SITUATION IN POLAND UNCHANGED, SAYS BERLIN REPORT

POLAND FIGHT IS AT STANDSTILL, BERLIN REPORTS

Battle Without Result in North and Quiet in South.

CAPTURE OF GERMAN COMMANDERS DENIED

BERLIN, Nov. 24, by wireless to London, Nov. 24.—The German headquarters staff gave out the following official statement to-day:

British warships again appeared off the Belgian coast yesterday and bombarded Lombaertzyde and Zeebrugge. Our troops suffered but slight damage from this bombardment, but a number of Belgian villagers were killed and injured. Otherwise no actual changes have occurred in the west.

In the eastern war theatre the situation has not yet been decided. In East Prussia our troops are holding their own to the northeast of the plain of the Mazurian Lakes.

In northern Poland the fierce fighting which has been taking place still has been without result.

In southern Poland the battle in the region of Czenstochowa has come to a standstill.

On our southern wing to the northeast of Cracow our attack is progressing.

The official Russian report that Gens. von Liebert and Tannewitz were made prisoners in East Prussia is an invention. Gen. von Liebert at present is in Berlin and Gen. Tannewitz is at the head of his troops.

END NOT IN SIGHT.

Russian Reenforcements Delay Final Result.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The following official information given out by the German army headquarters in Berlin was received from Berlin to-day by wireless:

"While an eventual victory for the Teutonic Allies in the eastern theatre of the war is expected as confidently as ever, official reports from the German and Austrian military headquarters make it appear that a decision will not be reached as soon as had been expected. The final result has been delayed by the advance of new Russian forces from Warsaw.

"The Austrians announce that they have abandoned to superior hostile forces several passes in the Carpathians. The Russian troops which are investing Przemysl have been driven back by a sortie and are not within range of the cannon of the forts.

"The Russians who crossed the lower Dunajec are not able to proceed further.

"The tremendous extent of the battles now raging in the east is apparent from the fact that contests are now in progress along a front extending over 400 miles between the positions on the extreme north and south.

"No important reports have been received recently from Servia, from the scene of the Turkish operations or from the western theatre of war.

"There was a light snowfall in Berlin early this morning and the temperature fell below zero, centigrade.

"Despatches appearing in Italian newspapers are to the effect that molestation of Italian shipping by the French is part of a systematic plan of the French to divert the maritime trade of Genoa to Marseilles. Word comes from Rome that in northern Italy there is much feeling against England in consequence of the fact that several metal foundries were closed because of the seizure of copper and lead. British imports in October, according to reports from Rome, decreased £20,000,000 ($100,000,000), or 40 per cent., and the exports £18,000,000 ($90,000,000), or 60 per cent., as compared with last year.

"Switzerland has lodged protests at London and Bordeaux against the violation of Swiss neutrality by British aviators and demands satisfaction.

"The Copenhagen *Politiken* states that English reports that Germany wishes peace are absurd and that their only aim is to keep England in good humor. Germany has no reason for wishing peace, since her armies are on foreign territory and her navy is uninjured."

DENY DESIRE FOR PEACE.

Germany's Position Nowhere Critical, Says Cologne Paper.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, via The Hague and London, Nov. 24.—The Cologne *Gazette* ascribes the reports that Germany desires peace to the probable inspiration of the British and characterizes them as belonging to the "region of higher political idiocy." The newspaper adds:

"The position of the Germans neither in the East nor in the West is critical. The German military undertakings on all the battlefields are progressing favorably. Neither the military nor the political situation is such as to make Germany desirous of concluding peace."

MAY OUST 2 OFFICERS.

Court of Honor to Try Germans Accused of Breaking Parole.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 24.—The *Telegraaf's* correspondent in Berlin says that the two interned German officers who are accused of breaking their parole and leaving Holland have arrived at Osnabrueck.

According to the correspondent they will be summoned before a German court of honor, and if found guilty of breaking their parole will be forced to leave the army.

HINDUS ALL WITH ENGLAND.

Maharajah of Idar Says Young and Old Will Respond.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A Cairo despatch to the *Daily Chronicle* gives an interview with the Maharajah of Idar, adopted son of the noted Sir Pertab Singh, in which he declares that every Hindu, young and old, will respond to any call from Great Britain. Many officers and Hindus of high rank are going in the ranks, as only a comparatively small number of men may go to the European battlefields at present.

