THIRD SECTION
EIGHT PAGES

# The Sun.

French Election Fight Explained—Russia Fears Yellow Peril—Miners War in Colorado
Foreign News—Schools—Problems—Resorts

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1914.—Copyright, 1914, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

## SOCIALISTS MAY WIN IN FRANCE

### Unified Body Has Best Chance to Gain in To-day's Elections.

### NINE PARTIES IN RACE

### Campaign Lasting Only 26 Days Draws to a Close.

### NEW LAW NOW IN EFFECT

### Restrictions Placed on Campaign Advertising for Benefit of Poor Candidates.

*Special Correspondence to* THE SUN.

PARIS, April 16.—The French law gives to every French citizen over 21 years of age who has not been guilty of some infamous crime the right to vote. The French suffragettes' contention that this phrase, although written in the masculine "tout citoyen Francaise," includes women has just been overruled by the highest civil court.

In reality there are several restrictions to the use of this right. Army and navy officers in active service and soldiers under the colors cannot vote, so that now that the military service lasts three years, the age for voting is practically revised from 21 to 24 years. An elector can only vote in the district where he is registered on the electoral lists, which are revised every year between January 1 and March 1, during which time every one should see that his name is registered at the Hotel de Ville of his arrondissement or precinct or make sure that it has not been taken off the list. He must have resided in his district at least six months and in case of a change of residence must produce proof that his name has been taken off the list of his previous abode. On a day fixed by the municipal authorities he can obtain his elector's card, which permits him to vote once. The card bears his name and other means of establishing his identity.

**Eligibility for Election.**

All citizens of 25 years of age are eligible for the Chamber of Deputies. The law is more liberal to the candidate than to the elector, as it imposes no obligation of residence on him, and no formality except a declaration to be lodged with the prefect of his department at least three days before election day. Officers and soldiers in service cannot be candidates and certain minor civil service officials must either resign their posts or obtain long leave of absence. The prefects of departments except the Prefect of the Seine and the Police Prefect of Paris are ineligible.

All the departments are divided into arrondissements and an arrondissement of 100,000 inhabitants is entitled to two deputies, every additional 100,000 or fraction thereof giving the right to an additional representative. When several deputies are to be elected in the same arrondissement it is divided into as many electoral districts as there are deputies to elect. The new Chamber to be elected on April 26 will number 604 deputies, or seven more than the preceding legislature, owing to the increase in population shown by the 1911 census.

The "scrutin d'arrondissement" in which each voter votes for one representative only was in force from 1875 to 1881, and has been in force since 1889. For the years 1881 to 1889 the "scrutin de liste," in which an elector votes for all the deputies of his department, instead of for just one for his particular arrondissement, was in force and its reintroduction is one of the questions of the day before the electors this year.

**How the Vote Is Taken.**

Election day is always a Sunday. Up till 1878 elections were held in September, but as that month is the grape harvest period, the date was changed to the end of April or beginning of May, thus falling in the middle of the ordinary Parliamentary session, which runs from January to July. On election day committees are appointed for each hotel de ville, school or public building where votes are cast. Each candidate has a right to two representatives on each committee.

The polling places are open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. The elector entering is shown into a separate voting booth where he finds envelopes. He marks his ballot, places it in an envelope and hands it to the presiding officer, who seals it in his presence and places it in the urn facing him. When the elector has voted a corner of his voting card is torn off, thus making it impossible for him to vote again. The urn is locked and the lock is turned toward the elector. The ballots show nothing but the names of the candidates. Any other mark of any kind renders them void.

To be elected a candidate must secure half the number of votes cast plus one, and two-thirds the number of voters registered must take part in the election. In case this absolute majority is not attained a second vote is taken on the second Sunday following (May 10), when a bare majority is sufficient to elect.

**The Electoral Campaign.**

The electoral campaign will have lasted twenty-six days this year. Very few signs of it are apparent even in the press. No great mass meetings are held and very few set speeches are delivered even by the leaders of parties.

All advertisements publicly displayed in France pay a tax, collected by stamps which have to be placed on them, the value varying according to the size of the poster. Electoral posters were never liable to this tax and once the campaign time was opened they could be and were pasted everywhere, on public monuments, churches, statues, everywhere. A new law came into force, however, on March 29 of this year which put a stop to this method of disfiguring a town.

