ritorial integrity and political independence, waived by the reservation for all other countries, should apply to Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and the Slovenes state. This was beaten, 44 to 32.

Senator McKellar proposed the same exceptions in favor of Alsace and Lorraine. This was beaten, 46 to 31, Senator Trammel for the first time voting against the Administration group.

An amendment by Senator Thomas would have permitted the guaranty of territorial integrity to extend for five years, or during the crucial after-war period. This was beaten, 46 to 36.

After Mr. Walsh proposed his amendment for the guaranty of the integrity of the three new states for five years, Senator Lenroot inquired if Mr. Walsh knew what the boundaries of those states were.

"They are provided for in the treaty," said Mr. Walsh, after a moment's hesitation.

"Can't the Senator tell the Senate what they are?" persisted Mr. Lenroot. "He is asking us to guarantee them for five years."

"No," said Mr. Walsh, "but what difference does that make?"

Outburst Against Oratory

An outburst against so much oratory came during the discussion of this amendment from Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, a Democrat who has been voting consistently with the Administration leaders.

"I have never heard a more powerful nor a more convincing argument than that of the Senator from Montana," said Mr. Ashurst, "but I want to ask him a question. Is there a single Democratic Senator who now believes that any argument that can possibly be made in the forum of reason will alter the predetermination that our antagonists have agreed upon? Therefore, why waste time? I appeal on behalf of the American people for action and early action, to vote the treaty up or vote it down and stop this talk, which every man who will speak knows will never change a vote. Let me say to my own party, if you have failed to expose your own position to the American people, God knows you never can do it. So you are wasting time on the Republican peril, doing nothing, making mud-pies. For God's sake let us all keep our mouths shut and vote and only vote."

Charges Inconsistency

Mr. Hitchcock retorted that the opponents of the treaty during September used time as compared with its friends in the proportion of 98 to 37. He said he would read some of the previous utterances of opponents of the treaty to show their inconsistency.

"I call attention of the country," broke in Mr. Ashurst, "to the fact that it is a Democratic Senator who is now delaying a vote on the treaty."

"And I call attention," said Senator Moses, "to the fact that it is a Democratic leader, Senator Hitchcock."

After the defeat of one of the Hitchcock substitutes (taken from his compromise list submitted to-day) by a vote of 44 to 32, Senator Owen proposed one which started off with the words, "In assuming the obligation," with regard to preserving the territorial integrity. This was defeated, 44 to 33, the vote being a mystery to treaty opponents, since it seemed to put those in favor of it in the position of going further than they have contended Article X itself goes.

Senator Hitchcock then proposed an amendment to the reservation which was lifted bodily from Senator Knox's original reservation intended to postpone action on the league of nations until after the peace treaty was disposed of. Mr. Gore sought to amend this by declaring that the United States would fight to preserve the "freedom of the seas."

The Gore amendment was voted down without a roll call, the only vote so taken to-day. The amendment then was voted down, 45 to 24.

The Walsh strategy for loading the reservation to Article X down with an amendment which virtually would have nullified the treaty had entirely evaporated when the vote was taken on it early to-day. It was voted down, 68 to 4. Mr. Walsh was supported by Mr. Pittman on his own side, and by La Follette and Norris, of the "Irreconcilables." His amendment would have relieved the other league members of any responsibility to the United States in case this country was invaded, and would have taken the representatives of the United States off the league council and assembly.

Roll Call on Reservation

The roll call on the committee reservation follows:

FOR ADOPTION

Republicans

Ball	Lenroot
Borah	Lodge
Brandegee	McCumber
Calder	McLean
Capper	McNary
Colt	Moses
Cummins	New
Curtis	Norris
Dillingham	Page
Edge	Penrose
Elkins	Phipps
Fall	Poindexter
Fernald	Sherman
France	Smoot
Freinghuysen	Spencer
Gronna	Sterling
Hale	Sutherland
Harding	Townsend
Johnson (Cal.)	Warren
Kenyon	Watson
Keyes	Total, 42.
La Follette	

Democrats

Gore	Walsh (Mass.)
Reed	Total, 4.
Smith (Ga.)	
Total for, 46.	

