

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, New York

Men's Furnishing Shop

16 West 38th St. SEPARATE SHOP A Step from Fifth Avenue

Men's "Field Club" Golf Jackets

Of Knitted Brushed Wool 5.50

Men's Shoe Shop

4 West 38th St. SEPARATE SHOP A Step from Fifth Avenue

Men's Banister Shoes

7.00

240,000 GERMANS DRIVE AT RIGA

Von Hindenburg's Troops Storm More Posts in North.

RUSSIANS HINDER WINTERING PLANS

Cavalry Assaults Interfere with Purpose to Dig In Along the Styra.

Petrograd, Oct. 19.—Russian cavalry charging the Germans at Poucherevitch, west of Ralaflovka, in the recent fighting have through their lines of defense and overrode the trenches, inflicting heavy losses and seriously interfering with the plan of the Germans to dig in along the Styra River for winter quarters.

Along the front of the Styra and Slobod rivers the Germans apparently have renewed their offensive. Reports received from prisoners taken in this region say that the trenches there are manned largely by worn-out troops from the Dvinsk-Riga front who have been sent southward to recuperate.

These men, the prisoners assert, were surprised by the impetuous rush of the Russian cavalry, and broke from their positions and fled through the woods, more than a thousand falling into the hands of the Russians.

The capture simultaneously of Novo Selo, where another huge bag of prisoners and munitions was taken, is considered to have weakened the German front and to threaten their position from the Pripiet to the Niemen.

There is evidence of a continued retreat of troops from this district to the machine gunners in the vicinity of Minsk and Riga.

The Dvinsk region has been comparatively calm since the heavy battles of two days ago, but the Germans are strengthening their line there, preparing for further assaults. It is estimated that the Germans are employing 120,000 men in their operations against Riga, but that they are still two days' march from the city.

The military authorities are still undecided whether the maneuver there comprehends a serious effort toward Riga or is marking an effort to face the Dvinsk position.

A German officer, prisoner at Czarysk, says that the last three weeks of uninterrupted fighting at Dvinsk have put a terrible strain on the German army and that thousands of men, seriously wounded, have been sent southward. The officer is reported to have declared also that the Germans had not met to spare to carry their sick and wounded to the rear.

London, Oct. 19.—Gains in the drive at Riga are recorded by Berlin to-day. Hindenburg's troops have reached the east of Borkovitch, storming several Russian positions.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The statement issued by German Army Headquarters says: Army Group of Field Marshal von

Hindenburg.—South of Riga our troops stormed several Russian positions and reached Borkovitch, east of Borkovitch. One officer and 240 men were taken prisoners and two machine guns were captured. A Russian attack northwest of Jacobstadt was repulsed.

In the region of Smoley a French biplane, which was piloted by a Russian captain and equipped with a British machine gun, was shot down by one of our battle planes.

There is nothing new to report. Army Group of General von Linington.—The battles on the Styra reported yesterday are taking a course favorable to us.

TRIEST IS INNOCENT. U. S. AGENTS FIND Fail to Discover Evidence to Support Spy Charge.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Agents of the United States government have investigated the case of Kenneth G. Triest, a former Princeton student, held in London on an espionage charge, following his enlistment in the British navy, and have failed to find any evidence to substantiate the charge.

Most of the alleged incriminating documents are letters written by the young man to friends and relatives in this country and intercepted by the British authorities. Certain incidents mentioned in the letters never occurred.

Gustav W. Triest, father of the youth, failed to-day to keep an appointment with officials of the State Department. He was to have discussed the case of his son, whose trial is set for November 1.

London, Oct. 19.—The case of Kenneth G. Triest, held as a spy, was first called to the attention of the American Embassy through the efforts of his family to obtain the young man's discharge from the navy, the embassy being planned to-day. It was then learned that he was a prisoner. He is not confined in the Tower of London, as has been reported, but in some military prison outside of London.

Through the intervention of the State Department in Washington the young man's trial was postponed, but it will be called soon, when counsel retained by members of his family will attempt to show that he is of unsound mind.

GREEK PRINCE INJURED Constantine's Second Son Badly Hurt in Fall from Horse.

Athens, Oct. 19.—Prince Alexander, second son of King Constantine, has been severely injured by a fall from his horse.

While riding to battery maneuvers the prince, who is twenty-two years old, was thrown and fractured a leg. Queen Sophia and Crown Prince George brought Prince Alexander to Athens in an ambulance.

CHIMNEY WRECKS ZEPPELIN Crew Killed When Airship Dashes Into Factory in France.

