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The finest COFFEES At unequalled prices

- MARACAIBO per lb. Special selection .19
PLAZA A superior blend of selected coffees .22
FAVORITA Our famous blend. Superior in quality to coffees usually sold at 35c. lb tin .28
JAVA AND MOCHA Finest quality .38

TEAS

- PARK & TILFORD'S TEA PACKAGES 1 lb. 1 1/2 lb.
INDIA AND CEYLON Pkg. Pkg.
Extra Choice .60 .35
Choice green and gold label 40 .23
CHINA, CEYLON AND INDIA A perfect blend, white and gold label 1.25 .65
ORANGE PEKOE CEYLON Very fragrant and delicate flavor
Extra Choice, No. 1 .80 .45
Choice, No. 2 .60 .35
Choice, No. 3 .40 .23
FISH IN CANS Doz. Can
Blotter, Yarmouth, C & B 3.50 .30
Crab Meat, Japanese, 4.50 .38
Fish Flakes, (cod and haddock) 7 oz. cans .1.05 .09
Fish Flakes, (cod and haddock) 11 oz. cans .1.60 .14
Kipper Herring, "Norman" Brand, 8 oz. cans .1.25 .11
Kipper Herring, C & B, 1 1/2 oz. cans .2.95 .25
Lobster, Fresh, Daisy Brand, 7 1/2 oz. cans .2.90 .25
Lobster, Fresh, Daisy Brand, 15 oz. cans .5.75 .50
Mackerel, Soused, Half Moon Brand, 8 oz. cans .1.40 .12
Mackerel, Soused, Bon Accord, No. 1, 8 oz. cans .1.65 .14
Salmon, Red Alaska, No. 1, tall cans .1.75 .15
Salmon, Columbia River, 7 1/2 oz. flat cans .1.65 .14
Salmon, Columbia River, 15 oz. flat cans .2.65 .23
Salmon Cutlets, Columbia River, 15 oz. oval cans .3.50 .30
Shrimp, Dry Pack, No. 1, 1/2 cans .2.90 .25
Tuna, California, 4 oz. cans .1.05 .09
Tuna, California, 7 1/2 oz. cans .1.65 .14
Tuna, California, 14 oz. cans .2.35 .20

SARDINES—Imported

- In Pure Olive Oil Doz. Can
Norwegian, smoked 1/4 cans 1.30 .11
Portuguese, boneless 1/4 cans 1.65 .14
Portuguese, boneless 1/2 cans 2.35 .20
French Sardines, boneless
Jeanne d'Arc 1/4 cans .2.90 .25
French Sardines, boneless
Gerard Brand, 1/2 cans .3.75 .32
French Sardines, boneless
Trudelle Brand, 1/2 cans 4.65 .40
Trudelle Brand, 1/4 cans 3.50 .30
Trudelle Brand, 1/2 cans 2.00 .18
French, boneless, Lepa Brand, 1/2 cans 1.85 .16
French, with bones, Garres, 1/4 cans .2.95 .25

HAMS AND BACON

- Hams, Selected, Finest Quality, Park & Tilford .20
Bacon, Selected, Finest Quality, Park & Tilford .26

SOUPS

- Richardson & Robbins'—
Concentrated Tomato, 14-oz. cans .07
Chicken Broth, 13-oz. cans .07

OLIVE OIL—Finest quality

- Pure Lucca, Italian, Park & Tilford
1/2 gallon cans .90
1 gallon cans 1.65
1 quart cans 1.10

Pure French, Park & Tilford

- Pint cans .50
Quart cans .95
1/2 gallon cans 1.75
1 gallon cans 3.25

FINE GRANULATED SUGAR

- 5 lb. cotton bags .29
10 lb. cotton bags .57

MILK

- Magnolia, Condensed, 14-oz. cans .11
Van Camp's Evaporated, 16-oz. cans .08
Borden's Peerless Evap., 16-oz. cans .08

CEREALS

- Roller White Oats, Quaker Brand .08
Pettibohn's Breakfast Food .12
Avena (Rolled Oats) .7 lbs. for .30
Southern Hominy .7 lbs. for .25

Great Reduction in Price

Guinness's Foreign Extra Stout Park & Tilford Bottling

We can recommend this health-giving tonic as being the "Best Stout" on the market. It is bottled by us under the most hygienic and sanitary conditions and carefully matured in the most approved manner.

Bottles, per dozen... 1.30

Splits, per dozen... .90

Allowance for empties, Splits 12c. doz. Bottles 15c. doz.

