ADOPTS 12-INCH GUNS

FOR BATTERIES OF NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Navy General Board Decides on Calibre—14-Inch Rifles for Coast Defences.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 3.—The battleships now building will have batteries of twelve 12-inch guns, instead of ten 14-inch guns, according to a ruling of the Navy General Board, which has decided that every advantage in the problem of attack will be protected by an adherence to the 12-inch gun as the maximum, if not the exclusive, calibre for the main battery. Two propositions were made some time ago, one contemplating a battery of twelve 12-inch guns and the other a battery of ten 14-inch guns. The bureau of ordnance is having constructed at a private plant a type gun of the larger calibre and will have it completed ready for test at the Indian Head proving ground before the end of the fiscal year. The increased velocity and range of such a gun is theoretically known to the ordnance officers, as are the weights and structural changes which would be necessary in providing larger turrets, heavier ammunition carriers and greater magazine capacity. The item of expense has also entered materially into the question. These elements have been placed against the military advantage of ten 14-inch instead of twelve 12-inch guns. The decision has been reached that nothing would be gained by the adoption of a 14-inch gun.

In the mean time the army ordnance officers are constructing five seacoast rifles of 14-inch calibre. In the coast defences the experts are not troubled with the important question of weight, which is such a perplexing factor on board ship. These new army guns are being built at the government arsenal, one of the wire wound type and the others of the jacketed type. Arrangements are now being made by the chief of ordnance for the manufacture of four additional 14-inch rifles, to be wire wound. It is believed that all these guns on completion and after trial at Sandy Hook will be shipped to the new coast defences in the Philippines, where they are to be in place early in the coming year.

It is probable that in all coast defences hereafter supplied with armament the 14-inch gun will be used. There has been some talk of using 16-inch guns in the fortification of the Panama Canal, but the army ordnance officers believe the only 16-inch gun, which was built some years ago, too large for practical purposes. With 14-inch guns guarding the approaches to the canal, the ships of an enemy carrying only 12-inch guns can be kept at a respectful distance, especially with the waters which must be traversed by the enemy's ships thoroughly mined. The plan for protecting the canal contemplates not only formidable batteries, but the use of mines and submarine torpedo boats. There has been some discussion of whether submarines should be placed under the coast artillerists, but although they may never actually be transferred to the War Department, they are destined in the protection of the canal to be operated by the coast artillery officer commanding the defensive operations.

EXILE TRIES SUICIDE.

Russian Girl Drinks Acid After Viewing Pictures of Chain Gang.

Miss Helen Mandelstam, who escaped from a Siberian prison and is now an exile, attempted to end her life in the dental parlor of Dr. William Lehne, in Newark, yesterday, by swallowing a quantity of nitric acid. She is in the City Hospital there, with slight chance of recovery. The young woman's act followed her visit, in company with the dentist's wife, to a moving picture show, where the march of a chain gang of prisoners brought to her morbid recollections.

The young woman is a graduate dentist, and came from Russia about two years ago. For a time she lived in this city and Philadelphia. She reached Newark on Thursday, and went to work for Dr. Levine. In the same office was her brother, Dr. Max Mandelstam, who came to this country three years ago.

Just before she took the poison the young woman called to her brother, who found her writhing on the floor. She fought against being treated by three physicians who were summoned, but was overpowered.

PLAN WORLD-WIDE UNIVERSITY.

Salvation Army Asks $5,000,000 for Training of Workers in All Lands.

In the movement to establish a world-wide university for Salvation Army workers, said Commander Evangeline Booth at the Salvation Army headquarters, No. 122 West 14th street, yesterday, New York will have one of the schools. At the three-day celebration in honor of the 80th birthday of General William Booth, on April 10, 11 and 12, the work of raising the $5,000,000 required to build the chain of universities that will make up the World University of Humanity, will be begun. There will be one university in New York, one in London, and four or more distributed about the European Continent.

This movement is a fulfilment of the plans of General Booth, who for several years has been examining the possibilities of such a step. It has long been the desire of officers of the Salvation Army, in conjunction with General Booth, to raise the efficiency of the workers throughout the world. This can best be done by a system of study, it is thought.

At the meeting in Carnegie Hall on Monday, April 12, the last day of the celebration, the progress of the Salvation Army and its work will be shown in tableaus. Many foreign workers, in their native costumes, will participate. Miss Booth will also give details of the movement and of the plans for raising the $5,000,000 endowment fund. Commander Booth will address a "rags" meeting in the Brooklyn Music Hall on Sunday night.

