Russian lines and, supported by large infantry forces, are aiming at important Russian railway communications.

Capture of Polish Capital Ends Greatest of German Campaigns

The fall of Warsaw marks the culmination of the greatest sustained offensive movement of the European War. Thrice before Teutonic armies have knocked at its gates, only to be denied by the strength of its defenses and the resistance of the forces holding it. Apparently impregnable in the face of direct attack, it was compelled to capitulate before the sweep of a vast movement which threatened to encircle the capital and with it the Russian armies engaged in the campaign of which it was the storm centre.

From the north, the northwest, the west and from the south and southeast the Austro-German forces have been pressing upon the Polish capital in their combined drive to force the Russians out of Poland, and, if possible, to break their offensive power for an indefinite period by administering a decisive defeat all along the line.

The movement may be said to have had its inception in May, when the great Teutonic march through Galicia began. To get at the Russian armies in Poland from the southeast it first was necessary to clear Galicia, or the greater part of it, of the troops of that nation.

How successfully this was accomplished is familiar history. Field Marshal von Mackensen's campaign in its first important stage culminated when late in June Lemberg was retaken and the Russians were driven over the Galician border. Then, early in July, the Teutonic forces coming up from the south halted while preparations were made for the next stage of the campaign.

Signs of the form this was to take were soon apparent. Great armies had been assembled to the north and and these early in July began pressing down upon the Russians from that direction. A vigorous offensive was opened in the Baltic provinces, the Teutonic troops attacked from point to point along the east Prussian border, and with Field Marshal von Hindenburg directing the general operations along this section of the fighting front a determined drive began in the Przasnysz region.

Simultaneously the Teutonic armies in the south showed reawakening activity. Field Marshal von Mackensen resumed his advance, his German forces working with the Austrians to inflict smashing blows upon the Russians from this direction. Step by step the Austro-German hosts pounded their way toward the doomed city from north and south, while on the west activities along the line of entrenchments that had so long held off the Germans in that section were resumed.

Before the apparently irresistible power of the Teutons engaged in this wide encircling movement the armies of the Grand Duke Nicholas began to fall back. Przasnysz to the north of Warsaw was occupied and the German armies swept on.

By July 19 they had forced the Russians back to the line of the Narew River and pushed their way to within twenty miles of their goal. The fortress of Ostrolenka was taken and the key to Warsaw on the north, the Novogeorgievsk fortifications, were approached. To the south Radom was occupied and the Russian lines of communication in the Lublin region threatened.

Then began a tightening of the German lines around the capital. The Teutons forced their way past the Blonie line southwest of the city, pushed their way across the River Narew, below Ostrolenka, and the battering at the fortified gates of the city was begun in earnest on Tuesday of this week by Bavarian troops under command of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.

From the beginning of the war the salient in the Russian line formed by the bend necessary to include Warsaw and a large portion of Poland has been a thorn in the flesh of the Russian military authorities.

The first determined drive against Warsaw from the west occurred last October, and within a short time the German advance guards penetrated to within nineteen miles of the city, over which German aeroplanes and Zeppelins flew. The Russians moved troops hastily from Galicia, where they had been pressing the Austrians hard, and Warsaw slipped from the hands of the Germans in the face of a vigorous Russian counter offensive, which swept them back to their borders.

Suddenly the second attempt was launched from the same direction and gathered force until a great battle developed along the Rivers Warta and Vistula. The Germans at first were reported successful, but the fighting turned in favor of the Russians. They cut off and apparently surrounded two German corps, who bravely managed to cut their way out. Later pitched battles were fought around Lodz, which the Germans captured on Dec. 6, and before long the two armies were intrenched along the famous Bzura-Rawka front. After that the fighting on this front assumed the form of trench warfare, as it had in the west.

Another attempt at Warsaw occurred in February after the Russians had for the second time been driven out of East Prussia. This time the attack came from the north and Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces reached and captured Prasnysz with 10,000 prisoners on Feb. 23. Three days later, however, the Russians recaptured it and put the Germans on the defensive. Hammering along this line and at other sections south and west from the East Prussian frontier continued for months, but not until the inception of the present campaign was there anywhere a serious break in the Russian defenses.