London, Oct. 19.—A London firm of glass manufacturers, which has a plant at Maubeuge, France, received the following cable message to-day: "The chimney of our Maubeuge works has been destroyed by a Zeppelin crashing into it. All the occupants of the Zeppelin were killed."

SEVEN POWERS GIVE RECOGNITION TO CARRANZA

Resumption of Diplomatic Relations Is the Next Move.

MENTION FLETCHER FOR AMBASSADOR Rumors Name Envoy to Chili—Villista Faction Is Fast Receding.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Oct. 19.—Mexico, for more than five years an outlaw among nations, was placed on the map of civilization to-day when the United States and six Latin-American powers formally recognized the de facto government headed by Venustiano Carranza. These moves were made simultaneously, according to an agreement reached yesterday by Secretary Lansing and the envoys of Chili, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala.

The recognition of Carranza is regarded here as more directly a benefit to the powers of the world than to the First Chief himself. It is pointed out that Carranza's troubles are only beginning, as he will be held now to strict account by foreign governments for losses of property and life incident to the successive states of revolt and anarchy. He will be expected also to undertake the back interest payments on the national debt.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between Mexico and the rest of the world is the next step. The other American republics and the nations of Europe are expected to follow the seven powers in their recognition of Carranza, and to send ambassadors and ministers to Mexico. With a full diplomatic corps constantly knocking at the gates of the Vera Cruz lighthouse, Carranza will find the life of provisional President not an enviable one.

Secretary Lansing has not yet named the American Ambassador, but there are indications that the present Ambassador to Chili, Henry P. Fletcher, will be selected. Although a Republican, Mr. Fletcher has won the esteem of the administration and has been promoted since Mr. Wilson's election. His appointment would be in line with the administration's support of the Spanish language and experienced in the Latin-American service.

Secretary Lansing's letter to Eliseo Arredondo informing him of the recognition of Carranza was in Spanish and formal. Mr. Arredondo was told that the United States had recognized the de facto government in Mexico headed by Carranza and would later arrange a meeting with Carranza at the State Department soon after receiving the letter and told the Secretary he would leave at once for Saltillo to carry the news to the First Chief. Juan Armas will replace him temporarily as diplomatic agent here. While Carranza has not sent Mr. Arredondo his credentials, it is supposed he will be the first ambassador of the new government to the United States.

There will be no further meetings of the Pan-American conference. Five sessions have been called. The first two resulted in the peace appeal sent to the Mexican military and political leaders two months ago. At a later meeting in New York the replies to the appeal were read, and it was agreed that the recognition of Carranza was expected to precede the signing of an order sent to American consuls, advising them to send home Americans and to quit their posts.

There are now no American consular agents in the territory controlled by Villa, except the consul at Juarez, just across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Tex. American citizens have been leaving Northern Mexico by hundreds.

State Department officials believe the Villa faction has almost completely disintegrated. Numerous defections have been reported, for the Villistas generally have hastened to take advantage of Carranza's offer of amnesty. The rebel chief, however, still protests the justice of his cause, and declares his intention to fight Carranza's government.

Whether he can hold out after an embargo is laid on shipments of munitions, however, is questionable. The State Department within a few days will stop the export of munitions to Mexico, with exceptions in favor of Carranza's army. To continue supplying the rebels would be a breach of friendship with the recognized government.

San Pedro de las Colonias, Coahuila, Mexico, Oct. 18, via Laredo, Tex., Oct. 19.—First Chief Carranza will spend the night here. He and the score of generals accompanying him will move forward to Gomez Palacio to-morrow, where General Obregon will be in personal touch with his army, ready to begin active operations against the remnants of Villa's troops in Chihuahua.

For the first time Carranza has been addressed concerning depredations in the district controlled by his enemies. There appears to be no disposition to shirk the responsibility, although it is taken for granted that foreign governments realize that full recognition cannot now be given in Chihuahua until Carranza's army has driven Villa out.

Mexico City, Oct. 19.—The news that the government of General Venustiano Carranza would be recognized by the American republics was greeted here with scenes of general rejoicing.

The extra editions of the newspapers containing the news were eagerly bought by the promoters and the tidings spread rapidly through the city. The bells in the cathedral were rung, and there were fireworks, the blowing of whistles and scenes of general animation.

London, Oct. 19.—The British government has made no move toward recognizing the Carranza government in Mexico, but its recognition is likely to follow recognition by the United States.

MEXICANS ROB TRAIN AND KILL 3 AMERICANS

Four Others Wounded in Texas Robbery—Ten Bandits Pay Penalty.