On and Off Chat About Fat

The society reporter picked up the following gem at Madam Brewster's not twenty-four hours ago. One of her millionaire customers struggling into a new gown asked the famous costumer how she kept her figure in such superb shape. "You habitually eat and drink heartily and even thoughtlessly, not to say riotously at times," she complained, "whereas I live like a hermit. Yet I can't keep slim and, apparently, you can't get fat." "Guilty," replied the fashion czarina. "I admit I don't fatten up nor do I thin down, but it is because I have the power, my dear Mrs. —— (the name almost slipped out), to say to my fat 'Thus far and no farther.' I don't exercise nor diet nor run any danger of wrinkles or stomach trouble either. Here is the secret." She wrote a few words on a slip of paper and handed it to her questioner. "Get that filled at the druggist's," she concluded; "take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime and you will never get any fatter than you want to be. You can take off a pound a day with this receipt if you want to."

Being fat herself and fully alive to the tremendous value of these statements to fat folks everywhere, the society reporter committed an unpardonable social sin; she peeped over the lady's shoulder—and this is what she saw: For Excess Fat, simplest, safest, cheapest, most helpful receipt of any: One-half ounce Marmola, ½ ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic, 8½ ounces Peppermint Water.

FOR THE OPEN SUNDAY

DR. J. P. PETERS'S APPEAL.

He Asks All Clergymen to Favor the Committee of Fourteen's Bill.

To emphasize the fact that the Brough bill of the Committee of Fourteen gives the privilege of selling liquor on Sunday only to those places which will be conducted in an orderly manner and reverse present conditions, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, chairman of the committee, has written a letter to all the clergymen of this city. Dr. Peters believes that the bill will wipe out all the disorderly places, as only saloons and hotels run in a respectable way can take out the special license. Dr. Peters asks all clergymen to consider the bill carefully and three main lines of abuse of the present excise law, which it seeks to remedy. The first and most important of these is the Raines law hotel, of which he says:

Through some sensible emendations of the law made two years ago the number has been reduced to seven hundred and fifty, of which about five hundred are fake hotels. The law, as constituted, encourages these abominations by permitting the sale of liquor in hotels on Sundays, and that, too, without extra payment or license. Nominally, such sale of liquor must be in connection with a meal, but the conditions of enforcement of the law, partly as a result of court decisions, are such that practically any one holding a hotel permit may sell liquor all day Sunday anywhere in the hotel. It was this special privilege accorded to hotels which brought the Raines law hotels into existence; and it must be frankly admitted that if the law against selling in saloons on Sunday could be and were actually enforced the number of Raines law hotels would be greatly increased because of the money value of this privilege.

Of the second point, the destruction of the special privilege now enjoyed by hotels to sell liquor on Sundays, he says:

This bill will not only make it unprofitable to establish Raines law notels, but will also do away with the illicit sale of liquor in the back rooms of saloons, which has resulted in such a great increase of drinking, and fostered also gambling and immorality. To-day practically all saloons are open on Sunday, all efforts to close them having proved futile. The Excise Department and the state administration, which has the first responsibility, will not act except on demand of the citizens of the city; and a majority of the citizens of the city are not and have not been willing to make such a demand upon the state administration. That administration reflects in its attitude of supineness on this subject the attitude of what it believes to be the bulk of the citizens of the city.

The same is true of the police and the city administration, which secondarily is charged with the enforcement of this law. All efforts to rouse the citizens to action have shown that the sentiment is not in favor of such enforcement. The increase of the liquor traffic on a holiday is relatively small. Men can go into saloons wherever they happen to be and go out again, and the result is that they drink little more than on ordinary weekdays.

But on Sunday, when the man must slip into his saloon by the side door, the tendency is, once in, to stay there all day long, and in consequence the actual amount of liquor sold and the profits of the saloon on Sunday are considerably greater than on a holiday. Moreover, as stated, owing to the fact that the drinking in the back rooms is illicit, these places have become centres for other vices; and it is not an exaggeration to say that the great majority of young girls who are ruined and started on bad lives in this city at the present time make their start in the back rooms.

