The Great War—1170th Day

British Advance On Ypres Front Checked by Rain

Germans Admit They Lost More Ground Than Haig's Report Showed

Air Battle Thrilling

Four British Craft Put Out of Action; Several Teuton Machines Fall

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Haig's greatest enemy, the rain, continues to fall heavily over the whole Ypres front in Flanders, rendering further fighting at present impossible. Beyond reconnoitring operations and the steady battle of the big guns, which Berlin says are still maintaining a drumfire over lines, little activity was noted today. Strong British and French patrol detachments harassed the enemy at isolated points along the battle line from the Houthulst Wood secter to the Zonnebeke line.

In their advance on Friday, which was halted by the rain before all the objectives were achieved, the British took 943 prisoners and gained more ground than Haig's communique indicated, the German statement giving the real measure of the British success. The progress made by the English troops northeast of Poelcapelle and toward Passchendaele was considerable, it develops.

French Repulsed, Berlin Says

On the French front to-day Berlin reports the crushing of two French attempts to retake the ground lost yesterday north of Vauclerc mill, on the Chemin-des-Dames, but the French War Office makes no mention of infantry activity on any part of the front.

A thrilling battle was staged over the Flanders front between a British air patrol and a German squadron numbering twice as many machines, in which four British craft were put out of action and several German machines were seen to fall.

As may be observed from the recent British attacks at Ypres following closely after one another, Haig has begun to hurry his pace. There is a reason for the British commander's haste. From dispatches of correspondents at the front the American public may have got the idea that the ridge on which the present fighting is taking place represents the only necessary British objective to cause the retirement of the enemy from western Belgium. The correspondents speak of Passchendaele Ridge as though it were an Alpine range, while in fact the highest point is only 250 feet. The ridge has also been described as though it were the only elevation that mattered in France.

Isolated Heights To Be Taken

There are, however, other positions that must be taken before the British will have the command of the Flanders plains that they desire. Between Passchendaele and Dixmude there is a string of isolated heights that have to be captured and that might serve for a determined defence. Behind the ridge again there is another less extensive ridge near Thourout and Thielt, which might, if resolutely defended, prevent the British from getting full command of the plain.

The capture by Haig of these hills, however, would place the Germans in a worse position than they have been since the beginning of the war. Haig's guns could command the lines of communication not only of the German positions, if they remained where they are at present, but of Ostend, Bruges and Zeebrugge, the most important submarine and aeroplane bases in the country.

Commenting on Haig's new tactics, the military expert of "The Manchester Guardian" says: "The tactics of the new advance seem to be a skilful variant of the tactics of the Somme battle. The variation is mainly in artillery tactics. Our fire no longer is directed against the countryside at large, but against specific points, and above all against the enemy's artillery.

Haig's Methods of Attack

"In infantry tactics Haig is an old South African War man, mainly concerned to avoid direct frontal attacks. In one sense all our attacks must be frontal, but they are never, if Haig can help it, purely frontal assaults. He so arranges his attack that there is always a flanking movement to assist the frontal attack.

"For example, in the battle of October 9, while the French were attacking at Houthulst Forest, the Lancashires were advancing almost due north along the ridge from the direction of Broodseinde, toward Passchendaele. The success of this flanking movement was even greater than was supposed. It is clear now that the Lancashires could have held Passchendaele if only the supporting troops had been brought up—and the possession of Passchendaele would have made the greater part of Houthulst Forest untenable for the enemy."

American Soldiers Sorry for Prisoners and German People

By Heywood Broun

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, Sept. 18.—A little tow-headed doughboy sat at the doorstep of his barracks and watched the German prisoners shuffle by. They were men who had started to war with guns on their shoulders, but now they carried brooms.

"Do you ever speak to the German prisoners?" I asked the doughboy.

"Oh, yes," said the youngster; "some of them speak English, and they say 'Hello!' to me and I say 'Hello!' back to them. I feel sorry for them."

The little doughboy looked at the shabby procession again and then he leaned over to me confidentially and said with great earnestness: "You know I have no quarrel with the German people."

The Annamites who come from French Indo-China are mild, and Hy, who acts as valet to the American aviators at one of the French flying schools, is among the most peaceful of his people. Every morning at 4 o'clock he comes through the barracks and wakes the aviators with a cheery "bon jour," and when they have ceased to curse him and sit up he adds a smiling, "cafe?"

Everybody supposed that Hy's vocabulary was limited to these three words and everybody was willing to accept his cheerful smile in lieu of conversation. But one day Hy had a holiday and trotted off to a photographer's in the nearest village. He wore a faded uniform which an aviator, now dead, had given him, and from the photographer he borrowed a revolver, a large cutless and a rifle. After he had hung these about him he had his picture taken.

The next day, for the first and only time, Hy varied his routine. As usual he woke each aviator at 4 o'clock with a polite "bon jour," but before he inquired "café?" he held out a large photograph and smiling more broadly than ever, remarked, "brave soldat."

Moving pictures had been announced for the evening, but the soldiers refused to be more than mildly interested, for the show was under the auspices of the French Red Cross and the feature film billed as "Charlot in 'Le Vagabond'" sounded foreign and forbidding. The doughboys anticipated trouble with the titles and the close-ups of what the heroine wrote and all the various printed words which help to make a moving picture intelligible. Still they were patient when the picture was announced on the screen and tried to look interested.

The first scene was a road winding up to a distant hill, and down the highway with eccentric gait there walked a little man strangely reminiscent. He grew nearer and nearer, and as the figure came into full view the soldier in front of me could stand the strain no longer. He jumped to his feet.

"I'm a son of a gun," he said, "if it isn't Charlie Chaplin."

Recognition upon the part of the audience was instantaneous and enthusiasm unbounded. If the Americans go out to-morrow and capture Berlin they cannot possibly show more joy than they did at the sight of Charlie Chaplin. Never again will the French be able to fool them by billing him as Charlot.

I wonder who selects the books which are found in the company libraries and the Y. M. C. A. huts up and down the American line. Just who was it sent "Jude the Obscure"? Was it possibly the same person who gave the doughboys "The Bluebird," of Maeterlinck, and George Moore's "Spring Days"? Among the titles which I picked at random out of libraries for soldiers were "The Family Life of Heinrich Heine," "Fourteen Weeks in Astronomy," "Recollections and Letters of Renan," "Education and the Higher Life" and "Bible Stories for the Young."

The librarian said the most popular book in the hut was one entitled "Henry the Eighth and His Six Wives," but that most of the readers had expressed disappointment upon returning the volume.

Of course, the soldier is not restricted to the Y. M. C. A. or regimental libraries. An enterprising French storekeeper in one town sent a hurry order to London or Paris for reading matter in English, and now he proudly displays on his sheives for sale "The Life of Dean Stanley," "The Jubilee Book of Cricket," "Sermons by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon," "The Reminiscences of Sir Henry Hawkins (Lord of Brampton)" and "The Recollections of the Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon West."

I did find literature of a more popular sort in one company library, and it had been further brought within reach of the masses by the spelling of the company corporal and librarian. Here there were "The Three Gardsmen," "Molly Makebeleave," "The Honer of the Big Snow," "The Winder at the White Cat" and "The Lepards Spots." Even here, however, I felt that the selection was not unassailable throughout. I believe this thought came to me when I saw a large young man from the bombing squad dubiously fingering a volume entitled "When Patty Went to College."

The customs of a people die hard even in the face of new experiences. I rode in the same compartment with a French aviator on a recent torrid autumn day, and before the train started he carefully closed both windows.

A story by an American correspondent concerning a great French general was recently held up for several hours by the French censor. The correspondent went around to find out what was wrong.

"I'm sorry," said the censor, "but I cannot allow this cable message to go in its present form. You have spoken of General Blank's 'white mustache.' I might be willing to stretch a point and allow you to say 'General Blank's gray mustache,' but you would do me a great favor if you would agree to say 'General Blank's blond mustache.'"

"Make it green, with small purple spots, if you like," said the correspondent, "but let my story go."

One reason why I feel so far away from home here is that the army bands always play comic opera selections of fifteen years ago. "The Prince of Pilsen" is the favorite, but the band hereabouts has promised to have "The Fair Co-ed" ready in a week or two.

U-Boat Sinks American Ship

Steamer Lewis Luckenbach Destroyed Off French Coast

A cable message received yesterday by the Luckenbach Company, Inc., of the Whitehall Building, from its French agents, told of the sinking of the steamer Lewis Luckenbach by a U-boat off the French coast. The message said that forty-seven of the crew of fifty-six had been landed, but that the boat containing the other members of the crew had not been reported.

The Lewis Luckenbach, a steel screw steamer of 3,906 tons, was bound for Havre with a general cargo. The boat was built in 1903 in Camden, N. J.

Americans in Casualty List

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—The following Americans were included in the casualty list issued to-day:

Killed in action—J. McDonald, Detroit.

Died—B. Williams Bingham, Colton, Utah.

Prisoner of war—S. Cohn, San Francisco.

Wounded—H. E. Ell, Citrus Park, Fla.; F. Dyhrman, Mukwanago, Wis.; R. Stewart, Musaha, Mich.

Gas poisoning—A. McClellen, New York; W. H. Richardson, Arlington, Mass.

Wounded and missing—T. R. Reid, New Waterford, Conn.

200,000 Catholics Under Arms for U. S.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—There are now 200,000 Catholics under arms in various branches of the United States service, it was announced to-day at a meeting of leading Baltimore women who organized at the request of Cardinal Gibbons, the "Chaplains' Aid Society."

The society proposes to organize units in every parish in the archdiocese, and funds will be collected and amusements planned through a central body for the soldiers. The plan of the society, it is understood, is to be adopted in every diocese in the country.

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"Grandmother of Revolution" Praises New Russian Cabinet

Leaders Educating Soldiers at Front in Meaning of Liberty and Democracy and Teaching Them Duty to Fight, Mme. Breshkovsky Writes

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—Education of the soldiers at the front in the meaning of liberty and democracy is occupying the attention of Russian leaders, according to a letter from Catherine Breshkovsky, "grandmother of the Revolution," to Alice Stone Blackwell, of this city.

Many of the soldiers, she says, are "made with the sole idea of liberty," while others of the uneducated young people imagine that the war must be abandoned immediately now that the monarchy is overthrown, because the people were not consulted about beginning it. All the country, she declared, is working for the soldiers.

"Some ignorant and some bad persons," she writes, "inspired and enforced those ideas among the recruits, and it took time and effort before the soldiers were convinced that they ought to begin again to do their duty. It is much better now.

"Thank Providence our peasants, fathers and husbands, are reasonable enough to wait and maintain order in their villages, but the young workmen and the young soldiers are too inexperienced and ignorant to be mindful and patient. They imagine that all the old wrongs can be undone in a few days, and therefore they demand new conditions of life that cannot be created in a few months and with a war on our shoulders.

"Happily we have now a board of ministers very noble in all senses. Most of them are old acquaintances of mine. All the country is working for the men at the front."

Mme. Breshkovsky inclosed with the letter a photograph of herself surrounded by flowers, and said:

"The young comrades cherish the grandmother and wish to have her surrounded with flowers. The old woman is always ready to do the will of her children. Sometimes she feels like a fool, but never mind.

"I am to install in many places printing presses to multiply pamphlets and newspapers for the peasants, soldiers and workmen. I collect the money and choose the most convenient places."

Official Statements

West

BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 14 (DAY).—The enemy's artillery was active during the night northeast of Ypres. Hostile reconnoitring parties were repulsed west of Becelaere and north of Poelcapelle.

We carried out a successful raid in the neighborhood of Hulluch.

(NIGHT).—Eastern county troops raided the enemy's trenches in the afternoon southeast of Monchy-le-Preux and captured several prisoners.

On the battlefront there has been considerable activity to-day on the part of both artilleries, but no infantry action. The total number of prisoners captured by us Friday is now ascertained to be 943, including forty-one officers.

Owing to the weather very little flying was done Saturday. In the fine intervals a certain amount of artillery and photographic work was accomplished and the enemy's new positions were reconnoitred. One of our patrols encountered an enemy formation of double the number of machines, and a determined fight ensued, from which four of our airplanes failed to return. Owing to the close nature of the fighting the number of hostile machines accounted for could not be determined by our pilots. Other Allied machines, which arrived too late to share in the fight, saw from a distance several machines falling out of control.

FRENCH

PARIS, Oct. 14 (DAY).—In the course of the night our reconnoitring parties attacked enemy patrols on our new front in Belgium and brought back about thirty prisoners, including one officer.

(NIGHT).—In the Vosges an enemy surprise attack against our small posts south of Hartmannsweilerkopf failed.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Army Group of Prince Rupprecht.—On the battlefield of Flanders the drumfire between the rivers Lys and Deule was not followed yesterday morning by attacks.