U. S. SOLDIERS PURSUE OUTLAWS Civilians Join in Chase to Avenge Murders—Rescue Parties Delayed by Fire.

Brownsville, Tex., Oct. 19.—Inspired by race hatred and a desire for loot, twenty Mexicans, who claimed to be followers of Luis de la Rosa, leader of the so-called Texas revolution, held up and robbed a train near Olmito, Tex., seven miles north of here, at midnight last night, killing three men and wounding four others seriously.

Ten bandits paid to-day with their lives for alleged complicity in the robbery, and civilians and soldiers are following up clues to other culprits, whom they declare they will kill on sight.

The scene of the robbery was three miles from the Rio Grande, on the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad. The Mexicans as they fired at the train cried and passengers shouted: "Viva Pizarro! Viva Carranza!" Pizarro was a co-leader with de la Rosa.

The train was wrecked before being attacked. United States soldiers took part in the battle with the bandits, and detachments of troops pursued them when they fled.

The dead are Corporal McRee, 3d Infantry, and two civilians, and Engineer H. B. Kendall, pinned beneath a state health officer at Brownsville, was shot in the abdomen and died this afternoon.

The injured were Harry J. Wallis, Brownsville, shot in the arm; R. Woodhall, fireman, scalded and bruised; Claude J. Brishbar, Troop A, 6th Cavalry, shot in the jaw, and C. H. Layton, Troop B, 3d Cavalry, shot in the neck and leg.

Bandits Raped Train. The bandits removed the spikes from a rail and, lying concealed in a nearby brush, jerked this rail from under the nose of the engine with a long, heavy wire. The engine, baggage and express cars left the tracks. The engine and smoking car remained on the rails.

The robbery was led by five or six Mexicans clad in khaki uniforms and cheap straw hats, while outside the train about fifteen more Mexicans kept up a constant firing.

After the robbery the Mexicans burned a trestle north of them, which prevented the prompt arrival of American soldiers sent from San Benito. These troops had to leave their special train and march a mile to reach the wrecked train.

John W. Sward, of Pinesville, Ky., formerly a soldier, said that he and three soldiers occupied a seat in the front end of the smoking car, when there was a lurch and all were pitched forward. The train stopped. Five or six Mexicans crowded in at the rear end of the coach and ran forward, firing revolvers. The first firing was directed at the uniforms worn by the soldiers' companions.

Two Soldiers Shot. Two of the soldiers were shot at the first fire and another was hit as he fled for the front door. The soldiers were without arms. The Mexicans as they entered seemed nervous, but grew bold and noisy when the passengers failed to shoot.

In their first rush at the uniformed men the bandits paid little attention to the other smoking car passengers. Sward sat quiet, but took up a bill from his pocket and held it up as a shield for the seat. The bandits came up and asked him if he had any money. He said, "Sure," reached in his trousers pocket and fished out 40 cents, saying, "Take that and bust yourself." He then brushed aside a bandit's arm and entered the first class coach on the pretext of securing a badly frightened woman. Dropping off the rear end, he then ran three miles to a telephone.

Sward said that just before he left the coach a well-dressed young Mexican, apparently badly frightened, opened the door and commanded the man to come out. McCain and Wallis refused, whereupon the Mexicans fired through the door, hitting McCain in the abdomen and wounding Wallis twice.

Shoes Taken from Dead. From a San Antonio traveller the Mexicans took \$55 in cash, but refused a dollar watch. The bandits took from the dead soldier McCain his shoes. Several of the robbers were barefooted. A negro chauffeur hid beneath a seat, but the Mexicans saw his feet, stole his shoes and also took his grip and \$95 in cash.

Sward left his hat and coat hanging on the wall and returned with \$250 in the coat pocket.

After finishing with the smoker, the Mexicans robbed the day coach passengers, mostly of small amounts of money and jewelry. Mrs. Finkelstein, of Houston, reported that she lost a diamond ring and \$50 in cash, but saved another diamond ring by turning the stone around toward the palm of her hand so that the Mexicans thought the ring a slender girl had.

Except for robbery no one was murdered in the day coach. The entire robbery lasted probably ten or fifteen minutes.

Oil Drillers Bring Aid. The first aid to reach the train came from five oil well drillers, camped about 1,000 feet from where the robbery occurred. These men went up close, but, seeing that they were outnumbered by the bandits, they remained in hiding until the Mexicans left.

The first Mexican killed as an act of reprisal by the posse was the one of reprisal by the posse who was identified young passenger who was accused of revealing the hiding place of Dr. McCain. The civilians killed the man after the sheriff had left the scene of the wreck. The second Mexican killed was alleged to be a partner of the young man on the train. Four Mexicans were hanged to trees at various points, and four others were shot. The most reliable information indicated that these shootings were on or near the banks of the Rio Grande, where the closest watch for Mexicans was maintained for a distance of one hundred miles.