In the third place, the passage of this bill to abolish the Raines law hotels would cut the nerve of the present police graft in connection with Sunday sales, and the consequent political corruption. The Sunday saloon is to-day, by general consent, the most prolific source of graft. So long as the present law is on the statute book that graft will continue. It may be added that not only is our political system corrupted by the present hypocrisy of a law which cannot be and is not enforced, because contrary to the standards and desires of the bulk of the population, but, further, our youth are trained in lawlessness, and our courts, which in the nature of our political organization reflect public sentiment and public morality, are demoralized.

Dr. Peters mentions the men, like ex-Mayor Low, ex-Police Commissioner McAdoo and members of the bench, in favor of the proposed legislation, and then sums up the principal points in the bill. As the bill, he says, naturally will meet with bitter opposition from the corrupt and vicious elements, he asks the support of the earnest religious teachers and leaders, those who, he says, "are ready to take, with regard to sham pretences and conventions, the same attitude which our Lord Jesus Christ took in dealing with the Pharasaic Sabbath."

The Committee of Fourteen has sent the following letter to the members of the grand jury:

You are a member of the grand jury of this county. The records show that of the 1,439 cases of alleged violations of the excise law presented in the last nine years the dismissals have been 81 per cent. In 1908 but 8 per cent were indicted, and in 1907 every case was dismissed.

These cases are the strongest that are obtained, being first examined by the police magistrates, who in the same nine years held for trial but 46 per cent of the cases presented. For a liquor tax case to be presented to the grand jury, motion to transfer must be granted by a judge of General Sessions.

It is conceded that such motion is made only in those cases where conviction is certain in the lower court (Special Sessions). Even if the rare indictment result, the delay incident has the effect of reducing to a minimum the penalties prescribed by the law.

Despite these facts, the dismissals by the grand juries and acquittals by the petit (trial) juries have amounted to 98 per cent of all cases. The Court of Special Sessions acquitted and discharged in 42 per cent of the cases in which it had final disposition.

This committee has had introduced into the Legislature a bill amending the law as follows: (1) Providing increased excise department agents to enforce the law, (2) putting penalties on the place for persistent violations, (3) raising the requirement for hotels to twenty-five rooms, and (4) permitting sales in barrooms on Sunday between 1 and 11 upon payment of a special tax of $300.

Do you think such amendments would correct present conditions generally, and especially as set forth above? Would you advocate such changes? An expression of opinion would be much appreciated.

NAVY YARD BREAK GROWS

Heavy Brick Wall of Building No. 20 Cracked.

With the discovery yesterday of an ominous looking crack in the heavy brick wall of Building No. 20 in the navy yard in Brooklyn, came evidence that the subsidence of earth on the westerly side of the big excavation for Drydock No. 4 had not been checked, as had been asserted by the drydock constructors.

Rear Admiral Goodrich late yesterday afternoon made a careful examination of the new sign of danger, and official action will be taken at an early date. In the mean time digging in the big hole just east of the buildings goes on, and every scoopful of earth taken out reduces the pressure on the quicksand which underlies the foundations of the buildings on the west bank.

CARRIAGE UPSET IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Narrow Escape for Stage When Cab Gets in Engine Tender's Way.

To avoid a collision with a crowded Fifth avenue stage the tender of Engine 14, on its way to a fire in East 35th street yesterday afternoon, crashed into a carriage belonging to J. Harsen Rhoades, a banker, who lives at No. 102 East 35th street. Mrs. Rhoades had just entered a shop. The carriage was knocked over and William Lynagh, the driver, was thrown to the sidewalk. He was slightly injured, but was able to prevent the horses from running away.

The tender, with John Kelly on the seat, was racing up Fifth avenue, and at 22d street met a cab, driven by John Kane. Kane failed to get out of the way, and Kelly, in an attempt to go around, was confronted by the crowded stage. Realizing that if he continued he would be in collision with the stage, Kelly went in a diagonal direction, striking the stage a glancing blow and hitting the carriage broadside. Kane was arrested for violating the traffic rules.

SLOAN FOR GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

Classmate of President Taft May Be Appointed.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 3.—Persons who are in close touch with affairs in Arizona predict that R. E. Sloan will be appointed Governor of the territory, to succeed Joseph H. Kibbey. Judge Sloan arrived in Washington last night. He was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, but has made Arizona his home for many years. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been a member of the territorial Supreme Court. Judge Sloan was in President Taft's class at Yale, but was not graduated with the class of '78.

