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN Closes 11.30 p.m. Daily
208 BROADWAY Closes 7 p.m. Sat. 9.45 p.m.
147 NASSAU STREET Closes 6.30 p.m. Sat. 9 p.m.
202 WEST 125TH STREET Closes 11.30 p.m. Daily
86 WEST 34TH STREET Closes 7 p.m. Sat. 10 p.m.
140TH ST. & 3D AVENUE Closes 8.15 p.m. Sat. 10 p.m.
197 MARKET ST., NEWARK Closes 11.30 p.m. Sat. 12 p.m.

Loft's

The specified weight includes the container in each case.