His Confession Shows Suicide Stole $85,000

E. D. Davidson, City Counsel of New Rochelle, Robbed Own Clients

No Clew to Money; Public Record Clear

Thefts Began Ten Years Ago; Widow, Penniless, Making Restitution

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 16.—One mystery in the suicide, on January 8 last, of Edward W. Davidson, for four years Corporation Counsel of this city, was cleared to-day, only to give way to a second quite as deep as the first. The discovery that Davidson had left a confession, in which he admitted he had robbed estates of which he was the attorney for the last ten years, until the amount reached close to $85,000, furnished the heretofore unknown motive for his act.

What became of the stolen money the authorities of Westchester County are trying to learn.

Davidson shot himself in his home here some time during the night of January 8. He had spent the evening at home, playing games for an hour or more with his fourteen-year-old daughter, Nancy. His act shocked the entire community.

Home Life Happy

Besides having discharged the duties of Corporation Counsel in a most commendable manner, Mr. Davidson stood high in the Westchester County Bar Association and was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church. His home life was particularly happy.

Following the funeral, reports reached District Attorney Lee Davis that Davidson had been robbing his clients. When it was rumored that there was to be an investigation friends tried to prevent it. The District Attorney, however, sent William Hoffkins, special investigator for his office, to this city. The report filed with the County Prosecutor by Mr. Hoffkins cleared up all the mystery surrounding the case, save the use to which the stolen money was put.

Davidson, according to the special investigator's report, left a signed confession. He gave a complete list of the clients he had robbed. His method, as he described it himself, was simple and ingenious.

By means of a rubber stamp outfit he forged mortgages for varying amounts against the estates intrusted to his management. The signatures were forgeries by his own hand. The peculations began ten years ago, when he took $5,000 to cover that amount lost in an unfortunate Porto Rican investment. From then on he stole from time to time, the amounts varying.

A partial list of what he designated in his confession as "fake mortgages" showed Davidson's thefts to have been $6,500 from the John Wood estate, $3,800 from Harriet E. Archer, $5,000 from Mrs. Charles Berrian, $5,000 from John De Veaux, all of this city, and similar items from other estates located in surrounding towns. A second list read: "Kiel, $5,000; Burchell, $5,000; A. Selwyn, $11,000; Muir, $7,000; McGran, $10,000; Eliza Perrin, $10,000; Joseph Wittenburg, $6,000."

Besides the confession, the special investigator learned that Davidson had written personal letters to many of those whom he had robbed, confessing his act. He also wrote in great detail of his peculations to the manager of his law office, C. Forbes Hinman.

By a will found after his death, Davidson left his entire estate, appraised at about $60,000, but valued now at only $25,000, to his widow. As soon as she became aware of all the existing facts, she communicated with Frances X. Fallon, executor of the estate, and turned everything in her possession over to him, leaving herself practically penniless. Mr. Fallon has been directed to settle up the estate and is now doing so.

At the time Davidson committed suicide, it was stated he had become insane because of the sensational raids made here by United States Marshal McCarthy. He was, at that time, just completing his term as Corporation Counsel.

The evidences of theft found by Mr. Hoffkins led to the belief for a time that grave irregularities would be disclosed in the records of the Corporation Counsel's office. The most painstaking search, however, convinced District Attorney Davis that Davidson had confined his thefts to his personal clients. His record as a public official is absolutely spotless.

The estate left by Davidson, and from which it is thought likely material restitution may be made to those who suffered from his thefts, include the family home, an office building on the main thoroughfare, a small cottage and a camp in Maine. A meeting of all the creditors will probably be called as soon as the total equity of the estate is determined.

Idlers in New Jersey To Be Forced to Work

Governor Edge Signs Bill Conscripting Loafers During War

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—Loafers, tramps and other idlers of the male sex will now have to go to work in New Jersey. This was settled to-day, when Governor Edge signed a bill recently passed by the Legislature providing that such persons would be conscripted to some useful employment during the war.

