

CALLS MONROE DOCTRINE VAIN

Is of No Use to Latin America, Says Argentine President.

"MESSAGE IS ELASTIC"

Permits Us to Encroach on Others' Sovereignty, He Complains.

IS SELFISH DOCUMENT

"Purpose Is North American Domination Against European."

"We are of yesterday but we fill the world is a phrase repeated incessantly by the American of the North, like a morning oration. A strong monologue! But it is the expression of a giant who, lying between two oceans, resting his head on the frozen wastes near the Pole, warms his northern extremities in the tropical sun and even spreads himself too much over the southern part of the continent; his power makes him arrogant, strength calls him to conquest and even his wealth serves as an accomplice in the aggrandizement which wounds the moderation of the humble."

The giant is Uncle Sam and the principle actuating his attitude is the Monroe Doctrine. This is the view held by Dr. Roque Saenz Pena, President of the Argentine Republic, whose diplomatic representative in Washington is one of the A B C mediators who offered their services to settle the conflict between the United States and Dictator Huerta.

In a book which has just been published in Buenos Ayres Dr. Saenz Pena takes up the famous declaration of President Monroe, from its enunciation as a warning to Europe against helping Spain win back her South American colonies, through all its applications in the nineteenth century. He comes to the conclusion that it has been of absolutely no benefit to the Latin American republics, was never intended to be so and has served solely to enable the United States to acquire territory and pose as the champion of the western continent before Europe, a pose which is resented by the nations to the south as that of a treacherous stepmother.

"The principle of non-intervention," says the Argentine President, "which Washington proclaimed as of universal application, is sustained by his descendants against Europe, but the contrary principle is exercised as an undisputed right against the Spanish-American republics."

"It is beyond any doubt," he explains, "that Monroe's message, with mental reservations which his successors have taken advantage of to extend or restrict the formula, with capricious interpretations like those of Polk or merely absurd deductions like those of Cleveland."

Message of Gutta Percha. "The message seems to have been made of gutta percha, an elastic substance which can be stretched, and it adapts itself to every convenience, in the exclusive interest of the interventions of which it is the cause."

The Argentine statesman will not even give credit for the doctrine of non-intervention to President Monroe. Canning, the British statesman, who in the early days of the nineteenth century is the man to whom that credit must be given, Dr. Saenz Pena contends, it was Canning who caused England to withdraw from the Holy Alliance in 1823, the year the message was delivered before the Congress of the United States, and it was through that action that Spain was incensed by carrying on a fight for the repudiation of her colonies in the Western Hemisphere. Otherwise the doctrine of Monroe would have been of no avail.

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ments of friendship which bind it to the new republics the principle of honor and dignity which have been its rule of conduct oblige it to reserve entire freedom of action according to the circumstances.

This attitude arouses Dr. Saenz Pena to caustic criticism of the alleged unfaithfulness of the United States. He sees in it a proof that the Washington Government wanted, it is true, to keep the hands of Europe off the Western continent, but solely so that the United States would have no competitor in the mercantile and political fields of the southern part of the Western world.

"By what right," he demands, "does Washington project a scheme of international policy extending over an entire continent? Why does it speak in the name of America when it is acting solely for the United States? If the nations of the south were not taken into the consideration and consulted regarding the treaties which were to be drawn up, President Monroe had no right to assume a protection which was not asked for and much less could he impose it."

Says England Took Initiative. Dr. Saenz Pena goes into detail in his consideration of the part taken by England and the United States respectively after the separation of the Latin American republics from Spain. He declares that the first words pronounced against European intervention in South America were those of Lord Castlereagh, the British Premier, in 1822, when he addressed to the Duke of Wellington:

"I am every day more and more convinced that in the present state of the world the Spanish peninsula and of our own country, the affairs of South America are of infinitely more importance to us than those of Europe. Time and the course of events appear to have consummated the separation of the South American colonies from the mother country."

There was no doubt at the time that President Monroe had a right to take the South American republics in the name of Spain, but the note sent by Canning to the Holy Alliance changed this plan.

"What was the United States doing while Canning was intimating his policy to France?" demands Dr. Saenz Pena. "Nothing, absolutely nothing."

"When Mr. Clay proposed to the Federal Congress the sending of confidential agents to the Spanish colonies to testify to them the sympathy of the United States this proposal was rejected by a vote of 115 to 45 and this vote called forth the congratulations of President Monroe in a message to Congress which proves that Monroe was in favor of a policy opposed to that of Clay and in no way favorable to the independence of the colonies."