Colonel A. P. Blockeem, in command of the cavalry patrol in this section, said that he did not believe the bandits came from the Mexican side of the river, as he had received no reports to indicate crossings last night.

DANIELS'S PLANS PROVIDE FOR 318 WARSHIPS BY 1923

U. S. Would Have 26 Dreadnoughts, 138 Submarines, 35 Cruisers.

ASKS \$6,000,000 FOR AVIATION Secretary Recommends Appropriations for Naval Militia and Increased Personnel.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Oct. 19.—Complete details of his plans for making a real American navy were made public to-day by Secretary Daniels. They include the five-year construction programme, which will provide for the spending of \$502,482,214 for ships, aeris and munitions by the close of the fiscal year 1921-'22, and leave \$82,333,000 more to be spent on ships then under construction; for a budget this year of \$217,652,173, an increase of 250 in the number of midshipmen in training at Annapolis, a flying corps which can be built up from civil life, and an immediate increase in the personnel of the navy of 11,500 men and fifty-four commissioned and twenty-two warrant officers of marines.

The additions recommended in ships, munitions and other equipment by the Daniels programme will cost, in all, \$536,297,087. When the programme is completed there will have been added to the ships now built or authorized ten dreadnoughts, costing \$18,500,000 each; six battle cruisers, at \$17,500,000 each; ten scout cruisers, at \$5,000,000; fifty destroyers, at \$1,350,000; fifteen seagoing submarines, at \$1,500,000; eighty-five coast defence submarines, at \$550,000; four gunboats, at \$700,000; one hospital ship, at \$2,450,000; two ammunition ships, at \$1,750,000; two fuel oil ships, at \$1,350,250, and one repair ship, at \$2,000,000.

Twenty-six Dreadnoughts in 1923. The total fighting strength of the United States Navy in 1923, when the programme should be complete, will be, counting all ships less than twenty years old, 23 dreadnoughts, 17 second line battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 10 armored cruisers, 9 light cruisers, 102 destroyers, 18 seagoing submarines and 120 coast defence submarines. This will make a total in 1923 of 318 first class warships.

The Secretary will ask Congress to authorize the construction this year of two dreadnoughts, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, five seagoing submarines, twenty-five coast submarines, two gunboats, one hospital ship and one fuel oil ship. In addition, he will ask \$2,000,000 for line battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 10 armored cruisers, 9 light cruisers, 102 destroyers, 18 seagoing submarines, twenty-five coast submarines, two gunboats, one hospital ship and one fuel oil ship. In addition, he will ask \$2,000,000 for line battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 10 armored cruisers, 9 light cruisers, 102 destroyers, 18 seagoing submarines, twenty-five coast submarines, two gunboats, one hospital ship and one fuel oil ship.

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This year's estimates of \$217,652,173

AWAITS FULL REPORT ON PACKERS' CASES

Washington Will Not Act on Incomplete Information.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Oct. 19.—No action will be considered by the State Department in behalf of the packers whose cargoes have been confiscated by the British prize courts until more information is obtained. While the packers' attorneys already have made vigorous appeals, the information they have produced is too incomplete to permit the department's legal experts to form any judgment.

There are two classes of these cases. The first includes the four ships whose cargoes, valued at about \$15,000,000, have already been condemned. The packers, it is understood, will appeal to the Privy Council for a reversal, but they ask the government to act without waiting. Since the cases have gone into the courts, however, it is unlikely that this government will act before all hope of legal remedy in Britain has been exhausted.

The other cases are those of twenty-nine vessels waiting action by the prize courts. These could be taken up at once diplomatically, if the United States so desired, but the records the State Department has received are also far from complete.

ASK NORSE SHIP'S RELEASE

Norwegians Protest Seizure of Cotton Cargo from America.

London, Oct. 19.—The Norwegian government, according to an Exchange dispatch from Copenhagen, has requested Germany to release the steamer Eir, recently taken into port by a German torpedo boat. The Norwegian authorities declare that the cargo of the Eir consisted of cotton, which Germany has not declared contraband, and that the steamer was captured in international waters.

The cotton, the dispatch adds, appears to have been destined in part for Gothenburg, Sweden, and the remainder for Copenhagen to an American representative of a New York firm, who since is alleged to have disappeared.

BRITISH MUDDLE TRADE

Can't Export Goods, Even When Licensed, Commons Hears.

