Who's Who Against America

Previously Mentioned:
WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST
ABRAHAM CAHAN
WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON
NEWS GARBLER HEARST
MORRIS HILLQUIT, OF RIGA
VICTOR L. BERGER
ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE
HEARST, THE ENEMY'S HERO
THE STATE OF WISCONSIN?

Scott Bolshevik Nearing

Prophet of the People's Council, Emulator and Exponent of Lenineism and Past Master at the Latest German Game of Stirring Up Dissension at Home With Cries About Domestic Conditions

By Herbert Flint

TO DISTRACT the people at home with cries about domestic conditions while Germany strikes at the foundations of world safety is the latest way to play the German game. The Bolsheviki are playing it in Russia—dividing up the land, putting down "capitalism," talking peace with the Hohenzollerns, while German troops are withdrawn to assault the Western front and, if possible, crush France before America can make her presence felt.

Scott Nearing, pacifist, head of the People's Council, is playing the Bolshevik game in America. His past record furnishes excellent camouflage for his cry for social reform. Already ousted from two American universities because of talking "reform" too freely, author of texts on economics and sociology, possessor of a youthful frankness and vigor not usually associated with pro-German agents, with his title of "professor" he makes an unusually attractive disciple of simon-pure pacifism, under which many other things may be masked. So, under cover of attacks on the enemies of "democracy" at home, Nearing emulates the Bolsheviki by ignoring the enemy of world democracy and demands an immediate or German peace. Among his activities against a united Entente may be numbered the following:

1. He urges America to join with the Bolsheviki in an armistice with Germany, echoing the demand for an immediate compromise peace.
2. He praises things German, throwing a cloak of silence over German crimes.
3. He attemps to discredit the motives of the American government in the war.
4. He indirectly incites opposition to American war measures, making and approving statements calculated to lower the morale of American soldiers, workmen and other civilians.
5. He ascribes low motives to the teaching of patriotism in American schools, and libels the patriotism of British and French soldiers who fell in defence of Belgium.
6. He associates with men and organizations known to be opposed to American participation in and prosecution of the war.

The most dangerous of Nearing's activities, now that the German peace drive is on, are those connected with his People's Council demand for an immediate negotiated peace with Germany, following an armistice—a programme identical with that of the Bolsheviki. Indeed, one of the first things Nearing did when he took charge of the People's Council in September, 1917, was to print and circulate thousands of handbills carrying the following plea, headed, "Germany Wants Peace":

"Did you see what H. G. Wells said in 'The New Republic'? (September 1, 1917): 'Why does waste and killing go on? Why is not a peace conference sitting now? Manifestly because a small minority of persons in positions of peculiar advantage, in positions of trust and authority, prevent or delay its assembling.'

"Germany wants peace and disarmament. She says so in her reply to the Pope. Everybody wants peace and disarmament, except the jingoes and the profiteers. . . . Peace eventually—why not now?"

In Line With The Bolsheviki

When the Bolsheviki came into power in Russia on a wave of a demand for peace at any price, Nearing promptly fell into line. Speaking in Chicago on November 10, he suggested that America join the Russian Bolshevik Cabinet in asking for an armistice to see if the ideas of the national leaders were not close enough together to negotiate a peace. Americans, he added, likening them to the Bolsheviki, are "sick of the war."

The Bolshevik character of Nearing's propaganda is further illustrated by the similarity of the schemes proposed for the actual peace conference. In a statement made to the Associated Press in Petrograd on November 9, Nikolai Lenine, Bolshevik leader, said:

"The question of peace is a burning one to-day. . . . Such a peace is to be concluded, not by diplomacy, but by the representatives of the people."

The People's Council Bulletin of October 10 says:

"We must see to it that the peace when it comes is a people's peace, not a diplomat's peace."