The city lies on the Vistula, 625 miles southwest from Petrograd and 330 miles east of Berlin. It is an important industrial centre and its population is estimated at not far from 900,000.

Wars for the possession of Poland raged around it in the middle ages and in the early part of the seventeenth century it supplanted Cracow, the ancient capital, as the seat of Polish government.

Prussia held it from 1795 to 1806, and for seven years after that it was in the possession of one of Napoleon's vassals. The Russians entered it in 1813, when it became the capital of the new Kingdom of Poland. In 1830 the population rose against the Russians, and in September of the following year the forces of the Russian Emperor re-entered the city.

EUROPE'S SECURITY THE ONE BASIS OF PEACE FOR FRANCE

Declaration of President Poincare to Deputies and Senators.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The first meeting of the Chamber of Deputies after the anniversary of the beginning of the war and following the establishment of the union of all political parties in France to endure so long as the war lasts was held to-day. The session was marked by an extraordinary demonstration of patriotism, which was a strong indication of the unanimity of all Frenchmen of every faith and shade of political belief. To-day's meeting was the first since the formation of the present coalition cabinet in France.

Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, opened the session with an eloquent speech which was apparently intended to be a following of the example of the address of M. Rodzianko, President of the Russian Duma, at the recent opening of that legislative body, and a reply to the anniversary manifesto of the German Emperor. To this Premier Viviani gave response in the name of the Government.

"Be the war of short or long duration France accepts it," M. Deschanel declared. "The country is summoning its genius and changing its methods. Each French soldier before the enemy repeats the words of Joan of Arc, 'You can enchain me, but you cannot enchain the fortunes of France.' These touches of human grandeur come from the depth of the muddy trenches."

In an eloquent passage the President of the Chamber then repeated the determination of France to continue the struggle to complete victory. "It is not only a matter of life," he said. "It is a matter of that honor which France always has preferred to life."

A message from President Poincare was read in the Chamber by Premier Viviani and in the Senate by Aristide Briand, Minister of Justice. It was addressed to the French Parliament and reviewed the first year of the war. M. Poincare laid especial emphasis on the "sacred union of the political parties in France," calling this one of the conditions of victory. He declared this union was more firmly established to-day than ever before.

"If Germany is counting on the possibility of dividing France at the present time she is deceived to-day as completely as she was a year ago," was one of the statements in M. Poincare's communication. "The time will not weaken the ties binding the great French family," he declared, "it will only draw them closer."

Referring to the army, the President said:

"The army, composed of the very substance of the nation, at once understood the grandeur of its role. It knows it is fighting for the safety of our race, for our traditions and for our liberty. It knows that upon the victory of France and her allies depends the future of our civilization and the fate of humanity."

M. Poincare brought his message to a close with this statement:

"The only peace the republic can accept is one which will guarantee the security of Europe."

Back to Nature!

A man just returned from vacation
Said "I've had a grand recreation;
The breezes that blow
And the things that farms grow
Give the mind a rare intoxication."

So there is one of two things for city folks to do:

TAKE A VACATION.

16,009

WORLD "SUMMER RESORT" ADVERTISEMENTS LAST MONTH.

13,617 More Than the Herald!

BUY A COUNTRY HOME.

5,784

WORLD "REAL ESTATE" ADS. LAST MONTH.

2,269 More Than the Herald!

See World Ads. To-Day!

GERMANS CAPTURE FRENCH TRENCHES IN VOSGES BATTLE

Paris War Office Admits Defeat in an All Night Struggle.

DEAD COVER HILL 597.

Groups of Houses Which Afforded Shelter to Germans Destroyed by Artillery.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—German troops in the Vosges literally swarmed over the French trenches on Lingekopf in overwhelming numbers and forced the French to retire at certain points, it was officially admitted this afternoon.

The struggle continued throughout last night. Under cover of a heavy bombardment the Germans charged up the slopes. They disregarded a hot fire from the French machine guns and swept on to the crest of the ridge.

This afternoon's official communique reported artillery duels all along the Aisne and throughout the Argonne region during the night. Grenade fighting and cannonading continues in the Artois region.

An official eyewitness account of a French success at Ban-de-Sapt, in the Vosges Mountains, was made public to-day by the French War Department.