London, Oct. 19.—That there is a conflict between the British customs authorities and the so-called War Trade Department, which issues licenses for the exportation of goods to the United States, was charged to the House of Commons this afternoon. The allegation was that the customs authorities refused to allow exportation, although the Trade Department had issued a license for the shipment.

Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that if there had been any difficulties of this nature he regretted the fact, adding that if instances were specified he would be glad to investigate.

Taggart Fraud Case Dropped.

Indianapolis, Oct. 19.—The case against Thomas Taggart, Democratic national electioneer for Indiana, charged with election conspiracy, was dismissed by Special Judge W. H. Elchorn in Criminal Court to-day on the motion of Prosecutor A. J. Rucker. The cases of Taggart and a hundred men indicted with Taggart and Mayor Joseph E. Bell were put over to December 1. Mayor Bell was acquitted last Wednesday.

Astor Trust Company

The "Personal Trust" —and our Banking Department

For years we have specialized as "Trustee for Personal Trusts." Our record, and the personnel of our Directorate, have brought many persons of wealth and prominence to us for the administration of personal trusts, such as executorships and trusteeships. Many wills in which we are named as executor or trustee, and securities of estates which we are managing, are in our vaults for safekeeping.

Is not the confidence which these thoughtful people impose in us in leaving their post-mortem affairs to our management the strongest reason why your active banking account should be here?

Trustee for Personal Trust Safe Deposit Vaults FIFTH AVENUE & 36TH STREET NEW YORK

Always Be Sure of the Number

There are two ways to call a telephone number.

The wrong way is to call from memory; to "take a chance," to trust to luck that your memory doesn't play a trick on you, with the fickle figures in a telephone number.

The right way is to consult the Telephone Directory and make sure you have the right number.

The right way saves annoyance to yourself and to the persons you might have called by mistake. It helps build up a higher grade of service for yourself and others.

Always consult the Telephone Directory—make sure you call the right number.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

What that headline lacks in elegance is more than offset by what it contributes to the utility of a suit of clothes.

The fact is, some of our patrons like to purchase an extra pair of trousers with a suit so as to add to the life of the suit.

Frankly, we would rather sell a man two suits than a suit and a half, but we would rather sell him a suit and a half than have him disappointed.

This advertisement, therefore, is to advise you that we will make, for an extra charge, an extra pair of trousers with any suit, provided they are ordered at the time you purchase the suit; and this holds good at all prices, from \$17.50 to \$50, both inclusive.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Increase the efficiency of the officers and men therein enrolled, who would make an excellent reserve in time of need.

Increase in Navy Personnel. The increase of 11,500 in the personnel of the navy is for the first year only, and no effort has been made to estimate the number of men that will be needed in the succeeding years. The Secretary is quite prepared, he has let it be understood, to ask further increases if they seem desirable. The number now asked, it is estimated, will enable the United States to keep in full commission all battleships less than fifteen years old, all destroyers and submarines less than twelve years old, one-half of the cruisers, all the gunboats and the necessary auxiliaries, as well as to provide reserve complements for the remaining vessels of military value and for the shore stations.

The increase in the marines is based on a 20 per cent increase of enlisted men of the navy, and is required for the usual marine complements of ships under construction, as well as for advance base organizations for operations with the fleet.

In addition to the regular new construction I am asking for a separate appropriation of \$250,000 for the purchase and repair of ships for the naval militia of Illinois and Minnesota. In both of these states the naval militia is well organized, and their efficiency depends, in each state, upon securing a proper ship for their cruising and practicing. After consultation with the governors and officers of the naval militia in these states I have made recommendation which it is believed will give these two states ships of a suitable character. I have in prospect the larger utilization of the older class of battleships for the naval militia organization of the states on the sea coast. I have also recommended an increase of \$60,737.33 in the appropriation for the naval militia as a whole. The naval militia has made great strides this year, and it is the policy of the department to do everything in its power to

The details of Secretary Daniels's plans are as follows:—The Bureau of Construction and Repair estimates that, owing to the increased size and protection of the new battleships, each dreadnought will cost, including armor and armament, \$18,500,000. A portion of this increase may also be attributed to the higher cost of materials, owing to the great demand created by the war. It may be that these prices will be reduced. If so, much more money, then, again, the demand for materials entering into the construction of vessels may continue to be as great or greater than at present, so that the estimates may not be too high.

I have recommended in the regular appropriations an increase of \$1,178,000 for ordnance, in which I have included \$450,000 for torpedo defense nets for battleships, and I have recommended an increase of \$286,000 for buildings for the storage of guns and munitions.

Extra Trousers to match Suit

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