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SPAIN URGES POWERS TO ACT IN MEXICO

Calls for Joint Effort to End the State of Anarchy.

HER MINISTER TAKES REFUGE ON U. S. SHIP

Zapata Destroys Water Works of Capital—Conditions Near Crisis.

London, Feb. 13.—The Spanish government has applied to the powers to obtain joint action to end what is termed to be a state of anarchy in Mexico, according to a dispatch from Madrid to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Madrid, Feb. 13.—The expulsion from Mexico by General Carranza of José, Caro, the Spanish Minister, has made a profound impression on public opinion here. All the newspapers discuss the incident at length and comment forcibly on Carranza's action. Meetings of the cabinet and Council have been called to consider what steps shall be taken.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The United States government had received no application from Spain for joint action with other nations in the Mexican situation. Secretary Bryan said to-night, however, had any intimation reached the State Department that such a step was contemplated.

It is realized here, however, that conditions in Mexico City are approaching a crisis. Official advices received to-day say that Zapata forces have destroyed the waterworks in Mexico City. The Mexican press has become more critical, and indications are that Carranza forces may soon evacuate.

Officials learned with much interest of the press reports that Spain had taken the technical point to the powers on the situation in Mexico. At the Spanish Embassy it was said no word had been received from Madrid as to the decision of the cabinet, but that a full report of the expulsion from Mexico of José Caro, the Spanish Minister, on which it is presumed Spain's reported action is based, had been sent by Mr. Caro through the embassy here to the Spanish Foreign Office.

The peculiar status of all diplomatic representatives in a country where no government is recognized, it was believed by many, would probably override the technical point that the Spanish Minister could enjoy no diplomatic immunities, because he had not presented his credentials. It was suggested that Mr. Caro's appointment by the Spanish government would constitute sufficient proof of his official status for any de facto government and should insure the same respect as that usually given diplomatic representatives.

Conditions Growing Worse.

That conditions in Mexico have been gradually growing worse is admitted at the State Department. There has been a disposition to regard the expulsion of the Spanish Minister as a personal matter between General Carranza and Mr. Caro, but whether or not the United States policy of the Washington government would be influenced by any formal diplomatic action taken by Spain has been a matter of wide conjecture.

The Constitutional agency made public to-night the following dispatch from Carranza in regard to the deportation of Caro: "I ordered the expulsion of José Caro, the so-called Minister of Spain to Mexico, for the following reasons: Angel de Caro, a Spaniard, who has lived for years in Mexico, has been married to a Mexican woman who has children born in the country, is an owner of real estate and one of the most important accomplices of Francisco Villa.

"He was by Villa's side at Chihuahua, acted for a time as his confidential agent to the United States, and finally accompanied Villa to Mexico City. De Caro was seriously involved in the sale of military and kidnapping committed in Mexico City. His family lived together with Villa's.

"Before Gutierrez de Caso made himself apparent as a confidential agent of Spain, when Gutierrez left Mexico City Del Caso went into hiding, and when General Obregón entered he ordered his arrest. De Caso sought refuge in the building of the Spanish Legation. I then ordered General Obregón to make request of José Caro, who styled himself Chargé d'Affaires of Spain, to surrender Del Caso within twenty-four hours.

Disputes Caro's Assertion.

"José Caro made solemn assurances that de Caro was not in the legation, but having secured proof that he was, I directed General Obregón to make a search of the legation with the permission of Chargé Caro. Caro opposed this, pleading the inviolability of the building, and kidnapping was the result. He wished to avoid giving any offense to the people and government of Spain, I limited my action to requesting Caro to leave the country. The Spanish Legation had the Minister Colongo before Nader, and when it afterward recognized Huerta Colongo continued in his position. The government of Spain has not recognized the Constitutional government, nor were any letters of recall presented by Caro to the legation.

Vera Cruz, Feb. 13.—José Caro, Minister of Spain in Mexico, is an involuntary fugitive on board the American battleship Delaware, in the harbor of Vera Cruz. Expelled from the country by General Carranza, he has accepted the invitation of the American authorities to take refuge on the Delaware.

Senior Caro arrived here last night and went on board the Spanish merchant ship Reina Maria Cristina, which is due to sail on February 16, but to-day he slipped off the ship. He was accompanied by his staff, went to the Delaware, where he expects to remain until he leaves Mexico, next Tuesday, on the Reina Maria Cristina.

To Discuss Dance Hall Evils.