"On July 16," the eyewitness says, "the Germans directed four heavy counter attacks with two battalions on the Heights of Fontenelle, recently captured by us, which were completely checked.

"July 24 and 25 a French attack with equal forces took all the enemy's works to the west of Launois, including several houses in the village, killing or capturing the entire German garrison and occupying the position."

The eyewitness continues with a detailed description of the German attack on Fontenelle, which was prepared with an extended bombardment with guns of all calibres, saying:

"The gunfire of the Germans was directed against four points simultaneously, their principal attack being made on our strong positions across the road from Laitre to Launois.

"The enemy then charged, being sheltered by the fire from his heavy artillery. Despite this fire our quickfirers, which were mounted on the parapets of the trenches, mowed down the advancing line, while our artillery directed a wall of fire in the rear of the Germans, thus effectively preventing any reinforcements coming to their support.

"The advancing line was seen to waver, to break and then fall. During the night the battle was continued by the aid of searchlights.

"At daybreak the side of hill 597 was seen to be strewn with bodies. Our losses were four killed and twenty-five wounded.

"A French attack on July 24 was directed against height 627 and a group of houses forming a portion of the village of Launois, which offered shelter to the enemy's trenches. The attack was prepared by a bombardment with guns of heavy calibre which was very effective.

"Despite the intense fire of the enemy our troops climbed out of their trenches at 6.30 o'clock in the evening and half an hour later had attained the objectives assigned to them, penetrating even to the interior of the village of Launois. One German blockhouse alone held out until the following morning when it was surrounded by our troops.

"The Germans directed a counter attack but they were easily repulsed. Our daily progress has since given us possession of a new group of houses, so that now we hold approximately half the village.

"As a result of this action we took eleven officers and 825 men prisoners and also captured eight quickfirers, some bomb-throwers and a large number of rifles."

TWO SHIPS TORPEDOED; ONE SAILOR IS KILLED

Crews of Both Vessels Are Landed, but One Man Is Drowned.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The British steamer Costello has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. Capt. Penwill and seven of her crew were landed to-day.

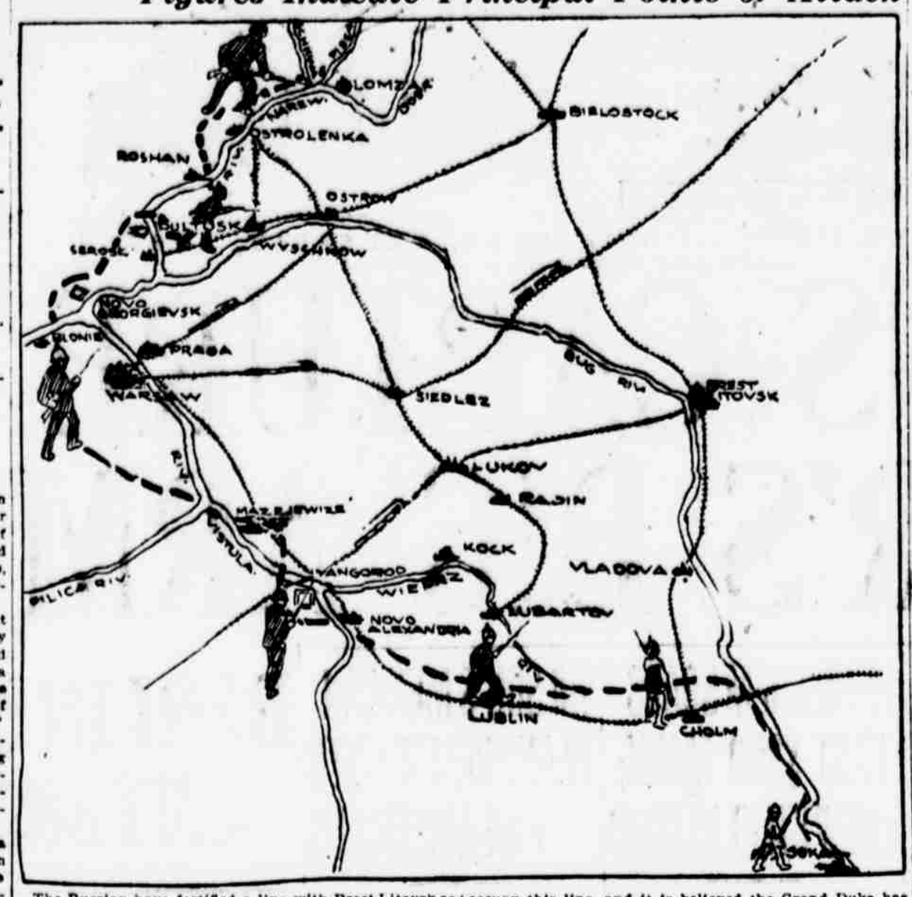
One member of the crew was drowned in getting into the second boat, which later landed the chief officer and twelve others of the crew.

