an important factor of the French operations north and west of Verdun and in the Pont-à-Mousson and La Prêtre regions, both of which are intended, by menacing the communications of the German position, which has been called the "barb in the side of the French army," to force the invaders to retire from the Meuse and permit a straightening of the French front.

The Germans are showing renewed activity in the neighborhood of Ypres, and heavy bombardments of the left wing of the Allies are almost incessant. The Allies, however, have held their positions, according to official reports. Along the Belgian coast every move of the Germans is the signal for a renewed bombardment by the British ships, while the aviators of both forces are continually dropping bombs behind the hostile lines.

La Bassee Reported Taken.

It is reported in unofficial dispatches that La Bassée, thirteen miles southwest of Lille, is now occupied by the Allies.

"After concentrating strong forces in the region of Festubert, a few miles northwest of La Bassée," the correspondent of "Le Matin" states, "the Germans on Monday night tried to force the British lines. They made their attack in massed companies, but the British kept up a withering fire and resisted with courage and energy. Several attacks were delivered in a few hours without any success whatever, the Germans being repulsed every time with heavy loss, despite their numerical superiority.

"The British positions in the region of Festubert have been reinforced, in anticipation of fresh attacks.

"On Wednesday afternoon there was furious fighting between La Bassee and Festubert, resulting in a sensible advance of the allied front, and it is now reported that the former town is in possession of the allied troops."

A semi-official statement given out in Paris to-day states that the Berlin announcement that the Germans evacuated certain trenches in the Aisne Valley, as well as Hill No. 108, near Berry-au-Bac, fails to give the information that these evacuations were the result of French counter-attacks.

Argonne Battle in Progress.

The official communication issued by the War Office to-night says:

"In the Argonne the fighting continued all night at Fontaine Madame and St. Hubert. All the attempts of the enemy were repulsed, but the engagement was resumed this morning.

"No news of the operations of the day at this point has yet been received, nor of the struggle which was in progress to-day at Hartmann-Weilerkopf."

The earlier War Office statement, in which is mentioned a success for the Allies in Belgium, follows:

"The activity yesterday of our infantry along almost the entire front was devoted to the repairing of the damage done to our earthworks by the very bad weather of the last few days.

"In the region of Lombaertzyde we progressed for a distance of 100 yards.

"In the sectors of Ypres, Arras, Albert, Roye and Soissons yesterday there were artillery exchanges, in the course of which we at several points gained the advantage. Berry-au-Bac was violently bombarded by the Germans.

"To the northwest of Beausejour the enemy delivered an attack, which we repulsed.

Germans Checked in Argonne.

"In the Argonne we administered a complete check to the Germans at Fontaine Madame, as was set forth in our report last night. An attack of the enemy at a point near St. Hubert resulted in an infantry engagement which has not yet come to an end. According to the latest reports we are holding all our positions.

"On the Meuse the fire of our artillery destroyed an ammunition depot and inflicted serious damage on the foot bridges in front of St. Mihiel.

"In Alsace the infantry fighting in the region of Hartmann-Weilerkopf continues. We are in close contact with the enemy, and there has been no interruption to the fighting. Near Cernay (Sennheim) Hill No. 425 was attacked by the enemy, but without success. Further to the south we made progress in the direction of the Petit Kahlberg, to the north and near the Aspach bridge."

PREMIER STUERGKH OF AUSTRIA RESIGNS

Rome, Jan. 23.—Count Karl Stuergkh, the Austrian Premier, has resigned, according to a dispatch to the "Messagero" from Vienna. The count will probably be succeeded, the dispatch adds, by Dr. L. von Bilinski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Finance.

TURKS PURSUING RUSSIANS, REPORT

Governor of Yemen Defies Porte's Order in Hodeida Affair.

Constantinople (via Amsterdam and London), Jan. 23.—An official communication regarding the fighting in the Caucasus has been issued by the Turkish government as follows:

"The Russian main forces, which failed in an attempt to encircle our left wing, have retreated before our counter attack. Our trops are now pursuing the enemy."

(Previous Russian and Turkish official communications have indicated that the latest fighting was around Kara-Urgan, in Transcaucasia, just over the Turkish border.)

Speaking of the fighting in Arabia, in the region of the Persian Gulf, the Turkish communication continues:

"On Thursday the British forces, assisted by three gunboats, attacked our troops near Kurna, at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, but were completely defeated and forced to retreat, with severe losses, while our losses were insignificant."