Throughout the day firing activity on the coast and from Houthoulst Wood as far as Gheluvelt was lively and increased notably in the evening. Strong French and English reconnoitring detachments advanced at some points against our lines. They were repulsed.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince.—On the western portion of the Chemin-des-Dames and on the Laon-Soissons road there was a strong artillery duel at times. The French yesterday launched five strong counter attacks against the trenches taken by us north of Vauclerc mill. All were fruitless and failed under heavy losses.

Italian Front

ITALIAN

ROME, Oct. 14.—On the Bainsizza Plateau and on the southern front of the Carso there were violent reciprocal bursts of fire. At Vrhovec, west of Chiapovano, enemy parties attempting to approach our positions were promptly repulsed.

East

RUSSIAN

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14.—Baltic Sea: On Friday the enemy, who landed on Oesel Island, succeeded in occupying part of the island. Toward evening it was observed that enemy motorcyclist detachments were approaching Orrishaf, in the eastern part of the island, and they attempted to capture a pier on Moon Island, but were repulsed.

The fight with enemy troops which landed still continues. Enemy advanced detachments are pressing our troops in a southeasterly direction.

The landing of German troops on Oesel Island continued yesterday. The region where the debarkation is taking place is guarded from the sea by very large enemy naval forces.

Simultaneously with the landing on Oesel Island several enemy ships engaged our shore batteries on Dago Island. According to the information to hand, four enemy torpedo boats were sunk by the fire of this battery and one enemy cruiser which was firing at this battery ran aground.

Our battery was completely destroyed by the overwhelming gunfire from the enemy ships. This enabled the enemy to land a small detachment on Dago Island, which, however, was unable to maintain its position, and the troops promptly returned to their ships.

Since yesterday morning our ships have successfully hindered the enemy's naval forces entering our waters between Dago and Oesel islands.

In the course of the engagements of the last two days our ships suffered no appreciable damage. While he has landed troops, the enemy also continues the usual mine sweeping along the Courland shores of Irban Strait.

During numerous aerial reconnoissances and engagements in the region of Oesel Island one of our aviators brought down an enemy airplane.

Caucasian Front: On Thursday in the direction of Kemak, in the region twenty-five versts southwest of Erzingan, Turks, about a battalion strong, launched an attack. Despite the fire of our advanced troops, the attackers approached close to our trenches, but were repelled and dispersed by our fire and hand grenades.

Black Sea: Our torpedo boats destroyed near the Anatolian shores eleven laden schooners. Twenty prisoners were taken.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Eastern Theatre.—After well devised preparation a combined enterprise was commenced, in which our army and navy excellently cooperated, against the strongly fortified Russian island of Oesel, which is situated at the head of the Bay of Riga.

After extensive mine clearing operations in the coastal waters the fortifications on the peninsula of Svorb, near Kidikond, at the Bay of Tagga, and at Sollasund were taken under our fire on Friday. After the Russian batteries had been overcome troops were landed.

In this operation, as in convoying the transport fleet through the Russian minefields, our naval forces participating excellently proved their spirit of enterprise and the capacity of our navy.

This first portion of the operation was entirely successful and was carried through without any loss of ships.

The troops landed in Tagga Bay, on the northwest coast of the island, quickly broke the resistance of the Russians in their vigorous advance. They are now advancing further toward the southeast.

Seivi, on the southern point of the peninsula of Svorb, and Arensburg, the capital of Oesel, are in flames.

Turks Renew Attacks

Repulsed Near Erzingan, Petrograd Claims

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Turks have again taken up the attack in Turkish Armenia, in the region of Erzingan, where recently the Russians won large successes. Near Kemak, about seventeen miles southwest of Erzingan, they launched a strong attack, but were repulsed, according to the official statement from Petrograd to-day.

In the Black Sea the Russian warships are continuing their destructive work against the enemy's shipping, having sunk eleven more schooners off the Anatolian coast, taking twenty of the enemy prisoners.

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Russia Orderly, Says Councillor From Petrograd

Nation Awaits Understanding With Allies, He Tells Brooklyn Forum

"The Russian Situation" was the subject for discussion last night before the Brooklyn Civic Forum in Public School 84, Stone and Glenmore avenues, Brooklyn. The speakers were Isaac Don Levine, Mrs. Anna Strunsky Walling and Jacob Baum, a member of the Petrograd Council of Workmen and Soldiers.