The steamer Portia has been sunk, the Admiralty announced this afternoon. The crew has been landed safely.

The Portia was a steel screw steamer of 1,189 tons. She originally was a German vessel and was taken over by the British at the outbreak of the war. She was registered from Hamburg.

The Costello was a 1,591-ton steel steamer owned by the Atlantic & Eastern Steamship Company and registered at Liverpool. She was built in 1903 and was 245 feet long.

Map Showing How German Line Circled Warsaw; Figures Indicate Principal Points of Attack



The Russian have fortified a line with Brest-Litovsk as its centre. It extends along the Bug River soutward and along the railroad to the north. The Russians will occupy this line, and it is believed the Grand Duke has only been fighting rear guard actions while his great army was escaping from the Austro-German trap.

SAYS HIS WIFE'S RAID TO GET "EVIDENCE" WAS ALL A HOAX

Albert J. Kramer's Answer in Action Brought for Divorce.

That a hoax is the basis of a suit for divorce brought against Albert J. Kramer, part owner of the Atlantic Garden and the Thalia Theatre, is the contention in an affidavit filed to-day in the County Clerk's office.

Kramer is being sued by his wife, Charlotte Zahn Kramer, a stockholder in the wholesale butcher firm of Sayles?Zahn Company, for counsel fees, and the plaintiff contends that she is justified in her action by naming Mrs. Libby Burns, widow of Samuel Burns, formerly a well known restaurateur.

The defendant in his affidavit expresses incredulity that Mrs. Burns, now seventy-five years old, should have been named by the plaintiff and insists that the alleged proof was gathered as the result of a joke perpetrated to force the plaintiff to realize the folly of trying to fasten a charge of improper conduct on him.

Kramer is forty-nine years old, and his wife thirty-five years old. As for the raid in which the alleged proof was obtained, the defendant declares the stage was all set and he knew of the visit to be made by the wife and witnesses. He never suspected, he says, that the hoax would be taken seriously.

"FRAME-UP," SAYS YOUTH ACCUSED OF MURDERING CLERK

(Continued from First Page.)

line-up [meaning a group of prisoners to learn if a witness could pick him among them] here in the Tombs, and the witness couldn't pick me out. It was a fair, square line-up. Warden Hanley can tell you that, but maybe it isn't his place to do so."

The warden did not deny the statement.

"But there was another line-up," Korn continued, "downstairs in the District Attorney's office, and it didn't look square to me. And that was all the proof I needed of what they were going to do to me.

"The newspaper you sent to me with the article about their finding a man in prison in Hartford was the first intimation of what the frame was to be. They have said I was a dope fiend, a white slaver, a gunman. Do I have any appearance of it? You know I don't.

SAYS HE KNEW THE MURDERED CLERK.

"I knew Charley Miller—knew him as well as I know myself. If a man whom he knew shot him, he would have told it. He was not the kind who would have held back the name of the man who shot him. There was nothing of that sort in his character. Yet he lived two hours after he was shot. He said he did not know the man who shot him."

"There's one thing looks bad for you, Barney," suggested the Warden. "You ran away to Long Island after the shooting."

"I did not," said Korn eagerly. "There was nothing more in my going to Rockaway Beach for a few days two days after this thing happened than there will be in my taking a walk in the prison yard this afternoon to get the air. I had been down there several times immediately before for a few days at a time. I was as well known down there as in my own neighborhood in the city.

"Well, I suppose I'll see this new 'witness' soon enough. When I see him I'll know whether I ever saw him before. And whether I have or not—as Bryan said to Wilson—God bless him!"