In short, Nearing is ready to make peace to-morrow with an undefeated, irresponsible Hohenzollern brutism. He considers peace now—at once—quickly—preferable to anything else. In Bulletin 7 of the People's Council he writes—incidentally tending to weaken morale at home this winter:

"In every country—warring and neutral alike, including the United States — innocent non-combatants, men, women and children, will be the victims of war want during the coming months. *Will anything be gained by this vast sacrifice? Will any one be happier, or wiser, or nobler? Is it really necessary? Why not stop now?*"

Praises Germany And Condones Her Crimes

A second phase of Nearing's camouflaged pro-Germanism is his praising things German while condoning by silence Germany's crimes. Not satisfied with social and economic conditions in this country, he turned to Germany for comparison. Even after two years of war, in which German cruelty has become indelibly impressed upon the entire world, Nearing finds Germany a model which this country and the rest of the world might profitably follow. Only a year ago, in an issue of "The Independent," and under cover of his all-embracing schemes of social reform, he paid the following tributes to Germany:

"*Germany is undoubtedly the the most successful nation in the world at the present time.* There is no group of people to whom 'My Country First' (Deutschland uber Alles) means so much in terms of life.

"Germany has outdistanced all the countries of the Old World in her provision for the German people. A series of reports by the British Board of Trade on the working and living conditions of workingmen in France, Belgium, Germany and England have made it quite evident that the advantage enjoyed by the German working men was considerable. *during the past twenty years Germany has been the acknowledged leader of Europe and in many respects of the world in her social legislation.*

"*Even America, the land of opportunity, has been far outdistanced by Germany in the direction of social legislation.* . . . If the last forty years alone are considered it must be apparent that the achievents of Germany in making the land a good living place for the common man have far outdistanced those of the United States. . . .

"*German energy is phenomenal.* . . . She is unusually productive in . . . education, science, architecture, business, art, literature, music, poetry. *It is absurd to speak and write as though German energy had been directed to the production of engines of war.* . . .

"Above All, She Is Efficient"

"Germany has shown herself the most fecund of nations. *She fairly bubbles over with ideas in every field of endeavor.* It is not in one direction, but in all directions that her boundless energy and enthusiasm display themselves. . . .

"There appears in Germany a reservoir, apparently inexhaustible, of moral enthusiasm. . . .

"But, above all else, she is efficient. *Her standards of industrial, social and educational activity have been beacon lights of the nineteenth and the opening decade of the twentieth century.*" . . .

The old German argument of English jealousies is thus revamped:

"A great (German) merchant marine has been built up in the face of seemingly insuperable obstacles. *It was the success of this German commercial policy as much as anything else that stung Great Britain into fierce rivalry.*"

At the same time Nearing argues that America is less democratic than Germany under the Hohenzollerns:

"*The fact remains that on the whole the ruling classes of Germany are little if any more autocratic than the ruling classes of England and the United States, while the German people feel that they have more of a stake in the country than do the people of either the United States or England.*"

In addition, Nearing has shown great anxiety about "the German side of things." In July, 1916, he said:

"During the last eighteen months the newspapers of the United States, almost without exception, have been carrying on one of the most scandalous propagandas that has ever been carried on; *they have been deliberately suppressing news regarding the German side.*"

Aspersing the Motives Of U. S. Government

Nearing and the People's Council are and have been conspicuously silent on German outrages in Belgium and France, German intrigues in the United States and similar news "regarding the German side."

A third way in which Nearing helps Germany is to question the motives of the American government in entering the war, completely ignoring the provocation given by Germany, and asserting that this country went to war to protect "big business." He began developing this idea in 1916, when he said in "Germs of War," an anti-preparedness pamphlet:

"War business or business war? There is nothing in a name, but there is a great deal in the connection that exists between war and modern business. The modern war is a business proposition."

Speaking in Philadelphia on March 18, 1917, Nearing said:

"Your real enemy is not in Berlin. He's in New York. He's not in the Wilhelmstrasse, but in Wall Street."

Addressing the American Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace (the forerunner of the People's Council), Nearing said on May 30:

"The present war is a war by the intelligent, educated, enlightened part of the community against the wishes and judgment of the ignorant part of the community."

A day later, before the same body, Nearing amplified his argument that the United States went into the war for predatory reasons—took advantage of the world war to raise a big army to be used for commercial conquest in South America. He said:

"One of the great avenues of plutocratic activity has been the investment of billions of dollars in Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and South America. Those huge investments must be protected against the aggressions of other capitalists from Belgium, France, Germany, England, Russia and the other foreign surplus investing nations.

"*Hence, there arose the demand for a great American army and a great American navy to back up what we pleased to call the economic Monroe Doctrine,* which I take to mean that no foreign nation has the right to pick the pockets of the South American people. We reserved that right exclusively for ourselves.