Mr. Baum said:

"The press of this country is reporting Russian events in such a perverted form that there is no wonder that Russia is wofully misunderstood here. The American people think of Russia in terms of chaos and disorganization. As a matter of fact, the great Russian nation is well disciplined, orderly and lawabiding.

"The Russian nation finds in the Workmen's and Soldiers' councils its fullest expression. So does the Russian army. These councils have expressed the aims and hopes of the Russian masses in unmistakable language. They have formulated the famous 'no annexation and no indemnity' peace formula. The Russian people stand back of this formula. The Russian army understands the meaning of this doctrine perfectly. All of Russia has been eagerly awaiting the day when the Allies will get together with the representatives of the New Russia and arrive at an understanding as regards their aims.

"Unfortunately the Allies have been slow to recognize the vital urgency of a Russian-Allied conference. They failed to indicate their wholehearted willingness to discuss the New Russia's doctrine. Thereby the Allies have aroused the extremist elements in Russia.

"The Bolsheviki, the Lenines and the Trotzkys are thriving on the Allied failure to respond fully to the mission of the New Russia. They are gaining power day by day. And there is no way of stopping them unless the Allies immediately rise to the demand of the hour and arrive at a complete agreement with the New Russia.

"The government of the United States is nearer to the government of free Russia than that of any other Allied nation. Through the efforts of this government the New Russia could be brought back into the Allied camp to fight the Junkers and the Kaisers.

"Satisfy the idealistic aspirations of the Russian people and you will behold a miracle. The Russian army will begin to fight as no army ever fought in the present war.

"The Russian army will turn into a colossal striking machine. It needs only the proper spirit to become such a machine. And the Allies, and they only, are in a position to instil this spirit into the free Russian soldiery."

British Munitions Agents Inspect Pittsburgh Plants

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 14.—Sir Stephenson Kent, director of the labor supply department of the Ministry of Munitions of Great Britain, with four other officials of the Munitions Ministry, who are making a tour of inspection of the large war-manufacturing plants in the United States, arrived in Pittsburgh to-night.

The mission will spend two days in the Pittsburgh industrial district, conferring with manufacturing company officials and with labor leaders. Visits will be made to a number of the larger steel mills and other allied plants.

Wanamakers Take $2,500,000 in Bonds

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—John Wanamaker and Rodman Wanamaker, his son, have subscribed $2,500,000 for Liberty bonds in furthering the Women's Liberty Loan campaign which opened to-day. Announcement of the subscription was made this morning in the Wanamaker advertisement. There are 8,000 women in the local drive for $138,000,000 subscriptions which they have pledged themselves to obtain.

"We intended to give our subscription to-day to the Philadelphia National Bank," says the Wanamaker announcement, "but to start the ball rolling we will give it instead to the Emergency Aid to go through the Third National Bank, where we have an account, and this is to authorize the Emergency Aid to enter the subscription for $2,500,000 as follows: John Wanamaker, $1,250,000; Rodman Wanamaker, $1,250,000; total, $2,500,000.

"Twenty-five hundred men or women subscribing $100 each can easily double this amount in the next two days and give the Emergency Aid a good go-off.

"For our country and for the hastening of the end of the war."

Dr. Hillis Calls Bernstorff a Judas

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—German atrocities were described by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, and united Great Britain's determination to see the war through was set forth by T. P. O'Connor, Member of Parliament, at a Liberty loan rally here to-day, sponsored by the National Security League as the fourth of a cycle of patriotic mass meetings. Dr. Hillis declared he had received threatening letters since his arrival here.

Both speakers have visited the devastated parts of Belgium and Northern France, and pictured the scenes they had witnessed, while Dr. Hillis quoted portions of affidavits secured by Allied agents in proof of his assertions that the crimes were the direct outcome of Germany's prearranged plan for making war.

"Make yourselves more frightful than the Huns under Attila," he asserted the Kaiser charged his soldiers. "See that for a thousand years no enemy mentions the very name of Germany without shuddering."

After detailed authenticated instances of wanton slaughter, crucifixion of babies and other indescribable crimes, he asserted:

"Whether this war goes on five years or ten years, it will go on until these Frenchmen and Belgians who have suffered are on German soil."