It is said that the appointment of Judge Sloan would be popular in Arizona. When delegates were being elected to the Republican National Convention last spring the Arizona Republicans were badly split. Two conventions were held and rival sets of delegates nominated. Both conventions elected Judge Sloan. Those who know the Arizona jurist commend his selection.

NEW APRIL FOOL JOKE

"VICTIMS" RECEIVE $55,000.

"Jokers" Get Rich in Mine and Pay Old Debts.

The wholesale tobacco trade of this city will welcome this day of rest. It will give time to recover fully from an "April fool" joke that has been the chief topic of discussion in the lower Pearl street and Maiden Lane offices and warehouses of the dealers and importers. The joke was of the most unusual as well as of the most practical sort. It was of a kind that gave support to the efforts of a newly organized club to change "All Fools' Day" to "Optimists' Day," for the joke brought $55,000 most unexpectedly to a few tobacco men.

The perpetrators of the joke were Joseph and David Steindler, who under the firm name of Steindler Brothers were for many years in the leaf tobacco business at No. 173 Pearl street. About four years ago the firm had difficulty in the collection of outstanding accounts in Canada, and failed. The brothers were popular in the trade, and the failure was generally deplored. It was a source of great satisfaction to their friends when they settled with their creditors for 50 cents on the dollar, which, so far as such compromises go, was considered unusually good. They then left New York. In the turmoil of that busy section of town where the Steindler brothers had been potent factors they were soon forgotten.

A few days ago Joseph Steindler and David Steindler returned unexpectedly to the district. Then an unprecedented thing happened in the tobacco trade. The brothers, who are, respectively, about fifty-five and forty-nine years old, visited their creditors, asked for statements of their accounts, and on the spot drew checks in full. Without any legal obligation to do so, the Steindlers paid all outstanding indebtedness, amounting to $55,000. One dealer received about $8,000. The money came to the New York merchants at an opportune time, for the tobacco business has not been so prosperous lately as the trade would like to see it.

Shortly after the check incident the story of the remarkable financial recuperation of the brothers came out. The brothers, according to the story, went to Canada after their failure here, four years ago. They were not troubled a bit by the fact that the scene of their unfortunate confidences that led to their commercial undoing was laid across the border. They became interested in a small way in a gold mining venture. It "panned out" successfully, and reports have it that the brothers are in a fair way to become exceedingly wealthy men.

After paying their already settled indebtedness, they returned to Canada.

NAB BURGLARS AT WORK.

Detectives Find Two Operating on Door of Policeman's Flat.

Four detectives caught two burglars at work and arrested them early yesterday after a fight just outside the apartment of Patrolman Leonard Woodle, of the Adams street station, Brooklyn, at No. 282 South 2d street, Brookyln. Sixty burglaries committed in the Eastern District of Brooklyn within the last six months, will be charged against the prisoners, who said they were Herman Gritzhandler, of No. 244 Wallabout street, Brooklyn, and Meyer Krinick, of No. 87 Cook street, Brooklyn.

Captain Kuhne, of the Brooklyn detective service, said that the men made a practice of stupefying the occupants of a house by turning on the gas in each room for a short time. The detectives have been searching for these burglars for months.

TENANTS ARE ON STRIKE.

Do Not Want to Pay Rent Weekly, Instead of Monthly in Advance.

Dwellers in the tenement houses from No. 301 to 311 East 99th street—two hundred and fifty families in all—are on strike against an order to pay rent weekly in advance, instead of monthly, in the same way. The change would mean an increase of about $1 a month. The notice of this, to take effect yesterday, was posted in the halls two weeks ago. Meetings in the streets were held at first to protest, and then a regular call was issued for a gathering in the home of Benjamin Schlachter, on the second floor of No. 306 East 99th street.

An assessment of four cents on each family was levied to pay for a hall at No. 304 East 101st street, and there, on Thursday night, a committee of nine—eight men and one woman—was appointed to see the agent, Thomas Graham, at No. 303 East 99th street, where he has an office. He was informed that the committee was coming last night, but when the nine came Mr. Graham was not there. They will try to see him to-morrow night.

In addition to the increase of the rent, all the janitors excepting one, were discharged, and the solitary janitor is trying very hard to take care of the heating of the whole row. It was said last night that the tenants, nearly all Jews, will resist the change, and the police anticipate trouble if evictions are attempted.

TO FIGHT ACADEMY BILLS.