Election posters can now be placed only on specially erected billboards, which are numbered and allotted in equal proportions to each candidate. Ten billboards are allowed for the first 3,000 voters and one more for every additional 3,000. Paris will need about 5,000 of these boards, costing about $20 each. The law is a truly democratic one, as the rich candidate can no longer swamp all the open spaces or cover up the posters of his poorer competitor. No election posters are allowed to be displayed except on these stands, even if the candidate is willing to pay the advertising stamp tax.

Stricter laws against bribery and corruption have been passed this session, and offers of money, promises of rewards or threats to secure votes disqualify a candidate from being elected at a later election.

**How Elections Are Influenced.**

Laws, however, do not change human nature and legal precautions cannot insure absolutely honest elections. The Government in power enjoys immense powers of influencing the elections, and the question for past weeks has been whether the Doumergue Ministry would survive so as to faire les elections (run the elections). That it has succeeded in remaining in power in spite of the Caillaux, Rochette and other scandals, that its opponents have not been able to turn it out, although they maintain that its financial policy has been incoherent and disastrous, is an irrefutable proof of the feebleness of those opponents.

In the large cities the Government can do little to influence the elections, but in the rural districts it is easy for it to secure votes. France is the most centralized country in the world so far as its administration is concerned, and this highly developed centralization is bound to have its effect on the selection of its Deputies.

Nothing can be done in the most remote corner of the country without the Parliament, or at least the Government, intervening. No public works can be carried on, no schools built, no roads improved, no rates levied, no railroad built, no car line opened (even if of only local importance), nothing in fact can be realized without the authorization of the central power.

The representative of this central power, the Prefect of the Department, nominated by the Prime Minister, holds authority over the elected Mayors. He presides ex officio over the meetings of the General Councils (the department assemblies), and it is his recommendation or disapproval which obtains with the central administration as regards any plans they may wish to adopt.

**Must Vote for Official Candidate.**

In principle the Prefect is not supposed to take any part in the elections, but he always finds means to let every one know who is his candidate. Municipal councillors know that their communes will obtain nothing if the majority of votes is against the Prefect's candidate, and in small towns and villages local interests are considered before national and votes are given to the candidate through whom, as a friend of the Ministry in power, the subvention for rebuilding the church or enlarging the railroad station will most likely be obtained.

The official candidate is the man who will obtain for sons doing their military service the greatest number of furloughs during the harvest and will obtain postponement of reserve services for others. The matter of decorations alone is a powerful weapon in the Government's hands. The Government gives employment to nearly 1,000,000 persons, and it awards the tabacs, the right to sell its monopoly, tobacco. In view of all these inducements a Prefect on an average may be estimated to dispose of some 5,000 votes in his department. Wealthy candidates, as in other countries, can of course put up a better fight than poorer ones. M. Wilson, son-in-law of President Grevy, was always reelected because there was not a church in his district of which he had not repaired the steeple, not a new bridge to the erection of which he had not contributed stones. He even went so far as to build houses for no other purpose than to find work for his electors.

The official candidate, however, does not always emerge victorious from the electoral affray. In 1898, when M. Meline was in power, two Ministers and one assistant Secretary of State were beaten.

France is not divided into great political parties, or rather its two great parties should be Royalists and Republicans, but the former are practically non-existent as a voting power and the latter are divided into parties and groups which almost defy definition.

The outgoing Chamber was divided officially into nine groups, divided as follows, from the Right (or royalist) side of the house to the extreme Left:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1—The Union of the Right | 20 |
| 2—The Liberal Action | 53 |
| 3—Progressives | 44 |
| 4—Republican Unionists | 33 |
| 5—Democratic Left | 78 |
| 6—Radical Left | 168 |
| 7—Socialist Radicals | 142 |
| 8—Socialist Republicans | 9 |
| 9—Unified Socialists | 76 |

About thirty Deputies (Maurice Barres being one) were not inscribed on any list.

But above these official groups two new parties were formed, "The Federation of the Left," with M. Briand at its head, and the "Unified Radicals," under M. Caillaux. This word "unified" as applied to a party means that all members pledge themselves to support the platform of the party as drawn up at that party's convention. The Unified Socialists are far more "unified" than M. Caillaux's "Unified Radicals," who drew up their platform at Pau last summer, but do not seem absolutely bound by it.