LETTER TO WOMAN LED TO MURRAY'S CAPTURE.

Murray was arrested at Hartford yesterday by Detectives Dawson and Flood. He had been sought ever since Miller's murder. A letter to a woman here asked her to send him some magazines. The detectives saw it and deduced that he must be in a hospital or in a jail in Hartford. He would have been released from the Hartford jail in half an hour, as he had proved his innocence of the charge on which he had been locked up, the robbery of a jeweller.

Murray, according to the detectives, made a complete confession, saying that Korn suggested the robbery of the Atlan safe and took him to the place. Murray said he himself pointed a revolver at Miller and ordered him to hold up his hands. Miller fought, the gun fell to the floor, he said, and Korn, after stunning Miller with a blackjack, picked up the gun and shot him five times. They took $169 from the safe. Murray was brought to Police Headquarters here and repeated the confession to Assistant District Attorney Deuel, who made it public.

Murray's statement was particularly interesting to the detectives because of his description of the blackjack which he said Korn used. He said it was a ball made of tinfoil strips slung in a handkerchief. Such a weapon was found in the hotel and in cigar stores and bar rooms in the neighborhood the police learned. Korn had been collecting bits of foil for weeks. Murray said he was under the influence of cocaine when Korn induced him to join in the robbery.

POLICE WIG-WAG FROM MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Policemen waving colored flags from the top of the Municipal Building today excited the curiosity of many persons who saw them. Later Jay Case, secretary to Commissioner Woods, issued a statement explaining that the police signal corps are working out a system of flag signalling to be used in an emergency in which the telegraph and telephone wires might be rendered useless.

A signal station has been established in the Bronx, and within a week another will be located in Brooklyn. Later Queens and Richmond will be made part of the system. At present the army code is being used, but Inspector Cohen is preparing a special code for the Police Department.

HEARS SON IS DROWNED.

Magistrate Frothingham, while hearing cases in the Harlem Court to-day, received word from Lake George that his six-year-old son had been drowned or injured when diving. Immediately upon receiving the message, the Magistrate left for Lake George.

STEAMSHIP FLORIZEL BROUGHT THROUGH GALE

Passengers Present Captain With Testimonial for Good Work Off Cape Cod.

The steamship Florizel of the Red Cross line got in on time to-day from St. Johns, Newfoundland, although she was caught in the gale southeast of Cape Cod. She was rolled and tossed from crest to crest, but Capt. John Martin stayed on the bridge all night and managed her so well that the fifty passengers held a meeting this morning and drew up a testimonial, which they all signed and gave him.

Albert Blumlein of Steinfeldt Bros., toy dealers, of No. 116 West Thirty-second Street, was glad to arrive at the end of a Santa Claus trip that has taken him over 11,000 miles in the United States and Canada during the last seven months.

"There will be no more German toys in this country or in Canada," he said. "If a German Santa Claus dares to show his face in Canada he will be boycotted or locked up. For the first time in the history of that country they are opening toy factories—good ones, too. There will be many new toy factories in this country, besides."

FOUND HIS HOUSE ROBBED.

Discovery of Finger Whose Fears Brought Him Back From Country.

Isaac Finger came in from the country to-day and went to his house, No. 221 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, to see whether all was right, for he had heard a lot of late about burglaries in the neighborhood. He found two bars on a back window sawed through, so he went out and got Policeman Maroney. They went through the house and found it had been ransacked.

The scuttle was standing wide open, and the scuttle on the roof of the house next door was open, too. Maroney ran down to the street and got three other cops. They entered No. 223 and found on the top floor two youths asleep in the beds of the owner, Morris Pinkelstein. Near them were two bundles of booty.

The policemen took the pair to Harlem Court, where they were held. They said they were Thomas Slater, twenty-five, of No. 1485 Parker Street, Westchester, and William Day, twenty-five, of No. 221 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

LIFE GUARD SAVES FOUR.

Rescues Bathers at Arverne Carried Out by Undertow.

Crowds of bathers at Arverne, L. I., this afternoon saw Lars Carlton, a life saver, rescue four persons who, knocked over by a wave, were being carried out to sea by a strong undertow.