Committee Will Meet To-morrow to Plan Campaign.

The first meeting of the citizens' committee now in process of formation to resist the Grady-Francis bills, which would place the National Academy of Design in Central Park, will be held in the City Club at 4:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. A large attendance is expected and steps will be taken to organize and determine what should be done at the present stage of the fight.

Those who sent their names yesterday as willing to act on the committee are Henry Clews, Edgar J. Levey, Charles N. Lowrie, Charles Sprague Smith, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Williams, George McAneny, Joseph M. Price, Mrs. Francis L. Thurber, jr., the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, Thomas F. Murphy, Charles A. Munn, General James Grant Wilson, E. H. Van Ingen, Miss Elsie Mill, Harold A. Caparn, James L. Greenleaf, Rollin S. Saltus, John E. Lewis, Richard H. Clarke, jr., Dr. Alfred B. Cruikshank, Anson B. Moran, Lewis S. Posner, C. A. Koos and Miss Elizabeth Walton.

MOTION PICTURE MEN INSURED.

Largest Liability Policy on Record to Cover Circuit of Theatres.

The largest policy of liability insurance on record has just been issued to Mingle & Wood, of No. 165 Broadway, counsel for the Motion Picture Patents Company. This policy will cover the five thousand or more motion picture theatres scattered throughout the United States and licensed by the patents company. The policy will cover a risk of about $5,000,000.

The company issuing this policy is the New Amsterdam Casualty Company, of this city. The assured will issue certificates covering the licensees of the patents company in case of bodily injuries or death sustained in any way whatsoever by any person or persons, including patrons or employes, in their theatres.

This is the first time in history that all motion picture theatres have been allowed insurance. The innovation is the result of the establishment of a department of inspection by the patents company, which will report any picture houses that are not safe, well ventilated, clean and light during performances.

"Van Asten's Visitor," by Allan Braghampton, a story of a "doctored" will, in next Sunday's Tribune.

REV. J. G. DUKES

Writes: My wife has been in a very bad state of health. Nothing seemed to do her any good until she began

TO USE PERUNA.

MRS. J. G. DUKES.

Rev. J. G. Dukes, Pastor of the Unitarian Church of Pinetown, N. C., writes:

"My wife has been in a very bad state of health for several years, and nothing seemed to do her any good until she began to use Peruna one month ago. Since then the color has returned to her face, and she is gaining in flesh every day, and I believe she is a well woman to-day.

"My little boy, ten years old, was pale and had but little life. He began to use Peruna the day his mother began. To-day his face is rosy, and he is out in the yard running and jumping with the rest of the children."

Stomach Trouble Relieved.

Mrs. T. J. Ballard, Pryor Creek, Indian Territory, writes: "I am happy to tell you that I keep free from my old stomach trouble; feel no catarrhal symptoms at all. I am able to do my work, eat and drink what I want, and rejoice that I found a sure cure in your valuable medicines, which I failed to find in the best of home physicians."

BROADER CIVIL SERVICE

ELECTIONS TO CONGRESS.

Even Courts, Ex-Attorney General Says, Would Profit by Extension.

Ex-Attorney General Bonaparte, president of the National Municipal League, was the principal speaker yesterday at the luncheon of the City Club at which the subject of discussion was "The Development of a More Efficient Public Service." Mr. Bonaparte urged the strengthening and extension of Civil Service principles, even in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and intimated that a competitive examination for places on the bench, even of the United States Supreme Court, would not be amiss.

The former Attorney General expressed a preference for "a government by megaphone" to "a government of whispers," and took issue with a recent statement of ex-Senator John C. Spooner, that reformers should not be too sarcastic about "real or alleged bosses" or "too inquisitive."

"Now, no public official," said Mr. Bonaparte, "who is really and truly ready to do his whole duty by the people and nothing else, ever objects to questions or inquisitiveness."

George McAneny, president of the City Club, presided. There were present a number of members of the Civil Service Reform Association and the Women's Auxiliary. Mr. McAneny said that he noted an improvement in the public service and in the men of the present municipal administration. In speaking of the proposed new city charter, he pointed out that it provided for larger salaries for city officials, which, he said, would command the best men, and that such men should be kept.