These two vague groups under Briand and Caillaux are recruited chiefly from the same parties and so add to the confusion. They are rather personal parties than political and their programmes do not greatly differ.

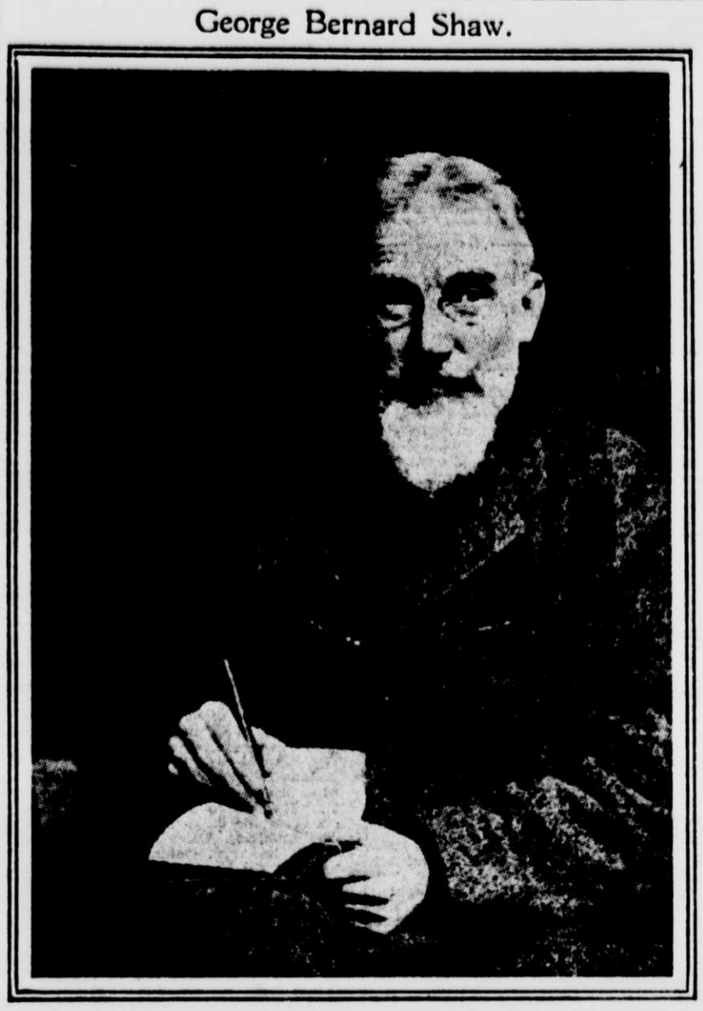
**Big Party Divisions.**

The Union of the Right is composed of the last royalists and Bonapartists. M. Delahaye and M. de Baudry d'Asson are leading members.

The Liberal Action represents the conservatives and royalists who have accepted the republic. The Comte de Mun is a leading member. It is an effort to

*Continued on Third Page.*

George Bernard Shaw.



WHEN G. Bernard Shaw was accused of plagiarizing Smollett in the writing of his newest play, "Pygmalion and Galatea," it was pointed out that the hero of the Smollett classic, "Peregrine Pickle," purchased a young street girl, gave her a thorough washing and new clothes and introduced her into society after giving her lessons in the correct pronunciation of the English language. She filled the bill perfectly except for the fact that she could not forget the blasphemous expressions to which she was accustomed. She very probably used the word "bloody," but by the society of that time even her oaths were admired as a mark of originality.

Now Shaw, having disposed of the charge of plagiarism by laughing at the ignorance of his English critics, comes to the defence of the word "bloody," the use of which in "Pygmalion and Galatea" by Mrs. Pat Campbell evoked torrents of hostile criticism in the London press. "Bloody," according to the playwright, is used by four-fifths of the English people, and is detestable only when used by a woman of smart society or of would-be smart society. Therefore he made Mrs. Pat Campbell say it as a word in the play and had another woman character use it as a piece of affectation to show wherein it really is offensive. It was contrast, not repetition, that he was aiming at, Mr. Shaw explained.

Sir Walter Besant invented the term, "the universal adjective," for the expletive used by Mrs. Pat Campbell in the play. Not many years ago it was altogether taboo in prose fiction. Kipling was the first novelist to print it without disguise. He was followed by Olive Schreiner.

It is not very easy to give a reasonable explanation of the ill-fame which attaches to the word "bloody." It is certainly neither indecent nor profane. In all probability it is derived from "the bloods," or men-about-town at the end of the seventeenth century. "Bloody drunk," a phrase used by Dryden, would therefore be "as drunk as a blood," which the Oxford English Dictionary compares with "as drunk as a lord."

## LONDON HOTEL MEN IGNORE AMERICANS

### Incorporated Society Refuses Pointblank to Entertain Visitors.

### NO TANGOING IN LIBERIA

### African Republican Is Not Even So Modern as the Auto.

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, April 25.—There is great indignation in hotel circles at the snobbish attitude of the Incorporated Hotel Society in refusing to entertain the visiting American hotel men.

The Incorporated Hotel Society is made up of the proprietors and directors of English hotels with Lord Bessborough at their head. Men like Messrs. Reeves and Smith of the Savoy, who are the dominant factors in the Gastronome Society, which is made up of working hotel managers, suggested that the two societies combine to give the visitors an adequate entertainment, whereupon the Incorporated Society, without showing any tact by declining to do so on some inoffensive grounds, declined in writing on the ground that the visitors were not important enough for the Incorporated Society to entertain. On receipt of this notice the Gastronome Society, although small in numbers, took upon themselves the entire expense and burden of entertaining the visitors on Saturday at the Hyde Park Hotel.

In strong contrast to the action of the Incorporated Hotel Society is that of municipalities in various parts of the Continent in officially entertaining the American hotel men. The London managers resent the action of the Incorporated Society as a piece of snobbishness and a pointed insult to the entire hotel service.

**Where the Tango Is Unknown.**

There is one place where the tango is as yet unknown, and that is Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, according to Reed Paige Clark, the receiver of general customs there, who is now on six months leave of absence and who will sail for the United States on April 30.

Ragtime and the movies, however, flourish there, Mr. Clark says, but there is not an automobile in the whole of Liberia; in fact there are no wheeled vehicles at all, as there are no roads and no railroads. Life at the capital is village-like in its simplicity. The people are kindly and courteous and Mr. Clark is delighted with the treatment he received during his two years residence there.

Mr. Clark says his British, French and German colleagues work harmoniously, although there is some friction on political questions, but this is of no great importance.

The port of Monrovia is showing a wonderful increase in shipping. More than 400 steamers called there during the past year with cargoes which exceeded a million tons.

**Tobacco Invasion of England.**

Industrial circles are interested in the prospects of a big business battle between the British Imperial Tobacco Company and the United Cigar Stores Company. George J. Whelan, president of the United Cigar Stores Company, arrived here on the Imperator, and the correspondent of THE SUN has the highest authority for saying that, despite all denials, the United company has decided to invade the British field.

Mr. Whelan has carefully looked over the field for several years, while his agents have been on the ground for a long time making arrangements and combining independent cigarette firms of England. A year ago matters had been practically arranged to start the invasion, but one firm of cigarette manufacturers held aloof and the beginning of the battle was delayed. The correspondent of THE SUN understands that this firm has now definitely joined the forces of the United Cigar Stores Company, and that the invasion is assured.

## PREFERRED EAGLE TO GOOSE.

### Jerome Bonaparte's Former Wife Declined His Belated Offer.

LONDON, April 16.—The grandfather of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, whose marriage has been announced in THE SUN, was born in Camberwell, where Prince Jerome's wife took refuge for a time after the separation from her husband.

Soon after the birth of her child she returned to Baltimore, and Napoleon then granted her an annual allowance of $12,000, which continued to be paid until the fall of the empire. Two years after the repudiation of Elizabeth Patterson Jerome married Princess Catharine of Wurtemberg, yet one of his first acts on becoming King of Westphalia was to ask his former wife to settle in his dominions, the inducements offered being $40,000 a year and the title of Princess.

She replied:

"Westphalia is not quite large enough for two Queens. With regard to the allowance proposed, I may say that having already accepted one from the Emperor, I prefer being sheltered under the wing of an eagle to being suspended from the bill of a goose."

