Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Boys' Apparel Shop

A Separate Shop on the Fifth Floor

IMPORTANT SALE SATURDAY

Boys' Blue Serge Suits

With Extra Knickerbockers

Norfolk models of fine quality navy serge. 7 to 18 years

6.75 10.00 12.50

Boys' Norfolk Suits

Extra knickerbockers, of homespun, cheviot or tweed, in gray, tan or olive mixture. 7 to 18 years. *Heretofore 8.75* **6.75**

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Of gray or tan crash, tan linen, army khaki or white duck. Norfolk models, with yoke and box plaits. 7 to 17 years. *Special* **2.95**

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"STYLE REGISTERED" *Made by Franklin Simon & Co.*

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Shirts 12 to 14 neck. Blouses 7 to 14 years.

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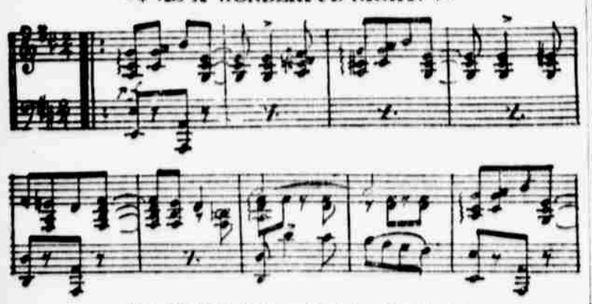

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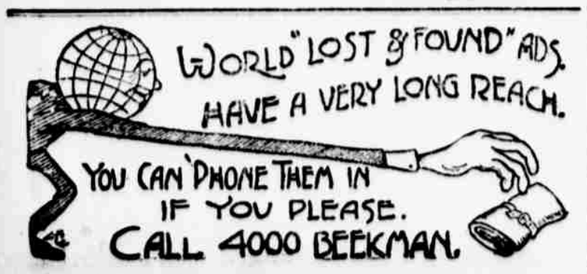

WINNING ESSAYIST TELLS WHY WIVES SHOULD HAVE JOBS

To Work Outside of the Home Broadens Women's Minds, Argues Miss Goldorf.

SHOULD AID HUSBANDS.

In Essay That Got First Prize in Contest, Teacher Hits Old-Time Theories.

During the week prizes were awarded to the writers of three of the best essays in a contest held under the auspices of the Henry Street Settlement House, of East Broadway, before an audience of over a thousand. The subject, "Should Woman Continue His Work After Marriage?" was inspired by a recent Evening World article.

The rewards were a gold watch, a gold purse and a gold pin. The winners were Miss Florence Goldorf, a school teacher; Miss Martha Wolff, a stenographer, and Miss Sallie Sanders, a social worker at Ellis Island and a niece of Judge Leon Sanders.

Acting Mayor McAneny awarded the prizes and addressed the audience, and William B. Cromwell, Assistant Corporation Counsel, the donor of the prizes, also congratulated the girls on their splendid handling of the subject. President Fische presided and George Rinzler was master of ceremonies.

The article receiving the first prize, written by Miss Florence Goldorf, is herewith printed:

"We are confronted with the problem, 'Should a woman continue in her employment after marriage?' If this question had been proposed fifty years ago nine out of ten would have answered in the negative. If you ask this question to-day you will find many more people answering in the affirmative. It had always been a generally accepted theory that the woman's chief and ultimate end on this earth was bearing and rearing of children. Times were when all great activities of economic importance, as arts, sciences, trade, government, religion were attributed to men. To women was given only the distinction of sex. But it is different now. We should therefore not fear to make radical changes, if better for social progress.

WOMEN WHO WORK CAN BEAR STRONG CHILDREN.

"According to the prevailing custom, a woman becomes economically dependent as soon as she marries. The desire to produce, the distinctive human quality, is checked in her. She no longer can choose her own work. Her only duties now are home duties. The main justification for the subjection of women is the alleged advantage to motherhood resultant from her extreme specialization to the uses of maternity. That has not been proved. It is not true that working hinders a woman from bearing strong children. The field-working peasant, the burden bearing savage, bring forth the strongest children. Furthermore, the universal testimony of trained nurses shows that child bearing is attended with less suffering where the working energies of the woman are maintained to the last. Working diverts her mind from the fear of maternity.

"The economic dependence of women has led to mercenary marriages. But the independent woman will strike at the ideal marriage—marriage for love.

"The woman needs to work after she is married to maintain and preserve her individuality. She needs something that will call forth talents that are more than merely instinctive. By coming into contact with the outside world, meeting with more than the few intimately connected persons, there is opportunity for the enfoldment of finer characteristics and the development of a rounded individuality. It is for this that we all arrive, the preparation for that living. Woman's instinct is to the finer while her intellect is informative, her power of intuition. It is admirable. Woman is the home and true partnership—harmony that should exist between man and wife.