The bill requires all able-bodied males between eighteen and fifty years of age to be regularly or continuously engaged in some useful, lawful and recognized business, profession, occupation or employment necessary and essential for the protection and welfare of the state and of the United States. A method of procedure is provided by the act, which also imposes penalties for non-compliance.

Persons temporarily out of employment through differences with their employers are not affected. Labor interests, at first inclined to oppose the measure, supported it when it was learned that the new law could not be used for strike breaking purposes.

Argentine Failures Light

Commercial failures in the Argentine Republic during the month of October were lowest of any month for several years past. Liabilities were just half the total for October of 1916 and less than a fourth of the total of two years back.—Philadelphia Commercial Museum News.

John Purroy Mitchel To Go on Active Duty

Ex-Mayor, Now Major in Signal Reserve Corps, Ordered to San Diego

[*Staff Correspondence*]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The War Department announced to-day that Major John Purroy Mitchel, former Mayor of New York and now of the aviation section of the signal reserve corps, has been ordered to active duty at San Diego, Cal., where he has been instructed to report to the commanding officer of Rockwell Field.

New Yorkers commissioned by the War Department to-day in the reserve corps included:

Engineer Corps—Kenneth M. Murchison, 101 Park Avenue, captain.

Aviation Section, Signal Corps—Charles J. O'Connor, 118 St. James Place, Brooklyn, captain; Arlington R. Caughey, 24 Columbus Park, New Rochelle, second lieutenant.

Sanitary Corps, National Army—Frank L. McCartney, 203 West Eighty-first Street, captain; James G. McAlpine, 12th Regiment Armory, first lieutenant.

Paris Gay But Grim in Will To Conquor

Continued from page 1

more discreet, although it is noticeable that all the prettiest girls are with the English.

Sergeant Tells Of His Romance

Romance will go on.

A sergeant chauffeur told me this story:

"There was a girl," he said, "that used to pass by my automobile every morning about 10 o'clock. She was mighty pretty, and I learned 'bon jour' to say to her one morning when she went by. She smiled and said the same thing, and one morning about a week later I handed her an apple and said, 'Pour vous,' just like I had been taught. She came right back with 'Oh, thank you very much.' And I'm a son of a gun if I didn't find she spoke English just as good as I do, and I'd been doing 'bon jour' for a week."

One reason why Paris seems less a part of the front than London is its comparative immunity from air raids. The recent German attack was almost the first big raid which the city had experienced. The last one before that was in July, and on that occasion only one 'plane came over the city.

There were many theories as to the reasons for this immunity. Some persons said that the defences of Paris were too strong, while others believed that the Germans had political reasons for not bombing Paris. The city has a fair amount of light at night, though, of course, it is surprisingly dark to any one who knew it before the war.

In addition to actual raids, there are occasional alarms in Paris. The signal that German 'planes or Zeppelins are coming is given by the sirens of fire engines which speed through the city. It is a fearfully mournful siren, with a wail suggesting all sorts of horrors. The signal that everything is over is a bright little tune on the trumpet.

Since raids have been few and until the last one comparatively harmless, Parisians do not pay much attention to the banshee notes of the siren.

Theatre Audience Ignores Alarm

I was in the opera house one night when the alarm was sounded, and nobody left the theatre, nor did Chenal, the young soprano, sing off the key any more than usual.

People who were at home left their houses and went into the streets to see the show. No 'planes appeared on this occasion, but there was a brilliant display, as some illuminating shells were fired and all the defence 'planes, carrying lights, scooted up above the city to see what they could find.

Much more annoying and almost as rare as enemy 'planes are Paris taxicabs. Chauffeurs are the one exception to the universal politeness of the French. Each driver holds himself within a limited circumference during the evening, and he will not go beyond it except for the most fabulous sums. He also takes great pains to avoid railroad stations and other points where he is in danger of being hired. One must doubt the story of Galliéni's saving Paris by rushing troops out in taxicabs. It seems inconceivable that he could have found chauffeurs who were willing to go.

Paris life except in very cold weather has annoyances rather than discomforts, and the present temper of the people is excellent except when the cold comes. Fortunately, this winter has been fairly mild, and the suffering of last year probably will not be repeated.