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

STORE YOUR FURS IN BROOKLYN

Balch Price Fur Storage

INCLUDING INSURANCE Costs 2% FOR THE SEASON

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376 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Only 15 Minutes by Subway from
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FREDERICK LOESER & CO. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

9,000 Waists Half and Less
Headed by $5 Chiffon Waists, $1.50

ANOTHER ROUSING SALE of fine Waists tomorrow.

Manufacturers are finding Loeser's the safest outlet for their overstocks and surpluses, for the fine values do not linger here long enough to disturb their trade balances. It is to their interest to make us special concessions in prices. It is the fair Loeser way to give the benefit of such transactions to our patrons.

$5 Chiffon Waists at $1.50

Fine all silk chiffon over silk mousseline foundations, in pretty delicate colors of the spring; flesh, cream, turquoise, ciel, tango, apricot, peach, coral, rose, etc. French Blouse models, copying $5 Waists. Loosely draped, deep V necks, finished with frills of the chiffon, and with a high set band collar of black velvet.

$4 to $6 Silk and Chiffon Waists $2.98.

A thousand and more Waists of crepe de chine, all of them reproducing high-priced models, and in all the most fashionable colors of the spring; white, black and the high colors included. Some of them hemstitched, some of them trimmed with cords, some color-touched or trimmed with lace.

$5 for $7.50 to $10 Silk Waists.

Nearly 2,500 of the prettiest Waists ever seen for this small price, including many samples, some reduction from our own stocks, some manufacturers' clean-ups.

They are made of fine crepe de chine, of rich crepe meteor, of serpentine crepes, soft pussy willow taffeta, fine chiffon taffeta, plain and changeable colorings. Very handsome white or black Waists, and some very smart black and white combinations.

$1.29 for $2 to $3 Lingerie Waists.

Very attractive models of lawn, voile, batiste and crepes, daintily trimmed with fine laces and good embroidery. Many of the semi-tailored models with the new collars, the new yokes, raglan sleeves, a few "cord and tassel" models included. A few of them are color-trimmed. Quite the best values ever shown in Waists at about this price.

$1 to $1.50 Waists at 59c.

Basement, Economy Section.

Over a thousand new lingerie Waists have been added to this Sale, including some samples and another maker's clearances, to which we have added some from our own stocks. Lawn, voile and batiste Waists, this season's styles, long and short sleeves prettily trimmed with laces and embroideries.

Clearance of $2 to $3 Waists at a Dollar

This is a gather-up from our own stocks of fine Waists that have been special values at from $2 to $3, but that have come down to ones and twos of a kind. To this are added some samples of a maker's $3 line.

Broken sizes, some of them slightly soiled, all the new styles, some white, some colored, but the best values of the year at a dollar.

Second Floor.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'
Moire Silk Coats, $17.50

TWO models, one the popular antique wave moire, the other a brocade matelasse. They have the raglan sleeve, two deep ripples at the bottom, fancy high collars, yoke effect in the back. Lined throughout with fancy patterned silks. These Coats are regularly $22.50, and the price is lowered in this instance because they were made up for us from the maker's cut pieces of moire. Just 65 Coats; sizes 14, 16 and 18, and 34 to 44. None C. O. D. None on approval or credited.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'
Moire Silk Coats, $13.50

The first time, to our knowledge, that moire silk Coats of this character have been sold for a price so small. In the new fashionable short length, extending just below the hips, and finished with a double ripple and a belt, with self buckle. Rolling collar. Lined with peau de cygne. None C. O. D. None on approval or credited.

Women's $40 to $50 Suits at $25

A clearance from our own stocks of smartly tailored fashionable Suits, representing a range of the fashionable colors, and navy and black.

Silk faille, silk moires, silk crepes, gabardines, crepes and serges. Handsomely trimmed with fancy silks, and in the newest and authoritative styles. None C. O. D. None on approval or credited.

Women's $25 Silk Dresses, $13.50

Eight styles, including the tournure, the tier tunics, the puff draperies. They are made of pussy willow taffeta, chiffon taffeta, plain and changeable, crepe de chine and charmeuse. Not many crepe de chine and charmeuse, but a number of them with chiffon bodices, many trimmed with Roman ribbons. In the season's good shades for street and afternoon, with plenty of the blue shades, navy and black. Sizes 34 to 40. None C. O. D. None on approval or credited.

Girls $1.25 Colored Dresses, 55c.

The first time that good School Dresses ever sold for so small a price. Not so large a quantity as we would like, therefore none of them will be sent C. O. D., on approval or credited. A manufacturer's use-up of his remainders, therefore no more at this price.

Second Floor, Fulton Street.

Men's $15 to $20 Spring Suits, $12.50
Men's $20 to $25 Spring Overcoats, $15

SUITS that men of sense would quickly choose at $20. each.

In verification we invite you to see for yourself. Fabrics in these Suits are $20 worth, in both style and wearing quality. Dozens of the latest patterns—shepherd checks, pin stripes, plain blues and grays, handsome mixtures.

Tailored in the Loeser *built-in* way, so they hold their shape well.

Only 150 of these Suits. Every one is remarkable.

OVERCOATS made expressly for us from cloth of our selection.

These would be especially fine Coats at $20 and $25.

*Now their price is only* $15.

Rich, soft, dressy black and Oxford gray fabrics, some silk lined, other silk lined and faced.

Also at this price some smart Raglans and belted back Overcoats.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Boys' $5 and $6 Norfolk Suits, $3.75

MATERIALS ARE SPECIALLY ADAPTED to school wear—strong hard twisted cloths. Colors of the dirt-resisting shades of brown, gray and medium dark mixtures.

Any boy who needs a school Suit will be proud to wear one of these.

His mother will be delighted with the wearing quality she secures.

Boys' Sweaters That Were $1.50 and $2 Are Now $1

Because only 150 are left from the original large purchase. Warm, medium weights—just right for seashore or mountain wear—in solid gray or blue, also gray trimmed with red or blue.

Such an opportunity comes but seldom.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Extra Values in Dress Goods

NOT SPECIAL VALUES in merely one or two lines, but every price a special value. In addition, the patterns, the colorings, the weaves have been selected with unusual care, and we are told the range of styles and of values is not equaled anywhere in this vicinity.

Wonderful Showing of Check Suitings, 49c to $2.75

Never was there such a season for check fabrics, never such a variety in style, size, shape and color. Fine examples of shepherd, club, triangle, zig zag, chicken foot, crow foot, octagon, dice, checkerboard, hanx, pinhead, nailhead, lattice, diamond and other styles.

From English, German, French and the best domestic mills, 40 to 54 inches wide.

Moire Silk Warp Poplins, $1.25

Heavy, round thread, silk warp Poplins, in a beautiful moire finish. Suitable for coats, suits and dresses. Probably the scarcest single fabric of the spring.

In terra cotta, mahogany, Copenhagen, amethyst, seal brown, olive, gray, etc.

$2.25 Black Broadcloth, $1.39

Imported Broadcloth, satiny spotproof luster and a rich black. A weight that drapes perfectly.

$1.25 Imperial Serge, 98c

Fifty inches wide, light and dark navy, green, ancient, tango, brown and black.

$1.25 Tweed Suitings, 75c

Suiting Tweeds, 54 inches wide, very attractive mixtures in green and brown, navy and white, brown and tan. Every thread wool. A splendid fashionable fabric for spring tailored suits and for summer traveling wear. Full $1.25 value, at 75c.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Pinochle or Bridge Decks, 2 Packs for 25c
"Seconds" of 40c Grade

FROM THE FACTORIES of the American Bank Note Company. Almost invisible flaws in printing or stock cause the reduction; nothing to hurt the looks or wearing quality of the Cards.

Smooth or linen finish, assorted backs, packed in telescope boxes.

Basement.

$2 Chiffon Taffeta Silks for $1.50
*Black and Colors : : 36 Inches Wide*

JUDGE THESE TAFFETAS by the best you have seen at two dollars a yard. They are a splendid weave and serviceable.

We secured a quantity from a leading mill at a full fourth under the customary selling price.

The range of shades includes the season's best as well as ivory and black.

