THIRD SECTION
FOURTEEN PAGES

The Sun.

Excerpts From Bourget's Book Read at Caillaux Trial—Drama—Books—Queries
Austria-Servia Situation—Fashions—Schools

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CAILLAUX'S CASE LIKE PAGE FROM BOURGET'S BOOK

Editor in Novel, Like Calmette, Threatens to Print Love Notes.

LIAISON IN STORY AS IN REAL LIFE

"If You Use Stolen Letters You Are Accomplice," Says Heroine.

LITERATURE IS NOT REALITY, SAYS AUTHOR

Novelist Tells Meaning and Purpose of "The Demon de Midi."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 25.—"These letters were not given to you by either of these, the sender or the recipient, and therefore they have been stolen. If you use them you become an accomplice and merely keeping them is like theft."

When Paul Bourget, the novelist, was testifying in defence of the character of his friend the late M. Calmette in the Caillaux murder trial last Tuesday M. Labori, Mme. Caillaux's lawyer, startled him by reading an extract from his (Bourget's) latest book, "The Demon de Midi." The words quoted at the beginning of this despatch were spoken by one of the women characters in the novel and their reading appeared to be so apropos, in view of the importance which love letters played in the killing of M. Calmette, that much of the effect of M. Bourget's testimony was lost.

The hero of "The Demon de Midi" is Louis Savignan, a politician, aged 48, and a Roman Catholic. He is a widower, with a son, Jacques, 20. The father has a guilty liaison with Genevieve, wife of a very wealthy Radical named Cavalieres. Louis and Genevieve meet and find that they still love as when they were young when poverty prevented them from marrying.

Tries to Prevent Publication.

M. Cavalieres finds letters from Louis to Genevieve which he gives to M. Fauchon, a former priest and a Modernist who has become a journalist, for publication. Fauchon has married Therese, whom Jacques Cavalieres loves. Therese hears of the letters which her husband is about to publish and she objects to his printing "letters which belong to somebody, the sender and receiver of which are not known." Then she speaks the words already quoted.

The second extract from Therese's letters to her husband describes her feelings when she realizes that the man for whom she sacrifices everything meditates such a crime. The more she thinks of this public use of private correspondence the more it appears to her to be hideous, cowardly and degrading. The ex-priest speaks of justice. Therese replies that she is sure he is seeking only revenge.

Paul Bourget was a great friend of Calmette and was in the latter's office with him when Mme. Caillaux called on the afternoon when she killed him. M. Labori, chief counsel for Mme. Caillaux, asked M. Bourget if Therese expressed the author's sentiments.

M. Bourget, after thanking M. Labori for the splendid advertisement which he had given the book, said: "Literature is not life. I am not responsible for what I make my characters say. M. Calmette believed that the part of the letter he printed was public property."

Bourget Defends Calmette.

M. Bourget then quoted M. Calmette's words which prefaced his publication of the "Ton Jo" letter and said:

"I see herein a man who believed himself between conflicting duties. He decided this act of conscience in a way I am not called upon to divulge, but from the pain caused by publishing a purely political phrase from a private letter the horror it would have caused to publish the rest is proved."

M. Paul Bourget in an article in the Paris *Matin* explains the title of his new book, the "Demon de Midi," and its signification, which certainly to the ordinary reader seems somewhat enigmatic. M. Bourget says that he wrote on the flyleaf the following verse from the Psalms, which he translated from the Vulgate:

"Tu ne chaindras pas les frayeurs de la nuit, ni la la fleche qui vole perdant le jour, ni les maux qui viennent dans les tenebres, ni les incursions du demon de midi."

This passage is found in Psalms 91, verses 5 and 6 (a Psalm telling of the godly) and in English reads as follows:

"Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day;

"Nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness, nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday."

M. Bourget then continues:

"Between this text of the Psalmist and a drama of passion in the Paris of 1913 it seems that there is little in common. Perhaps some interest will be found in following the work of the mind by which this Biblical 'demon de midi' has become the formula of a temptation that we have all encountered, either in ourselves or around about us—the expression of a psychological fact of the most common order.

Evil Spirits at Noonday.

