KING CONFERS TEN NEW YEAR'S HONORS

Two Earls Get the Garter and One Is Elevated to Marquisate.

AUTHOR IS MADE KNIGHT

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The following New Year's honors conferred by the King were announced to-day: The Earl of Derby and the Earl of Chesterfield receive the Order of the Garter, the Earl of Aberdeen is elevated to a Marquisate, Hamar Greenwood, M. P., for Sunderland, is elevated to a Baronetcy, and Henry John Newbolt, barrister and author, is elevated to the knighthood.

Viscount St. Aldwyn (formerly Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) is created an Earl. Arthur Henderson, M. P., leader of the Labor party, is made a Privy Councillor.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, who resigned as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty because of the criticism of his German descent, receives the decoration of K. G. C. V. O., and the Hon. Clifford Sifton, former Speaker of the Manitoba Assembly, is decorated K. C. M. G. Frank Watson Byson, the royal astronomer, is knighted.

The King has instituted a new military decoration called the Military Cross, which is to be awarded for distinguished and meritorious services. It consists of a silver cross having on each arm an imperial crown and in the centre the letters G. R. I. Those eligible to this decoration are limited to grades between captain and a warrant officer inclusive. One hundred recipients of the decoration are gazetted to-night.

Edward George Villiers Stanley, seventeenth Earl of Derby, comes of a distinguished line, the earldom having been created in 1485, the first Earl having taken part in the battle of Bosworth. The fourth Earl was a peer at the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots. The present Earl was born in 1865 and has had a distinguished career in both military and civil life. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Grenadier Guards in 1885, A. D. C. to the Governor-General of Canada in 1889, served as chief censor in the Boer war, and was later private secretary to Field Marshal Lord Roberts.

He was one of the Lords of the Treasury from 1895 to 1900, Financial Secretary to the War Office from 1900 to 1903, Postmaster-General from 1903 to 1905, and was a Member of Parliament from 1892 to 1906. He owns about 65,000 acres in Lancashire and Derby House in London, and is a Knight of Grace, St. John of Jerusalem. His wife was the eldest daughter of the seventh Duke of Manchester.

The Earl of Chesterfield, Edwyn Francis Scudamore-Stanley, is the tenth Earl, the title having been created in 1628. He was born in 1854, and married the second daughter of the first Baron Nunburnholme. He was treasurer of the Queen's household from 1893 to 1894, Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen, 1894-95, and since 1910 has been Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household.

Sir John Campbell Gordon, seventh Earl of Aberdeen, the title having been created in 1682, has been Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland since 1905. He offered his resignation from the post recently, but strong pressure was brought to bear by Irish influences to have him withdraw it, and he has agreed to reconsider. He was born in 1847 and married the youngest daughter of the first Baron Tweedmouth. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from January to July, 1886; Privy Councillor in 1886; Governor-General of Canada, 1893-1898; has been Lord-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire since 1880 and is honorary member of a number of learned organizations, including Princeton University, from which he received the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1897. He owns 58,000 acres and has Haddo House in Aberdeen and Tarland Lodge in Aberdeenshire.

Hamar Greenwood was born in Whitby, Ontario, in 1870. He was in the Department of Agriculture of Ontario and senior M. P. for York from 1906 to 1910, since which time he has represented Sunderland.

Henry John Newbolt, born in 1853, was graduated from Oxford and practised law until 1899. He was editor of the *Monthly Review*, 1900-1904, and has written extensively both in prose and poetry, especially on naval subjects. Among his works are the following: "Songs of the Fleet," "Stories from Froissart," "The Book of Cupid," "Poems Old and New," "Admirals All," "The Island Race" and "The Twymans."

INVASION OF HUNGARY PLANNED BY SERVIANS

Envoy in Paris Says No Movement Against Sarajevo Is Contemplated.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The Paris newspapers publish a statement by Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, the Servian Minister here, in which he says that the Servians will not march on Sarajevo, but will penetrate either to Syrmia, the easternmost section of Slavonia, Hungary, by way of Semlin, or to Banat, in southern Hungary, by way of Pancsova.