Rome, Jan. 22. The newspaper "Idea Nazionale" publishes some correspondence from Alexandria, Egypt, which states that the Governor of Yemen absolutely refuses to obey the order received from the Porte in connection with the Italian government's complaint regarding the violation of its consulate at Hodeida.

The Governor, according to the correspondence, refuses to deliver up G. A. Richardson, the British Consul at Hodeida, to punish those responsible for entering the Italian Consulate to seize Mr. Richardson and to render military honors to the Italian flag, saying that such acts would be interpreted by the natives as a humiliation of Ottoman power, and would cause grave disorders.

RUSSIANS MEET BIG ARMY IN HUNGARY

Warsaw, where military operations are much less aggressive.

Troops Rushed to Front.

During the last month Russian military authorities have been receiving information that all the railroad lines leading from Prussian Silesia through Hungary to the Rumanian frontier and Bukowina have been closed to non-military traffic, while hundreds of trains loaded with troops and munitions have been forwarded from Germany. It has been noted, moreover, that during this time no reinforcements have arrived at the fields of action on either side of the lower Vistula, while the Austrians seemingly are attempting merely to hold and fortify their positions along the Dunajec.

Russian staff officers state that when the war began the Germans were confident that the Russians would direct all their efforts toward the western frontier, and that consequently Bukowina and the Carpathian passes were left insufficiently defended. The Russians profited from this situation, driving the Austrians from the Russian province of Volhynia and from Eastern Poland and pursuing them into the plains of Northern Hungary. In Central Poland, it is said, the Russians attempted to do nothing more than to straighten their lines along the Vistula, Bzura and Dunajec.

The next aggressive move on the part of the Germans is expected to be an effort, in conjunction with the Austrians, to expel the Russian invaders from the Eastern Galician passes and from Bukowina and Hungary.

Berlin, Jan. 23 (by wireless to London).—The German General Staff to-day gave out the following communication:

"In the Eastern theatre of war there is nothing to report from East Prussia.

"In Northern Poland, near Przasnysz, an unimportant attack made by the Russians was repulsed. The Russians have been driven out of Blinno and Gojak and the advance Russian divisions have been forced to retreat from Gorny. Our attacks on the Sancha sector are progressing. In the vicinity of the Rawka River, to the west of Szencihy, a lively cannonade is taking place."

VATICAN DISCREDITS ARREST OF MERCIER

Organ Tells Why It Did Not Publish News—Belgian Attack Answered.

Rome, Jan. 22.—The "Osservatore Romano," the Vatican organ, in answering an attack of a Belgian Catholic paper which accused it of conducting a "shameful campaign against conquered and martyrized Belgium," says it has always maintained the strictest neutrality, publishing impartially the official communications from both sides. The "Osservatore Romano" adds:

"If the Belgian paper refers to the suppression of some dispatches regarding the announced arrest of Cardinal Mercier, we did this only because we knew, in a positive way, the news of that arrest was not true."

Amsterdam, via London, Jan. 23.—The "Maasbode" to-day publishes a statement, the accuracy of which the newspaper declares is vouched for by the Vicar General of the Diocese of Malines, that the members of the Belgian clergy yesterday were informed by the German authorities that their salaries would be paid by the German government provided they signed a declaration to abstain from doing or saying anything prejudicial to Germany.

BRONCHITIS SEIZES SENATOR PENROSE

Attack, Following Grippe Illness, Not Considered Serious—In Care of Brother.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—Senator Penrose is ill at his home in this city, and it was said to-night that he is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis, an aftermatth of a bad case of grippe. The bronchial trouble, it is said, developed while the Senator was at Atlantic City during the latter part of last week recuperating from the effects of the grippe attack.

It was denied at the Senator's home to-night that his illness was anything more serious than a bad cold, although it is understood that he has been confined to his bed under the care of his brother, Dr. Charles B. Penrose, since his return from Atlantic City last Thursday. Ever since the strenuous weeks of campaigning prior to the November election, the Senator has had frequent recurrence of the attack of bronchitis, although none has been as serious as the present one.

PRIZE FOR FIRST GERMAN SOLDIER WHO SETS FOOT ON SOIL OF GREAT BRITAIN

London, Jan. 23.—Under the heading "We Have Only One Enemy" the "Hamburger Nachrichten," according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, says:

"A striking proof of this phrase is to be found in the new prizes which the official 'Reichsanzeiger' announces have been set aside for special military achievements. Three of the four prizes are aimed against England and consist of sums of money, varying in value from $125 to $625. These amounts will be awarded to 'the first soldier who steps upon the soil of Great Britain as a combatant; the crew of an airship which before December 31, 1915, accomplishes the first flight to the English coast and drops a bomb on English territory, and the aviator who drops the first bomb on Dover.'"

BRITISH DENY DELAYING CABLES

Government Assures American Business Men of Reasonable Treatment.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Jan. 23.—Besides the complaints against interference with commerce, which were the subject of the American note, the embassy has lodged a number of complaints with the Foreign Office against what American business men consider unwarranted interference with cable messages by the censors.

Many cable dispatches which have been mutilated by the censors have been placed before the Foreign Office by Ambassador Page. The British government considers cables are national territory, so to speak, and claims full right to exercise any censorship considered necessary.

This America doesn't dispute so far, but has asked for more reasonable treatment of American messages. The government here is entirely disposed to see to it that there is no unreasonable interference, and has given assurances to that effect.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 23.—The British Embassy to-night gave out a statement regarding the allegations that messages between the United States and Switzerland and Italy had been held up by the censors without reason, in which formal denial was registered. The statement is as follows:

"Particulars regarding five special cases having been communicated by the United States Ambassador in London, it was found on investigation that of these five messages four were passed by the British censors; the fifth, which was a repetition of a message dispatched the previous day by the French cable, was held up by the British censors, because they realized that if it had passed the French censors it would have reached its destination, whereas if the latter had held it up for reasons known to themselves it would be unwise to pass it.

"Investigation was also made into two out of several lists supplied by the Swiss Minister in London; of all the ninety-seven messages it was ascertained after careful search that only thirty-one reached the British censors; twenty of these were passed and eleven were quite justifiably held up for various violations of the censorship regulation—e. g., inclusion of code, omission of sender's name, etc.

"Lastly, out of a large number of complaints made by the Italian government in regard to special cables it was found that only fourteen passed through the hands of the British censors and none of them had been held up.

"From the above facts it is clear that the British censors are in no way to blame for the delay and non-arrival of cable messages between the United States and Italy and Switzerland."

MEETINGS FOR PEACE STOPPED IN HUNGARY

Insurance Rates Quoted in London Favor Austria Quitting First.

London, Jan. 23. There are reports of a peace movement in Hungary. Dispatches from Rome say that three hundred peace meetings which were arranged for Sunday have been prohibited. The presence of the Austrian heir, Archduke Charles Francis, and Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at German headquarters has also led to talk of dissension among the Germanic allies, but this is not seriously considered.

In Lloyds', however, where there is some "peace risk" insurance written by the underwriters, a differentiation is being made for the first time as between Germany and Austria. The insurance rate on peace between Germany and Great Britain before July 23 is 75 guineas per cent, while the same risk respecting Austria is 65 guineas per cent.

Germans Capture Height in Fighting in Sennheim Region

Berlin (by wireless to London), Jan. 23.—The report on the progress of the war given out by the German War Office this afternoon mentions several German successes in France, none of which, however, indicates any important developments. In the Argonne the Germans captured 248 Frenchmen and four machine guns, and since January 21 they have taken, in addition, seven cannon and five machine guns.

Near Sennheim (Cernay) the Germans took a hill and 130 prisoners, and fighting at Pont-à-Mousson continues. French infantry attacks elsewhere were repulsed. The text of the communication follows:

"The enemy's airmen dropped bombs yesterday over Ghent and Zeebrugge (in Belgium), but with no success.

"The enemy yesterday made an attack between Souain and Perthes, to the north of Chalons, but the attack broke down under our fire. The enemy sought refuge again in his trenches.

"In the Argonne forest, to the west of Fontaine la Mitte, our troops captured a position of the enemy and made three officers and 245 men prisoners, as well as capturing four machine guns.

"To the northwest of Pont-à-Mousson two French attacks were beaten off with severe loss to the enemy. In fighting for the retaking of our lost trenches since January 21 we have captured seven cannon and five machine guns.

"Near Weisenbach Alpine forces were beaten off. Several fierce attacks in force of the enemy were made on Hartmann-Weilerkopf, but they failed to achieve any success.

"The battle at Croix de Carmes, near Pont-a-Mousson (in France) continues. North of Sennheim (Cernay), in Alsace, the French were driven back from a hill and 130 prisoners were taken."