"But first, what was this 'demon de midi' for the Psalmist. The Hebrew word that the Greek translation and then the Vulgate have made demon signifies 'that which devastates.' It is probable that in this verse we have an enumeration of calamities, poetically opposed one to the other by the sacred author. For him the 'demon de midi' was no doubt simply a contagion or a pest. The first commentators were not content with this interpretation, they personified this evil force. Dom Calmet tells us of their construction of the phrase. They understood by the Demonium meridianum one of the most violent evil spirits which 'dares attack us in broad daylight, face to face, instead of, as other demons do, at night and by surprise.' Perhaps there is an echo of pagin superstition. Theocritus said: 'It is not permitted to us to play the flute at Noontide. We fear Pan, who takes his rest at that hour after the fatigues of the chase. * * * Then he is dangerous and his anger rises easily.'

"As can be seen, this first personification is yet undetermined. It is made more precise with monastic life and the 'acedia.' Victor Hugo, whose verbal erudition disconcerts one, speaks of the 'acedia, in the chapters of 'Les Miserables' devoted to convents. It is a very strange malady, particularly to cloisterers, and which St. Thomas has defined with his accustomed precision as a sadness of the religious spirit. It is the disgust with the sacred life, the restlessness of a soul that prayer, meditation and the manual labor of the cell no longer satisfy. It is the ennui of the monk's soul. He sickens of both his convent and his brothers there.

"He has arisen in the morning according to the rules of the order. He has made his devotions, but as the day drags on the uneasiness of his mind increases. He feels great fatigue. He has need of food. He leaves his cell, then returns, following with anxiety the course of the sun, which seems to delay the time for fasting. He tries to sleep, but unable to do so his discouragement increases still more.

"He meditates upon the idea of escaping, returning to the world and breaking his vows. This, properly speaking, is the 'demon de midi' since it develops around the sixth hour, our noontime.

Women Affected Too.

"It is difficult for me to recall the time when a singular analogy appeared to me between this demon of the middle of the day, which the religious monks suffered from, and the trouble which seizes so many men at the middle of their days. Octave Feuillet (the French novelist) has already noted the hesitation, the temporary wandering of the minds of good women at the age of 40 years. Theis is a moral malady that seizes the best of them on the threshold of maturity, the submerged rock on which many a vessel hurls itself when in view of the port.

"The observation is still more just when applied to men. Most women are preserved by maternity, while men, once in the grip of this crisis, forget so quickly that they are fathers. A man who has lived a model life, who married young and reared a family, so often will suddenly forget his entire past, desolate his home because he wished to speak the language of to-day, to 'take his fling.' He was a Catholic, we learn that he has sought a divorce; sober, he has turned to drink. He saved his money, now he spends it wildly. The 'demon de midi' has him in its grasp.

"This right about face of character and habits of living is noticed more often in the domain of love. It also is found elsewhere. You will find it in business and politics, literature and art. It was the error of the noontide of life that pushed Napoleon toward the snows of Russia, where his army was to perish. It was the 'demon de midi' that dictated 'les Girondins' to Lamartine, this 'renlement' of 'Les Meditations.' It also dictated the 'Femme de Claude' to Dumas fils, who for the first time knew failure on the stage.

"If one reflects a moment on the genesis of our psychism this appearance of an unknown being in a known being is explained so simply. Think indeed of the hereditary qualities that a civilized person of our days has in him. There are enveloped in our souls so many tendencies which are our legacy from those from whom we come as an immense latent activity. Education employs only a part of this activity.

"When the civilized person arrives at the age of manhood, to the disciplines of education are added others, those of his calling. In order to make for himself a career he must adapt himself to his circle in which he is constrained. When about 40 years of age, if he has labored with success, these constraints are loosened. He has money and independence. Being less on his guard because he knows his power he allows his ego to assert itself and develop itself more freely. Then the energies of his hereditary characteristics restrained during these years, take their revenge.

"We have the proof of this in the hereditary suicide. Haeckel has already noted as one of the habitual laws of this unfortunate disposition what he calls homochronie, homopraxie and homotopie. These terms signify that one who kills himself through some hereditary influence kills himself often at the same moment of his life, by the same means and in the same place as his ancestor, whose action he merely repeats. This is an extreme case, but it permits us to understand this other case, more normal—the hereditary impulsion becoming stronger at a certain time in life. Thus can be often explained this crisis of the middle of life which, nine times out of ten, is only the putting into action of preexistent potentialities.

"Whatever this hypothesis may be the fact exists as undisputable. * * * It is modified, as is right, according to circumstances. Wishing to study one of these crises in two persons impregnated with religious ideas I thought I could borrow from the Psalms this expression of the 'demon de midi.' The interpretation that I have given to it is then very personal. But is it not remaining faithful to tradition to ask an ennoblement and a deepening of our short observations of the Scriptures, which, as one of the heroes of my novel says, 'are always more heavily charged with meaning than the naked word expresses?' And whether one accepts or not this term of 'demon de midi' as a metaphor or as a reality I do not think that any man having looked around him and into his own soul can deny that observation."

Proposed as Albania's New Ruler

PRINCE BURHAN EDDINE EFFENDI.

A cable despatch to THE SUN from Durazzo, published Friday, told of the threat of Mussulman insurgents to destroy the capital of Albania unless Prince William of Wied abdicates. With this demand, which threatens to become more insistent, comes the report that a Mussulman probably will succeed to the position of the present Mpret.

Prince Burhan Eddine Effendi, seventh child and favorite son of Abdul Hamid, the former "red Sultan," is now said to be the man most likely to be chosen if the great Powers eventually decide to place a Mussulman on the thrones It is known that his selection would be pleasing to Italy, which, unlike Austria-Hungary, has expressed a preference for a Mussulman prince.

PAPER DISH'S DAY AT HAND.

English Speaker Says Germs Lurk in All Crockery.

LONDON, July 17.—The American paper cup threatens to invade England, and with it the paper plate and the paper tumbler. A speaker at the Blackpool sanitary conference sounded a warning against crockery.

The best washed dish, he said, retains some germs. It is cleaner and safer to burn the whole service after each meal. This ruthless counsel squares only too well with the necessities of present day housekeeping. No doubt much of the tension between modern maid and mistress would go at a stroke if broken dishes were no longer a possible cause of it.

"KING GEORGE?" "LINE'S BUSY."

Suffragettes' Effort to Reach Sovereign on Telephone Fails.

LONDON, July 17.—The suffragettes have recently attempted to reach the ear of the sovereign over the telephone, but any attempt to annoy or insult the King in this way is doomed to failure. When some one rings up Buckingham Palace and asks for the King or Queen the palace operator asks of course who is speaking. If the caller is able to give the operator a private password, known only to the members of the royal family, he or she is put through to the personal writing room of the King or Queen. Recently a suffragette thought it would be sufficient to assume the name of a member of the royal family and told the operator that the Princess Royal was calling, but she was promptly cut off, as it was obvious to the operator that if the Princess Royal had been calling she would have given the password at once.

MALATESTA ONCE SENTENCED TO DEATH

Italian Anarchist Has Been Expelled From More Than One Country.

COMES OF NOBLE FAMILY

Fomenter of Italian Uprising Escapes From Prison Several Times.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

ROME, July 14.—It is an interesting fact that Enrico Malatesta, the notorious anarchist, now the most talked about Italian because he organized the revolutionary movement following the recent labor troubles at Ancona, comes from a noble family. Born at Santa Maria Capua Vetere, near Naples, fifty-nine years ago, he studied medicine in the University of Naples. It was soon after receiving his degree that he became a convert to anarchism and organized the first international section in Italy.

Malatesta's career has abounded in exciting features. He joined a revolutionary band during the rebellion of 1876, was arrested by troops at Benevento, and after a trial in Naples was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. Following the death of King Victor Emmanuel II., two years later, he was pardoned.

Then he went to Paris, where with French and other Italian anarchists he worked for the creation of an Italian revolutionary party. Going to Florence he continued his propaganda, published several works and established the journal the *Social Question*, which ceased publication when Malatesta and other anarchists were taken to Rome to be tried on a charge of sedition. Malatesta was convicted but escaped and fled to England.

Subsequently the anarchists' leader visited several other countries, but was expelled in turn from France, Switzerland and Belgium. Then he went to the United States but remained only a short time, proceeding to South America on a scientific expedition. He was arrested on his return to Italy and was sentenced to a long term on the island of Ustica. After several years Malatesta with two other anarchist convicts succeeded in escaping in a small boat and reached Tunis.

He spent several months in Spain, then went to England again, paying occasional visits to Italy, and always evading arrest. On another trip to Spain he was caught and sentenced to death, but once more escaped. He went a second time to America, but was expelled as an undesirable.

Then Malatesta went back to London, where he lived until two years ago. He continued to profess anarchy openly, but is said to have given his promise to Scotland Yard that no attempt against the lives of the British sovereigns would be made while he was permitted to live in England. In May, 1912, he was sentenced to three months imprisonment for libel. It was predicted that his expulsion would follow his release at the end of this term, but Home Secretary McKenna declined to urge such an order.

Malatesta worked as an electrician in England, but barely earned a living wage, so on receiving assurance that he would not be arrested he returned to Italy and established himself at Ancona. He rented two garret rooms and devoted himself to his writings, his only diversions being the culture of flowers and the breeding of canaries. He visited Rome occasionally and about two months ago he assured some of the deputies there that so long as anarchistic meetings were not prohibited there would be no trouble, but warned them that if the meeting of protest organized for the anniversary of the statute were forbidden a revolution would follow.

The warning was heeded by Premier Giolitti, and so long as he remained in power the anarchists were not molested. Then came the Ancona incident and Malatesta's disappearance. As recorded in cable despatches to THE SUN a few weeks ago the leader finally turned up in England again.

FLIERS' CONGRESS IN LYONS.

Several Countries to Be Represented at Aeronautical Meeting.

PARIS, July 16.—Much interest is taken in the plans for the seventh international aeronautical congress, to be held in Lyons September 27 to October 1, and representatives from several countries are expected to attend. The congress, which will be held in connection with the Lyons exposition, is being organized by the permanent International Aeronautical Commission, with the cooperation of the municipality and the Aero Club of the Southeast.

The congress will be divided into four sections, which will consider subjects coming under the general heads aerial navigation, aviation, legislation and scientific and other appliances. Two general meetings will be held, but as a rule the sections will meet separately.

Prince Roland Bonaparte of France, Prof. Celoria (Italy) and Prof. Hergesell (Germany) are the presidents d'honneur of the congress. The active officers are: President, Lieut.-Col. Renard (France); vice-presidents, Lieut.-Col. Espitallier (France), A. de la Hault (Belgium), Commander Montu (Italy), Lieut.-Col. Moris (Italy) and Col. Vives y Vich (Spain); general secretary, R. Chasseriaud (France); secretaries, Marcel Armengaud (France) and Prof. Bonini (Italy), and treasurer, G. Plaisant (France).

T. R. NOT A REAL EDITOR.

Manchester "Guardian" Explains Functions of a "Contributor."

LONDON, July 17.—Says the Manchester *Guardian*:

"It is not quite correct to say, as a New York telegram says, that Mr. Roosevelt has given up the associate editorship of the *Outlook*. Wide as is the American usage of the word editor, it did not properly apply to Mr. Roosevelt, who on going out of office became attached to the New York *Outlook* as its principal and very highly paid contributor. He was called contributing editor, a term unknown to us and new in America, and provocative of many jests among Mr. Roosevelt's journalistic friends and opponents.

"Readers of that lively paper THE NEW YORK SUN, for example, will have remarked that letters from private correspondents go under the heading 'From Our Contributing Editors,' a standing gibe at Dr. Lyman Abbott's celebrated coadjutor. The *Outlook* is in appearance wholly unlike any English weekly, and although of recent years it has become predominantly a political journal it has retained the special literary and religious character impressed upon it by its editor-in-chief in the years when he was Beecher's successor at Brooklyn. Dr. Abbott is now a veteran, and for a good long time past the chief burden of the editorship has rested upon his son, Lawrence Abbott."

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Greatest Sale of White Dresses on Record
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34 DISTINCT AND UP-TO-DATE STYLES

A MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE of new White Dresses for Women, Misses and Juniors that is without an equal in the history of retail selling in America.

There are more than a thousand Dresses concerned, all new and fresh and perfect. ALL MADE WITH THE FASHIONABLE FULL PLAITED TOP RUSSIAN TUNIC SKIRTS, WITH FANCY TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED WAISTS FINISHED WITH GIRDLES OF MESSALINE AND MOIRE TAFFETA SILKS.

They are the product of two leading manufacturers—manufacturers who take considerable pains to have their output of the very highest standards. Only the fact that they were anxious to start on their fall and winter lines prompted them to let these, their surplus lots, go at such a sacrifice.

There are THIRTY-FOUR DIFFERENT STYLES for choosing. To realize fully the beauty of these Dresses and to appreciate the wonderfully low selling prices and their fine qualities, YOU MUST SEE THEM.

Materials are fine white voiles, white French Crepes, striped washable silks and white organdie.

In the collection are some handsome Eton jacket effects; also plain tailored styles and many with elaborate hand and machine-embroidered designs.

In the history of retail selling such values in White Dresses have never been known.

Women who anticipate sharing should plan to be here when the store opens tomorrow.

Women's Sizes, 34 to 46 Years. Misses Sizes, 14, 16 and 18 Years. Junior Sizes, 13, 15 and 17 Years.

Owing to the extraordinarily low prices we cannot send any C. O. D., fill mail or telephone orders. None will be exchanged or credited.

Women's $5.75 Auto and Traveling Coats, $2.50

Made of a fine quality of sturdy linen in several good shades. There are three styles; one a 54-inch Raglan Coat; another in the full length Cape style, and an attractive 50-inch Balmacaan Coat. Positively the greatest values of the kind ever offered for the money. All sizes 34 to 44.

Girls' & Juniors' $7.50 Raincoats for $2.50

Of rubberized cloth fabrics, cut on the Balmacaan model, with smart pockets. Sizes 8 to 16 years. In tan, navy and black.

Women's $10 High Grade Raincoats, $4.95

Another startling value. Showerproof mohair and Priestley cravenetted Coats in four excellent models, including Cape styles, full length Raglans and a number of 50-inch Balmacaan Palm Beach cloth Coats, the latter having all silk yokes. The mohair Coats are in gray, navy and black.

The collars on the above Coats are made in the adjustable style, permitting them to be turned up to throat, or they can be worn in the regular way.

Second Floor. None Sent C. O. D. None Credited or Exchanged.

Women's $3.50 to $5 Pumps, $1.90

A LET-GO OF SEVERAL HUNDRED PAIRS of high grade suede, gray suede, patent leather and kidskin Pumps at this very low price because they are styles we shall not duplicate.

All are this season's models, and while there is not every size in each style there is a good assortment of sizes in the lot.

Regular $3.50 to $5 values for $1.90.

Women's $3.50 White Canvas Pumps, $2.65

These Pumps are in an attractive model and finished with flat grosgrain ribbon bow. Soles are Goodyear stitched. Heels of leather, in the Cuban style.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

$1, $1.50 and $2 Negligee Shirts, 79c
For Men : : From a Good Maker

IN THE MAKER'S OPINION—and he should be the best judge—these are the most desirable Shirts ever sold in New York for this price.

The fabrics are the remainders left after filling his orders for $1, $1.50 and $2 Shirts. As a mark of his appreciation of our co-operation he offered to make them up for us to sell at this price.

His promise to have the making and finishing equal to the fabrics was carried out to the letter.

The patterns include fine mercerized silk finish shirtings, pebble madras, self striped madras, etc. The colors are all light and summery and fashionable to the last degree.

If any man could ask more in a Shirt at 79c. we cannot imagine what it could be.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

$10 Shower Baths, $5.98

A SALE OF SHOWER BATHS, at this season, at close to half the regular price, will, we believe, find wide favor.

They are made with 24-inch nickel plated ring with white duck curtains, 7½-inch shower head with patent non-leaking faucet connection, ¾-inch metal tubing and red rubber hose. Regular $10 value for $5.98.

$7 SHOWER BATHS AT $4.98

Same as above with ⅝-inch metal tubing and white rubber hose.

Bath Sprays at 69c., 79c., 99c. and $1.25.

Massage Bath Sprays, $1.50 and $3.

Bath Stools of white enamel wood with cork seat; reg. $3 at $1.49.

Basement.

Advance Announcement of the
August Furniture Sale
To Begin Monday, August 3d

A WEEK FROM TOMORROW we shall start our most important sale of Furniture.

We shall have in it several hundred thousand dollars worth of new goods, made for us by the chief Furniture factories of America.

In our judgment this Furniture is the best that could be assembled. The designs have been chosen with great care. The wood and the work represent the very best Furniture craftsmanship. Furniture QUALITY is characteristic of every piece.

Our offering of this Furniture at large reductions from the ordinary fair prices will present to our customers the best opportunity to buy at advantage that has ever come in this vicinity.

Though the sale will not begin until Monday, August 3, we shall, for the convenience of those who may not be able to be present on the first day, arrange

3 Days of Inspection
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 30 and 31 and August 1

On these three days the Furniture will all be spread out on the three great Furniture floors, tagged and ready. You may see it at leisure, make your selections if you desire and have them reserved for shipment later.

Furniture of all classes and kinds are included in the Sale. In COMPREHENSIVENESS as well as LOW PRICES it is the best offering of the kind in our experience.

Third, Fourth and Fifth Floors.

$1.50 to $3 Lingerie Waists, $1

Fancy Waists of crepe, batiste and voile, clearings of a fine maker, as well as from our own stocks. Mostly low neck styles with three-quarter sleeves, but a fair representation of high neck and long sleeves also, and fine tailored styles, including a limited number of King Waists and some of China silk.

A new model of fine voile is trimmed with Val. lace, organdie collar, finished with cord and tassel, and with a panel of embroidery. There are two models of voile, trimmed with Venise lace; Gladstone collar and with raglan sleeves.

$2 to $2.50 Waists at $1.29

Over a thousand fine Waists of voile, batiste, organdie, China silk, Japanese silk, and fancy chiffons in the season's best colors. Some of these from our own stocks have sold regularly at $3.50, and all are exceptional values. Those of organdie and batiste are a manufacturer's clearance and include some of the best values of the season.

In the lot are a number of samples of the "Unique" make made to sell at $3.50 and more. None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

$1 & $1.50 Lingerie Waists, 59c.

Fashionable, dainty, well made and attractive Waists, are made of white and colored voiles, of fine batistes, or lingerie cloth, lawn, etc., and are attractively trimmed with fine serviceable laces and pretty embroideries; some with net frills. Some sample Waists of the popular "Unique" make. Especially good for vacation wear. None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

25c. for Waists Worth 50c. and More

Basement Economy Section

Not "twenty-five-cent Waists" by any means, but Waists that would be creditable at double that price and that will give service until long after the price is forgotten.

Included are lawn Waists in trimmed styles, ornamented with lace and embroidery, and tailored Waists of good madras, besides some of colored cottons. High, low and square necks, mostly three-quarter sleeves. None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

Second Floor.

Some Record Low Prices on Summer Silks

$1 Yard Wide Washable Silk Shirtings, 59c

Usually striped silk Shirtings come 32 inches wide, but these are a full yard wide and of splendid quality. All silk. In a large variety of pretty colored stripes on white grounds. Fashionable for women's dresses, blouses, negligees, night wear and for men's shirts. You would be surprised at the yardage women buy for petticoats.

$1 All Silk 36-Inch White Washable Habutai, 69c

A quality that launders perfectly and is useful for so many purposes when coolness and durability are desirable. Nothing better can be found for underwear, negligees, blouses, dresses, etc.

A leading importer with a surplus of this fine quality has made us a price that enables us to offer this quantity for 69c. instead of the usual $1 a yard.

$1 All Silk 40-Inch Imported Black Habutai, 79c

We bought all of this quality that will be imported from Japan this season. These Silks were dyed in Lyons, France, and are *guaranteed* "water spot proof." They are extra wide, 40 inches, and at 79c. a yard are a decided bargain.

75c. All Silk New Printed Foulard Silks, 39c

Two thousand yards of new Foulard Silks at the lowest price of the season. They are 28 inches wide and the range of patterns and colors is superb. Plenty of navy and Copenhagen blues with tri-colored figures. None sent C. O. D.

$1.50 All Silk 36-Inch Black Satin Messaline, $1
$1.39 All Silk 40-Inch Black Satin de Chine, 98c
$2 All Silk 36-Inch Black Chiffon Taffeta, $1.39

Main Floor, Bond Street.