Mr. Bonaparte, among other things, said:

I am offering myself here in the nature of a St. Sebastian, because the chairman expressed the hope that my ideals had not been seriously damaged during my stay in Washington. As a matter of fact, the views of President Roosevelt were practically the same at the end of his administration as those that he expressed to me when I first made his acquaintance. As for myself, I am more convinced than ever that Civil Service is absolutely necessary to the proper conduct of our government, and I am certain that no better method can be found while it is possible to have neophytes appointed to Cabinet places.

I am a very decided advocate, an almost fanatical advocate, of the application of Civil Service principles to offices that could not possibly be filled by competition, especially as to Representatives and Senators. No doubt Republican and Democratic constituencies should be represented by Republican and Democratic representatives. Politics form a part of the qualification, but they do not form all, and the man who is a knave, a fool, an ignoramus, or a blackguard, unfit for decent society, should not sit in either house, no matter what he may think about the tariff or politics generally. No matter what district a man may come from he becomes at once, upon assuming office, an official for the entire country. Incapable men cannot be elected in accordance with the principles of Civil Service reform.

Referring to government by whispers and by megaphone, Mr. Bonaparte said:

In a government by megaphone a President calls the Senator with whom he disagrees before the bar of the people and asks the people to judge between them. That kind of government has its disadvantages, but it's the government of the people. It's in keeping with our American principles. It enables the people to rule.

The people are sensible. They appreciate the necessities of law and of the conduct of diplomacy, and they realize that at times a public official can't say all that he knows. Leave that to them. But the man who objects to being asked by those who pay his salary and to whom he is accountable in the last analysis, "Why did you do this or why did you do that?" objects because there's something to conceal, because he's secretly afraid to tell the whole truth. Therefore I say to you, "Be very inquisitive about the truth. Demand from officials themselves frankness as to their conduct in office. Whenever you find any one who wishes to discharge his duties in corners, in whispers, in darkness, or at least in twilight, you get hold of a man who wishes to run his office in accordance with other than Civil Service principles."

Frank L. Polk, of the Municipal Civil Service Commission; Everett P. Wheeler and Dr. Fagnani made five-minute addresses.

"The Return of Esther," by Max Marcin, is an unusual story of love and religious prejudices. See the Magazine Section of next Sunday's Tribune.

Art Exhibitions and Sales.

THE

Anderson Auction Co.

12 East 46th St., New York.

April 8, Afternoon and Evening

Paintings, Chinese Porcelains

and other Objects of Art

with those from the Estate of the late

George Van Nest Baldwin

OF NEW YORK CITY.

Cabinet Pieces, Glazes, Bronzes and other Objects; Paintings by Inness, Ellis, F. Hopkinson Smith, Wm. C. Symons, Kate Greenaway, Rossetti, Burne-Jones and others.

NOW ON PUBLIC EXHIBITION

Sales Begin at 2:30 and 8 o'clock

TELEPHONE 120—38th.

Herald Square Broadway at 34th Street **Saks & Company** Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women & Children

Tailored Suits, Gowns & Dresses for Women

A highly remarkable and complete collection

The most striking feature of this assemblage lies in the fact that, exhaustive as it is, yet in no single instance is distinction lacking. The desire to attain breadth of display has sacrificed none of our wish to place before you

the newest and most original of this season's creations

Tailor-made Suits and 3-piece Gowns

Reproductions of beautiful foreign models, many of which will not be found elsewhere. Many new effects in trimmings, shapes and materials are now offered.

59.00, 65.00, 75.00, 85.00 to 175.00

Gowns & Dresses

A complete display of new models appropriate for wear now or later in the season. Fashioned of tussah, pongee, crepe meteor, satin, messaline, foulard, French serges, worsted checks or other fine cloths.

19.50 to 150.00

Monday, April 5th—Extraordinary Sale of Tailored Suits for Women

Handsome and attractive garments especially prepared for this very important event. The models are authoritative and will be ruling favorites this season.

Plain Tailored Effects

Embroidered Effects
Satin Trimmed Effects

Of men's wear worsted cloths, wide wale diagonal worsted in plain colors, or fine French serge in all shades; all sizes.

VALUE 50.00 — 39.50

French Serge Suits

A very attractive three-button cutaway model with satin strappings and large satin frogs; coat lined with satin duchesse; new gored skirt; in all the desired shades; all sizes. Also, many models in our regular stock of fine worsteds and storm serges.