Of course, there are thousands who are tired of the war, and most of the hurrah is gone. They do not say any more, "I want to get back and get at 'em," and things like that. But anybody who thinks that they will stop fighting short of a clean peace is mistaken. As far as the temper of Paris is concerned, they can go on as long as need be.

German "Lieutenant" Caught in Rochester

Von Carlhausen, Said To Be Kiel Naval School Graduate, Arrested

Secret Service men and naval intelligence officers, who went to Rochester, N. Y., on Friday on a mysterious mission, returned yesterday apparently well satisfied with the results of the trip. In Rochester, it was learned, they arrested Ernest von Carlhausen, who is said to be a lieutenant in the German navy.

The capture is regarded as an important one, it is said, but no details concerning the activities which directed suspicion toward von Carlhausen were to be obtained. He was turned over to the United States Marshal of the Northern District of New York. Several government bureaus have been seeking him for some time, and one of them is said to have used a picture of him in his naval uniform in the prosecution of the search.

Von Carlhausen is said to be an electrical engineer of exceptional ability, and to have been graduated from the Kiel Naval School in Germany with the rank of constructor.

When the government's intention to enroll and fingerprint all enemy aliens more than fourteen years old became known, von Carlhausen is said to have been living at 210 North Third Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y. He is married and has a son, and at the time, it is said, had a permit issued by United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy.

Six weeks ago, it is said, he left his home in Mount Vernon. None of his nighbors knew of his departure, nor was Marshal McCarthy informed of it, as was required by the regulations. It is believed that the search for him began soon after his absence from Mount Vernon was discovered.

CITY'S SAWMILL CUTS WOOD FOR POOR

Coal Prices Cut By Regulation of Jobbers' Profits

Retailers to Pay Uniform Figure for Fuel After April 1

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Reduction in the retail price of both anthracite and bituminous coal is expected by the fuel administration as the result of a decision announced to-night to eliminate jobbers' commissions after April 1. Under the new regulations retail dealers will obtain coal at the same price, whether purchasing directly from the mines or through middlemen.

Jobbers now are permitted to add to the government price at the mine a commission of from 15 to 30 cents a ton, but the old practice will be resumed of making the jobbers look to the mine operators for compensation. The mine price will be increased slightly to provide for the operators' added expense, but it is announced that the advance will not be equal to the commission now allowed the jobber. The amount of the increase will be determined later.

Jobbers Called Profiteers

Elimination of jobbers' commissions, the fuel administration announced, was necessary in order to wipe out a systematized form of profiteering which has increased the cost of fuel to the consumers.

"Under the system of allowing the jobbers a specific guaranteed commission," said the statement, "it developed that it was possible for some operators to adopt the practice of establishing subsidiary companies solely for the purpose of selling, thereby absorbing the jobbers' commissions. Another practice was that of 'swapping coal.' Two producing companies might agree to act as jobbers for each other. Each might buy the coal of the other and then sell at the mine price, plus the jobber's commission.

Jobber Is Essential

"The operator who sold direct to the retailer was at a disadvantage, because he was forced to bear the selling expense and was not permitted to collect the jobber's commission.

"The jobber is essential to the conduct of the coal business, and the fuel administration has given careful study to the best means for insuring him a reasonable compensation for his services, while at the same time eliminating fictitious commissions, which were ultimately paid by the consumer."

Charge Steel Maker Forged Billet Stamp

Forrest Certified Defective Material for Ships, Government Alleges

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—A warrant charging the forging of a government stamp used to signify that billets of steel have been adjudegd suitable for government work and that this forged stamp had been placed on defective steel sold to the United States was issued by a United States commissioner to-day against Prosper J. Forrest, son of the owner of the Edwin Forrest Foundry Company.

Forrest is already in the custody of the San Francisco police. His actions, according to a government official here, "endangered the lives of thousands of United States soldiers who have been ordered to Europe." The defective steel, it was charged, was sold for use in crank shafts and other parts of the machinery of government vessels.

The specific charge against Forrest is defrauding the United States government.