"The writer Calvo condenses in the following words the policy of the United States: 'It recognized the new nations which had separated themselves from a common fatherland only when those nations were able to live independently and when all perils that they might fall again under a foreign dominion had passed away.'"

That the United States has not taken upon itself the protection of the nations in the southern part of the continent from motives of altruism or philanthropy is born out, Dr. Saenz Pena contends, by the following declaration of Secretary of State Seward in 1865:

"The United States will not intervene in war between European and American nations unless impelled thereto by political considerations. Those who imagine that the United States can intervene in every war in which a friendly republic on this continent is mixed forget that there is a constant interest of the United States."

The Argentine President takes offense at this declaration, which he refers to as unfriendly and a gratuitous insult. He says that the United States is washing its hands in the manner of Pilate.

Our Interests Political. "What defence," he asks, "have we against the supposed aggressions of Europe if the United States begins by turning Europe that it is right and ends by notifying the 'Old World' that it can do as it pleases with the 'New World'?"

"The charges against Mr. Carnegie are untrue absolutely," said Dr. Saenz Pena. "He is a deeply religious man, although he is not affiliated himself with any denomination. He is no more an atheist than I am."

Calling attention to the fact that the constitutions of the Latin American republics are in many respects vastly different from that of the United States, Dr. Saenz Pena expressed the hope that an extension of the Monroe Doctrine might attempt to bring about a change in those constitutions. He asks:

"In the name of what principle can such intervention in the political organization of the Latin American States be justified? Were they even consulted? Did a continental plebiscite consecrate the policy and constitution of the northern States to extend it over the whole hemisphere?"

"Anglo-French intervention in the internal affairs of the Government of La Plata, 1835, called for no protest from the United States. In the same year the Republic of Guatemala wanted to put a stop to the territorial aggressions of England, which attempted to establish colonies in the Gulf of Honduras. The Government of the United States and recalled the Monroe Doctrine against the establishment of European colonies, but President Jackson forgot the doctrine and gave a negative reply."

"In 1846 the complications of the United States with the British Government about Oregon resulted in the division of a vast territory the rights of the United States over which had been declared by President Polk to be outside all discussion."

"When Great Britain blockaded the port of San Juan, Nicaragua, in 1854; when in 1852 England captured Brazilian ships in Brazilian waters; when in 1853 France blockaded Argentine ports; when in 1865 Spain bombarded Valparaiso, the South American Governments were unable to do the slightest protest from the panegyrics of Monroe."

"What then," finally demands the President of the Argentine Republic, "is the actual result of the message of the famous Monroe Doctrine? Simply this: North American domination instead of European domination."

NO LIQUOR BOSS, SAYS BARNES.

Anti-Saloon League Officers' Attack Called Cowardly.

ALBANY, May 23.—Supreme Court Justice William F. Rudin reserved decision today after the arguments on the demurrer made by George W. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, to the complaint in the libel action for \$5,000 brought against him by Republican State Chairman William Barnes.

Anderson's counsel asserted that the application of the words "Boss of the liquor end of the Republican party" to Chairman Barnes in an open assembly accusing him of killing the local option bill in the Assembly was not libelous, but came under the head of legitimate criticism of a public man's acts.

Barnes, through counsel, contended that the letter was not only libelous but a malicious and cowardly attempt to ridicule the Republican State chairman.

Three letters were in the pocket of the letter addressed to his wife, Mrs. Barnes, when told of her husband's death, could give no explanation of it. She said he had been complaining of headaches.

SUICIDE ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Fred B. Reeves of Jersey City Shoots Himself Under Bush Clump.

Fred B. Reeves, superintendent of the International Elevator Company, Jersey City, who lives at the Jersey avenue, Jersey City, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting. He ended his life under some bushes within fifty feet of Riverside Drive at 161st street.

PRESBYTERIANS FAIL TO INDORSE WILSON

But Assembly Will Again Consider Resolutions on Mexican Policy.

DENOUNCE SUNDAY STUDY

Brooklyn Preacher Defends Carnegie and Denies He Is an Atheist.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Resolutions intended to indorse President Wilson's Mexican policy were checked by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at today's session here.

The resolutions were introduced by the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, Ohio. "There have been several flings," he said, "at President Wilson's policy of 'watchful waiting,' and I want, therefore, to introduce the following resolution: 'Resolved, That the General Assembly recognize its profound appreciation.'"

"You are out of order," interrupted Moderator Alexander. "We have not yet finished the discussion of the report on Sabbath observance."

Dr. McWilliams took his seat, but explained later that he intended to introduce resolutions indorsing the President and to commend especially the plan of mediation now in process of being carried out.

"I felt it would strengthen the President's hands if he knew that back of him was the Presbyterian General Assembly, representing so large a body of religious men," he said.

Alexander said that his ruling Dr. McWilliams out of order had no reference to the merits of the question, but was wholly a parliamentary matter. His resolution probably will be introduced again on Monday.

Would Abolish Sunday Study.

Monday morning recitations and classes in every educational institution operated under the jurisdiction of the Presbyterian Church will be abolished if the assembly adopts the recommendations of a special committee on Sabbath observance presented to-day. The report severely criticizes the country's failure to observe more closely the sacredness of Sunday and contained information that Monday morning classes prompted students to study on Sunday. For that reason the committee favored the abolishment of such recitations wherever possible.

Protestants were made against differentiating between "commercialized" games and other games as being sinful on the Sabbath day.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition was criticized for the announced intention of having the exposition open on Sunday.

The Sunday issues of all newspapers were condemned and the Presbyterian Church members were requested to refrain from subscribing to such newspapers.

Preacher Defends Carnegie.

The Rev. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Church of Brooklyn, which Andrew Carnegie attends, rose to the defense of the ironmaster when he was called on by the trustees of the Southern Presbyterian branch in session in Kansas City.

"The charges against Mr. Carnegie are untrue absolutely," said Dr. Merrill. "He is a deeply religious man, although he is not affiliated himself with any denomination. He is no more an atheist than I am."

SUES TO SEND SON ABROAD.

Doctor Must Have Court Permission to Educate Boy in England.

Dr. Daniel A. Sinclair of 223 Lexington avenue, clinical professor at Bellevue Hospital and visiting surgeon at Bellevue, filed a petition in the Supreme Court yesterday for permission to send his fifteen-year-old son Hugh abroad next month to enter him as a student at Stonhurst College, Lancaster, England, a Jesuit school founded in 1592.

Dr. Sinclair must get permission to take his son out of the State, because he and his wife, Mrs. Ellis Sinclair, who have been separated since 1903, have been in litigation over the boy since he was 3 years old.

Last summer Dr. Sinclair asked Justice Land to send his son to Stonhurst College, Lancaster, England, a Jesuit school founded in 1592.

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MRS. BELMONT, ILL., DISTRIBUTES PRIZES

Awards Given to Winning Casts in Educational and Dramatic League.

BOB FITZSIMMONS SUED BY WIFE AND MANAGER

Former Julia Gifford Asks Divorce and John Meek Part of Ex-Pugilist's Income.

Mrs. August Belmont came in from Babylon, L. I., with her nurse last evening to deliver prizes to the winning casts in her Educational and Dramatic League at the headquarters of the Vacation Savings Fund, 33 West Thirty-ninth street. That she had been ill was not generally known. She wore a navy blue taffeta gown decorated with small red flowers and a hat trimmed with flat black bows, which suited her to her face.

The first prize for the senior play, "Nathan Hale," acted by the older club, was given to the Parnell Pleasure Club of Brooklyn. It was a bronze tablet with a cash prize of \$25 added by Mrs. James H. Speyer. The second prize, a ten dollar gold piece, went to the Garlick Players of Stanton House. The third, a five dollar gold piece, went to a cast from the John Hall Memorial. The Walton Hunt Club received honorable mention.

The younger children in the Junior club had presented "The Little Princess" and the \$15 prize for the best production went to a club from Public School 81, the second of \$10 to a club from the Spring Street Neighborhood House and the third to children from the Margaret Bottoms Memorial. Honorable mention was awarded to the all boy cast of the McGuire Dramatic Club from Public School 33 in The Bronx.

Members of the winning casts and teachers who had trained them received league pins consisting of an inverted torch on a gold world with the name of the league and the motto "All the World's a Stage." Dr. Edward H. Stitt, head of the Public School Recreation Center, followed Mrs. Belmont with a short speech.

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CHICAGO, May 23.—Mrs. Julia Gifford Fitzsimmons, wife of Bob Fitzsimmons, former pugilist, filed suit for divorce in the Superior Court of Cook county today, charging cruelty. Mrs. Fitzsimmons says her husband beat her face and pulled her hair and once threw a water bottle at her. She also charges that he is unreasonably jealous.

Fitzsimmons married Julia Gifford in San Francisco on July 25, 1905. She was appearing on the stage. The last time she and the former champion attracted public attention was when Fitzsimmons attacked J. Taylor, a University of Chicago student, in the lobby of a local theatre and knocked him out after charging that Taylor had too fervent an admiration for Mrs. Fitzsimmons.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard granted an attachment for \$2,100 yesterday against the property of Bob Fitzsimmons, which will tie up any of the former champion's property in this State if Sheriff Diefenbagen's deputies can find it.

The court issued the attachment in a suit brought by John Mack, who says he was engaged on December 23 last as Fitz's business manager to arrange boxing and theatrical engagements. He said it was agreed that he should advance money to enable Fitz to train for exhibitions, and under this agreement he spent \$1,500. Fitzsimmons agreed to give him half the net sum received from engagements.

Meek says he got Fitz an engagement with "The Girls From Maxim's burlesque company at \$600 a week, and he travelled to various cities with Fitz and the company, collecting half the net proceeds of \$420 a week. He states that on March 19 Fitz sent him here to attend to business matters and agreed to deposit Meek's share of the monthly pay in a Plainfield bank. Fitz failed to do so, Meek says, and since that time he has collected \$4,200, of which Meek demands half.

FERRYBOAT GAYNOR TOO HIGH.

Mystery Over New Municipal Craft's Idleness is Explained.

Thousands who pass daily through the municipal ferry building at St. George, Staten Island, have been wondering what's in the matter with the Mayor (Gaynor), newest of the city's ferry fleet. This boat made one trip from the Battery to Thirty-ninth street, Brooklyn, on April 27 with Mayor Mitchel as a passenger. Since then she has lain idle beside a pier at St. George.

The explanation, so THE SUN learned yesterday, is that the Mayor Gaynor's former proper connection with the gasplanks of the ferry slips. After the exhibition trip of April 27 the Mayor Gaynor was laid up in order that the builders might put additional ballast in her hold.

It will take about 140 tons to depress the boat sufficiently. It has not been decided whether to use scrap iron or concrete to get the desired weight.

PASSERSBY SHOT IN DUEL.

Man is Dying in Hospital and Woman is Slightly Wounded.

A man and a woman were shot by stray bullets yesterday in a fight between two men in a hallway of the tenement at 31 East 107th street, the part of Harlem known as "Little Italy."

Three bullets struck Fortunato Lamonte of 213 East 107th street, who owns a feed store in 107th street near First avenue and who is dying in the Harlem Hospital.

The woman, Mrs. Josephine Costanzo of 161 East 107th street, who chanced to be walking just behind Lamonte, was shot in the right leg. Her wound was not serious.

MISSING MISS MORTON FOUND IN VIRGINIA

Rich Chicago Girl's Betrothal to Roger Bailey Rumored in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Miss Helen Morton, daughter of Mark Morton, head of the International Salt Company of Chicago, who has been missing from her Chicago home for several days, is in Delaplane, Va., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Meier. She recently bought a farm in Delaplane.

Miss Morton is the niece of the late Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, and granddaughter of the late J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture in the second Cleveland Administration.

Miss Morton is an expert horsewoman and devoted to riding, driving and hunting. She is owner of several fine high bunters and only recently bought two more for the string of Clay Bailey of Ashleigh Farms, Delaplane, Va., at the Washington horse show.

Miss Morton left Chicago Wednesday, she spent Thursday night at the Shoreham Hotel here, registering simply as "Miss Helen Morton, Illinois." Roger Bailey, a brother of Clay Bailey, head of the Ashleigh Farms, is at a local sanitarium and Mrs. Morton called there Thursday evening. It was rumored in Washington that Miss Morton and Roger Bailey will be wedded as soon as he is able to leave the sanitarium.

Brooklyn Boy Heads Dramatic Club.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 22.—At a meeting to-day of CAP and Bells at the Williams College dramatic club, Edward Erskine Porter, '15, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected president of the corporation for the coming year.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street 5th Avenue Remarkable Offerings on Monday and Tuesday Purchases made on and after May the 25th will appear on bill rendered July 1st.

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century.

The Finest Silks the World Produces

18,000 Yards newest Novelty Dress Silks consisting of brilliant multi-colored Roman Stripes, Tartan and French Plaids, also Printed Pompadour, Dresden, Dolly Varden, Bulgarian, Roumanian and Impressionist styles in a wide range of choice color combinations. value 1.35 to 2.50, yd. 95c

12,000 Yards Chiffon Taffeta Dansant and Glace Satin Tango in a choice assortment of the latest evening tints especially adapted for Dancing Frocks, Bridesmaids' or Commencement Dresses, also in White or Black,—36 in. wide. value 1.75, yd. 1.15

Salt Water Bathing or Beach Satin in Navy Blue or Black,—36 inches wide. value 1.75, yd. 1.15

Genuine Chinese Natural Ecu Shantung Pongee,—34 inches wide. value 1.25, yd. 75c

SUMMER WASH DRESS FABRICS

20,000 Yards Irish Dimity, Ratine, Crepe, Voile or Cotton Lisse in Stripes, Floral or Dresden designs. value 40c, yd. 25c

10,000 Yards Canton Crepe and French Frieze in the newest shades,—42 inches wide. value 1.50, yd. 95c

10,000 Yards Figured Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine on White or Colored Ground,—42 in. wide. value 1.25, yd. 75c

Irish Dress Linen,—Pure Flax; newest colors; also White. 36 inches wide..... value 45c, yd. 28c

45 inches wide..... value 65c, yd. 45c

Imported French Ratine,—colored or White,—42 in. wide. value 85c, yd. 45c

White Organdie,—stiff finish..... value 45c, yd. 25c

White Golf Corduroy Suiting..... value 1.00, yd. 55c

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES

Dresses of French Crepe,—long tunic with hemstitched hem; lingerie collar and cuffs. White only. value 18.50, 13.50

Dresses of French Crepe combined with vari-colored stripes; accordion pleated tunic; taffeta girdle. value 15.75, 10.50

Dresses of Imported Polka Dot Crepe in assorted colorings; long tunic; lingerie vest and jabot. value 12.75, 8.75

Tub Skirts in an assortment of the newest Cotton Fabrics and desirable styles. 3.75, 5.50 to 10.50

HAIR GOODS SALON

Switches of first quality naturally wavy hair, 20 inches long; mounted on short stems. regularly 6.00, 4.95

Transformations of finest selected, first quality naturally wavy hair; will encircle the entire head. regularly 8.00, 6.95

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TRUNKS & BAGS

Special new model Open Top Wardrobe Trunks,—light and durable; made on best veneer frames; hard fibre edges; hand-riveted bronzed steel trimmings; fitted with most modern garment and chiffonier sections; arranged for men or women. formerly 35.00, 25.00

Various other models..... 40.00 to 95.00

Berth High Wardrobe Steamer Trunks,—made on best veneer frames; hard fibre edges; hand-riveted trimmings; fitted for men's or women's garments; including sections for hats, shoes and other accessories. formerly 28.00 21.50

Dress and Steamer Trunks made on veneer frames; all edges rawhide bound; hand-riveted bronzed steel trimmings; fitted with waist, hat and shoe compartments and dress trays. Sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches. Dress Trunks..... formerly 18.00 to 20.00, 14.50 Steamer Trunks..... formerly 13.50 to 15.00, 10.75

Dress and Steamer Trunks made on best basswood frames; duck covered; fibre bound; hand-riveted solid trimmings; long edges; reinforced with steel angles; fitted with section and dress trays. Sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches. Dress Trunks..... formerly 11.00 to 12.50, 8.75 Steamer Trunks..... formerly 9.00 to 10.00, 7.50

Black Long Grain Leather Bags,—saddler sewn, with reinforced corners; leather lined and inside pockets; sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches. formerly 6.00 to 7.00, 4.75

ELECTRIC LAMPS

For Summer Homes

Dresden Reederft Boudoir Lamps,—tinted Dresden flower festoons and silk-lined shade. value 10.00, 5.00

White Enamel Boudoir Lamps; 10-inch cretonne shades, in a variety of the newest patterns. value 4.50, 2.75

Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps; 17 inches high; 10-inch fancy silk shade; any color; complete. value 7.50, 3.50

Carved Gold Wood Boudoir Lamps; 10-inch silk shades; any color; complete. value 8.00, 4.50

Wicker Boudoir Lamps to match any color wicker furniture; cretonne lined shade. value 7.50, 5.00

Solid Mahogany Floor Lamps,—two lights; 22-inch silk Empire shade with silk fringe; any color. value 30.00, 16.50

Carved Gold Wood or Carved Solid Mahogany Floor Lamps,—two lights; 22-inch silk Empire shade with silk fringe; any color. value 40.00, 25.00

Wicker Reading Lamps with cretonne-lined wicker shade; complete. value 22.50, 15.00

Wicker Floor Lamps with cretonne-lined wicker shade. value 35.00, 25.00

Remarkable Sale of 1,000 Pairs WOMEN'S "SOROSIS REGENT" PUMPS