

# GERMANS AGAIN FAIL TO PIERCE LINES AT ARRAS

## French Report Definite Repulse of Attack North of Town.

### MAY BE OPENING OF GREAT BATTLE

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
Paris, Nov. 29.—It seems likely, from an official announcement to-day, that the Germans have begun the preliminary skirmishing of what will develop into another great battle near Arras. Yesterday, when the fighting all along the battle line was more general and violent than for many days past, the Germans tested the Allies' line north of Arras with an attack by three regiments. It is officially stated that the attack failed.

The Germans are believed to have massed fourteen army corps in the region just east of Arras. It is practically certain that they have abandoned their main endeavor to pierce the line between Ypres and Armentieres and will attempt to new through further south. It appears that they felt out the Allies' strength with about 9,000 men. It is expected here that there will be news within a day or two of a more general and violent attack.

There was a lull to-day after the very lively artillery and infantry engagements which occurred yesterday from the North Sea to Aisne. Of to-day's situation the official statement to-night is as follows:  
Calm continues along the entire front except in the Argonne, where the German attacks have not met with any more success than previously.

There were hard fought engagements yesterday in five areas of battle—near Ypres, in Belgium; near Arras, the home of the allied left wing; between the Somme and Chaubais, north of the Aisne; and in the Argonne, where heavy snowfall has added to the difficulties of operations and has increased the suffering of the men in the trenches. The official report of the afternoon says that the Allies made advances near Ypres, further safeguarding the position which has blocked a German advance toward the French coast. The principal fighting was near Arras, but further south there was fighting between the trenches and the German artillery fighting with the advantage to the French guns.

The text of the afternoon report, which described the operations of yesterday, was as follows:

During the day of November 28 the enemy's cautioning was more active, but it was carried out in most cases with 77 millimeter guns, his heavy artillery making itself felt very slightly. In the region north of Arras the artillery duel has been everywhere to our advantage.

In Belgium our infantry has taken several points of support north and south of Ypres. In the region north of Arras the enemy's attack carried out by about three regiments, definitely failed after several counter-attacks made by both sides.

In the Somme and Chaubais we have made appreciable progress. In the neighborhood of the village of Fay our troops came into immediate contact with the enemy's defenses. In the Argonne, in the region of the Aisne, between Vailly and Berry-aux-Bac, a group of mitrailleuses and canons for 30 centimeter guns were destroyed by our heavy artillery. We used an explosion in the enemy's battery.

In the Vosges three German counter-attacks made with the object of regaining ground, but we drove us in the Band-Sapt were repulsed.

### GAINS FOR ALLIES.

London "Times" Correspondent Reports Progress in Flanders.  
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
London, Nov. 29.—The Times correspondent at Boulogne telegraphs that such items of information as are allowed to filter from the front are entirely favorable to the Allies. The items come from widely separated points in the northern battle line and indicate collectively substantial if slow progress on the plains of Flanders and Artois. He continues:

Slightly the pressure of the German attack has considerably relaxed and at certain points may be said to have been withdrawn. The Allies have been able to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them to strengthen and to widen their lines in more than one quarter.

Further inland, where Dixmude is a waste of waters separates the opposing lines as far as Ypres. Here, I understand, the Allies have already been repulsed. There is now considerable progress in the northern battle line and indicate collectively substantial if slow progress on the plains of Flanders and Artois. He continues:

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### ALLIES ON OFFENSIVE.

Rottterdam Hears Germans Lost Frenches South of Ypres.  
By JAMES DUNN.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
Rotterdam, Nov. 29.—I received information to-day stating that the Allies have taken the offensive to the south of

Ypres and are occupying trenches deserted by the Germans. The Allies, aided by magnificent artillery fire, here got the enemy on the run, capturing many prisoners.