"Some women whose husbands are in business should be with them and advise, help and encourage them. Some women have to exercise the strictest economy in the home because of the small wage earning capacity of their husbands. They ought to go out and help their husbands. Some women could improve their husbands' positions by working for them. The extra money might be saved toward opening a business for themselves, or the woman's wages might pay the house expenses while the man was studying for some profession.

"Besides the women who work to increase the family funds, there are others in the middle and upper classes, who ought to work to occupy their leisure time. Their leisure time gives them a chance to choose an avocation, a chance to develop their latent powers and gifted qualities. To work does not mean to lose womanly qualities, but to add to womanly functions.

BUSINESS WORLD NEEDS MORE OF WOMANLY QUALITIES.

"The old saying is, 'Woman's place is in the home.' Because a woman works, it does not mean that she does not take care of the home. She does that in her leisure hours. The woman's domestic career is lightened now by labor saving devices. She does not need to give all her time to her children. Not every mother has the talent nor the training to bring up children properly. Some women are not fitted for housework. It is nerve-wrecking for some to become suddenly cok, laundress, nurse.

"Woman has a keen and subtle mind tempered by strong emotions for good. We need these qualities in our business world—our world where the big end of brotherhood and humanity is often lost in the never ceasing search for cold, hard cash. Surely woman, endowed with a world of tenderness, sympathy and encouragement, has a wider sphere than that of the little homestead and the business of regeneration."

WOMEN SHOULD HELP HUSBANDS IN BUSINESS.

"It is working side by side with the husband where the woman learns to appreciate his problems, which gives her those free and independent thoughts and mutual interests that make for perfect sympathy in the home and true partnership—harmony that should exist between man and wife.

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CAMEL SMOKES CIGARS.

(From the London Chronicle.)

The camel, who is taking his part in the campaign against Turkey, is not, according to most travellers, a very companionable beast, but he has at least one human weakness—a love of tobacco. One of the methods used by Arabs in taming wild camels is to fix a kind of cigar-holder in the animal's mouth and insert a huge, loosely rolled cigar. As soon as the camel starts to draw, it becomes remarkably docile, and quickly learns to inhale the smoke and emit it through the nostrils. The one drawback of the system is that the knowing brute becomes a confirmed smoker and refuses to budge without his cigar.

SHOCK ABSORBED.

(From the Florida Times-Union.)

Nell—When Jack kissed you on the joy ride were you shocked?

Bell—Oh—er—no—you see the car was provided with a shock absorber.

LUSITANIA CAPTAIN TELLS COURT HOW TO AVOID ICEBERGS

Turner, in Deposition, Gives His Views of Titanic Disaster.

Testimony of Capt. William T. Turner of the Lusitania, and Edward Wilding, Managing Director of Harland & Wolff, Belfast, Ireland, who built the Titanic, was taken by United States District Judge Mayer yesterday, on the opening day of the trial of the White Star Line's suit to limit its liability for the loss of the Titanic to $87,000.

Capt. Turner's testimony was in the form of a deposition made here the day before the Lusitania sailed on her last voyage. Examined as an expert on navigation by Attorney Kinkicutt, representing claimants, he said the ship had transverse bulkheads rising 17 to 34 feet above the waterline, was constructed with longitudinal bulkheads, a double skin and water tight decks.

Mr. Kinkicutt asked how an iceberg appeared to the navigator of a ship.

"Icebergs look dark from a distance," he replied. "Often there is a glint of light, for they are white."

FOOLISH TO MAKE SPEED IN AN ICE FIELD.

With icebergs apprehended he would slow down a big ship more than a small one, and with ice reported ahead he would slow down to ten knots. The navigation rule of the Cunard Line, he said, was that the Captain be on the bridge and the engineers stand by. He was on the Mauretania, which sailed two days after the Titanic, got news of ice before he got news of the disaster, and immediately changed his course going sixty-five miles south.

Q. Is it prudent to steam at twenty knots when ice is reported ahead, on a calm night, with clear starlight? A. Certainly not, if ice is anywhere close. If it is 200 or 1,000 miles off you can go ahead. If close you cannot. It's foolish to do so.

To a long hypothetical question covering the conditions under which the Titanic proceeded to her fate he replied that a large floe ahead, six miles south of the ice-out of the way of it. If you are among icebergs, stop your ship, go slow for dawn," he said.

Q. Would it be reasonable fate for such a vessel to proceed at twenty knots an hour or upward? A. Certainly not. Twenty knots through ice? My conscience!

Mr. Burlingham, for the White Star Line, asked the witness his ideas about ship construction.

"I'm not interested in construction," was the reply, "as long as the ship floats. If it sinks, I get out."

Q. Is there not more wisdom and knowledge about icebergs since the Titanic disaster. A. I don't know where.

Q. Have you learned nothing from the accident to the Titanic? A. Not the slightest. It will happen again.

Q. Can the proximity of icebergs be detected by cold atmosphere or cold water? A. That has no more effect than a blister on a wooden leg.

Q. What watch do you keep? A. In ice, two men on the forecastle, two in the crow's nest.

WHY LUSITANIA TOPPLED SO QUICKLY.