The Maharajah of Jodpur declared emphatically that there had been no change of feeling on the part of the Mohammedans because of the entry of Turkey into the war. In the State of Rajputana alone between 500,000 and 600,000 men have already offered their services. He concluded by saying that if the Kingemperor desired it India could supply an army as large as that of Russia.

NO VODKA, NO MORE PRISONS.

Russia Stops Building Them Because Crime Is Decreasing.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.—The Russian Minister of Justice has ordered the stoppage of further prison building, in consequence of the diminished criminality, due to the prohibition of vodka.

American Describes Ruin of His Chateau by Germans

United States Flags Respected by English Troops, Then Kaiser's Forces Completely Destroyed William Payne's Home Near Paris.

EVERYTHING OF VALUE WRECKED OR REMOVED

William Payne of New York, whose chateau, "Au Fond des Forets," at Rosoyen-Multeau, Oise, thirty-eight miles from Paris, was wrecked by the Germans early in September, as reported in THE SUN of November 8, has written the following account of the affair and the condition in which he found his property:

"The English arrived at the chateau on Wednesday, September 2, and out of respect for the three American flags conspicuously displayed the officers did not enter the chateau, but slept in the three chauffeurs' bedrooms in the outbuildings, in the park and elsewhere. The English officers being greatly fatigued asked our head gardener if it was possible to have a bottle of good wine. The gardener answered that the American proprietor had the key of the wine cellar, but that he himself had some excellent wine, which he offered. It was accepted and the officers were quite satisfied.

"The next day, September 3, as the Germans were approaching in great numbers, the English left without causing any damage whatsoever to our property. The Mayor of Rosoy, the town policemen and many others who remained informed me on my return to Rosoy that the Germans arrived the 3d in great numbers and occupied our chateau, as well as those of the Mayor and others, from that date until the 9th, when they were pushed back toward Soissons and Rheims by the Allies. They also testified that the three American flags were torn down by the Germans on arriving; one large one from the front of the chateau and two smaller ones from the two entrances.

Interior Wrecked.

"No words can describe the condition inside the chateau, of the lawns, the alleys and the wooded park, after the Germans had left. In fact of the many thousands of dollars worth of personal property there is not enough left of value to pay transport to Paris and commission on sale. All armoirs, sideboards, vitrines, writing desks, closets in nineteen bedrooms and elsewhere were opened by bayonets or heavy tools, and all broken in many pieces or ruined. All articles taken from them were either broken, torn up, destroyed or taken away. All objets d'art of value were taken away. All genuine silver, such as tea and coffee services, dining room service, gold and silver dressing toilettes, silver mirrors and candlesticks were taken away. All that remained were a gold glove stretcher, a silver nailbrush cover (flattened out and destroyed) and a candlestick broken in three pieces and some plated silver. All table and other glassware and most of a porcelain table service, all of a large pharmacy stock, perfumeries, &c., were taken or smashed into small bits. All ancient lace bedspreads, lace curtains, lace pillow cases and various pieces of ancient lace, as well as household linen of every sort, were used for the wounded, to wrap around the dead before burying, torn up or taken away.

Bedrooms Destroyed.

"Nineteen bedrooms in the chateau and outbuildings were furnished complete. Not one blanket, sheet, pillow case or eiderdown coverings American or foreign, remain. All curtains were pulled down and soaked with blood and filth, linings torn out, destroyed or used for covering the wounded. All bed and lounge mattresses, pillows, springs and furniture were soaked with blood, medicine or filth, &c. No clothing, shoes or hats were left of over $2 value belonging to my wife, self or my eight servants. Some dresses of my wife's were slashed with knives and left hanging in wardrobes. Shoes were taken or what were left had pieces cut out or "XXX" cut in them across the toe cap.

"Of over a thousand bottles of wines, including 1880, 1884, 1889, 1892 and 1893 champagnes, some in magnums and gerobaums (contain four quarts), 1860, 1870 port, very old red, white and Rhine wines, besides old cognac, liqueurs, whiskey, benedictine, &c., not one bottle remains. Only broken and empty bottles were found strewn all over the chateau and park.

"The chateau and grounds were strewn with indescribable filth. Pieces of rare, ancient Italian and Spanish lace were torn up and used for indescribable purposes or taken away. All household articles were broken, scattered around or carried away. Straw and hay were used for the many hundred soldiers sleeping on the lawns, besides for the wounded in the house.

Walls Torn Down.

"The stone walls are torn down or destroyed all around the chateau and park. In about twenty large pieces walls were pulled down to the ground for the soldiers to pass through and the high walls (about 6 to 8 feet) were cut down so the soldiers could shoot over them.

"The three kitchen gardens of over three acres were partially destroyed and part of the high wall torn down. All vegetables, American and foreign, from the three cultivated acres were taken or destroyed. Of the thousands of rare fruits not one remains. Every garden tool of over one hundred garden tools of American and foreign manufacture, all were taken away with the exception of two spades used for burying dead Germans.

"Many dead Germans were buried on the lawn near the billiard room and a German officer was buried a few yards apart with a cross placed over his grave.

"Other Germans were buried in the chicken run. Of all our prize hens and cocks, numbering about one hundred and fifty, not one was left. All were either eaten or taken away.

"Dead horses were buried on the lawn directly in front of the house and beside the pond, and many dead horses lay all around the place. All water was run off from the pond and every fish killed. All vegetation, including rare red and blue pond lilies, was destroyed.

"The pump in the river, which carries water to the chateau for the three bathrooms, toilets, gardens, lawns, &c., was destroyed and thrown in the river.

"Flowers, including thousands of rare roses in bloom, were all destroyed. The 'fosse septique' and pump at the chateau were broken. Liquors, &c., were poured over the cloth of the billiard table.

All Books Torn Up.

"All our library of American, English and French books, hundreds of photographs, all correspondence, papers, bills, &c., were torn up or scattered all over the place. Mirrors were broken all over the chateau. German names were written on doors; wardrobe doors or panels were broken up and used for kindling wood, &c. Many cords of wood and much coal were burned by them in the chateau and by soldiers on lawns in camp for heating and cooking.

"Candelebra, ancient pieces of gun armor, heads of game, service gong, fifteenth and sixteenth century pewter, old brasses, ancient fireplace decorations, an ancient piece of tapestry, old paintings and engravings were destroyed or taken away. All ancient rugs were carried off. Only the ruined carpets and a few cheap rugs were left.

"In fact the ruin is complete, and our American flags, one attached to the front of the chateau and the other two to the two entrances, instead of being respected by the German officers and the army whose country is being represented by our Ambassador in France, were pulled down from the house of a peaceful American citizen living with his paralyzed and bedridden wife in France. Their home and property is totally destroyed.

"All that the Germans left behind as a payment for their invasion of an American's home is: One German pistol, two German rifles and one-half of a German book."

WOULD EXCHANGE ALL WOUNDED PRISONERS

Frank Puaux Says It Is Needless Cruelty and Expense to Hold Men.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Frank Puaux, who is in charge of the arrangements for the exchange of prisoners at Geneva, suggests in the *Temps* that all wounded prisoners be returned home by all belligerents, irrespective of inequality in numbers or ranks, because many of the wounded are incompetent for life so far as military service is concerned.

He regards the further detention of such cripples as useless cruelty and expense.

MANY INEFFECTIVE.

Eight Per Cent. of Wounded Cannot Return to Front.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 24.—The Berlin *Tageblatt* says that of the German wounded in the Berlin hospitals 8 per cent. will not be able to return to the front; 36 per cent. will be able to return to the front after a short stay in the hospital and 56 per cent. will be fit to send to garrisons to instruct recruits, eventually returning to the front.

GERMANS MAKE DENIAL.

Refute Charge of Cruelty Made by Berlin Paper.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 24.—Baron Albert Anthouard de Wasservas, formerly French Minister to Brazil, who is representing the Red Cross in the matter of prisoners of war, issued to-day a denial of the allegations made by the Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* charging ill treatment of German prisoners in the concentration camps at Blaye and Pau. He showed the article to Lieut. Benzler of the Sixteenth Hanover Dragoons, a son of the Medical Inspector-General of the German army, who is now a prisoner at Blaye. Lieut. Benzler has made a written denial of the charges in the *Lokalanzeiger*. Baron Anthouard questioned thirty-six German under officers at Blaye. All recognized the humane treatment they had received and declared themselves ready to support their testimony in writing.

John W. Garret, American Minister to the Argentine, who has been representing Ambassador Herrick in charge of German interests, has protested strongly against the accusation of cruelty. He told THE SUN correspondent that a personal visit had convinced him that the concentration camps were excellently organized and that the prisoners had no complaints to make.

MAY PROLONG MORATORIUM.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The Bordeaux correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* states that financial circles expect that there will be another prolongation of the moratorium before the end of this month.

KREISLER BRINGS WOUND AND LIMP

Violinist Left Cossack Who Gave Him Lance Thrust Dead on the Field.

DR. VAN DYKE HERE SILENT

Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, reported to have been killed in the fighting near Lemberg in September, arrived yesterday by the Holland-America liner Rotterdam limping and leaning on a cane, which he fears he may not be able to discard for some time. A Cossack tried to kill Kreisler by running him down. A front hoof of the horse struck the violinist on the shoulder and sent him flying to his back. Another Cossack thrust his lance into Kreisler's right thigh and was shot by the violinist, falling dead near him.

Kreisler gave tribute to the courage and fighting ability of the Cossacks. They charged the Austrian trenches with a wild disregard for their lives, yelling like wild creatures. They rode into the trenches recklessly. It was there where the violinist was wounded. He lay there seven hours before he was found and taken to a hospital by his orderly.

He praised Holland for her kindness to American fugitives and her helpfulness to Belgian refugees. The position of America in the eyes of all foreign people, he said, appeared to him to be better than ever. Then he added: "When the madness that began this war has spent itself I hope America will have a good part to play in the restoration of a lasting peace, wherein all the peoples of the world shall rejoice together."

Mrs. Kreisler, who was doing Red Cross work in a hospital in Vienna, had not heard from her husband in six weeks and when she did hear she learned that he was in a hospital not far from the one in which she was employed. She went immediately to her husband and helped to nurse him. His wound will not interfere with his professional work here.

Dr. Henry van Dyke, American Minister to the Netherlands, also arrived by the Rotterdam. He said the unbroken strain of nearly four months of day and night work, due to the war, had seriously affected his eyes and he had come here to have them "patched up." He asked the ship news reporters not to interview him, saying: "An American diplomat's first interview must be with his chief." He said he had acquired another language, Dutch, and that its chief use nowadays was "to hear and not to talk."

GEN. STENGER, CAPTIVE, DIES.

Was Accused of Ordering "No Quarter" in Fighting French.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 24.—The death of Gen. Stenger of the German army is announced. He was accused of having ordered troops to kill all wounded, leaving not a single French soldier living behind the German troops. Gen. Stenger was captured recently.

Despatches from Bordeaux on September 28 told of the manifesto said to have been issued by Gen. Stenger to his troops to exterminate the wounded to the last man. The *Journal de la Gironde* said: "The diplomacy of the allied Powers will not fail to attach the document itself to their protest so that neutrals, especially the United States, may be capable of judging."

The Berlin War Office characterized the charge against Gen. Stenger as "an impudent lie."

The French Embassy at Washington announced, however, that proof that the order actually was given and carried out was in the hands of the French Government. More than 200 German prisoners of Gen. Stenger's brigade, held in France, were said to have sworn to the truth of the report.

300,000 IN BULGARIAN ARMY.

But Premier Says Rumania Will Not Be Attacked.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The *Temps* correspondent at Sofia learns that Premier Radoslaloff has declared to representatives of the Triple Entente nations that Bulgaria is ready to give the fullest guarantees that she will not attack Rumania in case the latter intervenes in the general European war.

Italian despatches from Sofia, however, report that another 100,000 Bulgarians who are not included in the regular mobilization orders have just been called to the colors, bringing the total number of effectives up to 300,000 men now under arms.

Finds Great Obstacles to Serious Attack on Egypt

Lack of Water in Deserts Makes Approach by Land Almost Impossible, Says Hilaire Belloc—British Warships Control Mediterranean Sea.

ABILITY OF TURKS TO CROSS CANAL IS PROBLEM

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Hilaire Belloc, a recognized authority on military affairs, explains in *Land and Water* the obstacles to a serious attack against Egypt by the Turks.

An attack from the sea is impossible as long as French and British warships control the Mediterranean, he says, and the ability of the Turks to traverse the Sinai Desert and cross the Suez Canal is the problem the defenders of Egypt have to deal with.

"The canal," says the critic, "is a continuous obstacle from sea to sea of a minimum breadth comparable to a broad inland river such as the Lower Meuse; everywhere deep, of course; equally, of course, nowhere bridged and nowhere affected by a strong current. The problem of crossing it, therefore, is the commonplace problem of crossing, under the protection of one's artillery, a broad but sluggish unfordable stream over pontoon bridges."

Mr. Belloc assumes that the problem of defence is a simple one, provided the British have a superiority in artillery. In that event the Turks cannot get across. Another factor in favor of the British is that the Suez Canal is accessible to ships carrying heavy guns.

"Much more important, however, than the obstacle which is the stategic frontier of Egypt is the desert across which all land approach to that country must be made," Mr. Belloc continues. "The whole region is desert. There is hardly any water. Such water as there is is confined to two tracks only and the supply is very limited upon each. These two tracks are the Sea Road, which is that taken by all the great historical invaders of Syria from Egypt and of Egypt from Syria, and the Hadji, or Pilgrims' Road, from Suez to Akabah, which was the road followed by the Mohammedan pilgrims (especially in the old days before steam traffic came to change the conditions of the pilgrimage) on their way from Egypt to Mecca.

"The northern, or Sea Road, after going down the coast of Palestine through country increasingly dry crosses the conventional frontier of modern Egypt at Rafa and is already under desert conditions at El Arish. From El Arish to the town of El Kantara, or the Bridge, is a matter of over 100 miles. It suffers as a road of invasion from two disabilities. The earlier and eastern part of the march is exposed to fire from the sea. The second is the difficulty of water. A force not too large might supply itself with water at the various points (Napoleon did it with a force indeed much smaller than should be required for an operation against Egypt to-day, but he was going the other way into Syria, and in his time the obstacle of the canal did not exist).

"But such a force, though it had managed to cross the desert, if it should fail at the obstacle for any appreciable time would find the difficulty of continued water supply insuperable. The march on Egypt by this route is, therefore, if feasible at all, a matter for a comparatively small force, especially so long as that force finds the sea under the control of its enemies.

"The southern route from Akabah to Suez, though everywhere perfectly good going, is very much worse provided with water. At what is very nearly the centra point between Akabah and Suez you get the first reserve of water. A modern force upon the march would not reach that point until the end of the third day at the very earliest. The remainder of the way to Suez there is but one point of water, the Well of Moses, 'Ayun Mousa,' a short march before Suez.

"It is evident that this route is very much harder than the first, and I believe that no great historical force has ever taken it. The Roman, the Egyptian of Pagan times, the Assyrian, the Greek and the Frenchman have all chosen the sea route."

NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN PROVES GREAT SUCCESS

Subscriptions to $1,750,000,000 Issue Range From $475 to $1,000,000.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The subscriptions to the new £350,000,000 ($1,750,000,000) war loan were closed this afternoon. Official figures are not available, but it is generally believed in the city that the loan has been a great success.

Subscriptions varied from £95 ($475), the issue price, to £200,000 ($1,000,000), the latter from a big insurance company. Banks and insurance companies all over the United Kingdom and the colonies as well subscribed liberally. So large was the number of applicants that it will be impossible to announce the allotments before some days have passed. Meanwhile millions of pounds sterling will be taken from the market by the rule requiring the enclosing of £2 per hundred with the applications.

The evident great success of the loan is considered the more significant in view of the fact that the loan came at a time when the London Stock Exchange was closed and immediately after new taxation to the extent of £60,000,000 ($300,000,000) had been imposed.

APPEAL TO AUSTRIANS.

Banks Plead for Subscriptions to $1,000,000,000 Loan.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, via Rome, Nov. 24.—The banks here have been urged to solicit contributions for the war loan of $1,000,000,000.

The Chamber of Commerce of Trieste has appealed to the citizens to subscribe to the loan. It says they are in duty bound to follow the example of the municipality in taking some of the loan.

Some Italian newspapers have been sequestered because they announced that Emperor Francis Joseph had invested only $1,000,000 in the war loan.

Bankers Here Say $12,500,000 Loan Payment Is in No Danger.

Local bankers who are interested in the offering of a $12,500,000 Austrian loan which matures in January of next year were not concerned over the reports that the Austrian war loan had been a flat failure and that only one-fourth of it had been subscribed. Bankers pointed out that there was no connection between the two loans, in that the payment of the loan to mature at the opening of 1915 was not contingent upon the success of the war loan. Cabled advices received last week by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank, the two banking institutions which put out the $12,500,000 Austrian loan in this country, said that the obligation would be met at the date of its maturity.

ARMENIANS RUSHING TO ENLIST FOR CZAR

That Is Report Brought by Two Men Arriving From the Near East.

The Armenians are in sympathy with the Allies in the European war and thousands of them are joining the Russian forces now in Persia, according to two Armenians who arrived in New York from Persia and Asia Minor on Monday.

Agoop Baroorian, an importer of rugs at 907 Broadway, and Armer Develetian, who escaped from the Turkish army, met in Odessa, made their way down to Patras and boarded a steamship for New York. They are glad to be in America, they said, for they fear a wholesale massacre of Christians by the followers of Mohammed.

"America is heaven for us," said Mr. Baroorian. "I left Tabriz, Persia, in the latter part of September. Of course Persia is for Germany in this war, but we Armenians are on the side of the Allies. Before I left Tabriz I attended a service where 500 Armenians prayed not for peace, but that the allied armies would win. The Armenians sought protection from the Russian, English and French Consuls.

"The Russian army in Persia is daily getting recruits from the Armenians. Several thousand have joined at Salmast, Khoy, Urmih and other places. I know that 900 Armenians joined the Russians at Salmast on the frontier. In the campaign through Persia and Turkey the Arpenians will lead the Russian army, for they know the country and its defences."

Mr. Develetian told of the mobilization in Turkey of every able bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45 early in October. He too was impressed, but managed to make his escape by judicious bribing.

Stores were closed, he said, and the proprietors conscripted. The contents of the stores were taken for the army. Soldiers must furnish their own food, he said, and the only way they can get it is to steal it. The officers condone the stealing and the Government pays no attention to it. The officers, he said, would do anything for money.

CZAR INSPECTS "BATH" TRAIN.

2,000 Russian Soldiers Will Use It in 24 Hours.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.—The Czar inspected to-day the vapor bath train and examined with great interest the devices by which as many as 2,000 men can bathe in twenty-four hours. He was amused when told that this would consume 250 pounds of soap.

While the men are bathing their clothes are taken from them and disinfected in drying vats. As many as possible of the bathers are provided with clean linen.

HEAR OF NEW PACIFIC BATTLE.

Canadian Cruiser Said to Have Figured in Latest Fight.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 24.—A despatch received here from Vancouver, B. C., reiterates the story, so often reported here recently, of a naval fight in the Pacific. No confirmation of the report has been received.

Five or six men, says the despatch, are lying wounded in a hospital at Victoria, B. C., recovering from the running sea battle in which the Canadian cruiser Rainbow engaged with the Germans recently off the Oregon coast.

The story comes from an Englishman who says he visited one of the wounded. The report is believed here to have been withheld by the Canadian censor.

We shall continue today, Friday & Saturday

The Extraordinary Sale of Men's

Distinctive Silk Scarfs

It began Monday with 40,000 scarfs!
It began Tuesday with 28,000 scarfs!
It begins today with 20,000 scarfs!
Let the facts speak for themselves!

It involves the greatest collection of exclusive European neckwear creations ever assembled by any shop in America—it is an opportunity notable for the universality of its appeal, ranging the whole gamut of scarf coloring and design—it is a sale of superb workmanship, too,—of scarfs that are full and fluent of fold—lavish, handsome and expansive—and every scarf, be the price what it may, is a dyed-in-the-wool bargain, never hitherto equalled by this or any shop.

$3.00 and $3.50 Scarfs ..... at 95c
$1.50 and $2.00 Scarfs ..... at 65c
$1.00 Scarfs ..... at 45c
65c Scarfs ..... at 29c

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Men's Evening Clothes at Saks'

The most accomplished examples of polite apparel that ever saw the light of day!

¶ In your day clothes you may introduce variety—you may wear a light suit or a dark suit and vary it with colorful shirts and new astonishments in neckwear.

¶ But evening clothes offer no room for such diversification—they are simple studies in black and white, and wholly dependent upon style for their claim to distinction.

And even as Style alone makes an evening garment, so a Saks evening garment stands alone for style.

FULL DRESS

¶ The newest Saks full dress coat has shorter waist, longer skirt, and is lean and lithe of line.

¶ Has a bias breast pocket that is very smart, and is finely braided on the collar and the cuffs.

¶ An immaculate fit, with soft roll lapels that have all the leisurely inconsequence of dinner time.

DINNER DRESS

¶ The Saks dinner coat this season is cut much like a sack coat and is radically new.

¶ High cut front, darted sides, and a long collar rolling softly but surely to a bachelor button.

¶ Somewhat of a small coat, as a smart coat must be, and cut and tailored to perfection.

Full Dress Coat and Trousers ..... $28.00 to $50.00
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers ..... $25.00 to $38.00
Waistcoats, white and fancy ..... $3.50 to $12.00

Two Specials in Silk-lined Evening Clothes.
Dress Coat and Trousers, silk-lined $28
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers, silk-lined $25

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street