AGAINST ADOPTION

Democrats

Ashurst	Overman
Beckham	Owen
Dial	Phelan
Fletcher	Pittman
Gay	Ransdell
Gerry	Robinson
Harris	Sheppard
Harrison	Smith (Md.)
Henderson	Smith (S. C.)
Hitchcock	Stanley
Johnson (S. D.)	Thomas
Jones (N. M.)	Trammell
Kendrick	Underwood
Kirby	Walsh (Mont.)
McKellar	Williams
Myers	Wolcott
Nugent	Total, 33.
Total against, 33.	

Sixteen Senators not voting were paired, as follows: For adoption, Jones (Wash.), Kellogg, Knox, McCormick, Nelson, Newberry and Wadsworth, Republicans, and Shields, Democrat.

Against—Bankhead, Chamberlain, Culberson, King, Pomerene, Simmons, Swanson and Smith (Ariz.), Democrats. One vacancy in Virginia.

Hitchcock's Reservations

The list of substitute reservations proposed by Mr. Hitchcock follows:

"That any member nation proposing to withdraw from the league on two years' notice is the sole judge as to whether its obligations referred to in Article I of the league of nations have been performed as required in said article."

"That no member nation is required to submit to the league, its council or its assembly for decision, report or recommendation any matter which it considers to be in international law a domestic question, such as immigration, labor, tariff or other matter relating to its internal or coastwise affairs."

"That the national policy of the United States known as the Monroe Doctrine, as announced and interpreted by the United States, is not in any way impaired or affected by the covenant of the league of nations and is not subject to any decision, report or inquiry by the council or assembly."

Article X Advisory

"That the advice mentioned in Article X of the covenant of the league, which the council may give to the member nations as to the employment of their naval and military forces is merely advice which each member nation is free to accept or reject according to the conscience and judgment of its then existing government, and in the United States this advice can be accepted only by action of the Congress at the time in being, Congress alone under the Constitution of the United States having the power to declare war."

"That in case of a dispute between members of the league, if one of them have self-governing colonies, dominions or parts which have representation in the assembly, each and all are to be considered parties to the dispute and the same shall be the rule if one of the parties to the dispute is a self-governing colony, dominions or parts as well as the nations as a whole shall be considered parties to the dispute and each and all shall be disqualified from having their votes counted in case of any inquiry on said dispute made by the assembly."

French Say Delay in Treaty Ratification Is Injuring the Nation

PARIS, Nov. 13.—France is described as the chief sufferer from the failure of the United States to ratify the German peace treaty, in an editorial by Alfred Capus, editor in chief of the "Figaro."

The editorial, which is headed, "To the American Senate," asserts that France is directly interested in having the treaty ratified and put into effect immediately after the election so that France may be enabled to buy raw materials at better prices than at present. It says the Americans seem to take no account of this and to view the treaty as a thing to be dealt with purely on terms of American policy, "without concerning themselves with the serious manner in which delays over the treaty jeopardize our interests."

"But do they not know," the editorial continues, "what concessions we ourselves have been obliged to make and under what pressure under what influence, avowed and visible, we made them? Was it not the authority of President Wilson that led us? Was he not their representative, their plenipotentiary?

"To-day, for motives purely material, they disavow this high agent and to reach him who spoke in their name, they are going to punish us for our compliance, for we are the first victims of this disagreement.

"Is it not the turn of our friends of the United States to forget their preferences or to sacrifice them to the common cause? This sacrifice is necessary to our economic rehabilitation, which concerns American interests as well as ours."

Council of Women Wants Representation in League

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—The National Council of Women in session here today adopted a resolution asking that Mrs. Philip N. Moore, of St. Louis, president of the council, be appointed one of the three representatives of the United States on the league of nations. A committee was appointed to carry this resolution to the proper authorities in Washington.

Employment agencies were criticised at to-day's session. Miss Margaretta Neale, assistant to the Director General of Employment Service in the Department of Labor, said that national employment agencies under direction of the government were among the nation's greatest needs.

It was announced to-night that Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, had been nominated third vice-president. Miss Helen Taft was nominated recording secretary. Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, spoke at the memorial to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

League of Free Nations Protests 6 Reservations

Protests against the adoption of peace treaty reservations 5, 6, 11, 13, 14 and 15, on the ground that they would prevent the United States from participating in the abolition of certain international evils and render the Monroe Doctrine imperialistic, were made public yesterday by the League of Free Nations.