Public announcements have been made in Berlin that a big battle is contemplated, but information received to-day concerning the movements of the Kaiser's troops in Flanders suggests that the promise of an attack may be a feint to cover a retreat. While the Germans have paraded during the day, by night they have been secretly despatched through Luxembourg toward the eastern frontier. The bombardment of various points on the Yser may possibly have been a serious bluff, masking considerable shuffling of troops by means of which they toward the north or massing them for an attack nearer the German center or left.

Sappers are working day and night to repair the damage to the Zebrugge docks, where material had been gathered for fitting submarines. The damage was much greater than imagined, hence the bombardment of a series of German designs for an ambitious submarine raid on the British fleet from Zebrugge. British destroyers are now watching the German movements at Zebrugge.

The present moment is suffering from starvation. The inhabitants have placarded the walls of buildings with posters inscribed "Bread or death!" The Germans are doing nothing to relieve the situation and seem to combine their action to the suppression of news. Even German papers are forbidden. The only news given out consists of statements by the commandant of the town.

### OFFENSIVE CHANGES.

German Have Lost Advantage in Flanders, Correspondent Says.  
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
London, Nov. 29.—A despatch from West Flanders to the Daily News, dated November 28, says:

"During the past few days the situation along the Yser and at Ypres has undergone a very significant change. The offensive has passed from the Kaiser's army to the Allies. When and how the Allies will use the new situation cannot at present be stated, but Gen. Joffre and French have a magnificent mobile force at their disposal ready for any day which cannot be far distant, when the Germans will need some requirement to leave Belgian soil.

Offensive has been the core of German strategy. For three months they have exercised it; now they have lost it. Their strong positions on the flooded Yser have been abandoned in the past day or two at Dixmude and the French have been left in almost undisputed possession of the country. Before them the Germans have withdrawn much of their heavy artillery.

I have, I believe, seen the end of the Kaiser's fight for Dunkirk and Calais over ruins upon which the Belgian flag is still flying and the Germans are now miles away.

French troops have advanced north of Ypres, which has been a projecting bastion subject to attacks from three sides, and have almost succeeded in straightening the allied line. The French trenches are now in a position was never more formidable than now."

### AUSTRIAN ADVANCES IN SERBIA REPORTED

Washington, Nov. 29.—The Austro-Hungarian Embassy made public the following bulletin this afternoon:  
"Despite bad weather and obstinate resistance of the enemy our offensive in Serbia advanced continuously. Nine hundred Serbians and one cannon captured. In the northern theatre nothing remarkable has occurred."

"In the Carpathians Russian forces have been repulsed. We made 1,500 prisoners."  
"Thanksgiving Day this year in Vienna was not celebrated with the usual solemnities but in the initiative and under the direction of Mrs. Penfield, wife of the American Ambassador, dinners were prepared at the embassy and taken to 1,550 Austro-Hungarian and 260 Russian wounded in the hospital."

### DESTITUTION AT TRIESTE.

Bread and Other Staples Very High, Reports Say.  
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
Rome, Nov. 29.—Despatches from Trieste say that destitution there is widespread. There are 30,000 unemployed. Milk and eggs are being requisitioned for the hospital. The prices of bread are prohibitive for ordinary use. Bread costs 4 cents a pound.

A house to house search has been ordered, the despatches say, for copper and lead, which are requisitioned for use in making cartridges.

The Governor of Trieste is organizing a plebiscite with the object of showing that the inhabitants oppose annexation to Italy.

### GERMAN GIFT SHIP AT BOSTON.

The Kabinga, Which the Emden Captured, Arrives.  
Boston, Nov. 29.—The Bucknell Line steamship Kabinga, one of the many British merchantmen captured by the German cruiser Emden in her recent romantic cruise and saved from being destroyed by the Bay of Bengal the captain and crew arrived here to-night.

To all intents and purposes the Kabinga is still the property of the Bucknell Line, the fact that the Emden's captain presented the craft to Mrs. Gertrude Robinson, wife of Capt. Thomas Robinson of the merchantman evidently not impressing the latter as a legal gift.

The Kabinga had a cargo on board, and when the Emden captured her in the Bay of Bengal the captain fled to Mrs. Robinson as soon as he learned of her presence on the steamer.

"So far as the owners of the Kabinga are concerned the ship has been sunk. I made out a present of the craft."

Then the German officer placed the passengers and crews of five other British ships he had sent to the bottom on the Kabinga and they were landed at Calcutta.

PLANS TO INVADE THE UNITED STATES  
"Operations Upon the Sea,"  
By Freiherr von Edelsheim of the German General Staff in 1901.

This is the sensational book referred to in yesterday's Sun. It is alleged to have been suppressed in Germany at the outbreak of the war. Every patriotic American should read it. At all bookstores. 75 CENTS NET.

# Gen. French Pays High Tribute to British Valor in Hard Fought Battle of Ypres-Armentieres

Continued from First Page.

had arranged for French cavalry to operate on the left of the First Corps and the Third Corps under Major-Gen. Byng. "The Belgians were rendering what assistance they could by trenching their own lines in the face of the Yser River. Although in the last stages of exhaustion they gallantly maintained their positions, buoyed with the hope of British and French support.

"I fully realized the difficult task before us and the onerous role the British army was called upon to fulfill. That success has been attained at a cost which through our line have been frustrated is due to the marvelous fighting power and indomitable courage and tenacity of the officers and men. No more arduous task has in all their splendid history there is no instance of their having answered so magnificently the desperate calls of necessity made upon them.

After detailing the movements and positions on October 20 and October 21 and mentioning that the attack progressed favorably in the face of severe opposition, which often necessitated bayonet charges, Gen. French continues:  
"I visited Ypres on October 21 and conferred with Gen. Haig and Rawlinson and the French commanders. I decided that in view of the enemy's unexpected reinforcements it would probably be impossible to carry out the original plan, but I had the promise of Gen. Joffre to send help and learned that it was Gen. Joffre's intention, in conjunction with the Belgians, to drive the Germans eastward to a certain line at all costs, and to hold their positions until the French movement developed.

"It was now clear that the utmost we could do to ward off the attempts of the enemy to turn our flank to the north or to break in from the eastward, was to maintain our very extended front and hold fast until French reinforcements could arrive.

"A series of attacks by the enemy on October 22 was repulsed with heavy losses to them, but late in the evening they penetrated part of the line north of Pilkem. A counter attack early on October 23 with a view to regaining the lost ground was strongly opposed and the bayonet had to be used. After severe fighting for most of the day the attack was brilliantly successful. More than 500 prisoners were taken.

Germany Lose 1,500 Killed.  
"On the same day the Third Infantry Brigade was attacked by the enemy, who advanced with great determination, but little skill and consequently suffered heavy loss. Some 1,500 dead were seen in the neighborhood of Langemark.

"Correspondence was found on a captured German officer stating that the effective in this attacking corps had been reduced to 25 per cent. in the course of the day's fighting. French reinforcements arrived and the same evening and repeated attacks by the enemy on October 24 and 25 were brilliantly repulsed.

"Throughout these operations Gen. Poch has strained his resources to the utmost to afford me all the assistance possible. An expression of my warm gratitude is also due to Gen. Dubail, commanding the Eighth Army Corps, on my left, and to Gen. Maunier, commanding the Tenth Army Corps, on my right."

Gen. French then describes certain re-arrangement of the forces in consequence of the Seventh Division of the First Corps having become very weak owing to losses in the constant fighting, and continues:  
"A heavy attack on the center of the First Corps on October 29 caused profound fighting, and the result was that the First Corps reestablished an advanced line. The enemy made an attack on October 30, as a result of which the right of the Seventh Division was severely weakened. This was the position which was held by the First Corps on October 31, and the result of the fighting was that the First Corps was ordered to the line from Gheluvelt to the corner of the canal and to hold it all costs.

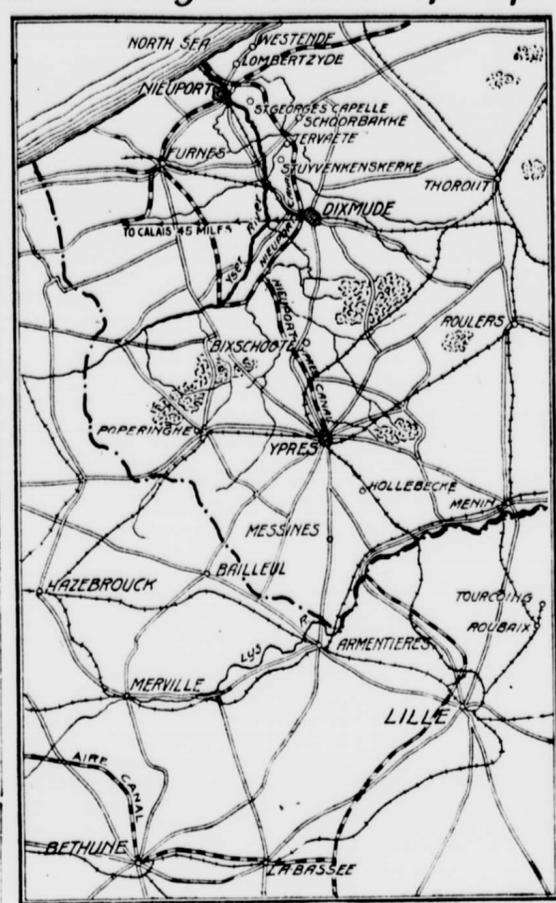
"This made the position serious and the First Corps was ordered to the line from Gheluvelt to the corner of the canal and to hold it all costs. The result of the fighting was that the First Corps was ordered to the line from Gheluvelt to the corner of the canal and to hold it all costs.

"The position was of the utmost importance to the general success of the operations. Besides the very undue length of the front the corps was called upon to cover, twelve or thirteen miles, the position presented many weak spots. It was also astride the river Lys, the right bank of which, from Prolinghen downward, was strongly held by the enemy. It was impossible to provide adequate reserves. Constant work in the trenches had tried the endurance of the officers and men to the utmost.

"The corps was invariably successful in repulsing constant attacks, sometimes of great strength, day and night, and due entirely to the skilful manner in which the corps was disposed by Gen. Pulteney. The ability and resource displayed by the divisional, brigade and regimental leaders and the courage, tenacity, endurance of the officers and men in such unparalleled circumstances are beyond all praise."

Describing the operations of the cavalry corps, Gen. French says:  
"It fell to their lot on October 30 to oppose the advance of two newly fresh German army corps. For more than forty-eight hours, pending the arrival of the French reinforcements, they had been much weakened by constant fighting, but their action was completely successful."

Gen. French says he proposes to supplement his account of the cavalry work



Map of the field of Gen. French's operations.

The commander of the British expeditionary army in France, in detailing the operations of his forces, tells of the fighting from the conclusion of the battle of the Somme to the present. The principal places mentioned in the report are shown on the map above.

conscious for a short time. Gen. Landon took command of the First division. "Orders were then given for the First Division to hold a certain line at all costs. The First Division rallied and the German advance was checked by entente fire. Subsequent attacks placed the Seventh Division and Second Brigade in difficulties, but later the British attack was completely successful and Gheluvelt was retaken at the point of the bayonet and the connection of the First and Seventh divisions became very weak owing to losses in the constant fighting, and continues:

"I was with Gen. Haig at Hooge between 2 and 3 o'clock on the day when the First Division was retaken, and I regard it as having been the most critical moment during the whole of this great battle. The rally of the First Division and the recapture of Gheluvelt were fraught with momentous consequences. If any unit can be singled out for special praise it is the Worcester's regiment."

"Dealing with the details of the fighting, which was composed of the Third Division and a cavalry corps, Gen. French describes how it was severely pressed by an ever increasing force. He especially commends the excellent work of the Third Division throughout the battle, saying:

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almost daily," he says. "The development of their use and employment has been quite extraordinary. No efforts could be spared to increase their numbers and perfect their equipment."

The Field Marshal bestows great praise on the services of the territorial infantry and yeomanry, who are now being used for the first time. Nine regiments already are engaged and their conduct and bearing under fire and their efficiency have filled him with the highest hopes of the value of territorials generally. Other regiments in addition to the nine have gone to the front.

Last Stages of the Battle.  
"As I close the despatch," he continues, "there are signs that we are possibly in the last stages of the battle. For several days past the enemy's artillery fire has considerably slackened, and their infantry attacks have practically ceased. In remarking upon the general military situation of the Allies, it appears to me that the present moment that it does not seem to be clearly understood that the operations in which we have been engaged embrace nearly all the continent of central Europe, from east to west. The combined French, Belgian and British armies in the west and the Russian army in the east are opposed to the united forces of the Austrians acting as a combined army between us.

"Our enemies elected at the commencement of the war to throw the weight of their forces against the armies to the west and to detach only comparatively weak force, composed of very few first line troops and several corps of the second and third line, to stem the Russian advance until the western front could be completely reformed and overhauled."

"Their strength enabled them from the outset to throw greatly superior forces against us in the west. This prevented our taking a vigorous offensive except for the purpose of relieving the front by their commanders opened up special opportunities for successful attack and pursuit.

"The battle of the Marne was an example of this, as was also our advance to Saint Omer and Hazebrouck and to the line of the Lys at the commencement of this battle. The role which our armies in the west consequently have been called upon to fulfill has been to occupy strong defensive positions, holding the second line and inviting the enemy's attack; to throw these attacks back, causing the enemy heavy losses in retreat, and following our attacks in powerful and successful counter attacks to his complete discomfiture.

"The value and significance of the role filled since the commencement of hostilities by the Allied forces in the west is in the fact that at the moment when the eastern provinces of Germany are in imminent danger of being overrun by the numerous and powerful armies of Russia nearly the whole active army of Germany is tied down to a line of trenches extending from the Alsatian frontier round to the sea at Nieuport, a distance of 260 miles, where they are held, much reduced in number and morale, by the successful action of our troops."

"I deeply regret the heavy casualties we have suffered. It concludes, "but the nature of the fighting has been very desperate and we have been assailed by vastly superior numbers. I have every reason to know that throughout the course of the battle we placed at least three times as many of the enemy hors de combat in dead, wounded and prisoners."

### PASSES EIGHT SUBMARINES.

Capt. Claret of Minchaha Wonders if They Were Really British.  
The Atlantic Transport liner Minchaha in yesterday from London, passed eight submarines in the bow, which is in the North Sea off the southeast coast of England, on the first day of her trip, and Capt. Frank H. Claret is puzzled about their nationality. All were submerged, and the only way he knew that they were submarines was by their periscopes sticking above water. He wonders why there is not some way by which the periscopes of a British submarine may be distinguished from that of a German.

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Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
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### AMERICANS ARE SAFE IN TURKEY, HE SAYS

D. A. Davis, Y. M. C. A. Secretary. Thinks They Have Nothing to Fear.  
PRAISE FOR U. S. ENVOY  
"Americans in Turkey are not only safe but hold a better position at present than the people of any other country," D. A. Davis, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Constantinople, told a Sun reporter yesterday. Mr. Davis was at the West Side Y. M. C. A. to speak on conditions in Turkey.

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"Americans alone are received without suspicion," Mr. Davis went on. "To the English, French, yes, and the German and nearly all Europeans are assigned all sorts of political schemes and ambitions. The Turks do not think any of them disinterested in their dealings with Turkey. The missionaries are all at their posts and have not been concentrated at one or two points so far as I know. Though I have been absent from Constantinople six months I have received a full report by mail since Turkey entered the war, and one of my assistants called me a week ago that conditions are absolutely normal in so far as Christians are concerned throughout the empire."

"This cablegram was sent after the episode at Smyrna. In my judgment the firing upon the Tennessee's launch was the individual act of an under official, neither ordered nor sanctioned by the men above him. I see no reason to doubt the official explanation. I know it is the common practice in Turkey to warn off ships from mine fields by firing a shot across the bow."

### TURKISH LOSSES HEAVY.

One Regiment Almost Entirely Destroyed, Recently Says Petrograd.  
London, Nov. 29.—Renter's correspondent at Petrograd forwards the following official statement issued from the headquarters of the Cossack army:  
"The Turkish troops defeated in the recent fighting suffered enormous losses in all their regiments. The Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth divisions lost half their effective strength. The Eighty-eighth Regiment was almost entirely destroyed. The Turkish commander in chief has decided to disband the Kurds, whose work was unprofitable.

"The fighting recently has been important."

### EGYPT CAMPAIGN NOT FEINT.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
London, Nov. 29.—The Times correspondent at Cairo says:  
"News that Marshal Pasha, Minister of Marine, has been appointed to command the Ottoman forces destined to operate against Egypt is, in fact, proof that the Turks are not making a new demonstration against the Suez Canal."

The Times correspondent at Rome quotes the Frankfurter Zeitung as saying that Kaiser Pasha, with the Turkish Minister of Marine, has left Constantinople to join the troops operating against Egypt. Kaiser Pasha is said to be convinced that the conquest of Egypt soon will be achieved.

### TURKISH ENVOY TO POPE.

Sultan Wants Diplomat in Rome if Italy Intervenes.  
By PHILIP R. MACKENZIE.  
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
Rome, Nov. 29.—It is rumored that the Sultan will send an envoy to the Vatican with the object of insuring the presence of a Turkish diplomat here in case Italy should intervene in favor of the Allies.

## Be it Overcoat or Suit nothing can match a Saks garment at \$25

It is easy enough, of course, to make a claim like that, but it is equally easy to prove it.

We ourselves have proved it time out of mind by making an intelligent and impartial comparison with other clothes at \$25.

And we have invariably found that good as the other clothes might be, a Saks garment has something in the cut and the hang of it that is completely lacking in others.

And that Something is the dynamic quality which in men and clothes is called Individuality

Suit at \$25  
Soft roll collar, close cut styles, with peak lapels, blunt lapels, and square lapels, the fronts rounded or square cut. Regulation vests, soft collar vests, and double breasted vests. The trousers a career of shapeliness from hip to heel. Tailored in countless fabrics, including many not to be found in every shop.

Overcoats at \$25  
Double breasted form fitting coats, button through coats, Raglan shoulder coats, Raglan sleeve coats, and regulation fly front coats, with numerous new variations in lapels. Tailored in cheviot coatings, close-shed chinchillas, Meltons, kersyes, and popular warmth-without-weight cloths.

The final day & the final say, of The great Sale of Men's

## Distinctive Silk Scarfs

Began with 40,000 scarfs—now less than 10,000 scarfs

That's how good they are!

In announcing the sunset of this sale, it is pertinent to add that it has all the glory of a sunset—all the parting splendor of a sale whose worth and beauty permeates the selections even to the last lone scarf! This sale has been and will continue to be up to six o'clock this evening the greatest neckwear event of the time and the best patronized. It still affords a man a superlative range of choice. In diversity of weave and coloring it is comprehensive, conclusive, complete. Thinned out by thirty thousand, it still gives you the choice of ten thousand of the newest European neckwear novelties, at prices which make this final day an opportunity in a thousand!

\$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

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