"An invasion of Bosnia and Herzegovina, populated by Slavs, who are destined to become Servian, would leave the Hungarians indifferent," he says. "An invasion of Hungary, especially if made by way of the region north of the Danube, would greatly increase the apprehension now reigning in that country."

Dr. Vesnitch added:

"The Servian troops are now amply provided with ammunition and supplies."

SAYS END IS IN SIGHT.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The Havas Agency's correspondent at Nish, Servia, sends an address delivered by Crown Prince Alexander of Servia to the Servian army, of which he is commander in chief:

"Five months have passed since the enemy attacked our beloved country," the Crown Prince says. "Although we had been tried by two glorious but difficult wars we awaited the attack manfully and heroically. After having defeated the enemy once at Tser and Jadar, we have, by bloody and glorious combats, delivered a blow harder than any they have inflicted on us to the present. Thousands of prisoners, hundreds of cannon and immense amounts of booty which we have captured bear witness to the enemy's defeat and our glory.

"Soldiers, I am proud to announce that no one of the enemy is now on Servian territory. We have expelled him and put him to flight. In this solemn moment, when upon our proud Belgrade the flag of victorious Servia flies, I desire before all to give recognition to your valor."

After comparing the present Servian fighters with the nation's ancient heroes, the Crown Prince concluded:

"The end of the gigantic combat now is in sight, although not yet achieved. Then will come a peace worthily crowned with victories for our grand Servia. Our country will be greater, more powerful and happier than ever. For that, my heroes, Servia will be grateful to you."

It is announced that the Serbs in the new territory acquired during the last war will in future have the same political and constitutional privileges as the rest of the kingdom.

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SWEDISH PREMIER ASSAILS WARRIORS

Says Belligerents Invoke Conflict to Justify Offences Against Neutrals.

PICHON PREDICTS VICTORY

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The *Daily Mail* telegraphed to a number of prominent men asking how they regarded the outlook for 1915. A number of replies have been received. The most striking reply is from M. Hammarskjold, the Swedish Prime Minister, who does not directly answer the request for an expression as to the outlook for the new year, but says:

"The necessities of war are invoked by both belligerent sides in order to justify a series of manœuvres that are contrary to the law of nations and the rights of neutral countries. It is desirable that such a pernicious doctrine should be universally stigmatized and abandoned."

Another reply is from Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian army, who says:

"I never make a forecast. I wish a happy and prosperous new year to all our dear allies."

M. Pichon, former French Minister of Foreign Affairs, says:

"I feel quite certain that when spring comes we will be in a position to strike a great blow at the German armies in France and Belgium. I am confident that there will be no need to face another winter campaign. In the spring a large new English army will be here, as well as strong French reenforcements. I have every hope that 1915 will be a most glorious and successful year for the Allies."

M. de Broqueville, the Belgian Premier, foresees a reparation of Germany's alleged crime in attacking Belgium.

Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian author, salutes what he calls the dawn of the greatest delivery of humanity ever known and the annihilation of "Prussian barbarism."

GREETINGS TO JOFFRE.

French War Minister Extends New Year's Wishes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The following note was appended to the communiqué issued to-night:

"M. Millerand, Minister of War, arrived from Bordeaux after the Cabinet meeting and went to general headquarters to take the best wishes of the season to Gen. Joffre and the armies."

Say British Lowered U. S. Flag 3 Times

Naval Officers Also Damaged Brindilla's Machinery, Sailors Say.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azores, Dec. 17.—Officers and men of the American tank steamer Brindilla related to-day how the ship's American flag was hauled down three times by British naval officers while the ship was being taken to Halifax after her recent seizure just outside New York.

The Brindilla left here to-day for Copenhagen with a cargo of oil belonging to the Standard Oil Company which was brought to this port by a German vessel.

"We were still within sight of Sandy Hook light," said one member of the crew, "when a searchlight was turned on us. The wireless operator asked them who they were. For answer the Suffolk's wireless man held his key down and burned out our apparatus so it could not be used. Then our wireless operator repeated his question with the Morse flashlight and we were told to heave to.

"An officer and a detachment of marines boarded us and asked the captain for his papers. They asked him where we were going and he replied that we were on our way to Alexandria. 'Go to Halifax,' ordered the officer. Our skipper refused to take the ship to Halifax, saying he was sailing under orders. The boarding officer then told him he was no longer in command of the vessel and that they would take it to Halifax themselves.

"They then put on a prize crew, eight officers and thirty-three armed marines. Their engineers did not know anything about our engines and asked the master for information. He told them if they were going to take the ship to Halifax to take it there, he was not going to tell them anything. Before long they had burst all our boilers and broken our pumps. Then they called the Caronia to tow us. It took her half a day to make a line hold fast.

"Our captain found the American flag had been hauled down. He ordered the mate to hoist it again. The next day it was again hauled down and again hoisted. After being pulled down the third time the captain left it, but made an entry in the log for each time he found it down. Just before we reached Halifax the British officer sent a man back to put it up."

Alfred C. Bedford vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, said last night that he attached little importance to the report from the Azores that the American flag had been pulled down three times on the Brindilla and that the British prize crew had broken the machinery. He did not deny, however, that the Brindilla's captain had so reported to the company.

R. C. Veit of the marine department, who is ill at the Dorilton, 171 West Seventy-first street, sent word in answer to a telephone call that he had nothing to say. Charles E. Bedford could not be reached.

INSURERS PLAN ACTION.

Underwriters May Refuse Policies on Contraband Cargoes.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Marine insurance underwriters here are discussing a proposal to withhold insurance entirely from vessels carrying contraband to neutral ports.

Strong opposition has developed to the suggestion, which has not yet passed the tentative stage.

History Will Give 1914 a Place as Year of War Which Brought Out Best in Men

Against Bloodshed and Destruction It Will Place Heroic Sacrifices of Europe.

New France and Russia, United Germany, Gallant Britain Impress Observers.

To attempt to estimate the value or the meaning of 1914 in human history at this moment, close to the event, is futile and foolish. The single fact, unmistakable now to all who have lived through it, is that since the French Revolution first overflowed into Europe no year has contained events which so immediately affected such a wide field of human life, industry, happiness, as that which has now closed. Since the French Revolution nothing in world history has been comparable to the great war.

It is natural that the very magnitude of the struggle, the extent to which it has swept away the theories, the beliefs, the ideals of the contemporary world, the completeness with which it has demolished all the bulwarks and protection which an optimistic period had relied upon to save it from the miseries and the misfortunes of other centuries, has left the world helpless, bewildered, aware of the greatness of the thing that has happened, incapable of foreseeing what its effect is to be upon the mental, the spiritual world that is to come after the struggle has ended.

To compare it with the French Revolution is to suggest that the whole social, intellectual fabric of the nineteenth century is now to be destroyed by a fire as tremendous, as destructive as the great conflagration which waged in the stubble field which the eighteenth century had become, and when at last it had died out was perceived to have destroyed permanently something approaching a whole world. Yet as no man in 1792 could foresee, interpret, undrstand th grat Revolution, so to-day the great war remains, in its meaning, perhaps fortunately, conceivably unfortunately, a mystery, insoluble, incomprehensible.

Such being the fact it is natural, it is inevitable that the bewildered contemporary mind should centre its effort not upon any attempt to interpret the meaning of the great struggle for the future but to fix upon a nation, a race, an alliance, the responsibility for something which as it day by day grows in magnitude comes more and more to resemble one of the few great conflagrations which seem to have broken out not as a result of political intrigue, but rather by reason of some sort of intellectual, moral spontaneous combustion and changed the whole face of life, the forms of social existence.

The Cause of So Vague Now.

It is this very fact which makes patently idle the examination of the cause of the great war. Precisely as our press and public speech is now filled with the discussion of "scraps of paper," Belgian neutrality, "places in the sun" and a whole host of similar details, the Europe of 1792 must have seen in the killing of French royalty the occasion, the immediate cause of the great Revolutionary war. Yet to history, to all future time, the causes, the preliminary incidents in the wars of the French Revolution, the early campaigns themselves, have become utterly of no value.

In the same fashion, is it not possible that the future, looking back over the first decade and a half of the twentieth century, the last years of the nineteenth, will content itself with a hurried summary of the steps by which Europe, with its Asiatic, African, American and Australian annexes, descended the steps which inevitably and unavoidably led to a world war, and this done, hasten on with small concern for the question of real or fancied moral responsibilities to a discussion of the battles, the campaigns, the great men, the brave deeds which were the memorable incidents in the making over of the whole planet?

From such an angle it is possible now to look back and see the steps, slowly becoming clear, as the great fact of the war establishes them. Thus it is possible to turn back to 1898, when Marchand went to Fashoda and France and England stood on the brink of war, and fix the time when there began the final settlement of Anglo-French differences. Already far off, dimly, British statesmen perceived the rising of a great modern Germany, realized that there was appearing a new rival, a new challenger for world empire, and realizing this made a final settlement with France.

The whole diplomacy of Bismarck amounted to keeping France, England, Russia, the three great natural rivals of Germany, separated. The historic policy of British statesmanship had always been to unite all the weaker Powers of the Continent against the one great Power which was the rival of England.

From 1898 to 1914 what was actually going on was a duel between British and German diplomacy. More and more each year two great nations felt themselves becoming rivals. More and more each sought to prepare for the inevitable. Germany by making armaments, Britain by making alliances, each, perhaps, confident that she was serving the cause of peace.

In this silent advance toward conflict 1905 is the next date after 1898. Then France, forever looking over at her lost provinces, no longer chauvinistic but forever unreconciled, having drawn close to England, and Russia, France's ally, being involved in an unsuccessful war, Germany struck the first blow, not at France, but in an effort to separate France from England. In 1905 the Kaiser went to Tangier. But France and England did not separate—drew closer together.

Russia Drawn Near to England.

Again, in 1908, Austria annexed Bosnia, began the march to the Ægean which was to obliterate the southern Slavs. This time Russian protest failed, but Russia, humiliated, drew near to England. England and Russia, as England and France had, forgot old jealousies, accommodated old rivalries. Then, at last, France, Russia and England stood not yet united by treaty, but in fact drawn together by a common fear, or hatred, of Germany.

How near this approach was to an alliance 1911 showed when Agadir suddenly reopened the Moroccan question and England frankly announced her readiness to fight with France, and Russia's loyalty to her ally was assured. After 1911 there never was any real hope of peace in Europe without struggle. By slow steps a state of mind had been created—and that state of mind meant war.

There remained the problem of what would precipitate the conflict. The Balkan wars did this. In two brief conflicts Turkey in Europe was annihilated, on Austria's frontier there was created a compact and powerful little State, eager to play the role of Sardinia and regain for the Serbs the "lost provinces" of southern Slavdom. For Austria there was now posed the single question of life or death. She must destroy Servia or perish by dissolution—by races flying apart, forever stimulated by Russian intrigue, by Slav sympathy.

If the diplomacy and statesmanship of the world failed to prepare us for this struggle, it is not longer possible to doubt that they saw it coming. Even now the official papers of the various Governments indicate that nowhere save in London was there ever hope that war could be avoided. Even in London it is now to be suspected that the statesmen foresaw what the politicians would not admit—and a British Government labored to avoid what it well knew was ineluctable.

Looking back at the last week in July there is now something almost grotesque about the industry, the ceaseless, nervous, tireless efforts of various statesmen to avert a storm which for years had been rising, approaching, moving slowly on. Perhaps, to the future, European statesmen will resemble the African chiefs who by incantations, charms and prayers endeavor to prevent an eclipse or avert a cyclone.

From all this tangle of diplomacy, intrigue, overlaying the gradual coming into collision of nations the German declaration of war upon Russia on August 1 emerges as a clear fact, a definite, decisive incident. From that time to this the record of events lies clear and open, a world drama passing from stage to stage with incredible rapidity.

Thus in mid-August comes the conquest of Belgium, the resistless sweep of the German army from the Rhine to the Meuse. Out of it all emerges the concrete picture of a little people, brave, possessed of unconquerable spirit, giving to mankind one more memorable example of that nobility and grandeur which other generations have found in the story of Thermopylæ of Marathon.

Then in September comes the revelation of France, of a new France as old as the history of the race. Along the Marne, on the fields where Roman civilization turned back Attila, France, the decadent, dying France of the last years of the nineteenth century, discloses itself as the France of 1789, of the French Revolution. On that battlefield there is decided not the issue of the Great War but the question of whether there shall be a France.

Eastward too there arises a new fact, Russia, beaten by Japan, fallen low in military estate, stands forth as the Russia of 1812, the Russia that conquered Napoleon, and along the Galician marches the Austro-Hungarian military fabric begins to crumble into dust, to yield to the first of an interminable series of defeats not yet ended.

No less wonderful was the German phenomenon. Where men talked of a "machine," an army driven by mechanics, made up of mere instruments, they now began to behold a nation of human beings, united by an intense patriotism, determination, courage and confidence. Forty-four years of unity, of common life and aspiration had now patently welded together separate States into a German fatherland, and the gallantry and devotion of the Bavarians claimed equal praise with the endurance of the Prussians.

In the same time England showed again with her gallant little army and her tremendous fleet the same qualities, the same characteristics that have given her world empire. On land the little army of Sir John French, from Mons to the Marne, disclosed their inheritance of precisely the qualities that won Waterloo and made the Peninsula the grave of Napoleonic armies.

Thus it has been that little by little the world has learned to discard the notion, the idea, that a Waterloo, a Sedan, a Jena, was to be expected. Rather it became plain to all observers that what was beginning was one of those long, terrible struggles, fortunately infrequent in all human history, in which all the elements of chaos, of unrest, of revolution, of struggle, attain temporary supremacy, and the result is a conflict in which the details and causes are equally obscure and complex and only exhaustion can bring peace.

To-day, after five months, the Great War presents two wholly different aspects. On the one side the world sees provinces, cities, vast areas and beautiful towns in ashes and ruins. It perceives men, women and children fleeing before the storm as men, women and children fled before the coming of the barbarians of old, sees them in East Prussia as well as in Belgium, in Austrian Poland quite as much as in the French Champagne. Hunger, disease, destruction, all the concomitants of war, are daily becoming more familiar to our eyes.

And on the other side there is shown with equal clarity, with unmistakable splendor, the courage, the sacrifice, the greatness of men and women, the thing we call patriotism, shining forth, not in one but in all the nations, the devotion, the surrender of all mean, petty, selfish things to the common good, to the ideal of national existence. If the Great War has again loosed all the horrors of strife it has equally in France, in Germany, in England and Austria, in Belgium and Servia, in the big States and the little States, called forth the things that make the history of all races the pride of the generations who inherit the fruits of their fathers' devotion.

No One Nation Can Dominate.

After five months certain things begin to be clear from the military side. All that has been believed possible of German efficiency, German preparation, has been proved—victory after victory has come to the Kaiser's forces, and yet it now is plain, as it was in 1814, that one race cannot rule, one nation cannot dominate Europe, and from Europe the world.

If the outcome of the Great War remains still doubtful, or at least not to be foreclosed, it is plain that France, England, Germany, even little Servia and smaller Belgium, are to remain. All the wars of the Napoleonic period were fought because some peoples had been denied unity, others existence. To-day enough of the Great War has been fought to determine that this part of the work of the last century is not to be undone in the present.

For an amazed audience, which is the world, the Great War has become now little more than the daily story of siege and battle, of campaigns, of conquests, yet looking back upon it now it is possible to perceive that for each of the nations and races involved it has become a fact immeasurably important for all subsequent time.

The things that men talked about vaguely, wisely or foolishly, they are now proving on the battlefield, living for and dying for. After that tremendous experience is it conceivable that those who have lived through that time, through these great deeds and sacrifices, can be quite the same, think the same thoughts, hold to the same ideals, standards, as before?

Rather is it not likely that a world which has proved many theories, suffered from the failure of some, profited by the verity of others, will find a wiser and a nobler equilibrium when peace at last comes?

And our own country, will it not be fortunate if it can profit by the lessons of Europe, see the truth and yet escape the payment of the terrible price Europe is now paying, a price paid by our own people fifty years ago?

All over the world the New Year will bring prayers for peace. Yet where men are fighting there will be no prayer for peace that is not conditional on a peace that shall mean a real and not a temporary accommodation of the great rivalries which have brought this war. To wish for anything else has at last been recognized as idle.

Terrible as 1914 has been it has too been a splendid year, a year that has seen men and women, nations and races, revealing those far shining qualities which once we read of in dusty history books, but now have come to us in papers still damp from the press. Not merely the horror but the greatness will be remembered as long as the written page and the spoken word endure.—*From* THE EVENING SUN *of yesterday.*

BRITISH REGAIN WALFISCH BAY.

South African Troops Occupy Harbor Taken by Germans.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Official despatches from Cape Town announce that the South African troops reoccupied Walfisch Bay on Christmas Day without opposition.

The Government of the Union of South Africa has announced its intention to commandeer men to serve against the Germans. It is admitted that the situation cannot adequately be met by volunteers.

Walfisch Bay is a small harbor which gives its name to a small colony on the southwest coast of Africa. It belongs to the Cape colonies, but is entirely surrounded on the land side by German Southwest Africa. Earlier in the war it was captured by the Germans.

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A
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SHRAPNEL NOT SAFETY DEVICE.

That's Why Commonwealth Steel Co. Refused $2,000,000 Order.

A $2,000,000 shrapnel order from a European Power has been turned down by the Commonwealth Steel Company of St. Louis because to accept the order would not be in keeping with the general business policy of that concern, which is to build devices to save lives. Clarence H. Howard, president of the Commonwealth company, who, with Mrs. Howard and their son Thorne, is at the Hotel Biltmore, said yesterday:

"Every device we have anything to do with is for safety. All our advertising is of appliances to save human lives. Now wouldn't it be incongruous for the Commonwealth company to accept an order for shrapnel to destroy lives?

"Of course we could have turned out the shrapnel with our equipment. We have had to drop 1,500 workmen recently. But our answer was simply 'That is not the kind of business we're in. If you want a device to save lives we'll build it for you, but we will not build articles to destroy human lives for anybody.' The Commonwealth company would not accept an order for $15,000,000 worth of shrapnel."

Mr. Howard is known as the "Golden Rule Steel Man."

$323,000 FOR GERMAN WIDOWS.

Karl Neuhof, president of the Deutscher Verein, 112 Central Park South, handed yesterday to Alphonse G. Koelble, president of the bazaar held recently at the 71st Regiment Armory in aid of the widows and orphans of German, Austrian and Hungarian soldiers, a check for $30,000 as the Verein's contribution. The organization has approximately 400 members.

This contribution makes the total of the bazaar fund up to date $323,000.

NO REQUEST TO JAPAN TO FIGHT IN EUROPE

France and Russia Seem to Favor Action, but Britain Hesitates.

TOKIO, Dec. 31.—The Japanese Foreign Office issued a denial to-day of reports that Japanese troops had been landed at Vladivostok for service in Europe, and added:

"Japan has not been approached by Great Britain or any other country to send an army to Europe."

Although no formal request probably has been made, it is learned here that France is favorable to the suggestion of sending Japanese troops to the European theatre of war and that it is probable Russia will take the same position, but that Great Britain is hesitating about asking for the help of her Far Eastern ally in the western field. According to this information it is not the financial difficulties which are considered, as these could be arranged, but the economic and political questions involved.

It is reported that supporters of the plan have asked the assistance of Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier. Meetings are being held by those favoring Japan's participation and a newspaper campaign is on foot favoring the sending of Japanese volunteers.

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Men's Shirts
Our entire stock of $2.50 Shirts 1.65

Men's Silk Shirts
Our entire stock of $3.50 Tub Silk Shirts 2.85

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Newest Winter designs, large open end four-in-hands.
Heretofore $1.50 to $2.50 .85

Men's Angora Sweaters
Genuine Angora Sweaters, of superior quality workmanship, having warmth without weight.
Heretofore $12.00 6.50

Men's Full Dress Vests
Our entire stock of highest grade silk vests, for evening wear, in white or black.
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