Those saved were Kolmer Julin, an actor of No. 16 Seventh Street; Morris Repkin, No. 1324 First Avenue; Rose Browstern, No. 16 Seventh Street, and Paul Silverman, twelve, No. 380 East Fifteenth Street, all Manhattan.

More than twenty-five persons were bathing beyond the life lines when a huge wave struck them. In the confusion that followed four were swept away by the undertow. Carlton was cheered for his bravery after he had taken them ashore and revived them by "first aid" methods.

Krupp Strike Called Off; Men's Demands Granted.

GENEVA, Aug. 5.—Advices from Essen say that all the demands of the employees of the Krupp Works have been granted, and that a serious strike has been averted. The German military authorities brought great pressure on the Krupp administration.

Four Hurt by Collapse of Floor.

Four men working on a building at No. 497 Hudson Street this afternoon were injured when the floor they were on gave way and they were dropped two floors below. Two were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from lacerations of the scalp and contusions of the back. The other two were taken home with minor injuries.

BRITISH SUBMARINE RAIDERS CLOSE TO CONSTANTINOPLE

Undersea Boats Spread Terror Among the Turks in Sea of Marmora.

SINK MANY VESSELS.

350 Turkish Soldiers Die When One Transport Is Sunk.

By Henry Wood,
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

BRUSA, Asiatic Turkey, July 24 (by courier to Dedeagatch, Bulgaria, and thence by cable).—Daring English submarine commanders, by burrowing beneath the thickly mined waters of the Dardanelles and eluding the Turkish fleet, have created a reign of terror from the western entrance to the Sea of Marmora to the very gates of Constantinople.

Exactly how many Turkish ships have been sent to the bottom by British submersibles probably is known only to the Turkish Ministry of Marine. The undersea craft have been particularly successful in striking at Turkish transports.

En route here from Constantinople I learned that aboard one of these sunk recently were 500 Turks who had just been discharged from Constantinople hospitals and were returning to the Gallipoli front. Only 150 were saved. The news was suppressed by the Turkish Government, but the disaster occurred in full view of another transport laden with wounded soldiers, who made the facts known.

Brusa is the Asia Minor city to which it was proposed to move the Turkish capital in case Constantinople was threatened. I came here first on the Friday boat of the three times a week service from Constantinople across the Sea of Marmora. A few days previous the boat from Brusa to Constantinople had actually been stopped and boarded by officers from a British submarine within a few miles of Islam's capital.

The British officers were looking for Turkish soldiers. They found none, but took off what food supplies there were aboard, paying for them in English gold, and saluting courteously as they left the ship.

Because of the fear inspired by this visit, our boat left the Bosporus with the lifeboats swung out and with hundreds of life preservers hanging over the rail ready for instant use. Instead of heading directly across the Sea of Marmora, the usual course, we crept along the coast for the entire distance, never getting more than 200 or 300 yards from shore.

On the following Monday, no more submarines having been sighted, the captain took courage and we headed directly across the little sea on the return to Constantinople. Peasants and provincial officials aboard the boat did not share the captain's optimism, and we had scarcely left the last protecting point of land when a shout rang out from the bridge. The signal bells clanged, the boat turned tail and fled for shore and there was a wild scurry for life belts.

The excitement lasted only a moment. There were countermanding orders from the bridge and we resumed our course. Two miles off to the left a porpoise had leaped from the water. The imagination of an officer who thought he saw a submarine periscope did the rest. I found the same feeling of uneasiness on my second trip here.

Further south in the Sea of Marmora, where transports are steaming to and from Gallipoli Peninsula, the greatest precautions are taken against the English submarines. Armed soldiers line the rails with orders to shoot at everything appearing on the surface.

KAISER MAY MOVE FOR PEACE AFTER FALL OF WARSAW

Talk in Berlin Now That War May End Before the Winter.

ARE TIRED OF FIGHTING.

Germany Thinks Greece Will Not Abandon Her Neutrality.

By Carl W. Ackerman.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

BERLIN (via The Hague), Aug. 5.—With Warsaw's fall now only a matter of hours, official circles here to-day did not conceal the belief that the world war may come to an end before winter.

