

SAYS BANKING POWER MAY SHIFT TO THE U. S.

E. D. Hulbert of Chicago Believes London's Premier Position is Challenged.

DUE TO THE RESERVE ACT

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Edmund D. Hulbert, vice-president of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, defended the Federal reserve act before members of the Union League Club today.

In referring to the Forgan-Reynolds-Lewis controversy, Mr. Hulbert said the framers of the act "intended to write it such a way as to make political control impossible, and," he added, "I think they succeeded."

"We have been on this so long it is hard to realize we are now on solid ground," continued Mr. Hulbert. "It is true that under the present act reserve banks can deal in a limited way in commercial paper and no credit into the open market, but this was done to assist in keeping down interest rates in case of possible bank combinations. It is understood by the Reserve act that the world banking power would be jeopardized by the United States at the conclusion of the war because of the act."

Mr. Hulbert thought it of little consequence whether the reserve banks earned dividends, though he thought they would, and predicted the greater banking powers given to banks would more than compensate for any loss of dividends.

Mr. Kent's Address.

Fred I. Kent, vice-president of the Bankers Trust company of New York, in an address reviewed the financial and trade difficulties since the outbreak of the war in Europe and continued:

"At present we are trying to replace the certain markets which we had in Europe for uncertain markets in South America. If there were no war there is some doubt as to whether such a change would be beneficial to this country. Germany, for instance, has undoubtedly been able to buy more largely of our goods because it was supplying its own to South America. We could not expect to take away Germany's trade in South America and still have our exports to Germany continue on the same scale, other things being equal."

"As the war has stepped our trade to Germany, however, to a great extent we are obliged to go to South America for an outlet for our goods and South America may have to be replaced by other countries. We consequently have no real choice, but we must not forget that if we take away from a country its trade we cannot expect to sell that country our goods to the same extent as before."

"Competition will ultimately decide which countries supply other countries of the world with certain goods, but such competition should only be based upon natural ability and resource of the manufacturer and producer and not upon force. The world must come to such condition ultimately, and each country will give that which it is best fitted to give and receive that which it is least able to produce."

To Get Real Prosperity.

"While we must all strive for the world's markets in a legitimate way, we must not forget that there will be a sure reckoning if we attempt to override such markets. This country cannot have prosperity to the detriment of the whole world, but the whole world can have prosperity to the great benefit of this country. We must get away from the narrow position in which we have assumed among ourselves and among the nations if we would be the great country that we all desire."

"The present war is partly the outburst of commercial jealousies, in which we should take no part, and is a warning to us that we can best strive for ourselves by striving for our fellow man and by not attempting to build our own castles upon his degradation. Men can work side by side competing for the same business and still be friends, and commercial war, while general, is unnecessary. "Honorable and able competition" causes the admiration of competitors, who are only able to successfully meet such competition and maintain their positions by being honorable themselves. Commercial wars merely mean competition carried on with bitterness and unfairness, and it is doubtful if militarism can be controlled until the nations compete in a proper spirit."

RESEARCH BUREAU TO HELP.

Will Work With Thompson Committee in Service Board Inquiry.

The Bureau of Municipal Research has been called upon to help the Thompson committee in its investigation of the New York Police Department. Two of the bureau's men spent an hour with Senator Ogden L. Mills and William Hayward, the committee's counsel, at the Biltmore yesterday afternoon. Their visit was interpreted as another indication that the committee is not overloaded with evidence and is trying hard to get into touch with local agencies supposed to be familiar with the commission's work.

Senator Thompson and four of the other committee members came to New York on Friday to make preliminary inquiry into their homes yesterday and will do nothing more until the committee is organized in Albany to-morrow. Mr. Hayward and Mr. Mills labored most of the day at the Biltmore and received several visitors who professed to have important information. One of these was Amasa Thornton, who had two Brooklyn friends with him.

U. S. SUES FEATHER IMPORTERS.

Charges That They Co. Members With Undervaluation.

Assistant United States Attorney Harold Harper brought an undervaluation suit in the United States District Court yesterday against William Hampton and Carl Thalheim, members of the firm of Thalheim & Co., importers of artificial flowers, feathers and straw braids. The damages asked in the suit are \$23,794, representing the home value of goods said to have been imported by the company at less than their real cost so as to reduce customs duties.

Carl Thalheim, who is president of the company, was arrested in November, 1913, and held in \$10,000 bail by the late United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of customs fraud. The suit is an outgrowth of this charge.

BON VOYAGE TO NEWLYWEDS.

Bless and Good Wishes for Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Off for Buenos Ayres.

The bridal suite on the Lamport & Holt liner Voltaire, sailing for Buenos Ayres yesterday, was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. George Warren Miller, who were married two days ago in the Church of the Incarnation. They will live for a year in Buenos Ayres.

Mrs. Miller was Miss Dorothy Masterton, daughter of Mrs. Katherine Seymour Masterton. Mr. Miller has lived with his parents at 161 Madison avenue. They were married by the Rev. Robert C. Masterton, a brother of the bride, who was the pier with John W. Stoddard of Boston, the best man.

The couple were pelted with rice and many friends brought flowers to the pier for Mrs. Miller.

The Week in the War

SUNDAY, January 17.—The Russian General Staff reports advances along the right bank of the lower Vistula; the capture of a pass over the Carpathians and the complete rout of the Turks in the battle of Kara Urgh in the Caucasus. The Allies, according to German official statement, failed in their offensive in the west and lost 150,000 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Severe weather puts temporary stop to operations in region around Soissons. Artillery attacks drive Germans from trenches in Neuport region.

MONDAY, January 18.—Severe fighting in the Argonne and in the Le Pretre woods, the Allies aiming at the German communications between Metz and St. Mihiel. French officially report recapture of La Boisselle. They state also that the advance in upper Alsace has been maintained. Pope Benedict XV. orders prayers for peace in every Catholic Church in Europe on February 7 and elsewhere in the world on March 21.

TUESDAY, January 19.—Fleet of air craft raids English coast, bombarding six towns and killing five persons. The French Government reports successful operations of its troops on the Meuse southeast of St. Mihiel. Heavy fighting reported in the Mlawa region in Poland. The Russians preparing for new offensive movement in North and South Poland.

WEDNESDAY, January 20.—From the North Sea to the Lys a heavy exchange of artillery firing takes place. The German War Office reports the capture of trenches near Arras. The French official report claims the capture of trenches in Flanders. Both Germans and Allies claim successes in the fighting around St. Mihiel and in Alsace. The Russians report progress in their offensive toward Posen and in southeastern Poland, a rapid advance in Bukovina and the repulse of the Austro-German forces in western Galicia.

THURSDAY, January 21.—The deadlock in Flanders continues. The French claim advantages in heavy fighting near Arras, in the Champagne and Argonne regions and around St. Mihiel. The Austrian resistance in northeastern Hungary has been broken, according to Russian statements. In Poland and Galicia siege operations continue. A report from Rotterdam says Essen was bombed by aeroplanes. Gen. von Falkenhayn, German Minister of War, has resigned, but continues as head of the General Staff.

FRIDAY, January 22.—Germany is sending her most trusted envoys to Italy and Rumania to keep these two nations out of the war at any cost, according to reports received in London. The Russian army is advancing toward the frontier of southern East Prussia. The Germans are making determined effort to recover losses in Alsace and the Argonne. French admit loss of trenches near St. Mihiel, which they had recently taken from the Germans. The Kaiser's troops, according to the German War Office, drove the French from Hermansweiler Kopf, a height commanding the road to Muehlenau. Fighting renewed at Ypres.

SATURDAY, January 23.—Allies repair damage to earthworks by storm in Flanders. La Bassoe occupied by British after hard fighting. Russian General Staff reports that Germans have altered plan of campaign and that hard fighting may be expected in southern instead of central Poland. German aviators raid Dunkirk, killing six persons and injuring fourteen. Governor of Yemen, Arabia, said to have refused to deliver up British Consul seized at Hodeida and to salute Italian flag, as ordered by Porte.

(To be continued next Sunday.)

ASSISTANT TO COLORADO GOVERNOR A GOOD MOTHER

Wife of Chief Executive Carlson Finds Time to Rear Four Children and Attend to Her Official Duties.



Mr. and Mrs. George A. Carlson, Governor and "Assistant Governor" of Colorado.

DENVER, Jan. 23.—When Gov. Carlson announced a few days ago that he had appointed his wife, Rose, to the "supernumerary" position of assistant Governor, there was surprise here. In some places one or two professional women politicians protested against the plan, declaring they had elected George A. Carlson Governor, and not his wife.

Since he was elected to office November 3 Carlson has been working on State problems. He came into office after the Legislature had convened and he has had so much work he has hardly taken time to eat or sleep. Added to his other troubles has been that of handling job seekers and people desiring his assistance in putting over certain legislation. In the last named group there were many women.

Desirous of giving the women a fair show and realizing that more pressing matters would prevent him from seeing them personally Carlson turned to his wife for aid and named her "Assistant Governor."

The job is honorary and the title a figure of speech, but the work that Mrs. Carlson will do is real. Stating his reason for naming her his assistant the Governor said of Mrs. Carlson: "My wife has clear vision, understands many of the problems that concern women and has splendid judgment, as I have learned through advising with her on rather important matters in the past. In rearing our children—we have two girls and two boys—she leaves a large part of the boy's training to me, because she believes that I understand the boy nature better than she. Conversely, I leave the training of the girls to her. Following the same principle, I believe her better fitted to ascertain the needs of women and children than I. Both the masculine

and feminine viewpoints are necessary in running a household, so why not in running the State? I have made my wife an unofficial member of the administration so that through her I may get the feminine viewpoint."

When the Legislature begins to grind out bills they will be sent to the executive offices and all relating to the women and children will be turned over to Mrs. Carlson for consideration. In large measure the ultimate fate of these measures will rest with Mrs. Carlson, for the Governor believes firmly in her judgment on such matters. This does not mean, however, that he will be guided absolutely by his wife. He will recommend, but she will simply enable him to get to the facts quicker.

Mrs. Carlson is keenly interested in the women and children of the State and desirous of seeing laws enacted that will be beneficial to them. She is hopeful of legislation that will humanize punishment for wayward girls and provide better educational advantages for them. While Mrs. Carlson is anxious to help her husband, she is content to let him do his official duties. She is a mother first and "assistant Governor" afterward. She was trained to be a teacher and was graduated from the State Normal school about six months before her marriage and never took up her profession, although she had already been appointed to a school. She is familiar with law through her close attention to her husband's work. Mrs. Carlson is a firm believer in suffrage for women and is convinced that the feminine vote has a chastening influence on politics. She believes women mentally and physically strong should be permitted to hold public office, but abominates women who become so obsessed with the desire for public recognition that they submerge their husbands and put them in the position of inferiors or molluscoides. In reply to a suggestion that she had been appointed assistant Governor because she dominates her husband she said: "It would be more correct to say I considered my interior."

FRENCH GRATEFUL TO AMERICAN RED CROSS

Marquis de Vogue Writes of Receipt of Boxes of Much Needed Supplies.

RELIEF FUNDS STILL GROW

Gratifying letters telling of the receipt of donations of hospital supplies and garments for destitute non-combatants and of money sent by the American Red Cross have just been received at Red Cross headquarters at Washington from Marquis de Vogue, president of the French Red Cross, and Gustav Ador, chairman of the International Red Cross at Geneva.

Writing from Bordeaux, under date of December 29, Marquis de Vogue says: "I waited before replying to your kind letter of November 12 of the arrival of the steamer bearing the gifts of the American Red Cross. The precious freight has just been unloaded at Bordeaux and I have the honor to announce to you its receipt. "I hasten, according to your request, to distribute the contributions among the three societies which compose the French Red Cross. I do not need to tell you with what gratitude they received the surgical supplies, medicines and warm garments which filled the boxes, and whose selection testifies to your practical intelligence, as well as to your charitable devotion.

Needs Are Very Great.

"The needs are very great. The war has taken on proportions hitherto unknown, a struggle which includes millions of men employed in reciprocal destruction by means of all the resources of modern science, and which causes an incalculable number of victims.

"The splendid generosity of the American nation assists greatly in mitigating the suffering. The hospitals that your country has organized in several places in France, notably at Pau, render most valuable service and do you great honor. I am the interpreter to you of the profound gratitude of the Red Cross and the army of France."

Chairman Ador at Geneva writes: "The information that you sent me regarding the activities of your organization in helping the generous aid in money and personnel given by it to the belligerents is a new proof of the admirable devotion with which the American Red Cross fulfills its international duties."

"It is a pleasure to renew our thanks for the generous gift of 25,000 francs for the prisoners' Bureau."

Relief Funds Grow.

The Belgian Relief Fund received contributions of \$4,177 yesterday, making its total \$866,751.07. The Committee of Mercy Fund has received \$14,110. Another card of honor and foodstuffs for the Belgians was received by the committee yesterday from the Flint, Mich., Chamber of Commerce. The card is worth \$1,000.

The Red Cross contributions received yesterday were \$117.87, making the total \$444,430.65. The Red Cross announces that Italy has refused to accept aid from other countries for the earthquake sufferers, and those who have already sent to the fund can change its destination or have it returned.

Mrs. Whitney Warren of the Secours National Fund for the relief of destitute women and children in France announced receipts yesterday of \$625, making the total \$24,340. Mrs. Warren has received enthusiastic letters from France telling of the good the fund is doing.

The American Polish Relief Committee reports that its total receipts are now \$17,551.37, of which \$514 was contributed yesterday.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium reports that of its thirty-five ships that were arriving here, one was at Philadelphia, one at New Orleans and two have just arrived at Rotterdam. The steamship Washington, was sailing from Seattle, laden with \$500,000 worth of four and five cent stamps.

The American Ambulance Hospital Fund has increased \$41 yesterday, now amounting to \$212,459.15.

PRINCESSE FUND URGENT.

Fresh Appeal Made for Yarn and Woollen Garments.

Three packages of yarn and woollen clothing were received by THE SUN yesterday for the Princesse de Poix, who is helping war victims suffering from insufficient clothing in France. One package was sent anonymously, the others came from the Anti-Suffrage Association, Albany, N. Y., and from Mrs. L. Y. Spear, New London, Conn.

With the yarn bought by THE SUN with money sent to the fund for a shipment to Paris, so that all sympathizers who have had it in mind to send money or woollen garments are urged to act just as soon as possible. THE SUN is privileged to say for the Princesse de Poix: "There will be no better time to give than the present week. Please don't delay acting upon your impulse to help. The gratitude of the French people will be yours."

Send all contributions to THE SUN. There will be no expense for transportation or distribution.

The Princesse de Poix writes to Mrs. Frederick H. Allen saying that the cases which Mrs. Allen has sent have arrived safely and quickly and that the men at the front have already received and are wearing the sweaters, jerseys, wristbands, &c., that have been sent and are most grateful for them. Each article is a "godsend" to them, she says, and she thanks the donors from her heart for their generosity and sympathy.

DEPARTURE OF DACIA PUT OFF TILL TO-DAY

Postponement of Sailing Attributed Principally to Dangerous Gale.

RESENTMENT IN ENGLAND

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 23.—Definite announcement was made to-night that the Dacia, the former German steamship now under American registry, which loaded here with 11,000 bales of cotton for trans-shipment from Rotterdam to Bremen, will not sail until to-morrow.

The sailing hour was postponed five times to-day, principally because of the dangerous gale, which blew from the northwest. Several steamships are overdue at this port owing to the storm.

Capt. George McDonald intimated that England's objection to the ship's American registry had nothing to do with the delay.

The Dacia is at dock with hatches scaled and steam up. Her clearance papers for Rotterdam were taken out yesterday. Her cargo of cotton is valued at \$80,000 and her manifest contains sworn statements that she carries no contraband.

ENGLAND'S RESENTMENT

British Public Stirred by President Wilson's Note

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—In spite of the best efforts of the Foreign Office the American note, or rather the news agency synopses of it, the disclosures of which already have been pointed out by cable, has stirred up a strong feeling of irritation in the British public toward the United States. Officially no such resentment exists. The Foreign Office insists, stoutly and powerfully, that not a word of hostility and not a word of resentment shall be spoken at a time such as the present. The British press, almost without exception, and the exceptions are not important—follows the line laid down by the Government.

But this attitude of the Government does not alter the fact that not only by the man in the street, but from top to bottom of English society President Wilson's note, chiefly because of the terms in which the news agency synopses was couched, is regarded as an attack on England and the Allies.

In this connection the public dig up at President Cleveland's Venezuelan note and even the Kaiser's telegram to President Kruger at the outbreak of the Boer war for purposes of comparison. The British Government and the press insist upon "friendliness" toward the United States being evidenced, a policy which meets with approval. Yet it will be borne in mind that according to the observation of lookers on the note, as interpreted by the news agency report, has caused considerable ill feeling at the publication in England of the synopses of the note. With the various national flags were displayed the young woman who carried the Stars and Stripes was received in silence.

U. S. MAY INTERNE GERMAN SHIP

Vessel Captured by Karlsruhe to Get Orders at San Juan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The State Department has received the Secretary of the Treasury to serve notice upon the ship K. D. 3, in port at San Juan, Porto Rico, that she must choose between leaving that port in a limited period or being interned for the war. It is understood the period for decision will be twenty-four hours after the information is transmitted to the ship's commander.

OVALION FOR AMERICAN SHIP.

Brynhill, to Load With Cotton for Bremen, Flies Stars and Stripes.

The first sailing ship flying the American flag that has come up the bay in a long time arrived here yesterday from Boston. Flags were dipped for her all along the line and whistle blasts greeted her from every craft that had a whistle.

The ship is the Brynhill, built in Glasgow in 1885 and recently changed from British to American registry. She is 240 feet over all and 38 feet beam. The Battery and other vantage points were lined with sailors on enforced shore leave, who told one another of the days when there were dozens of such ships coming and going every day.

National "Made in U. S. A." Meeting

A national convention to celebrate the work in the interest of the campaign for "Made in the U. S. A." will be held in New York from March 6 to 12, inclusive. In connection with this meeting an industrial exposition will be held in the Grand Central Palace, the object being to exhibit products of this country.

Submarine Pursues Steamer.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The steamer Mascotte, arriving at Leith, reported that on her outward voyage to Harlingen she was pursued by a German submarine. The chase was in progress more than an hour, but the Mascotte, managed by her superior speed to outdistance her pursuer.

SENATE DEMOCRATS BIND THEMSELVES ON SHIP BILL

Only Three Dissent at Caucus on Resolution to Support the President's Purchase Measure—Hoke Smith's Plan Beaten.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Democratic

Senators in party conference to-day, the fifth held on the ship purchase bill, agreed to the form of the measure, and with only three dissenting votes of those present made the ship purchase bill "a party measure." The effect of this vote is to "bind" all Democratic Senators to the support of the bill at the risk of having their party loyalty questioned.

The three who voted against the resolution were not uncovered after the caucus, but it is believed they were Senators Rankhead, Hoke Smith and Lane. About a dozen Democratic Senators expressed dissatisfaction with the President's bill, but some of the objections were overcome by amendments made in the caucus. No amendment was made to-day except to change verbiage.

The important amendments were those made yesterday, relating to capitalization, which shall not exceed \$20,000,000. The original bill sent to the Senate by the President provided an initial capital stock of \$10,000,000, with power in Congress to raise it at will, with no limit as to the amount. This seemed dangerous to some Democratic Senators.

Another amendment defined the plan of the ship corporation which will be organized under the laws of the District of Columbia. This is to meet the objections against incorporation.

Agree on Personnel of Board.

An amendment of importance is that which relates to the personnel of the shipping board and is finally agreed to by the caucus. The board will consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce and three commissioners to be appointed by the President from private life and to draw salaries of \$10,000 a year. These men must be experienced in overseas trade.

Senator Hoke Smith's amendment to take the Government out of the business of operating ships failed to-day after a long and earnest discussion. The Senator planned to have the Government lease the vessels it may acquire so as to insure a return of 4 per cent on the investment and not to operate any unless it be found that they cannot be leased or that it is necessary to operate them in the interests of American commerce.

The fight in the Senate over the bill will begin Monday in real earnest. Republicans showed no signs to-day of quitting or conceding. They are passing the bill before March 4, when Congress comes to an end under the law. Senator Gallinger said that the bill could not pass the Senate before that time.

Democratic leaders believe they can pass it in ten days by wearing out the opposition. Night sessions will probably begin early next week. It is understood that Senator Kern, majority leader, will ask unanimous consent to fix a date for the vote before March 4, and failing he will ask the Senate to sit at night. Later if progress is made they may call the friends of the bill continuous sessions may be imposed.

Can Talk Bill to Death.

Republicans have it in their power to defeat the bill by talk. They can easily pass the bill by a majority vote on March 4, but if they are confronted with the certainty that the President will call Congress in extra session and that the bill will ultimately pass, they may well care to take the risk of being charged

with the party responsibility for the extra session.

The thing that troubles the Democratic leaders most is whether or not there will be time to get the bill through the House if it is held up much longer in the Senate. Seventy or eighty Democratic members of the House are opposed to the bill or were when the recent poll was taken by the leaders, but some of them may have been brought over by caucus amendments.

It is known that the Democratic opposition as well as the Progressive opposition was overcome in part by the amendments made in caucus. The caucus was made necessary, it was learned to-day by the disclosure that there were not enough votes in the Senate to pass the bill as Secretary McAdoo originally planned it.

Representative Underwood told Senate leaders to-day that he could put the bill through the House in a day. That was regarded as extraordinary, but the House rules permit of closure and the majority can shut off debate whenever they desire.

U. S. MAY BUILD SHIPS, TOO

Daniels Says Also That Purchase Bill Will Benefit Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels began to-night the Administration's appeal to the country to support the ship purchase bill. In a speech before Federal Lodge No. 637, International Association of Machinists, he pointed out the advantages which the passage of the bill would bring to labor.

"The ship bill pending in Congress," the Secretary said, "would increase the merchant marine greatly and call for hundreds of skilled machinists and artisans, giving employment not only to them, but to thousands of trained seamen. If the bill succeeds it will be a blow not only to American commerce, but will deprive labor of an opportunity for the construction of ships and for service afloat."

From the Secretary's statement in this connection it was concluded here that it is intended the Government shall stay in the steamship business long enough to build merchant vessels as well as to buy vessels now under foreign flags. The Secretary's reference to the opposition in the Senate as a "Bilboater" was likewise taken to indicate the method which the President's Cabinet will use in assailing the bill's opponents.

Mr. Daniels reviewed the record of the Wilson Administration with regard to labor and showed that in the Sixty-second Congress, under the leadership of the then Representative Wilson, now Secretary of Labor, more labor legislation was enacted than ever before. Since March 4, 1913, he said wages of the employees of navy yards had been increased an average of 6.1 per cent, while at present the value of work done in the navy yards is greater than ever before.

CHARGE PURCHASES MADE AFTER JANUARY 25TH. BILLED MARCH 1ST. J.M. Gidding & Co. 564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Will Close Out, Beginning Monday The Following Groups of Winter Apparel Fur-trimmed Suits—at \$25 & \$45 Formerly selling at \$65, \$75, \$95 to \$145. Remaining groups of handsome winter styles—to be closed out.

Handsome Gowns, for Calling, Receptions & Thés Dansant—at \$55 Formerly selling at \$95, \$125, \$145 to \$165. Of silk, satin, faille, velvet, lace, tulle and chiffon; high class styles, to close.

Handsome Fur-trimmed Velvet Evening Wraps—at \$65 Formerly selling at \$125, \$135 to \$150. Conservative and high shades for afternoon and evening.

Luxurious Wraps—\$125, \$145 to \$195 Formerly selling at \$195, \$225, \$245, \$265 to \$350 Of broad velvet, metal brocades, satin chasour and satin with trimmings of Kolinsky, fox, beaver, ermine, Japanese sable, chinchilla, &c.

FURS---at very great reductions Made from skins of exquisite quality—in most instances only one or two coats or sets of a kind.

\$175 and \$195 Fur Coats at \$95 Of caracul, trimmed with ermine, skunk or chinchilla, also several styles in Baltic Seal Coats.

\$250 and \$295 Fur Coats at \$150 Of Caracul, trimmed with Ermine, of Mole combined with Seal—and ripple effects of Hudson Seal.

\$300 to \$325 Fur Coats at \$195 Of Hudson seal trimmed with Fitch or Ermine.

Fur Sets Black-and-White Skunk—natural Red Fox—Mole and Ermine—Blended Squirrel—Russian Chipmunk. Formerly \$125 and \$135.

At \$50 Of Cross Fox and White Fox—Black Fox—Red Fox—Skunk. Formerly \$125 and \$150.

At \$75 Of Taupé Fox and Dyed Blue Fox. Formerly \$295 and \$300.

At \$195 \$55 and \$65 Black Fox Sets—\$25 & \$35

Sale of Winter Boots 20% Discount Our Shoes are hand-made because no machine can impart the nicety of touch and finish that our Shoes possess. Our own Shoes only are offered at our twice a year sales, and sold only in our own Shop. Button and Lace Boots for Men and Women. FRANK BROTHERS No mail orders filled at discount prices. Fifth Avenue Boot Shop, Fifth Avenue, Between 26th and 27th Sts.