A message to the United States Senate, embodying the protests, expresses the League's view that the reservations would throw the world back to the era of heavy armaments and imminent war and indefinitely postpone universal peace and democracy.

Rumania Asks Return Of Loot Taken by Turks

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.—Rumania, it is learned, is making demands upon the Turkish government for the return of materials alleged to have been taken from the Rumanian factories by the Turks during the occupation of the Dobrudja. A special delegate of the Rumanian government has been sent here to present the demands.

Some Turks have shown papers of purchase from Germans as an alibi.

League Is Approved By Paraguay Senate

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Nov. 13.—The Senate has approved the adhesion of Paraguay to the league of nations and to the international labor organization.

German Singers Heed "English Only" Order

Newark Audience at Arion Concert Clamors in Vain for Forbidden Music

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 13.—The Arion Singing Society, of this city, held its sixtieth anniversary concert at Krueger Auditorium this evening without a word of German being sung. The audience of 1,200 was overwhelmingly in favor of the German songs, but Acting Mayor Alexander Archibald forbade them on the ground that a riot might be precipitated.

After "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the first number on the program had been sung, Major Carl Lentz, who lost an arm in the Civil War, rose and walked down the center aisle. Turning near the stage to face the audience, he said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, there are three numbers on the program that we won't be allowed to sing. The authorities won't permit them. Now, all those"——

At this point Major Lentz was interrupted by C. W. Heilman, president of the society, who was on the stage with other singers. Mr. Heilman shouted that the concert must go on without interruption, but Major Lentz, waving his one arm to gain a hearing, finished his sentence in resonant tones:

"All those who don't want German songs sung, stand up!"

Only about twenty persons rose. There was some hissing and more handclapping.

Mr. Heilman explained—"reluctantly" as he put it—that an order had been issued, and the concert would be stopped if German songs were sung. There was no further interruption of the singing.

Allies to Hold Conference on Russian Tangle

Lloyd George Tells Commons It Is Deemed Inadvisable to Consider Peace Advances by Bolsheviki

Settlement Called Vital

Conditions Hinder World Reconstruction and Aid High Prices, Says Premier

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Premier Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons to-day that it was purposed to call at an early date an international conference at which the ministers of the Allied and associated powers might consider the various problems which the peace conference had found itself unable to settle, among which was the problem of Russia.

Referring to the so-called peace advances by the Bolsheviki, Lloyd George said the Allies always had declined to take action on communications purporting to come from hostile countries through irresponsible agencies, and he thought it inadvisable to depart from this practice.

The Premier said that no person at any time, on his behalf or with his knowledge, had interviewed Bolshevik representatives in order to learn whether negotiations for peace might be opened, and upon what terms.

Lloyd George admitted that the Bolsheviki were rapidly approaching Omsk. Admiral Kolchak was still there, however, and the fate of the city would be decided only by the result of the battles that might be fought in front of the city.

Russian Settlement Vital

The Premier announced that John H. Mackinder, member of the House of Commons for the Camlachie Division of Glasgow, had gone as a special commissioner to open up trade and commerce with southern Russia.

The settlement of the Russian problem, the Premier said, was most essential to the reconstruction of the world. The conditions in that country, he declared, were a contributing cause to the prevailing high prices. Likewise, he said, the German reactionaries already were using the present strife in Russia to strengthen their influence.

Mr. Lloyd George detailed the difficulties of the position of General Denikine (anti-Bolshevik leader on the Southwestern Russian front), declaring that General Denikine was holding with a small army a front of 1,300 miles with marauding bands in his rear—a territory of such vastness that Denikine was unable to administer it properly.

No New Policy Contemplated

The Premier offered to give the House an opportunity on Monday next to discuss the Russian situation, but he pointed out the dangers of a public debate on such a delicate subject. Meanwhile, he assured the members that the government would not adopt a new policy or burden the country with any fresh commitments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—There is to be no compromise with the Bolshevik government in Russia by the United States, and no movement is contemplated which could be considered as offering to confer with the Bolshevik element in that country, it was learned to-day at the State Department. Officials said there had been no exchange of notes between this government and the British or any other government concerning suggestions that a conference with the Bolsheviki be undertaken.

This country's attitude is the same now, it was said, as it was last year, when Secretary Lansing appealed to the civilized nations of the world to declare the Bolsheviki outlaws.

No Compromise With Bolsheviki

Emphasizing there could be no compromise with the Bolsheviki, officials said recent radical outbreaks in the United States were largely due to Bolshevik influence.

Officials said the consensus in Europe as well as in America was that Bolshevism could not be crushed by force, but only through a campaign of education to prove the fallacy of the Bolshevik doctrine. In this connection it was pointed out that Great Britain and France had furnished the anti-Bolshevik elements in Russia with vast sums of money and material, and the United States had done all that was possible legally in that direction.

Recognition Intimated

Further aid by this country must await the recognition of a stable government in non-Bolshevik Russia. Indications are that the Omsk government finally will be recognized. The adherence of Generals Denikine and Yudenditch to Admiral Kolchak's government in Siberia is considered in official circles here as indicative of a healthy movement toward establishing a government that can be recognized.

919 Times As Much

The production of vegetable oleomargarine in the United States *in one month* exceeded that of the same month the year before by 5,599,000 pounds. The necessities of these times have created many new markets. There are four and a half million users of household articles among Delineator readers. Woman does the buying. It will pay you to tell her what you make.

The Delineator
The Magazine In One Million Homes

Allied Envoys Evacuate Omsk; Troops Remain

U. S. Consul Departs Because of Congested Railways; Bolsheviki Are Declared Still 100 Miles Distant

Kolchak Defeat Reported

4 of Admiral's Regiments Said to Have Surrendered After Shooting Officers

OMSK, Nov. 6 (By The Associated Press) (Delayed).—The evacuation of Omsk by the Allied missions was carried out to-day according to program, all the trains departing from the Central Station at noon. The British representatives were the first to go, followed by American Consul-General Ernest Harris, the French mission and the rest of the Czech troops under command of Major General Jules Janin. The Japanese representatives have announced their intention of remaining in Omsk temporarily.

The American Vice-Consul, T. R. Hansen, remains at Omsk, enabling Mr. Harris to retain daily contact with the Kolchak Foreign Office and the situation generally from Novo Nikolaevsk, where he intends to remain temporarily. Mr. Hansen volunteered for this service. It is generally conceded that the worst to be expected by Vice-Consul Hansen is some discomfort and possible hardship in traveling in the event of a military evacuation of Omsk.

Mr. Harris was charged with the responsibility of assuring the removal of some thirty Russian women of the American Red Cross personnel. Additional male workers of the Red Cross, on the advice of the Allied military mission, also are proceeding eastward.

Americans Depart

On the train conveying Consul Harris were the last Americans in Omsk. They included the consular staff, Messrs. Have, DeWitt, Schaffer, Shaw and Winters; Majors Martin, Eversole and McDonald, and Drs. Sweet and Wat, of the Red Cross; Investigator Tack, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and his assistant, Mr. Hamilton; Colonel Johnson, Major Maclearen, Major Parker, Captain Myers, Lieutenant Well, Lieutenant Jones, Lieutenant Brown and Lieutenant Hennessey, of the American Railway Mission, and Major Homer H. Slaughter, representative of Major General William S. Graves, commander of the American forces in Siberia.

Their departure is not believed to denote any immediate danger to Omsk, which is quiet and orderly, with the Bolsheviki more than one hundred miles away. It is understood to be due rather to congestion on the railway which is daily increasing with the evacuation of the civilian population and the fact that Omsk is becoming a zone of active military operations.

Certain sections of the Kolchak government have departed from Omsk, the heads of the departments remaining. The Red Cross sanitary trains are loaded and ready to leave, awaiting orders.

The town of Ishim, eighty miles north of Petropavlovsk, has been occupied by the Bolsheviki. The latter have crossed the Ishim River and advanced from twenty-five to fifty miles on an irregular front to the town of Tokushi, on the Kurban Railway. (Tokushi is 150 miles due east of Omsk.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Between November 6 and 10 according to a Bolshevik wireless message received here, the Reds captured four entire regiments of Admiral Kolchak's troops and two divisional staffs. The message says all officers who refused to surrender were shot by their own soldiers.

Bolshevik-Esthonian Peace Parley To-morrow

Livonians Also to Participate in Dorpat Conference; Soviets Guarantee Safety of Envoys

HELSINGFORS, Nov. 13 (By The Associated Press).—Peace negotiations between the Esthonians, Livonians and the Bolsheviki will begin Saturday, it was announced here to-day. The Lithuanians will not participate in the negotiations.

George Tchitcherin, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has sent a wireless message to M. Piip, Esthonian Foreign Minister, demanding guarantees of safety for the Bolshevik representatives, to the Dorpat conference. M. Piip replied, assuring Tchitcherin of safe conduct and immunity from arrest for the delegates.

It is expected the Bolsheviki representatives will arrive at the Esthonian lines from Pskov Sunday. They will be met there and escorted to Dorpat.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Inter-Allied Commission to the Baltic states, at its first sitting at Koenigsberg, it is learned here, invited Colonel Avaloff-Bermondt's chief of staff and the commanders of independent attachments to attend discussions at Tilsit. The commission has promised the officers safe conducts.

Freight Shipped to Fiume; Blockade Ended, 'is Belief

ROME, Nov. 13.—Exchange of freight with Fiume having been reestablished, the population there regards the blockade, which they called useless, as lifted.

FIUME, Nov. 13 (By The Associated Press).—Antonio Grossich has been reelected President of the Fiume National Council. Riccardo Gigante was elected Mayor, to succeed Dr. Antonio Vio, who, it is said, acted counter to some of D'Annunzio's orders.

Tittoni Returns to Rome

ROME, Nov. 13.—Tomaso Tittoni, Italian Foreign Minister, returned today from Paris.

French Elections Sunday

Nationalists Confident of Big Parliament Representation

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Indications in the parliamentary elections to be held next Sunday are that the small groups which heretofore have existed in French politics will be greatly reduced or swept away and that the new Chamber will be composed of only two parties, known as the "Right" and the "Left."

The Nationalists predict they will have more than 400 members in the next Chamber. Facing this party will be a coalition of various elements which asserts it will have an aggregate of about 200 seats.

The Radical party, which in the last Chamber had 1[illegible] Deputies, is not expected to continue as a strong force, as this party was elected through the efforts of Joseph Caillaux, former Premier awaiting trial by the High Court. The registration of candidates closed yesterday.

Glasgow Honors Poincare

GLASGOW, Nov. 13.—Raymond Poincaré, president of the French Republic, was installed to-day as Lord Rector of Glasgow University. The French president was given a hearty welcome.

Just 21!
Young men's ulsterettes—all wool—smart styles—fashionable shades. Warm, comfortable, durable!
$49.50
Cordially
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Tailored By A Tailor
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That is why we can give you fuller intrinsic value in Complete-To-Wear Overcoats than the ordinary retailer, who simply pads the price and then just passes on the product.

Priced By The Producer—Genuine Journeyman Overcoats, Complete-To-Wear $50 And $60 down to $40—up to $90

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Handsome Fur-trimmed Suits
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PLAIN TAILORED SUITS—to wear with one's own furs—especially priced at $85 and $95.

Smart Day Dresses $75 & $95

Tailored and semi-dress styles of velvet, satin and tricotine.

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IT PAYS TO SHOP AT DANIELL'S
WE SERVE YOU AS YOU SHOULD BE SERVED, PROMPTLY AND COURTEOUSLY.
WE CARRY IN STOCK THE VERY NEWEST MERCHANDISE AND MARK IT AT A SMALLER MARGIN OF PROFIT THAN ANY OTHER STORE DOES, CONSEQUENTLY:
YOU PAY LESS HERE THAN ELSEWHERE

TODAY AND SATURDAY

WE RESERVE ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE WHO HAVE TO MAKE ONE DOLLAR DO THE WORK OF TWO. WHY PAY MORE ELSEWHERE WHEN YOU CAN GET THE VERY SAME MERCHANDISE HERE FOR LESS?

SILK BLOUSE SPECIALS
Remarkably pretty, every one of them; some richly embroidered, others plain with pin tucks. Materials are fine quality soft taffeta, crepe de chine and satin, all colors and black.
Values to 7.25; for.....5.00

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE WOMEN'S & MISSES' COAT DAYS
Coats of the finest quality silvertones, velours, chinchillas and tweeds; big variety of colorings and mixtures. Styles the very latest.
Values to 75.00; for.....55.00
Values to 55.00; for.....40.00
Values to 40.00; for.....29.50

NOTEWORTHY OFFERINGS OF DRESS SILKS
Black Charmeuse Satin, only 250 yds. in the lot, 40 in. wide, fine all silk Dress grade.
Reg. value, per yd. 3.50; for...2.59
Printed Poplins, 36 in. wide, excellent quality, exquisite designs and colorings.
Reg. price, per yd., 2.50; for...1.89
Printed Pongee, yard wide, silk mixed; an excellent wearing fabric for coat linings, etc.; floral and conventional designs in rich color combinations.
Values 1.85 to 2.00 yd; for...1.39

DRESS GOODS SPECIAL
Storm Serge, all wool, 50 in. wide, in navy blue and black, excellent wearing quality.
3.00 grade; for.....2.29
Colored Broadcloths, 50 in. wide, in the desirable Fall colorings, sponged and shrunk; high grade.
Reg. price 4.50 yd.; for.....3.79

.35 OUTING FLANNEL AT .26
Extra heavy quality, stripes, checks and plain colors, in light and dark colorings; plenty of pink and blue.

WOMEN'S SILK STOCKINGS
With openwork insteps, in black, white or cordovan.
Value 2.25 pr.; for.....2.00
Women's Stockings, black cashmere, full fashioned, regular and extra sizes; per pair.....2.25

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Genuine Mocha and Finest imported Kid Gloves
About 950 pairs of imported sample gloves and a small lot of slightly damaged gloves, but repaired by skilled workmen, so that imperfections are hardly perceptible. All high-grade gloves. The mocha are in brown and grey, some silk lined, with stitched, spear and embroidered backs.
The kid gloves are mostly white, overseam, Paris point and embroidered backs. All sizes.
Values up to 4.50 pair; for....1.69
None C. O. D. or Exchanged

CHEMISE AND DRAWERS
Good quality cambric and nainsook envelope chemise and drawers, trimmed with embroidery.
Regularly 1.35 each; for.....95

WOMEN'S PAJAMAS
Excellent quality outing flannel in one or two piece models.
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A REMARKABLE OFFERING OF CARTER'S UNDERWEAR
Women's Cotton Suits, medium weight, all styles.
Sizes 34 to 38.
Reg. 2.75 ea.; for.....2.25
Sizes 40 to 44.
Reg. 3.25 ea.; for.....2.75
Women's Half Wool and Cotton Suits
Sizes 34 to 38. Reg. 3.50; for..3.00
Sizes 40 to 44. Reg. 4.00; for..3.50
Women's Silk and Wool Suits, all styles.
Sizes 34 to 38. Reg. 4.50; for..3.75
Sizes 40 to 44. Reg. 5.00; for..4.25
Children's Vests and Pants, half wool.
Sizes 20 to 28.
Reg. 1.35 ea.; for.....1.15
Sizes 30 to 34.
Reg. 1.75 ea.; for.....1.35

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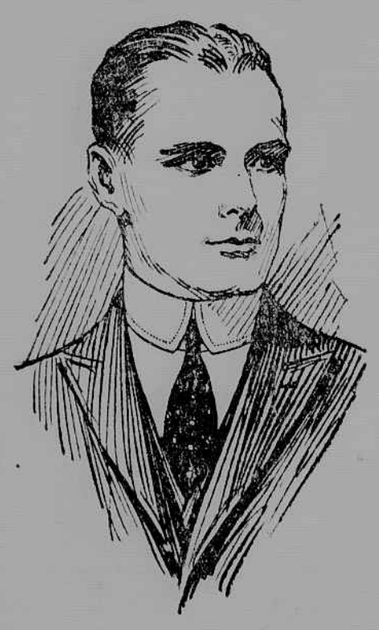

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There are a few *sure things* in the world, and Par-amount Shirts are one of them.

Par-amount Shirts at $1.50 and $2.00 represent sound, unfrenzied investments.

Corking good shirts to begin with, and while our guarantee doesn't make them any better—it does add to your comfort and complete satisfaction.

Satisfaction, without stint, or your money back on any purchase at Par-amount Shops.

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