George H. Bell, Commissioner of Licenses, will discuss the evils of dance halls, motion picture places and pool-rooms at 8 o'clock this afternoon at Public School at Rivington and Ridge Streets. The meeting will be held by the East Side Protective Association. Dr. Katharine B. Davis is to talk on juvenile delinquency, and Alfred E. Smith and Harry H. Schlicht also will speak.

GOLD FOR GEORGIA'S CREW

Battleship, Too, Gets Prize for Excellence in Shooting.

Boston, Feb. 13.—Gold pieces amounting to \$250 were distributed to-day to 130 members of the crew of the battleship Georgia for excellence in elementary gun practice during the maneuvers of the United States fleet. The prizes were awarded by the Navy Department.

The letter "E" awarded to the battleship for excellence, has been painted on the rear gun turret, where it will remain for one year, and members of the turret crew will wear the letter in their uniforms during that period. Sixty-three men who qualified as gun pointers received increases in pay, and special shore leave until Monday, granted to all the winners.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC MAY RUN STEAMERS

Commerce Commission Allows Road to Retain Pacific Mail Line.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Retention of control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by the Southern Pacific Railroad was authorized to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its first decision under the provision of the Panama Canal act requiring railroads to give up competing steamship lines except when joint ownership and operation was found by the commission to be of public advantage.

The petition of the railroad set forth that it proposed to operate the steamship company in traffic between San Francisco and ports in Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, between Mexican and Central American ports and Europe, and between Mexican and Central American ports and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. This traffic, the petition says, "will be handled by the steamship company in connection with the vessels of other lines in no way connected with the petitioner."

The commission was told during the oral argument of the case that the Southern Pacific intended to give up its service from San Francisco to New York through the canal, and from San Francisco to Europe via the canal, because such service might be considered to be in competition with the Southern Pacific's rail and water service via New Orleans.

"The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, operating boats between San Francisco and Balboa or Colon," says the commission, "may compete with coastwise interstate traffic between points in the United States; for traffic between points in the United States and points in foreign countries with the Southern Pacific Company's rail lines from San Francisco.

"The commission is without power to grant any extension of time as to the date sufficient to operate between San Francisco and Colon, for the reason that that service by water would be through the Panama Canal. If it shall be made to appear that a sufficient vessel of service will operate no further than Balboa, the commission could, as to such vessel or vessels, grant an extension of time."

"From the record it appears that the service proposed, and the interpretation of the Panama Canal act by the Interstate Commerce Commission permits vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to operate through the canal between Mazatlan, Mexico, and points on the Atlantic seaboard.

In its petition the company laid stress on this point because it had terminal connections by rail with Mazatlan, and plans held in abeyance until the return of peace and stability in Mexico contemplated important development of the company's Mexican system.

At the offices of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which is owned by the Southern Pacific Company, it was explained that two Pacific Mail lines are operated. One is by the company, Yokohama and Manila to Hong Kong and Shanghai. The other is between San Francisco and ports of Central America.

Before the passage of the Panama Canal act, which the company has never contested, it was planned to inaugurate a service from San Francisco to Mazatlan. Contracts for new vessels to be placed on that run had to be abandoned. The Pacific Mail never has operated vessels through the canal.

STATE PROBE FOR HIGH BREAD PRICES

The Mayor's committee on food supply, is conducting a general investigation into the flour and bread situation for Mayor Mitchell. Mr. Perkins' committee will meet at City Hall to-day afternoon in conference with representatives of the baking industry in the city.

The Attorney General will work in conjunction with John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, in the investigation. Mr. Dillon appears with the Attorney General in the petition to Justice Rugg. William E. Fitzgerald, secretary of the State Commission of Foods and Markets, is assisting Deputy Attorney General Becker in preparing for the hearings.

SEES SHORTAGE OF WHEAT NEAR

Representative Farr Proposes Embargo on Exports to Prevent Crisis Here.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The increasing cost of bread and the large shipments of wheat to foreign countries caused Representative Farr, a Pennsylvania Republican, to introduce in the House a resolution giving the President authority to declare an embargo on exports of wheat and its products.

Mr. Farr says that, at the present rate of export, the number of bushels of wheat sent out of the country by June 30, the close of the fiscal year, will be, approximately, 363,000,000. He proposes that the President shall make an investigation of wheat production and export, and, if it appears to the President that the end of the fiscal year will reveal a shortage of grain in this country, the Executive shall give notice to the United States to go into effect within fifteen days.