"The great navy and army were necessary. You cannot maintain a great army in a democracy without universal military service, and therefore universal military service was necessary. You cannot get universal military ervice across in a democracy without a war, *and therefore a war was necessary.* Very few people in the United States wanted war, excluding the capitalist interests. They wanted their foreign investments protected. They needed a military establishment to protect them. They required conscription to back their military establishment, *and the only possible way to get conscription was through war with Mexico—with Japan—with England—with Germany—with anybody that would yield the desired results.*

"Now we have the war—our participation in the world's struggle. The American people did not want the war. The American business interests did want the war, and they spent three years telling us that through their subsidized, owned, kept press, and at the end of that three years they got their war."

Gibing at the Wall Street Monster

At a meeting at Newark on June 1 Nearing spoke, saying that the United States had loaned $7,000,000,000 to the Allies for the benefit of J. P. Morgan. In a pamphlet since published, entitled "The Great Madness: A Victory for the American Plutocracy," Nearing similarly ignored the crimes of Germany as a cause for America's going to war, blaming Wall Street, "big interests," "American plutocracy" and "the wealth lords" for the declaration. In the leading article of Bulletin 7 of the People's Council he also wrote:

"I will tell you, sir, the evidence is overwhelming that you and your masters want the war to continue so that ten billions of fabulously profitable war contracts may be given out."

It should be noted that Nearing by these utterances has laid himself liable to punishment under the trading with the enemy act, under which, according to Postmaster General Burleson, newspapers in this country "that go so far as to impugn the motives of the government and thus encourage insubordination will be dealt with severely. For instance, newspapers may not say that the government is controlled by Wall Street or munitions manufacturers or any other special interests."

Mr. Burleson has also said: "We will not permit the publication or circulation of anything hampering the war's prosecution." Yet Nearing and the People's Council have done and said many things calculated to retard the prosecution of the war. Nearing took a leading part in the meeting of the American Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace, which on May 30 denounced the draft act as unconstitutional and immoral, a violation of the Thirteenth Amendment, and agitated for its repeal—all less than a week before the day of registration for the draft—thus indirectly tending to incite resistance to registration.

The convention also indirectly encouraged resistance to registration by suggesting what no one else in this country except pro-German propagandists have suggested—that the draft law would possibly force drafted men to "work without the protection of labor laws under any conditions which the military executive may force upon them."

Striking at the Morale of Labor

Nearing similarly struck at the morale of American labor when he wrote in Bulletin 7 of the People's Council:

"The American people are beginning to open their eyes. They are slow and good-natured, but they are gradually learning the facts. They know that constitutional liberties have been swept aside. *Then know that the forces of reaction have struck a body blow at the labor movement in this country.*"

On June 1 he was present and did not object when, at a meeting in Newark, Adolph Germer, national secretary of the pro-German American Socialist party, declared that the use of the word "liberty" in connection with the loan was an insult. The workers, Germer further declared, had no interest in the war and were being forced to buy bonds to prevent them from repudiating all responsibility for the conflict and to "legitimatize" the war.

When the National Army was mobilized Nearing wrote in the Bulletin of the People's Council:

"For the profiteers, the militarists, and the imperialists, N. A. may mean only 'National Army.' But for us—the workers, the pacifists and the internationalists—N. A. must mean, first of all, 'Never Again.'"

Another side of Nearing's un-Americanism is his attitude toward "patriotism." He raises the cry that "American plutocracy" dominates our schools, teaching blind patriotism for mercenary ends. In "Germs of War" he writes:

"A thorough-going war spirit can be extracted from life only after years of steeping and simmering. Children are taught to hate. In their games they slaughter their foes by name. The school books teach them to hate by distorting the facts of history and by misrepresenting their enemies. Their military drill and patriotic appeals teach them to hate by making them believe that their country is the greatest, strongest country on earth, and their enemies' country is the weakest and meanest. . . .

"Thus steeped and schooled in hate, enthusiastic, patriotic and ignorant, they go out to wage war against oppression in the name of liberty."

Some Special Views On Education

Another example of Nearing's view of the American school system, which, according to Nearing, is practically subsidized by predatory interests in the interests of war, follows:

"The fact is that our school system is a propaganda organization for the maintenance of the present order. It is not impartial. It is not honest. It is not truth-seeking. It is order-maintaining. What is the primary thing in the schools? It is discipline. They do not say, 'Do what is right.' They say, 'Do what you are told.' 'Mind; obey!' Unintelligent, unthinking, unquestioning obedience—that is the big major premise of American education. You will find it from the college right through to the kindergarten."

What Nearing thinks of patriotism if it is opposed by German brute force is evidenced by what he then goes on to quote from a poem by W. N. Ewar, belittling the valor, patriotism and manhood of French and British citizens who took up arms against the Prussian invasion of France and Belgium:

I worked in Lyons at my weaver's loom,
When suddenly the Prussian despot hurled
His felong blow at France and at the world.
Then I went forth to Belgium and my doom!
I gave my life for freedom—this I know;
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

I worked in a great shipyard by the Clyde;
There came a sudden word of wars declared.
Of Belgium, peaceful, helpless, unprepared,
Asking aid. I joined the ranks, and died.
I gave my life for freedom—this I know;
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

If this poem is not enough to show the spirit of Scott Nearing, crusader against wrong, a dispatch to "The New York World" on March 19, quoting Nearing in an address at Philadelphia before the Socialist Literary Society, should be sufficient. According to "The World," Nearing said:

"*In case of foreign invasion, the United States should lay down her arms and refuse to fight.*"

And Such Is the Company He Keeps

Finally, Nearing is disclosed as a German aid by the company he keeps. Associated with him in the People's Council are Fola La Follette, Max Eastman, Thomas Van Lear, Mayor of Minneapolis, and Morris Hillquit, leader of the perverted American Socialist party.

When Hillquit received a large vote in the New York Mayoralty contest, Nearing said, in rejoicing over the returns:

"The issues of the election were the issues that the People's Council has been trying to get before the public. In New York the campaign made by Mr. Mitchel placed the question squarely before the voters:

"'Are you for militarism and the continuance of the war?' . . .

"There has been an immense increase in the Socialist vote. This increase we regard as a protest against the continuance of the war."

How Nearing trains with La Follette is shown by Nearing's presence when on September 23 La Follette in Cleveland attacked the American press, declaring that American newspapers are for the most part controlled by the "war party," the financial interests of the country—a familiar Nearing reason for this country's entrance into the war, rather than Germany's actions.

So, tilting against the windmills of "American plutocracy," Scott Nearing, Quixotic American Bolshevik, closes his eyes to the cry of world democracy, denies any suspicion of pro-Germanism, actually holds meetings in secret to avoid possible arrest, and spreads the Kaiser's message of an immediate peace for the German machine to enable it to rest up for a final attempt for world power.

Hylan Abolishes Half Holiday On Saturday for City Employes

Mayor Orders All to Remain at Work Until 5 o'Clock, and Stays in His Own Office Until 6:20 P. M.

Mayor Hylan has more than figuratively taken time by the forelock in the first week of his administration in office. His order Tuesday that all commissioners and emoloyes should immediately join the "9 to 5 Club" put a premium on alarm clocks, and caused many hasty breakfasts and hurried departures from the homes of the thousands of city employes. It was particularly trying during the extremely cold weather.

Time order No. 2 went out from the Mayor's office yesterday and spoiled the luncheon appetite of all the civil service employes in the city. An hour before the usual knocking off time at noon on Saturdays, the telephones rang in the offices of the heads of all the city departments and in the borough offices, and the word was passed by the Mayor's secretary that every employe would be expected to remain at work until 5 p. m.

Order Upsets Employes

The order created a furor in all the departments, and many prearranged engagements for the afternoon and evening had to be broken. Matinee tickets had to be hastily disposed of, and those who had purchased railroad tickets for out-of-town points will try to get their money refunded. It upset the working force of the city completely and developed a storm of protest. The uncertainty as to whether the Saturday half-holiday is to be taken from them permanently is one of the greatest present sources of worry to the employes.

The Mayor remained at his office in the City Hall last night until 6:20 o'clock, thus setting a good example to the thousands of employes under him. They will be expected to take the "busy bee" orders philosophically in view of the Mayor's personal record on the time clock. He was at his office ahead of time yesterday and the day before, arriving at 8:55 Friday and 8:52 yesterday. Owing to delays on the Broadway elevated line, which the Mayor used as an ultra-democratic means of travel each morning, he was three minutes late Wednesday, his first active day in office, and six minutes late Thursday.

Mayor Criticises B. R. T.

The truth, which has long been suspected, that the new Mayor never did feel cordially disposed toward the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, leaked out yesterday when he wrote a sharp letter to Chairman Oscar S. Straus, of the Public Service Commission, complaining of the demoralized transit conditions on the Brooklyn elevated lines and demanding that something should be done to prevent the "disgraceful overcrowding" of the people in the trains.

The Mayor's letter follows:

"I take the liberty to call to your attention a demoralizing condition that exists upon the elevated lines in the borough of Brooklyn. Young women are crowded in the cars in the most disgraceful manner and grossly insulted.

"A girl, seventeen years of age, with her father, called personally and made a statement of the disgraceful manner in which she was treated in one of the cars.

"It is a common practice on the lines in Brooklyn to overcrowd the cars, which is caused by the neglect to run sufficient cars to carry the passengers.

"Short Runs a Nuisance"

"Short runs on the different lines where the people are obliged to get out of the train and wait for the next are getting to be a public nuisance. There is no reason for the trains to be crowded during the middle of the day or after the rush hours.

"There are now thirty-two less cars on all the lines in Brooklyn, both elevated and surface, than there were in 1907 (excepting the new Coney Island route), notwithstanding the fact that the population of Brooklyn has increased by several hundred thousand, several of the lines extended, and the Public Service Commission costing the people over $10,000,000.

"Something can be done and must be done to put an end to the disgraceful overcrowding of the people in the trains."

Hylan Works 13 Hours Overtime in 4 Days

Mayor Hylan's workaday time schedule for his first four days in office, in hours and minutes, is as follows:

	Arrived.	Lunch-con.	Left.	Over-time.
Wednesday ..	9:30	0:45	7:00	2:12
Thursday	9:06	0:15	6:45	2:24
Friday	8:55	None	7:00	3:05
Saturday	8:52	0:25	6:20	6:03

Total overtime 13:44

The overtime yesterday includes Saturday afternoon, which it has not been customary to employ in previous administrations.

Hylan's Brother-in-Law Is Made His Bodyguard

Patrolman Irving O'Hara was yesterday promoted to a first grade detective with an annual salary increase of $800 and assigned as bodyguard to his brother-in-law, Mayor Hylan.

Police Commissioner Bugher, in announcing the promotion, said that Detective John J. Phelan, who had acted as bodyguard to ex-Mayor Mitchel, had been reduced to second grade and assigned to the First Branch Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters.

Socialists to Play Important Part in Aldermanic Board

Will Introduce Legislation Calling for Selling of Coal by the City

The seven Socialist aldermen elected in November will play an important part in the future deliberations of the new Board of Aldermen, which meets for the first time to-morrow. It is understood that Alfred E. Smith, president of the board, intends to assign the Socialist members to important committees. Algernon Lee, the leader of the Socialist group, is expected to get a place on the all-important finance committee.

The G. O. P. members of the board, although only sixteen in number, will not look with favor upon the appointment of the Socialists to committees, as it will effect their strength most. The forty-four Tammany aldermen in the board held their organization caucus at the City Hall yesterday and planned to elect Francis P. Kenny, of Brooklyn, as floor leader. Alderman Kenny was chairman of the finance committee of the old board and will probably retain the place in the new board.

The Socialist aldermen have organized for concentrated action, with working headquarters in "The People's House," 7 East Fifteenth Street, which was the headquarters of Morris Hillquit during the recent mayoralty campaign. They announced yesterday some of their plans for the first meeting of the board.

According to Mr. Lee, chairman of the delegation, they will introduce two coal resolutions, one demanding that the city purchase coal immediately through the Mayor's Central Purchasing Committee for sale to consumers, and the other calling upon the Legislature to empower the City of New York to permanently trade in coal.

A resolution will also be introduced urging the State Food Commission to declare ice a necessity and to immediately take such steps as will insure for the poor of the city an adequate supply of that commodity at reasonable prices. The ice resolution anticipates the usual summer ice famine which brings much suffering to the inhabitants of the city's congested districts.

Measures dealing with milk, the traction situation, the schools and the feeding of school children will be introduced by the Socialist aldermen at an early date.

The Republican members of the board have chosen Alderman John S. Gaynor, of Brooklyn, as minority floor leader.

Viereck Refuses Aid To Offset Propaganda

Editor Assails Motives of American Defence Society in Its Campaign

George Sylvester Viereck, successively editor of "The Fatherland," "Viereck's" and now of "The International Weekly," declined, in a letter made public yesterday, to support the American Defence Society's plan of a press campaign to offset German propaganda. Mr. Viereck's letter, replying to a circular sent out by the Defence Society, said in part:

"We absolutely refuse to place our magazine at the disposal of a small clique of notoriety seekers. As a matter of fact, I think your work is distinctly mischievous. Our slogan is 'America First and America Only.' I doubt very much whether this is also the motto of the distinguished gentlemen of your board."

In giving out the letter yesterday, H. C. Quinby, chairman of the society's executive committee, remarked that among the men whose Americanism was thus questioned by Mr. Viereck were Theodore Roosevelt, David Jayne Hill, John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton; Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Hudson Maxim, Robert Bacon, now serving with the Red Cross in France, and Charles Bonaparte, former United States Attorney General.

Officer Sues for $50,000

Navy Lieutenant, Married 4 Months, Charges Alienation

Married less than four months ago, Lieutenant William F. Commerford, U. S. N., brought a suit in the Supreme Court yesterday demanding $50,000 damages for the alienation of the affections of his wife, Mrs. May Commerford. Dr. Charles A. Renouard, the defendant, is the head of an embalming school at 381 Fourth Avenue.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Commerford were married on September 15 last. The lieutenant says that at the time his wife told him that she was a widow with an income of $300 a month from her first husband. His naval duties called him to Newport News, Va., and it was during his absence there, he alleges, that Dr. Renouard alienated the affections of Mrs. Commerford. Dr. Renouard denies the charge.

Arrest of Men Is Asked for Burning Kaiser's Picture

MOORHEAD, Minn., Jan. 5.—Because thirty young men last night broke into his house and took a picture of the German Emperor, which was hanging on the wall, and threw it on a bonfire in the street at Hawley, Minn., George H. Peters asked C. G. Dosland, County Attorney here, to-day to start criminal action against the men.

Peters in an affidavit said he valued the picture at $100.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

Our 18TH JANUARY SALE

NOW: Muslins, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Pillows, Quilts, Blankets — Curtains, Curtainings, Embroideries, Laces, Linens, White Goods, Towels, Towelings, Decorative Linens — Babies' Dresses, Infants' Woolens, Women's Blouses, Negligees, Corsets, Petticoats, Men's Shirts — Muslin Underwear, Women's Coats, Women's Suits, Skirts, Women's Dresses, Furs and Fur Coats, Misses' Wear

The Pulling Power of HEARN Values Has Created the Phrase
"NO PLACE LIKE HEARN'S FOR VALUE"

These Offerings for Both Monday and Tuesday:—

UNDERMUSLINS

18th January Sale

Even the extreme cold of past week did not keep shoppers away—they came in great numbers and bought liberally of the bargains—they always do—under more favorable weather conditions we expect to do record business—we know the "sale" values are right up to the mark and we fully appreciate the fact that our customers know, too.

Corset Covers

Nainsook — round neck—lace and insert or edge of good emb'y—our reg. .38. **.27**

Nainsook Corset Covers Several desirable styles — lace and insert—or fine cambric—convent edge—our reg. .58. **.46**

Corset Covers Nainsook—various models with practical laces, medallions and ribbons—value .94 **.68**

Extra Size Corset Covers High neck—tight fitting—well made—44 to 52—value .38—Special **.24**

Extra Size Corset Covers Nainsook—round neck—lace or embroidery **.46**

Envelope Chemises

Nainsook — round yoke with inserting of emb'y, lace or emb'y and ribbon—our reg. .58. **.45**

Envelope Chemises Round neck, trimmed front and back—lace and inserts—our reg. .94. **.76**

Envelope Chemises Desirable styles and trimmings—practical or dainty—our reg. $1.48 **1.28**

Envelope Chemises Handsome models—Point de Paris or Val. laces, medallions or ribbons—our reg. $2.18 **1.88**

Drawers and Combinations

Women's Drawers Cambric and Soft-Finish Muslin—tucks and hemstitched hem—our reg. .38 **.27**

Women's Drawers Embroidery and tucks or lace and inserts—our reg. .48. **.36**

Women's Drawers Ruffle of fine embroidery or rows of lace and edge—our reg. .94 **.68**

Extra Size Drawers Ruffle of embroidery and trimmed with lace inset or h. s. hem and tucks—value .65 **.48**

Combinations Nainsook—round neck—yoke of emb'y and lace, ribbon run—skirt or drawers—our reg. .94 **.74**

Combinations Nainsook—dainty yokes of lace and emb'y—trimmed front and back—our reg. $1.45 **1.24**

For Children and Misses

Children's Drawers Muslin—hemstitched hem and tucks—1 to 4 yrs.—value .19 **.11**; 6 to 12 yrs.—value .26 **.12½**

Children's Muslin Drawers Embroidery and tucks—1 to 12 years—value .45 **.28**; With hemstitched ruffle and tucks—14 to 16 years—value .45 **.28**

Children's Night Dresses Embroidery trim—round neck—1 to 16 years—our reg. .78 **.48**

Girls' Princess Slips Nainsook—neatly trimmed—6 to 16 years—our reg. .95 **.78**

Nightdresses

Soft finish muslin—round or V neck—short or long sleeves—wide emb'y or lace and insert—value .78 **.58**

Women's Nightdresses Cambric and muslin—variety of dainty models—Special **.80**

Women's Nightdresses Nainsook—round or square yoke or Empire style with shirrings, medallions, laces or scalloped embroidery—our reg. $1.48 **1.26**

Nightdresses Neat or elaborate styles—Empire or round yokes—many excellent models—value $1.94 **1.64**

Women's Nightdresses Small lots—desirable laces, embroideries, tucks and ribbon—round, V or high neck—short or long sleeves—our reg. $3.94 **2.88**

Extra Size Nightdresses Several good styles—lace and emb'y trim'd—Special **.94**

Extra Size Nightdresses Muslin—round, V or high neck—short or long sleeves—2 to 4 embroidery insertions—embroidery edge—value .94 **.74**

Extra Size Nightdresses Nainsook—several models, daintily trim'd—our reg. $1.95 **1.68**

Petticoats

Ruffle of wide embroidery or lace and insert—our reg. .84 **.68**

Women's Petticoats Many desirable models—value $1.28. **.94**

Petticoats Beautifully trimmed models with laces and embroideries in daintiest patterns—our reg. $2.64 **1.94**

Petticoats Fine Nainsook, deep flounce of open embroidery beading with ribbon or handsome lace trimmed styles—our reg. $3.94 **3.00**

Extra Size Petticoats Ruffle with rows of lace or wide emb'y—reg. $1.94 **1.46**

Silken Underthings

Crepe de Chine and Satin Camisoles Fancy yokes of lace and ribbon—special **.84**

Camisoles Satin or Crepe de Chine—beautiful styles—our reg. $1.94 **1.48**

Extra Size Washable Silk Camisoles Yoke of fancy lace inserts—Special **.86**

Washable Satin Bloomers Shirred at waist and knee—two rows of hemstitching—our reg. $3.94 **2.94**

Envelope Chemises Of washable satin—deep yoke of Swiss embroideries and fisheye lace combined—lace trimmed back—ribbon run—Special **1.94**

Nightdresses Of Crepe de Chine—Empire style and shirring—ribbon and rosebud rosettes—our reg. $4.75 **3.68**

Crepe de Chine Petticoats Dainty flesh tint with filet pattern lace combined with rows of satin ribbon net under ruffle—special **5.00**

MUSLINS—SHEETINGS

At January Sale Prices

Limit—20 yds.—No Mail or Telephone Orders.

Muslins—Fruit of the Loom, Lonsdale, Hill — Regularly .24, Sale **.17½**

39-inch Unbleached Muslins—Mill lengths, 2 to 20 yds.—our reg. .12½ **Sale 9¾**

Limit—20 yds.

Pillow Tubing—for Pillow Cases—No side seams—soft finish—no dressing—
42-inch—our reg. .30 **Sale .22**
45-inch—our reg. .32 **Sale .24**

Bleached Sheetings—for full and ¾ beds—less than mill prices.
72 in.—our reg. .44 **Sale .32**
81 in.—our reg. .46 **Sale .34**

Sheetings—standard quality.

Bleached.
42-inch—worth .30 **.24**
45-inch—worth .32 **.25**
50-inch—worth .36 **.28**
54-inch—worth .42 **.32**
72-inch—worth .50 **.40**
81-inch—worth .53 **.43**
90-inch—worth .58 **.45**

Unbleached.
45-inch—worth .30 **.24**
54-inch—worth .36 **.28**
63-inch—worth .42 **.34**
72-inch—worth .46 **.37**
81-inch—worth .50 **.40**
90-inch—worth .53 **.43**

No Mail or Telephone Orders on any of the above.

January Sale Values in Babies' Woolens

Babies' Ribbed Shirts 35 ct. quality **.24**

Babies' Half Wool Shirts Sizes to 3 yrs.—our reg. .75 **.56**

Emb'd Long Flannel Skirts Cambric waists—our reg. $1.45 **1.00**

Wool Flannel Gertrudes Silk scallop—our reg. $1.25 **.94**

Flannelette Gertrudes or Skirts Cambric waists—Sale **.38**

Flannelette Barrow Coats Cambric bands—our reg. .38 **.28**

Infants' Flannel Bands Pinked—our reg. .28 **.22**

Babies' Flannelette Nightgowns and Wrappers Our reg. .55 **.38**

White Daisy Cloth Wrappers Silk scalloped—with or without collars—our reg. .75 **.65**

Infants' Hand-Made Bootees Our reg. .50 **.38**

Bird's-eye Diapers Hemmed, ready for use.
Single. 20x20 **.94**; 22x22 **1.11**; 24x24 **1.28**; 27x27 **1.74**
Double. 20x40 **1.7**; 22x44 **1.9**; 24x28 **2.2**; 27x54 **2.6**

January Sale SPECIALS Bargains Every One

Women's Serge Dresses Box pleated model with embroidered belt and white collar—navy, black, Copen, green and brown—sizes for women and misses—our reg. $8.75 **Sale 6.7**

Women's Silk Blouses Of crepe de chine and crepe Georgette in flesh or white—daintily tucked or embroidered—our reg. $4.94 **Sale 3.7**

Crepe de Chine Blouses Also tailored styles of silk—white, flesh or navy—our reg. $2.94 **Sale 2.4**

White Blouses Voile and Organdie—pretty styles—lace trimmed or tucked—Val. $1.95 **Sale 1.50**

Voile Blouses Tailored or fussy effects—all white or with colored stripes—our reg. .92 **Sale .78**

Brassieres Firm material, combined with heavy laces—sizes 34 to 48—our reg. $1.00 **.68**

Fine Corsets White or pink coutil—medium and low bust—sizes 19 to 30—our reg. $3.00 and $3.50 **2.10**

Coutil Corsets Medium or low bust—dainty trimmed tops—sizes 19 to 30—our reg. $2.00 **1.24**

Girls' Middy Blouses All white linene, or with colored collar and cuffs—6 to 18 yr. sizes—our reg. $1.18 **.91**

Girls' Repp Frocks Pretty models, in white, pink or cadet blue—6 to 14 years—our reg. $1.38 **1.00**

Girls' Tub Dresses Excellent gingham—large or small plaids—also chambray—6 to 14 years—our reg. $1.94 **1.44**

Girls' White Frocks Of sheer white fabric—very daintily trimmed with lace and embroidery—6 to 14 yrs.—our reg. $1.94 **1.54**

Girls' Fine White Dresses Sheer lingerie elaborately trim'd with dainty laces and emb'ies—white ribbon sashes—6 to 14 years—our reg. $4.94 **3.77**

Fancy Cotton Lace Dozens of choice patterns in desirable widths—value 9 **5**

Cluny Laces Good widths and patterns for scarfs, centrepieces and other trimming purposes—Our reg. .24 **.18**; Our reg. .12½ **9**

Embroidery Flouncings 26 to 40 inch—large selection of patterns, including dainty ruffled effects—our reg. .47 **.37**

Exceptionnl Values in
House Frocks
for This January Sale

Percales and Ginghams—good-looking stripes and checks—practical styles or dressier ones.
Our reg. $1.18 **.90**
Our reg. $1.37 and $1.47 **1.10**
Our reg. $1.97 **1.54**
Our reg. $2.74 **2.10**
Sizes 36 to 46.
Sizes to 52 at **1.54 and 2.10**