NEW BRITISH ENVOY TO U.S

Sir Richard Crawford to Handle Trade Matters.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Jan. 23.—Sir Richard Frederick Crawford, formerly adviser to the Turkish Minister of Finance, has been designated by the British Foreign Office for duty with the British Embassy in Washington. He is to take charge of all financial and commercial matters growing out of the relations between the two governments. He is of the rank of minister in the British diplomatic service.

American business men whose interests may be affected by the British policy will be able now to negotiate business matters with the embassy. This attaché will be Ambassador Spring-Rice's right hand man in commercial matters, and it is believed his presence in Washington will help to bring about a better understanding between the two countries. He is on his way to Washington.

JAPAN AND CHINA OPEN NEGOTIATIONS

May Have Important Bearing Upon American Interests in Far East.

Tokio, Jan. 25.—The Japanese government has just embarked on a series of important diplomatic negotiations with China, the object of which is to determine the future status of Japanese relations with China and decide certain questions concerning the future development of the Chinese Republic.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The State Department has no information as to the negotiations between Japan and China mentioned to-day in dispatches from Tokio, but it is felt that they may have an important bearing upon American interests in the Far East.

Though it would appear to be premature to begin negotiations for extension or replacement of a treaty eight years before its expiration, it is thought possible by some officials that Japan may be about to request China to discuss the renewal or modification of the treaty under which Japan holds possession of Port Arthur and the Liao-tung peninsula.

There are other questions, such as extension of the Japanese owned railroads in Manchuria westward into Mongolia, which might be discussed at such a conference, and possibly an attempt might be made to settle the status of the former German possession of Kiao-Chow, captured by Japan from Germany.

DESCRIPTION SAID NOT TO FIT DIETZEL

Passport Issued to Man Six Inches Shorter than Prisoner at Aberdeen.

London, Jan. 23.—The American Embassy here has been advised that the American passport carried by Adolph Dietzel, the man believed to be an American, who was sentenced at Aberdeen recently to two months' imprisonment for failure to register in the restricted area, describes him as being 5 feet 4 inches tall, while as a matter of fact Dietzel measures 5 feet 10 inches.

It has been learned also that Dietzel has been wandering about Scotland for weeks without any visible means of support. During the two months he remains in custody his record will be thoroughly investigated.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Department of Justice is conducting some investigations in this country to develop a suggestion that Adolph Dietzel's American passport was transferred to an unauthorized holder. If it develops that the man under arrest in Aberdeen is not Dietzel the American Ambassador in London will be instructed to take the passport from him, and he will be left to the discretion of the British authorities.

AUTO TURNS TIDE IN BATTLE OF SOISSONS

Berlin (via London), Jan. 23.—The automobile played an important role in deciding the battle of Soissons. It is now learned that reinforcements, brought up by a column of more than 200 automobiles on the night of January 12 and thrown in on the German left flank at Vregny, turned the scale when the Germans were making their counter-stroke, and enabled them to sweep the French from the plateau.

Hitherto automobiles have been used by the Germans but little in this campaign, except for the transportation of riflemen attached to cavalry divisions, owing to the length of time required for loading in motor cars large bodies of troops, a factor which to a great extent neutralizes the extra speed in the actual movements. On this occasion the troops were drawn up four abreast in a column along the road. As each automobile arrived men clambered in quickly and without confusion.

RUSSIAN DECORATION FOR GENERAL JOFFRE

Paris, Jan. 23.—General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, was decorated to-day with the Cross of St. George by Major General Prince Felix Youssoupoff, of Emperor Nicholas's suite, who came to France to confer the decoration on behalf of the Emperor.

BRITISH LOSS IN OFFICERS IS 4,344

London, Jan. 23.—An officers' casualty list, issued to-day, covering the period between the beginning of the war and January 12 shows:

Officers killed, 1,266; wounded, 2,416, and missing, 662, or a total casualty list in officers alone since the beginning of the war of 4,344 men.

ROBS BELLEVUE DOCTORS

Thief with Pass Key Gets Away with $235 and Clothes.

A thief, with a pass key and a knowledge of the habits of four physicians of Bellevue Hospital, has stolen $235 in cash and almost $200 worth of clothes from the doctors. While at work the surgeons left their money and street clothes in their rooms in the old medical wing of the hospital. Almost every day for the last week they have missed a suit or a roll of bills. Last night they called in the police.

Dr. H. C. Rudner lost $60, J. E. O'Donnell $65, R. J. Shta $70 and M. S. Rohde $40.

GUTIERREZ FAILS TO WIN OBREGON

Carranza General Avows He Has Rejected Ex-President's Overtures.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM TO HOLD PUEBLA

Tampico Oil Companies Declare They Will Not Yield to New Petroleum Laws.

Washington, Jan. 23. General Alvaro Obregon has declined to accept overtures from General Eulalio Gutierrez to join the latter in an independent movement against Carranza and the Villa-Zapata coalition, but will remain loyal to Carranza, according to an announcement to-night by the Carranza agency here.

The following telegram from General Obregon, dated Puebla, was made public by the agency here:

"Deny all versions of the report that I have joined Gutierrez. As always, I have the honor to form a part of the Constitutionalist army worthily commanded by Venustiano Carranza. Generals Gutierrez, Robles, Benavides, Blanco, Naiera, Chao, Zuazua and Sanchez have initiated a campaign against Villa and have issued a manifesto disclosing his latest crimes. I do not know what flag they intend to follow."

As the message was said to be dated Puebla, January 22, the Carranza agency deduces that there is no truth in the report that Puebla has been taken by the forces of General Zapata. Enrique C. Llorente, Washington representative of the convention government, however, announced the receipt of a telegram, also dated Puebla, via Mexico City, saying the Zapata forces had entered the city.

The Carranza agency also issued the following advices from the border:

"General Maclovio Herrera and Luis Gutierrez joined their respective forces and completely routed a Villista column. The Villistas were attempting to penetrate to the coal fields of Coahuila, as they are very short of fuel."

A State Department announcement in this connection says:

"Authentic reports received in Eagle Pass from Monclova were that sixty Villistas took Castro Cienegas on January 21, and looted the town and afterward fled to the hills. It is reported that General Luis Gutierrez has arrived in Monclova with a large force of troops from Nuevo Laredo. Nothing but military trains are passing between Monclova and Piedras Negras."

The department also received a telegram, dated January 22, from Consul Simpich, at Nogales, stating that "published reports of the murder of Henry King, an American, at Nacozari, by Mexican soldiers, are absolutely without foundation." Direct telegraphic assurance had been received from Nacozari that King was alive and well and that no Americans were killed or injured in the fighting there, the statement adds.

Summarizing the situation at Tampico, the statement says:

"The local government has announced that oil companies will not be permitted to resume drilling and construction work unless they sign an agreement to conform with the provisions of the new petroleum laws in course of preparation by the Secretary of Fomento. None of the Tampico oil companies, it is reported, will sign the agreement in its present form."

Anarchy, panic and disorder are reigning in Mexico City, according to dispatches from Vera Cruz to-day to the Carranza agency here. Rafael Zubaran, Carranza's Minister of the Interior, charges many women in the capital are near death from their treatment at the hands of Villa troops. Eulalio Figuerra is reported to have abandoned Villa and applied for admission to the Carranza ranks.

GEN. BLISS ON STAFF DUTY

Washington, Jan. 23.—Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the American troops on the Texas border, was ordered to-day to report to the War Department for duty as assistant chief of staff. Brigadier General T. F. Davis, now at Douglas, Ariz., will assume command of the troops on the border.

Major General Frederick Funston at the expiration of his leave of absence will relieve Major General J. Franklin Bell of the command of the second division, at Texas City, and General Bell will proceed to San Francisco, where he will relieve Major General Arthur Murray of the command of the Western division. General Murray will retire on April 29.

CLEARS SAILORS' ARREST

Consul Says Nationality of Six Were Doubtful.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—William T. Fee, the American Consul at Bremen, replying to-day to a telegraphic inquiry regarding the arrest by German authorities of American sailors composing the crews of the American steamships Greenbrier and Carolyn, after the vessels had carried cotton cargoes to Bremen, said:

"Only three men from the Greenbrier and three men from the Carolyn were held here, owing to their doubtful nationality. Then, before the departure of the steamers, the men were released."

FILIPINO'S DEATH ORDER

Noriel's Appeal for Executive Clemency Fails.

Manila, Jan. 23.—Governor General Francis Burton Harrison issued an order to-day that General Noriel, the insurgent leader, who is one of the most prominent natives of the Province of Cavité, be put to death on January 27. The execution originally was set for January 12, but Judge Revilla, a native jurist, issued a stay.