Dr. Hillis described von Bernstorff as "this Judas ambassador," who "smiled and smiled as he kept one hand above the table and in the other hand under the table whetted a dagger on his boot with which to stab his host in the back."

According to Mr. O'Connor, the "fundamental issue of this war is the conflict between essential Christianity and essential paganism."

Racial and religious lines have disappeared in Great Britain, he asserted, in the united determination to crush Junkerism.

"It is the Sermon on the Mount," he concluded, "or the German war book that is to decide the future morality of the world."

Mail Order Men to Confer On Aiding Food Saving Plans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Representatives of all the larger mail order houses will confer with the Food Administration Wednesday regarding cooperation with the government in food conservation. Among the concerns to be represented are Montgomery, Ward & Co., Sears, Roebuck & Co. and the John M. Smyth Company, of Chicago. The discussion will centre largely about the use of the extensive mail facilities of these concerns in assisting the programme of the Food Administration.

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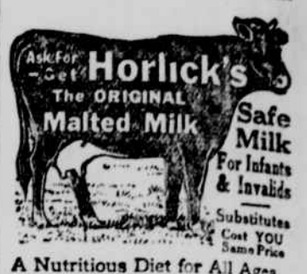

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War Hero Lectures Here

Arthur Guy Empey Urges Young Men to Join Army

Arthur Guy Empey, war hero and author of "Over the Top," one of the most widely read books written on the great war, appeared in person at Carnegie Hall last night to lecture on life in the front line as it really is. He told interestingly of gas masks, hand grenades, poison gas, star shells, trench raids and bayonet charges.

Sergeant Empey, who is an American, served for seven years in the National Guard and six years in the United States cavalry. He joined the Royal Fusiliers in London just after the Lusitania was sunk. He was in the front line trenches for a number of months. He was wounded so badly that he was forced to remain in a hospital for weeks. He is lecturing through the United States now, urging young men to enlist.

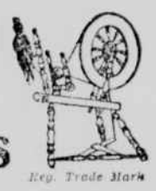
British Tank to Aid Loan

With Its Crew From France It Will Parade City's Streets

A twenty-six-ton British tank and its crew, straight from the West front, are to be lent to the Liberty Loan Committee for a day. It will parade through the streets of New York to call attention to the second Liberty Loan.

The lumbering vehicle is manned by a crew of seven, and travels at a rate of three miles an hour. It is of modern type and as large as any now in use.

Men's Wear at McCutcheon's



Reg. Trade Mark

Gentlemen's furnishings in the newest styles and colorings for Fall wear are now being shown.

Full Dress Requisites

Shirts with Pique, plain Linen or plaited bosoms, $2.00, 2.50, 3.00 to 5.00 each.
Dress Vests of Pique and mercerized materials, $5.00, 6.50 and 8.50.
Black Silk Half Hose, $1.25, 1.75, 2.50 to 5.00.
Dress Ties, 50c and 75c.
Imported Knitted Silk Mufflers, $5.00, 6.50 to 12.00.

Golf Requisites

Sweater Jackets, $6.50, 7.50, 10.50 to 25.00.
Golf Half Hose, $1.00 to 2.50 per pair.
Golf Hose, $1.50 to 4.50 per pair.
Golf Shirts, Viyella Flannel, $4.50 each.
White Cheviot, $2.00 to 4.50.

Bath Robes

Bath Robes of Turkish Towelling, $5.00 to 15.00.
Blanket Robes, $5.00 to 12.00.
Imported Dressing Gowns, $12.00, 15.00 to 50.00.

Neckwear and Hosiery

Neckwear made from Imported and Domestic Silks at $1.00, 1.50, 2.00 and 2.50.

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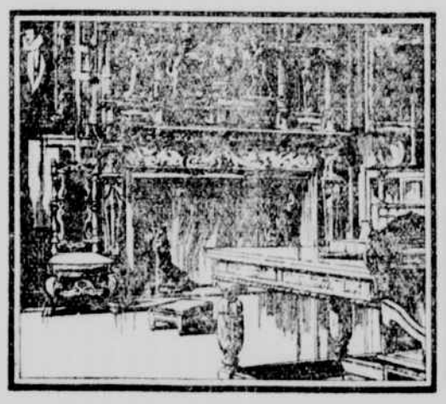

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