VALUE 32.50 — 25.00

Storm Serge Suit

Reproduced from one of our highest priced models. Plain 40-inch tailored model; semi-fitted back, new gored skirt; coat lined with peau de cygne; in black, navy, rose or green.

VALUE 27.50 — 19.50

New Tuxedo Model

Of fine French serge; satin duchesse lined; circular gored skirt.

New Tailored Model

Of fine gray worsteds or French serge, with new semi-fitted back; embroidered linen collar and cuffs.

Plain Tailored Model

of fine diagonal worsted in plain or high colors; semi-fitted back coat, 40 inches long, satin duchesse lined; satin collar and cuffs; new gored skirt; all sizes.

VALUE 37.50 — 29.50

Also on Monday—to close out

55 Suits—Formerly 25.00 & 29.50—at 19.50

Sample garments and broken lots that cannot be duplicated—all this season's goods.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY & TUESDAY, APRIL 5TH & 6TH

Spring Apparel for Girls & Misses

Lingerie Dresses

14, 16 & 18 years

Elaborated with Val. lace, French beading or eyelet embroideries; in white, white with colored embroidery, pink, light blue, champagne or helio.

5.90, 9.75, 15.00, 19.00, 25.00 & 29.50

3-piece Tailored Suits — Values 35.00 & 39.50 — 25.00

Of French serge, soleil cloth, worsteds or fancy novelty cloths. Entirely new plain tailored or fancy trimmed effects. Some with Dutch neck and long sleeves—others sleeveless, to be worn with guimpes. In all the season's newest colorings.

12, 14, 16 & 18 years.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY—RELATING TO A MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF

8,000 pairs of pure Ingrain Thread Silk Stockings for Women

Regularly $1.50 a pair, at 79c

Arranged for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

It has been our good fortune in the past to be so placed as to bring about one or two similar events, and those who participated in the advantages of the occasions need only a hint that this one is as good as its predecessors. It is a really wonderful opportunity and should not be lost upon you. Do not overlook it.

Thread Silk Stockings in 37 new shades as well as black and white

SIZES 8½ TO 10 INCHES. EVERY SIZE IN EVERY SHADE.

The silk is the finest ingrain, having been dyed before touching the looms, and not dipped afterward—resulting in a brilliancy of colors and elasticity of fabric unattainable by the dipping process. Another point—this Silk Hosiery is absolutely perfect—every pair is warranted to be of finest quality.

The color assortment embraces the newest and most favored shades for Spring and Summer, selected from the color card of the "Union des Syndicats," of Paris.

Among the colors presented are the following:

Shades of Brown: Chamois, Coquille de Noix, Marron
Shades of Gray: Acier, Ramier Tourterelle, Becasse
Shades of Tan: Amadon, Caramel
Shades of Old Blue: Vieux Bleu, Chasseur, National
Plum—in two shades
The new Empire Green in two shades
Catawba in two shades.
New Blue in two shades.
The new Dark Grays.
London Smoke & Elephant color.
Yellow, Helio, Pink, Sky, Champagne, Nile, Caramel.
White or Black.
(The Black gives choice of cotton or silk soles.)

Reinforced soles, heels and toes; extra large welt at top; very elastic, combining grace and beauty with utility. In black, a cotton as well as silk foot may be had.

Mail orders post marked not later than Tuesday, April 6th, will be filled.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, APRIL 5TH & 6TH—AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF

Bronze Calf Oxfords for Women

The regular $5.00 grade, at 2.95

Bronze calf Oxfords are THE novelty of the season—the most beautiful, the newest—and the scarcest article in the shoe business of the day.

Most stores have none at all—some have bronze kid (an inferior substitute not to be compared with bronze calfskin). The few stores that have the real Bronze Calf demand $6.00 or $7.00 a pair for them—and the shoes are worth it.

Monday and Tuesday our price will be $2.95 for Bronze Calf Oxfords or Sailor Ties — ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS.

If you want a pair—this is your chance. The offer will NEVER be repeated.

New Spring Models in High-grade Corsets

Especially designed to conform with the prevailing styles in dress.

Plastique Corsets.....3.90 to 16.50
Madame Binner Corsets..7.00 to 22.50
La Premiere Corsets....3.00 to 13.50

All Corsets carefully fitted.

Cold Storage of Furs

We are prepared to accept Furs and Fur Garments for Cold Storage throughout the Summer Months,

During which period the repairing and remodeling of furs and fur garments will be undertaken at much less than regular rates.