WILL DEFEND FAR EAST

Japan Not to Invade Europe Until England Calls.

The possibility of a Japanese invasion of Europe is a slim one, Dr. T. Iyenaga, formerly of the University of Chicago, told the Japan Society at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon.

"It must be first and most clearly understood," he said, "that Japanese soldiers will never act as hirelings, as the Hessians once did; in other words, will never sacrifice their lives for money. Furthermore, we think it is none of our business to interfere with European affairs. We sincerely hope that the Allies will be able to crush by their own hands the German militarism. But, at the same time, we cannot shut our eyes to the contingency that, in case victory perches on our enemies' arms, the Far East is not immune from German invasion.

"It follows, therefore, if ever our soldiers go to Europe to fight against our enemies it will be when England appeals to us for assistance, and when the peace of the Far East and our national welfare are at stake."

Discussing Japan's claim on Kiao-Chau, Dr. Iyenaga said that if decision should be made to retain Kiao-Chau it would not be a violation of China's integrity. Complete sovereignty, at least for ninety-nine years, he said, rested in Germany.

West Point Alternates Named.

West Orange, N. J., Jan. 23.—Representative Edward W. Townsend to-day sent notification to Edwin A. Baldwin and Frank J. Cunningham, both students of the local high school, that they had passed as first and second alternats, respectively, in the examination for entrance to West Point. Keryn Rice, a freshman at Cornell, and a resident of Montclair, won the appointment.

POLISH DISTRESS RIVALS BELGIUM'S

Investigators of Rockefeller Foundation Favor Relief Work.

Berlin (via London), Jan. 23.—Dr. Wickliffe Rose and Ernest Bicknell, who after making an investigation of conditions among the war sufferers in Belgium on behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation, went to Russian Poland for the American Red Cross, returned to Berlin to-day. Their trip took them through the parts of Russian Poland now under German control, and was undertaken with the idea of organizing in that territory relief work similar to that in Belgium.

Dr. Rose and Mr. Bicknell said on their return to-day that conditions in Poland were most distressing; if anything, worse than in Belgium. They were inclined to recommend the institution of relief work, provided provision could be made for forwarding supplies. The transportation question is an extremely difficult one to solve, owing to the poor roads and the heavy demands on railroads, motor trucks and horses for supplying the needs of the troops. The German government is issuing provisions to civilians to a certain extent, but have limited the rations of bread, for example, to one-fifth of a pound.

The commissioners were able to see a bit of actual warfare, since their travels took them as far as Bolimow, about forty miles west of Warsaw. The battle was raging in a half circle around Bolimow, and the Americans, mounting a church tower, obtained an excellent view of the battlefield. They were able to discern the positions of the infantry and artillery and watched the bursting shells.

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Dresses for Street, Afternoon and Dancing—to close at $15, $25, $35

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Handsome Gowns, for Calling, Receptions and Thés Dansants—at $55

Formerly selling at $95, $125, $145 to $165.

Of silk, satin, faille, velvet, lace, tulle and chiffon; high class styles, to close.

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Formerly selling at $65, $75 to $95.

For afternoon or evening wear.

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Formerly selling at $125, $135 to $150.

Conservative and high shades for afternoon and evening.

Luxurious Wraps—$125, $145 to $195

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Of caracul, trimmed with ermine, skunk or chinchilla, also several styles in Baltic Seal Coats.

$250 and $295 Fur Coats at $150

Of Caracul, trimmed with Ermine, of Mole combined with Seal—and ripple effects of Hudson Seal.

$300 to $325 Fur Coats at $195

Of Hudson seal trimmed with Fitch or Ermine.

$500 to $595 Fur Coats, $295

Of fine baby caracul, with trimmings of ermine or fox.

Fur Sets

At $50 — Black-and-White Skunk—natural Red Fox—Mole and Ermine—Blended Squirrel—Russian Chipmunk. Formerly $125 and $135.

At $75 — Of Cross Fox—White Fox—Black Fox—Red Fox and Skunk. Formerly $125 and $150.

At $195 — Of Taupe Fox and Dyed Blue Fox. Formerly $295 and $300.

$55 and $65 Black Fox Sets—$25 & $35

Fur-trimmed Coats

Heretofore $85 to $125, at $55

Trimmed with Raccoon, Krimmer, Fox and Skunk.

$55 to $75 Motor and Utility Coats..... $35

(without fur trimming)

$10 to $18 Blouses—to Close at—$5