$2 Black and Colored 42-Inch Canton Crepe, $1.29
$2.50 Black and Colored 40-inch Moire, $1.98.
$2 All Silk 40-Inch Black and Colored Satin Charmeuse, $1.50
$1.50 All Silk Double Width Satin Charmeuse, $1.18
40-Inch Black and Colored Silk and Wool Poplin, $1.00
$2 All Silk 40-Inch Black and Colored Crepe Meteor, $1.50
$1.25 All Silk 36-Inch Black and White Striped Messaline, 69c
$1 All Silk 36-Inch Striped Tub Silks, 78c
$2 All Silk 40-Inch Water Spotproof Foulards, $1.49

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Third to Half Reductions in This
Sale of Fine Bedroom Furniture

YOU WILL NOT FIND better Furniture at the former prices. Now reduced one-third to one-half.

$28 to $47 Dressers, $18 to $31

$18, reg. $28. Circassian walnut.
$15.50, reg. $23. Golden oak and tuna mahogany.
$25, reg. $35. Golden oak, mahogany and maple.
$31, reg. $47. Mahogany.

$23 to $34 Chiffoniers, $15.50 to $22

$22, reg. $34. Golden oak, mahogany, tuna mahogany and maple.
$15.50, reg. $23. Golden oak, tuna mahogany, mahogany and maple.

$21 to $24 Princess Dressers, $14 to $16

$16, reg. $24. Circassian walnut.
$14, reg. $21. Golden oak, mahogany and tuna mahogany.

$297 to $1400 Bedroom Suites, $148 to $930

$148, regularly $297. Six-piece Suite, fumed oak, Tudor.
$153, regularly $307. Six-piece Suite, fumed oak, Tudor.
$193, regularly $290. Four-piece Suite, Circassian walnut.
$215, regularly $325. Three-piece Suite, mahogany, Sheraton.
$275, regularly $415. Four-piece Suite, Circassian walnut.
$310, regularly $465. Four-piece Suite, white enamel, glass top.
$341, regularly $682. Eight-piece Suite, French gray enamel.
$350, regularly $535. Three-piece Suite, mahogany, carved.
$365, regularly $550. Five-piece Suite, Circassian walnut, Louis XVI.
$369, regularly $737. Five-piece Suite, mahogany, Colonial.
$375, regularly $565. Five-piece Suite, mahogany, marquetry.
$383, regularly $575. Five-piece Suite, inlaid mahogany.
$400, regularly $600. Five-piece Suite, mahogany, Louis XVI.
$580, regularly $875. Five-piece Suite, mahogany, marquetry.
$620, regularly $930. Ten-piece Suite, mahogany, Chippendale.
$700, regularly $1,050. Eleven-piece Suite, prima vera.
$930, regularly $1,400. Nine-piece Suite, satin wood, Hepplewhite.

Third Floor.

Special Values in Millinery
Untrimmed Hats, Special, 69c., 98c., $1.25 and to $10.50

ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES, the Maria Guy sailors, the Georgette plateau and bandeau shapes, the Reboux sailor and turban, small toques, the Mary and Annie high side flare, the Evelyn Varon envelope and helmet shapes.

At 69c. and to $1.50, of hemp braids in black and the new colors. At the higher prices of Italian split braids, Milan, Peters, leghorn, lacey braids of various kinds. A large assortment of the new colors, blues, green, beetroot, etc. Special value at every price.

$3.50 to $7.50 Trimmed Hats, $1.75 to $5

A gather-up from our own stocks, some of certain good makers, many that were at higher prices, others specially priced for this Sale. Charming copies of high-priced Hats and original designs adapting Paris ideas. Well made Hats that will stand the strain of hard service and look fashionable to the last of their wear.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Sale of French Valenciennes Laces
19c. to 49c. a Dozen Yards, Instead of 29c. to $1.49

PRETTIER VAL. LACES or finer quality cannot be found for such little prices.

There are some four thousand dozen pieces, all new and imported for this season.

In pretty round pieces for general summer trimming purposes. Edges and Insertions to match in most cases, from ½ to 2½ inches wide, 19c. to 49c. a dozen yards.

29c. to $1.69 Shadow Laces, 10c. to 69c.

Exceptionally attractive designs in widths from 4 to 27 inches, and containing an exceedingly fine assortment of the popular 10 to 14 inch widths.

Main Floor.