The evidence was gathered by the Naval Intelligence Bureau in conjunction with other Federal authorities, who say Forrest has been in charge of the foundry while his father was in the East. He has been pursuing his alleged illegal practice since last December, the Federal authorities charge. Some of this steel has been utilized already in the construction of government vessels which are now at sea.

Immense profits accrued to Forrest through his alleged illegal practice, the Federal authorities said.

Insects Destroy Billions

It is estimated that the annual loss to agriculture in this country from the depredations of insects and rodents alone is $10,000,000,000—about $1 a month for every man, woman and child in the United States.—St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times.

City Begins Distribution Of Free Wood to the Poor

Two Hundred Ragged Children Attack Piles at Seventy-seventh Street and North River, While Trucks Carry Fuel to Needy Families

Distribution of 800 cords of free wood to the poor of New York City by the Mayor's coal committee and the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defence, began yesterday afternoon on the pier at Seventy-seventh Street and North River.

Two hundred ragged boys and girls of assorted ages, their mittenless hands blue with cold, scampered down through Riverside Park and across the railroad tracks and fell upon that wood as eagerly as though it were the contents of Santa Claus's bag emptied out on the ground for their benefit. What remained after their onslaught was loaded on a five-ton motor truck, furnished by the Park Commissioner, and was distributed in congested neighborhoods along West End Avenue.

Thirty Cords Given Away

Thirty cords of wood were given away yesterday, according to Robert Lackey, who has charge of the distribution in greater New York. Distribution, at rate of about thirty cords a day, will continue until there is no more wood, Mr. Lackey said. The committee already has eight hundred cords on hand and is receiving from twenty to thirty cords daily from the Park Commission.

Wood gathered by the Park Commission from Central Park, the driveways and city parkways is being sent to the Seventy-seventh Street pier, where it is cut into stove lengths. A small sawmill, furnished by Park Commissioner William F. Grell, has been installed at the pier, and men from the Bowery Mission are working day and night to get the eight hundred cords ready for distribution.

Children Swarm Pier

Yesterday was the occasion of the children's first and last appearance at the woodpile. They really were not supposed to attack that pile at all, but to wait until the trucks appeared near their homes. As soon as the news that free wood was to be had leaked out, however, they swarmed down to the Seventy-seventh Street pier armed with bags as long as themselves, big baskets and boxes, express wagons and baby carriages. Many of them had trudged ten or twelve blocks, and they begged so hard for wood to carry home with them that Mr. Lackey could not refuse. No more wood will be given out at the pier, however.

Police Supervision

To see that the privilege of obtaining free wood is not abused, policemen are stationed at the distribution points throughout the city. One of the first truck loads was dumped yesterday afternoon at the foot of San Juan Hill, at Sixty-second Street and West End Avenue. One policeman superintended the unloading, while another went up the street calling out the neighborhood. In a few minutes men, women and children came running from all directions and formed a line more than a block long.

Disarmament, No Military Training And Peace Demanded by Pacifists

The "constructive world programme for democracy and peace," as adopted by the five hundred delegates to the "National Labor and Radical Peace Conference," which convened yesterday at Bryant Hall, follows:

"The people of the world want democracy and peace. From Russia from England, from Italy, from Austria, from Germany, sounds the cry, 'Work, bread and peace!'

"The people are tired of secrecy and oppression; they are weary of imperialism, privilege and exploitation. They speak with many tongues and present varying plans, but underlying all of them are the ideals of peace and democracy.

"We, as members of labor, socialist and radical organizations throughout the United States, echo this demand for democracy and peace. We wish to make unmistakably plain our conviction that certain principles must underlie any successful programme for world peace and democracy.

THE PROGRAMME

"1. **Economic Freedom.**

"Economic opportunities should be open to all and on equal terms.

"(a) All international waterways should be open at all times, under international guarantee.

"(b) Free trade should prevail.

"(c) No restrictions should be placed upon voluntary migration.

"(d) The ownership and control of all resources, public utilities, financial agencies and other economic opportunities should be vested in the people and their use open to all nations upon equal terms.

"(e) No nation should be responsible for the investments of its citizens in any other country.