Q. What of the men ordinarily in the crow's nest? A. I call them Board of Trade ornaments. All they think about is home and counting their money.

Q. Do you give men in the crow's nest binoculars? A. Certainly not. You might as well give them soda water bottles.

The Captain said the officers did not have binoculars. He had no searchlights, he said, though he would like to have them. Other people would not fool around with them.

Edward Wilding testified that he had assisted in the designing and construction of the Titanic and had inspected the work of construction. He said the specifications were carried out to the letter, surveyors of the London Board of Trade, he added, inspected the work 1,000 times while the ship was under construction.

Mr. Wilding said the Titanic's bulkheads were not very high, but that no arrangement of bulkheads could have saved her after six compartments had been flooded. On cross-examination, he said that the Olympic, whose bulkheads are like, would float with six compartments flooded.

In reference to an assertion that the hull of the Titanic was not sufficiently strong, Mr. Wilding testified that the double skin of the Lusitania, with its width of three feet between skins was possible the reason why the boat took a list to starboard after being struck. The entire skin must have filled with water, he said, and forced the ship down on one side, so that many of the boats could not be launched. He doubted the wisdom of a double skin unless transverse bulkheads ran through the double skin.

It was brought out that after the Titanic disaster the Olympic was congested with a seven-inch double skin. The Vaterland, then on the ways, had a double skin of seventeen inches.

WORKED FOR HIS WEALTH.

(From the Boston Post.)

Among the guests at a social affair one evening there was a young man who possessed considerable wealth, and when the subject of money came some of the young man's friends intimated that he had gotten his pile rather easily.

"Easily!" exclaimed the young man with some spirit. "I want you fellows to distinctly understand that it was only by the hardest kind of work that I secured that money."

"What are you talking about?" demanded one of his friends, with a look of surprise. "Did you inherit it from your uncle?"

"I certainly did," was the smiling response of the young man. "But don't you think that I didn't have to work some to get it away from the lawyers."

A DRAWBACK TO PROGRESS.

(From the Boston Post.)

One of the chief drawbacks to the progress of civilization in the United States is that there are too many men who think when they have learned to perforate a man's lung with a six-shooter at twenty paces they have acquired a liberal education.

STOMACH UPSET?

Get At the Real Cause—Take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

That's what thousands of stomach sufferers are doing now. Instead of taking tonics, or trying to patch up a poor digestion, they are attacking the real cause of the ailment—clogged liver and disordered bowels.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets arouse the liver in a soothing, healing way. When the liver and bowels are performing their natural functions away goes indigestion and stomach troubles.

If you have a bad taste in your mouth, tongue coated, appetite poor, lazy, don't care feeling, no ambition or energy, troubled with undigested food, you should take Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel.

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Take one or two at bedtime for quick relief, so you can eat what you like. At 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

The Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, O.—Adv.

All lost or found articles advertised in The World will be listed at The World's Information Bureau, Pulitzer Building Arcade, Park Row; World's Uptown Office, northwest corner 38th St. and Broadway; World's Harlem Office, 155 West 125th St., and World's Brooklyn Office, 202 Washington St., Brooklyn, for 30 days following the printing of the advertisement.

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"Over two million men in the United States wear the Newark Shoe because they have learned that $2.50 is enough to pay for shoes."

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There are over 2 million men in the United States who no longer pay the shoe retailer $3.50 for shoes. They realize that the middleman's profit stays in their pockets, since they can buy the more stylish and comfortable NEWARK Shoe at $2.50 DIRECT FROM THE MAKER. "Save-a-dollar"—'tis your duty. Our windows are radiant with NEWARK Shoe styles—every shoe $2.50 — no higher.

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$18.00 and $20.00 Values AT $11.75

This Season's Newest Models and Designs

We place these wonderful Suits for men on sale TODAY AND TOMORROW in the first Big Sale of the Season—and no man or young man who can use a new suit should miss this REAL MONEY-SAVING OPPORTUNITY.

Included are 1-button, 2-button and 3-button English and Conservative models with Patch Pockets or Flap Pockets. In Grays, Browns, Pencil Stripes, Tartan Plaids, Overplaids, Club Checks and Mixtures.

Every Suit Is Strictly All-Wool and Thoroughly Well Tailored

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For $22.50 and $25 Values

IN SUITS—Tartan Plaids, Overplaids, Glen Urquharts, Plain Grays, Silk Mixtures and Pencil Stripes. BALMACAANS—With patch-pockets and set-in sleeves. TOPCOATS—In Smart Blacks and Oxfords lined with silk, and TAN COVERT COATS.

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The entire sample line of the Francis Co.'s Famous Straw Hats — this season's newest and smartest shapes, straws, braids and styles.

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For $28.00 and $30 Values

Glen Urquharts, Tartan Plaids, Pencil Stripes, Gray Stripes, "Twilight Striped" Silk Mixtures, Blues, Browns and Grays in SUITS, and in TOPCOATS—Black, Oxfords and Cambridge Grays, silk lined to the edge. Single or double breasted.

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