The Kaiser is expected to return to Berlin on Sunday. An important conference is to be held next week by Government officials. It was reported to-day that the Ministry will discuss with the Emperor the moves Germany is to make immediately after the successful ending of the Warsaw campaign. The decision will be reached before the Reichstag reassembles on Aug. 17, and it promises to have a far-reaching effect on the outcome of the war.

The belief that Germany's enemies, despite their public announcements of preparedness to fight to the end, are in reality tiring of the war and about ready to talk peace, is based on the growing conviction in official circles here that the allies have about "reached the end of their string" so far as offensive movements are concerned. The German viewpoint is:

First—That Russia has been dealt a blow that will nullify her offensive power for a long time to come.

Second—That England and France realize their inability to push the Germans out of France and Belgium, as evidenced by their inactivity while Germany concentrates against the Slavs.

Third—That the Dardanelles can never be forced.

Fourth—That the Balkan situation is satisfactory, inasmuch as Bulgaria, according to best available information, has given assurance that she will remain neutral until the end of the war.

This spirit of optimism is shared equally by both Germany and Austria. Constantinople advices report the situation satisfactory from the Turkish standpoint. The scarcity of shells which hindered the Turks' operations earlier in the war has been remedied. The Turks are now able to produce enough shells in their own munition factories to supply their nedes.

The situation at Athens is being watched closely by German diplomats, but political circles have little fear that Greece will abandon her neutrality.

Smokers of TURKISH TROPHIES Cigarettes fifteen years ago —are smokers of TURKISH TROPHIES Cigarettes today!

Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

CANDY

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

CANDIES ARE BENEFICIAL TO THOSE WHO SUFFER MENTAL EXHAUSTION. Scientists contend that sugar has much food value and is an excellent substitute for alcohol, says the Evening Mail. Chocolate, for example, is harmlessly stimulating. Soldiers have discovered what scientists knew before—that sugar will relieve fatigue quickly and give a sense of strength that is real, without the subsequent depression experienced by those who use spirits. Sugar and Candies are found to be useful not only to the physically tired but to those who suffer mental exhaustion. There! We have leaned back and permitted science to write an ad on LOFT CANDY, for "Candy," as referred to by science, means sweets of ABSOLUTE PURITY and WHOLESOMENESS.

Special for Thursday.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT MARMALADE—Delicious Jellies made from choicest fresh fruits and presented in Crystallized form. Flavors are Lemon, Orange, Strawberry, Raspberry, Fig and Creme de Menthe. POUND BOX 10c

Special for Friday.
PLUM PUDDING BON BONS—The heart of this dainty is composed of a combination of our fragrant Chocolate, flavored with rich fruits and spices and set off by a covering of delicious Bon Bon Cream. POUND BOX 10c

We Also Offer
CHOCOLATE COVERED ASSORTED NUTS—The pick of the crop, all sorts and kinds: Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Pecans, Brazils, Peanuts, and a host of others equally tasty. Nuts, set off to perfection by a covering of our Unexcelled Chocolate. POUND BOX 50c

Friday Extra Special
CHOCOLATE COVERED MARSHMALLOW MINTS—Just picture a Big, Fluffy, Creamy, Honey-sweet Marshmallow, blended with real Mint gathered from the Spring Brook, centred in a thick shell of our incomparably rich, delicious Chocolate, (for reg. 25c goods, EXTRA SPECIAL) POUND BOX 19c

84 BARCLAY STREET Closes 8.30 p.m.; Sat. 10 p.m.
88 CORTLANDT STREET Closes 11 p. m. Daily
PARK ROW & NASSAU ST. Closes 11 p. m. Daily
400 BROOME STREET Closes 7 p. m.; Sat. 10 p. m.
38 EAST 23D STREET Closes 10 p. m. Daily
472 FULTON ST., B'KLYN Closes 11.30 p. m. Daily

Loft Stores

296 BROADWAY Closes 7 p. m.; Sat. 10 p. m.
147 NASSAU STREET Closes 8.30 p. m.; Sat. 9 p. m.
2501 WEST 125TH STREET Closes 11.30 p. m. Daily
23 WEST 34TH STREET Closes 7 p. m.; Sat. 10 p. m.
149TH ST. & 3D AVE. Closes 12 p. m. Daily
137 MARKET ST., NEWARK Closes 11.30 p. m.; Sat. 12 m.

The specified weight includes the container in each case.