"2. **Political Liberty.**

"The right of self-determination should be guaranteed to all peoples, including those of independencies and colonies.

"3. **Civil Liberty.**

"Civil liberty, including freedom of conscience, of speech, of the press, of language, of assemblage and of petition, should be absolute.

"4. **Disarmament.**

"(a) All standing armies should be disbanded and all existing navies abolished.

"(b) Every form of military training and military service should be abandoned.

"(c) The production of all forms of munitions or instruments of war should be forbidden either in private factories or public establishments.

"5. **International Administration.**

"These principles of world organizations should be defined, promulgated and executed through an international assembly.

"(a) The international administration should consist of one body or chamber, composed of representatives elected within the several nations or groups by universal secret suffrage. This body should have full power to exercise or delegate authority.

"(b) Full provision should be made for the use of the initiative, referendum and recall in connection with every phase of the international administration.

"(c) For the purpose of constituting the international assembly a world congress should assemble at the conclusion of hostilities. In this congress all participants should be representatives of the people, so elected as to give proportional representation to substantial minorities.

"(d) All diplomatic affairs should be carried on in the open and should be subject to parliamentary and popular discussion and control.

"(e) All existing secret treaties should be declared void."

Alien Artists Barred, Orchestra Cancels Concert

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16.—Word was received here to-day from the management of the Boston Symphony Orchestra that rather than lower the standard of the orchestra's performances, as would be necessary were the scheduled concert to be given here without the thirty German and Austro-Hungarian members who have been barred from the Auditorium, the concert has been cancelled.

480 Ships for Allies Moved By Fuel Order

Garfield Says Coal Saving Released 2,000,000 Tons of Supplies

Railroad Congestion Was Also Relieved

Steel Shipments Now Normal, Administrator Declares in Defence

Before more than six hundred Williams College men, gathered last night at the Hotel Biltmore for the annual midwinter reunion in this city, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator and former president of Williams, defended the policy of the workless Mondays and explained why they were ordered.

Overseas Service Reëstablished

As a result of the closing order, Dr. Garfield said, 480 ships, carrying more than 2,000,000 tons of food, fuel and munitions and other war supplies, which had been tied up in Atlantic ports, were bunkered and sent to sea from January 17, the day the order became effective, to January 29. A normal number of ships only remained at anchor, he declared, and the flow of supplies necessary to the American expeditionary forces and the Allies had been reëstablished.

In addition, the Fuel Administrator continued, the rails were cleared for important shipments of steel and other commodities to factories, without which the most essential war industries inevitably would have been closed, "but not in an orderly fashion."

Dr. Garfield called attention to the fact that the nation's foreign commerce had increased from two billions in 1913 to nine billions, and said there had been placed on the railroads little more than one-half the number of locomotives needed to care for the increased traffic, the remainder being sent to France and Russia. Almost without exception, he continued, the manufacture of war material was at its height about the first of last December. Then came the worst weather the country had experienced in twenty years. The railroads found the struggle against overproduction and blizzards too much for them, the administrator said, and some relief was necessary.

"To cite a few only of the most important articles," said Dr. Garfield, "the shipments of steel plates essential to the building of our ships fell off nearly 50 per cent during the period from the beginning of December to the middle of January.

People's Spirit Praised

"The fuel administration, believing in the democratic ideal, asked not that some but that all participate in the sacrifice necessary to save us from our own prosperity, and the American spirit arose and asserted itself. There was no crushing of the weak in a great scramble, but all stepped except the few appointed to absolutely necessary work.

"The reaction of the American people in the face of the greatest crisis which this generation has been called upon to face proved that they were true inheritors of the American spirit and practical advocates of the principle of democracy. They have demonstrated that free action and willing coöperation is more effective than autocratic compulsion. They imposed restraints upon themselves which the entire army of the United States could not have forced them to observe. It is the American spirit, the spirit of effective coöperation."

Nearing's Attack on Allies Cheered By 500 Pacifists

Continued from page 1

returned the Democratic party to power because it had kept us out of the war, yet within a month after it had resumed power we were in the war," he said. "We went to a stone quarry for bread, and we got just what we deserved—stones."