It is proposed that this embargo shall restrict exportation to the extent of insuring the people of the United States supplies of wheat for home use equal to the average per capita consumption, as ascertained by investigation.

WHEAT PIT KINGS CALLED BY WOODBURY

Joseph Leiter, of Washington, who at one time attempted to corner the wheat market; James A. Patten, of Chicago, the well known grain speculator; J. Ogden Armour, of Chicago, the multi-millionaire grain operator; George Marcey, president of the Armour Grain Company, of Chicago, and C. H. Tamby, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, were among those summoned as witnesses yesterday by Attorney General Woodbury at the investigation into the prices of wheat, flour and bread, which will begin in this city on Wednesday. The Attorney General sent the following telegram to each of these men:

"As Attorney General of the State of New York I am investigating the market conditions as to bread, flour and wheat in order to ascertain whether there have been any violations of the New York State anti-monopoly laws. Hearings will be held before a referee commencing Wednesday, February 17, for the purpose of taking testimony. Please telegraph me whether you will be willing to come voluntarily to this state and testify before the referee at New York City at any time during the coming week. It is impossible for you to come next week an adjournment will be arranged to a later date to suit your convenience.

uing down to the present time, have unlawfully combined and conspired to raise the price of flour from about \$5 a barrel to \$7.50. The same alleged conspiracy is credited to the large dealers in wheat and rye on the Board of Trade in Chicago and the Produce Exchange in this city, in raising the price of wheat from 94 cents a bushel to \$1.70, and the price of rye from 63 cents a bushel to \$1.30.

Commissioner Hartigan of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures sent a letter yesterday to Attorney General Woodbury asking for a Deputy Attorney General to be assigned to this city to devote his entire attention to the prosecution of the cases of violation of the Brooks law, which requires every baker to stamp the loaves of bread with a sanitary mark.

He said yesterday there were many violators in the city, but that he had experienced much difficulty with prosecutions because of the inconvenience and delay in taking the cases to Albany. With a prosecutor on the ground he believes the effect upon the bakers will be salutary.

The secretary of the Produce Exchange informed Commissioner Hartigan yesterday that there was very little market for wheat flour, the buyers being scarce as the price of wheat had dropped 9 1/2 cents a bushel yesterday, and this should mean a reduction of from 25 to 30 cents on a barrel of flour, according to the Produce Exchange authorities.

Samples Bread Substitute. Inspectors of the Bureau of Weights and Measures found a baker yesterday, George Hergenhan, of 1107 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, who is making a wheat-flour substitute loaf of bread, palatable and nutritious, which he sells at wholesale for 3 1/2 cents. It would sell over the counter in a bake shop for 4 cents. The ingredients are graham meal, rice, tapioca, oatmeal and a small quantity of wheat flour. There are no other ingredients, except the yeast used in raising it.

A sample loaf was sent to the Commissioner and it had almost the substance and taste of wheat bread. Hergenhan is planning to open booths in various parts of the city for the sale of his bread.

Relative to the study of substitutes for wheat flour the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply is considering potato flour and banana flour. Minor C. Keath, vice-president of the United Fruit Company, said yesterday that his company was doing a large export business in banana flour.

There was a small demand for bananas abroad now, he said, and great quantities of fruit were being dried and made into flour. The company had manufactured 75,000 tons within the last few months. It costs about the same as wheat flour.

The National Housewives' League announced to-day a "home baking contest," to be conducted at the league's headquarters, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, during the week beginning February 22. The contest is open to all housewives or their employes of greater New York. There will be cash prizes and ribbons awarded for the best product in yeast breads and baking powder breads, including white bread, whole wheat bread, tea biscuits and breakfast muffins. There will be three classes of prizes, as follows:

First prize of \$5 and the blue ribbon for the best product in each class, second prize of \$3 and the white ribbon for the second best in each class and a third prize of \$1 and a yellow ribbon for the best product in each class from each borough of the city, eliminating winners of first and second prizes.

The purpose of the contest is not merely to try the ability of housewives, but to produce facts and figures in regard to home baking. Contestants will be registered before Monday, February 22, and fill out an official blank to be presented with each exhibit, stating the material used, the amount of ingredients, the cost of each ingredient, the weight of the weight of the finished product, the time employed for mixing, the time employed for baking and whether gas or coal is used. The prizes will be awarded at the league headquarters on February 27.

The amendment to be added to the Weeks-Gore bill reads: "That two years from and after the conclusion of the present European war, that fact to be determined by the President, the corporation and the shipping board shall turn over and transfer all vessels purchased or constructed under the provisions of this act to the Navy Department, and the Secretary of the Navy shall have the right, with the approval of the President, to lease or charter any of such vessels not needed for naval or military purposes to any firm, individual or corporation for use as merchant vessels.

"That the Secretary of the Navy shall in such leases provide for their cancellation whenever such vessels may be required for naval or military purposes.

"That when the vessels are disposed of as herein provided the corporation herein provided for shall be dissolved and the shipping board shall be abolished.

"That sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this act shall not take effect until two years from and after the conclusion of the present European war, that fact to be determined by the President.

In advance of the House fight Representative Martin Dies, a Texas Democrat, inveighed against the shipping bill to-day, denouncing it as a project verging to "socialism."

"You are not going to scare or excite me or jar me loose from the principles of my Democratic fathers," exclaimed Mr. Dies. "You cannot take me into socialism into government ownership, but you are going to take away the facilities this very minute to handle our stuff. I know that freight rates are high, but I do not want this Congress to be stampeded in this hour into the Dead Sea of socialism, and I shall not vote for it."

SENATE DEMOCRATS CALL FOR CLOSURE

Decide in Caucus for "Strong Arm" Method to Save Ship Bill.

SUCCESS OF PLAN STILL UNCERTAIN

House Majority to Discuss Compromise Measure in Conference To-morrow.

Washington, Feb. 13.—In a last effort to pull the ship purchase bill off the rocks the Democratic caucus of the Senate decided to-night to adopt "strong arm" methods to jam the compromise measure through by adhering to their programme for the adoption of a closure plan, however, is doubtful.

The caucus was attended by only a small majority of the Senate Democrats, and the seven recalcitrants opposed the plan to assume the bill were not present. No attempt was made to pass a binding resolution nor to fix a specific plan of action. The chief outcome of the conference was the decision to keep the closure question before the Senate while the House is discussing the compromise ship purchase bill.

Plan for Battle in House.

With a call for a Democratic caucus next Monday night and the introduction of the compromise shipping bill and the rule to make it privileged, the administration supporters in the House perfected plans to assume the brunt of the ship purchase battle next week.

The compromise bill—a composite of the Weeks naval auxiliary bill and the Gore ship purchase measure—was introduced by Chairman Padgett of the Naval Affairs Committee, with the express consent of the President. An exclusively told in the Tribune, this bill was agreed upon at a White House conference last night, and Mr. Webb took part.

The rule proposes to discharge the Naval Affairs Committee from consideration of the bill, and to make that measure immediately in order, with an amendment adding the Gore ship purchase substitute.

The Gore bill is to be amended, as outlined in the Tribune, by a provision that within two years after the termination of the European war the shipping board and corporation created by the measure shall be dissolved, and the measure shall become non-effective.

Automatically the Weeks naval auxiliary bill would then become effective and the vessels acquired under the Gore plan would be transferred to the Navy Department to be operated, leased or converted into auxiliaries.

It is this provision which vitalizes the recalcitrancy of such House Democrats as Messrs. Kitchen, Garner and Underhill.

If the administration had consented to the two-year limitation, without authorizing the transfer of vessels to the Navy Department, the recalcitrants could have supported the bill as a temporary measure. They will contend in party caucus that there is nothing temporary about the so-called compromise, because it would virtually shift to the Secretary of the Navy the powers held by the shipping board.

Caucus Support Assured.

It is estimated that possibly two dozen Democrats will absolve themselves from the caucus mandate on Monday night. Others may not attend the caucus, but the administration could have supported the bill as a temporary measure. They will contend in party caucus that there is nothing temporary about the so-called compromise, because it would virtually shift to the Secretary of the Navy the powers held by the shipping board.

The House battle over the shipping bill is to be opened next Tuesday, but a vote probably will not be taken until Wednesday afternoon if the opposition pursues obstructive tactics. With a closure rule, the House result cannot be postponed long, though Republicans and insurgent Democrats will fight to the moment of passage.

In making a programme to jam the ship purchase bill through the House while the Senate kills time the administration supporters in the House believe that it is important only because it affords the Senate Democrats an opportunity to move to concur in the House amendments to the Weeks bill, thereby hastening, possibly, a vote in that deadlocked body, and because it affords the President the satisfaction of saying that the measure at least passed one house, should the shipping bill finally fail.

Terms of Compromise.

The amendment to be added to the Weeks-Gore bill reads: "That two years from and after the conclusion of the present European war, that fact to be determined by the President, the corporation and the shipping board shall turn over and transfer all vessels purchased or constructed under the provisions of this act to the Navy Department, and the Secretary of the Navy shall have the right, with the approval of the President, to lease or charter any of such vessels not needed for naval or military purposes to any firm, individual or corporation for use as merchant vessels.

"That the Secretary of the Navy shall in such leases provide for their cancellation whenever such vessels may be required for naval or military purposes.

"That when the vessels are disposed of as herein provided the corporation herein provided for shall be dissolved and the shipping board shall be abolished.

"That sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this act shall not take effect until two years from and after the conclusion of the present European war, that fact to be determined by the President.

Tantzen's Reduction Sale

Opportune Buying Time. Only twice a year do we offer such an opportunity. Our Shoes are of a standard that do not require cut prices, but Tantzen's policy of not carrying over shoes from season to season prompts this general mark-down.

- Men's Shoes, now \$5.50 to \$8.00 \$3.85, \$4.85, \$5.85
Women's Shoes, now \$3.50 to \$5.00 \$2.85, \$3.85, \$4.85
Children's Shoes, now \$2.50 to \$4.00 \$1.75, \$2.75, \$3.50

660 Sixth Ave., above 38th St. Custom Bootmakers Over 50 Years.

Tantzen's Reduction Sale. Opportunity Buying Time. Only twice a year do we offer such an opportunity. Our Shoes are of a standard that do not require cut prices, but Tantzen's policy of not carrying over shoes from season to season prompts this general mark-down.

CLUBS MAY BUY RIFLES

Garrison Rescinds Order Bidding Sale of Weapons. Washington, Feb. 13.—Finding it a serious setback to the development of rifle clubs, Secretary Garrison has rescinded his order of last month prohibiting the sale of army rifles to National Rifle Association clubs.

Officials of the association reported that within the last six months membership in the clubs had increased to more than 8,000 civilians, who are receiving voluntary training. The weapon supplied to these clubs is the Krags-Jorgensen rifle formerly used in the army, but for which the modernized Springfield has been substituted. The discarded rifles are stored in government arsenals for the equipment of volunteers in time of war.

Bid for Park Stand Rights.

Alexander Khoury, of 5 St. Nicholas Terrace, offered Park Commissioner Ward yesterday \$241 a month for the cigar and stationery stand privilege on Centre street and partly under the Brooklyn Bridge terminal. The next highest bid was from Miss Adna Padgett, who offered \$116 a month. The Commissioner expects to double the revenue of the Park Department by auctioning the choice stands in the city to the highest bidder.

DANIELS WARNS THEATRE

Secretary Wants No Discrimination Against Bluejackets. Washington, Feb. 13.—Sufficient ground to warrant prosecution of the management of a local theatre which recently refused admission to a blue-jacket in uniform not having been disclosed, Secretary Daniels wrote the management to-day to that effect, but added his hope that care would be taken to "prevent in future a recurrence of such a mistake."

The Secretary took a personal interest in the case, which was submitted to the Department of Justice for investigation. The letter adds that "it is noted that the management of the theatre disclaimed any discrimination against the uniform of the navy."

Franklin Simon & Co. Are Now Showing

FIELD CLUB Suit for Women and Misses

Combination of Mannish Coat, Skirt and Pantaloon with cuff bottom

A mannish coat of English serge and skirt of white with navy and black stripes, with pantaloon to match, or entire suit of navy serge or Scotch homespun. 35.00

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

A Store of Individual Shops

Exclusive Spring Apparel

For Women, Misses, Girls, Boys and Infants

at Popular Prices

Special for Monday

Jersey and Imperial Silk Sport Coats

NEW SPRING MODEL FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Semi-dress sport coat of silk jersey or imperial taffeta silk, hip length model, in rose, gold, Belgian blue, white or black, collar, cuffs and long streamer sash of white silk.

Special 16.50

Women's Corset Shop

Spring Models—"Parfait," "Binner" and "Helene" Paris Corsets

Featuring the new slightly curved waist line and higher bust, in Tricot, Batiste or Coull.

3.50 to 18.50

Franklin Simon & Co. call attention to their large assortment of Spring Dresses and Suits, for the hard-to-fit girl, ages 13 to 17, designed on youthful lines.

Dresses from 7.95 to 39.50 Suits from 19.75 to 59.50

Riding Apparel Shop

FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND GIRLS

Habits of the Newest Wool and Linen Materials. Also All Accessories.

Linen Riding Habits Woolen Riding Habits