Praising the Bolsheviki, he said, "Russia to-day is threatening the foundations of imperialism. No matter which side wins, Britain or Germany, imperialism has nothing to fear, but if the Bolsheviki triumphs, imperialism is doomed. Military experts tell us that the war can go on for twenty years and end in the devastation of the world, but peace can be obtained in thirty days if things take the right direction.

"Here's our old friend Alsace and Lorraine. We have a deep sentimental interest in Alsace and Lorraine! If we look into the real causes we will find that the great iron and coal deposits are located there, and that is what the war is over."

Nearing said that last September financiers from England and France conferred with financiers from Germany at Berne, Switzerland, over the fate of the coal and iron mines of Alsace and Lorraine. "While these men from opposite sides of the war were conferring their fellow men were dying in the trenches," he said.

Nearing asserted that while this government had come out in opposition to secret diplomacy, it had signed a secret treaty with Holland three weeks ago.

One purpose of sending delegates to confer with the laboring classes in England and France, he said, was to bring the facts home to America and have "an orgy of truth at Madison Square Garden."

The delegates will meet this morning at Bryant Hall and this afternoon and evening at the Central Opera House, 205 East Sixty-seventh Street.

The speakers this afternoon are to be Morris Hillquit, Dr. Judah L. Magnes, James H. Maurer and Amos Pinchot. The occasion to-night is to be celebrated as "an international dinner," at which the speakers will be Lincoln Steffens, Lajpat Rai, Louis P. Boudin, Louis P. Lochner, Patrick McCartan, Harriet Park Thomas, of Chicago, and Assemblyman Shiplacoff.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

FEBRUARY—*Our Clearance Month*

Only Nine Selling Days Left in Which to Clear All *Odds* and *Surplus* Before Inventory FEBRUARY 28th

Bargains Unusual All Over the Store

These offerings for both Monday and Tuesday.

Spring Silks

Crepe de Chine — *Printed Charmeuse*
Foulards — *Satins*
Taffetas — *Shantungs*

Are among the many favored for Spring.

According to Fashion authorities Silks will enjoy an enviable place in the STYLE WORLD this season.

These items are representative of great stocks of every wanted kind, and as usual the prices for the qualities are the lowest in the city.

New Foulards
Yard wide—new patterns, including the ever popular dot—black and colored grounds—value $2.00 ..... 1.64

Printed Satin Charmeuse
40-inch—new designs on black and navy 2.25

Taffetas
35-inch—new shades of tan, blue, gray, green, brown, wine; also white and black—value $1.64 ..... 1.47

Satins
35-inch—Spring shades of tan, blue, brown, red, gray and green 1.74

Washable Silk Duck
32-inch—principally white, with satin stripes in various colors—value $1.50 ..... 1.37

All-Silk Rough Shantungs
30-inch—champagne, white and colors 1.25

Striped Crepe de Chines
32-inch—a truly wonderful assortment of smart colored stripes in one or more colors—on white—two special values 1.85 2.14

Silk Crepe Shantungs
Yard wide—heavy quality—white and colors—value $3.00 ..... 2.67

Crepe de Chines
40-inch—full crepe weave—large assortment of light and dark colors—also white and black 1.25

Georgette Crepes
40-inch—fine crepe weave—large assortment of colors—also ivory and black—value $1.50 ..... 1.28

Satin Striped Poplin Cords
35-inch—silk mixed—day and evening shades—value .97 ..... .78

Black Silks
35-inch—peau de soie, satin duchess and chiffon finish taffetas 1.47 1.75 1.95

Interesting News of Springtime Importance for

Miss "6 to 14"

A Pretty Crash Frock
In delightful shades of tan and rose, with wide belts, pockets and large white collars—6 to 14 years—special 1.88

Two-Piece Middy Frocks
Consisting of full kilted white skirt and blouse, with collar and cuffs of Copenhagen Blue or Rose—6 to 14 years 1.18

Gingham Frocks
Many new and becoming models in attractive plaids in large and small designs—sizes 6 to 14 years ..... Special 1.16

Coats—Very New
Spring models in youthful lines in two-tone and shepherd checks, showing contrasting collars of silk poplin, belts and large pockets; 6 to 14 years 5.94

Clearances in

Comfortables and Pillows

Comfortables, odds and ends, covered with brocade satins, sateens, silkaline in plain and floral effects, cotton and wool fillings, 3/4 and full size, some slightly soiled from handling, but all exceptional values at clearance prices.

New Feather Pillows—Down filled—Tan or blue tickings, with white stripes, good quality.
22x28, reg. $3.87—special 2.61
24x30, reg. $4.43—special 2.97
26x30, reg. $4.97—special 3.42

New Feather Pillows—Mixed goose feathers, assorted art tickings—
20x28, reg. $1.31—special .91
22x28, reg. $1.42—special 1.02
24x30, reg. $1.73—special 1.22
26x30, reg. $1.87—special 1.33

Special Offering of

Boudoir Caps

Values from .68 to $1.00 .... **.47**

Dainty affairs in crepe de chine or satin, combined with fine net or lace and beruffled with tiny ribbons—also all lace—in round or Dutch styles—delicate tints of pink or blue, a few lavender included.

Inventory Clearances Marseilles and Crochet

Bed Spreads

Marseilles Spreads—
Were $5.97, to Clear 4.97
Were $4.37, to Clear 3.47
Were $4.00, to Clear 3.00
Were $3.74, to Clear 2.97

Crochet Spreads—
Were $3.10, to Clear 2.44

MORNING SPECIALS—Monday and Tuesday, Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$1.58 French Serges—40 inch ... 1.15
All-wool—fine twill—brown, Copen., olive, myrtle, navy, black.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

$2.17 Crepe de Chines 1.64
40-inch—heavy crepe weave—light and dark colors.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

25 ct. Dress Ginghams ..... .20
32-inch—Variety of neat plaids.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

25 ct. Pink Batistes ..... .20
38-inch—in demand for camisoles, envelope chemises, etc.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

21 ct. Yard Wide Longcloths ..... .16
Remnants of fine qualities—for underwear, infants' clothes, etc.
WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

$2.98 New Scrim Panel Curtains. 1.88
2½ yards long—deep motifs of filet and other real lace designs.
LACE CURTAINS—BASEMENT.

38 ct. Turkish Bath Towels ..... .28
Hemmed—colored jacquard borders.
TOWELS—MAIN FLOOR.

$27.94 Seamless Velvet Rugs. 22.77
9x12 ft.—rich Orientals, florals and small designs on cream, rose and dark grounds.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

77 ct. Bleached Sheets ..... .61
72x90—neat centre seam.
SHEETS—BASEMENT.

$4.00 Marseilles Bed Spreads .. 3.00
Full size—satin finish—hemmed—floral or medallion centres.
SPREADS—BASEMENT.

$1.17 Scarfs and Centre Pieces .. .87
Imitation cluny or filet lace trim'd.
DECORATIVE LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

58 ct. Mercerized Damasks ..... .45
64-inch—bleached—firm, close weave—good patterns.
LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

Special Purchase of Stationery .. .28
Values 37 to 70 cents—white and colored—variety of sizes.
STATIONERY—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.97 American Taffeta Umbrellas 1.50
Black—assorted handles—sizes for men and women.
UMBRELLAS—MAIN FLOOR.

$5.94 Boys' Suits 4.65
Semi-Norfolk models—new mixtures and checks—medium and dark fancies—7 to 18 yrs.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$2.94 Little Boys' Suits 2.27
3 to 8 yrs.—brown, navy and green corduroys—also checks and mixtures—plain or pleated styles.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.50 Men's Shirts 1.12
White grounds with mercerized colored and white silk stripes—soft cuffs.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.47 Little Tots' Tub Dresses .. 1.17
Variety of new models—tastefully trimmed—sizes to 6 yrs.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

28 ct. Extra Size Corset Covers .. .18
High neck—tight fitting—sizes 44 to 50.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR.

88 ct. Extra Size Night Dresses .64
V-neck—wide emb'y insert and cluster tucks—lace trimmed.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR.