SECTION 6.
EIGHT PAGES.

The Sun.

Editorial---Sidelights on the War --- Books --- Games and Problems --- Gardens --- Financial --- Schools

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MICROBE PLOTTING LAID TO GERMANS

French Correspondent Tells of Plans to Poison Rumanian Cattle.

ANTHRAX AND GLANDERS

Bottles of Deadly Germs Said to Have Been Found Buried in Bucharest.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Henry Barby, *Le Journal's* special correspondent in Rumania, has written the most detailed account received here of the discovery of deadly microbes sent by Germany to Bucharest to spread disease among cattle, if not among the population. He writes:

M. G. Corbesco, perfect of police at Bucharest, had learned of the existence of certain mysterious packages at the German Legation. He went there on October 5, accompanied by Mr. Andrews, the secretary of the United States Legation, which is charged with the protection of German subjects in Rumania. They found the watchman, Marcus, and a servant, Maftel, left in charge of the house after the staff had left. Both men on being questioned admitted the existence of the cases and at M. Corbesco's request went into the garden and began to dig by the wall on the side of Cosma street, between the eighth and ninth trees.

They very soon reached the cases, buried about half a yard deep. They contained fifty glass tubes labelled Bickford cord and fifty tin boxes. These boxes were inscribed "Douarch L. Kvalerie Spring Patronnen, sprengstoff A, 6. Carbonid Hambourg Schlebusch."

"Very Secret."

The prefect of police having asked if any other cases were hidden, Marcus went to the end of the court and dug up a small wooden box covered with paper and bearing the seal of the Brashov Consulate, with the following inscription in French: "By courier, very secret, to his Excellency, the military attache of Bulgaria at Bucharest, Col. Samardjieff, for M. Kostoff."

Kostoff was known to the Rumanian police as a Bulgarian spy, but was covered by being appointed attache to the Bulgarian Legation. Under the first envelope was a second, on which was written in red pencil: "Very secret. To His Excellency, Col. von Hammerstein, military attache of Germany."

Below was a sheet of paper with the following directions in German: "Herewith four bottles for horses and four for cattle. To be employed as agreed. Each bottle is sufficient for 200 head. If possible have it absorbed directly or else [illegible] it in the fodder. Please report results, and if other instructions are needed, K's (Kostoff's) presence would be desirable for a day."

Anthrax and Glanders.

The explosives, as analyzed by the army's experts, showed that they were very powerful. The bottle of microbe culture contained, according to the first examinations, half microbes of glanders and half microbes of anthrax.

The two men were examined at the United States Legation, at Mr. Andrews's desire. They said the explosives and been brought from the German Consulate to the legation, where they were kept some days in the cellar. The day before mobilization Mr. Rheinbaben ordered Marcus to buy them, which he did with the help of Maftel and M. Kruger, chancellor of the legation.

As for the microbe bottles, Marcus said he did not know what they contained. He buried them on the order of the assistant military attache, who placed them with his own hands in the hole dug by the watchman, the latter having been called at the moment to help in packing up. Marcus and Maftel were then kept under arrest.

NEW RAILROAD FOR CHINA.

Work to Begin at Once on Hunan-Kwangsi Line.

PEKIN, Nov. 22 (by mail).—Work will begin at once on the railway which the American International Corporation is to finance in Hunan and Kwangsi provinces. Through an agreement between the Chinese Government and the American contractors a route originally agreed on for this line is to be somewhat modified. The railway will start from Chuchow in Hunan province. Chuchow is the southern terminus of a railway which now extends south from Changsha, the capital of Hunan province. The line to be built by Americans will extend south through Hengchowfu, and from that point will run southwest to Kweilin, then southwest to Nanning on the West River. A spur of the railroad will extend to Yanchow, in Kwangtung province, a port of considerable commercial importance on the Gulf of Tongking.

The extension of this railway to the sea makes it of far greater importance than the original line which was to have Nanning as its terminus.

At Chuchow the railway will connect with an important line the English have partially constructed toward the east, which will eventually be extended to Nanking. The British line taps a very rich mineral section, and the line which the Americans are to build also runs through territory in Hunan province which is heavily mineralized. In Kwangsi province the new line will traverse a very rich agricultural country giving railway connection to many important districts which are now served chiefly by water transportation on small streams incapable of accommodating steam craft.

The proposed line will form a link in an all rail route from Pekin directly south to the sea by way of Hankow.

Women Applicants Increase.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The number of women applying at employment agencies increased notably during the fiscal year 1915-16. While the number of male work seekers dropped, notably there were 266,989 men who sought work of the so-called "Central Employment Agency," the largest in Berlin, while 157,514 women were registered as looking for jobs. That is a decrease of 121,466 men and an increase of about 26,000 women applicants.

Toscanini's Baton Halts.

ROME, Dec. 10.—Owing to the decision that German music should be excluded from public concerts, provoked owing to the uproar at the recent concert of the Augusteum at Rome led by Signor Toscanini, when Wagnerian music was played, Signor Toscanini is determined not to conduct any more concerts in Italy during the war.

WRECKS OF MANHOOD BACK FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMPS

British Soldiers Reach Switzerland Bearing Tales of Cruelty and Hardships Suffered While Captive.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

LONDON, Dec. 23.—In the course of an article headed "Salvage from German Jails; Another Answer to the Peace Talk," a *Times* correspondent in Switzerland says:

"A little electric train to Murren has brought from the lower world many loads of tired men and women, coming for rest and strength on these life giving slopes; but never before, it is surely safe to say, such a piteous, silent company. After the inevitable waiting the two coached train came in sight, more slowly than ever before. There was no waving of hands or shouting from the incoming carriages to greet us, but we, at least, were not lacking in a splendid shout of welcome. A wild waving of flags and handkerchiefs encompassed the train as it slowly drew to a stop at the small station.

"But the smiles merged into tears as we looked and saw what Germany had sent us. We naturally expected to see men thin and worn, for some had been ill in the hospitals, but these creatures looked at one out of sad, hollow eyes, as from a remote dreadful distance. They made one feel as though the door had suddenly opened into a world where fear and despair reigned supreme.

"It was hard to believe that these were British soldiers. Some of them scarcely looked like men; their very manhood seemed to have been crushed out of these poor, broken wrecks, who looked at one out of hunted, miserable eyes. There was no need of eloquence to tell of Germany's crime. So exhausted were the poor fellows that it seemed a crime to question them.

"One was a sailor who was picked up after the Jutland battle. He told in a faint voice how he and his fellows had been taken naked through the streets, jeered and spat upon by the crowds. Others told that food conditions in the prison camps had grown worse in the last two or three months and described the privations suffered by later arrivals from the Somme front. I was able to contrast these stories with those told by men brought to Switzerland from Germany earlier in the year. There had been very little improvement in the lot of our poor fellows.

"The general impression remains. We looked that day on one of the most tragic sights of life. Nothing that Germany can do or say can wash her hands clean of the guilt of committing a crime against humanity."

SANTA REMEMBERS BOYS AT THE FRONT

Holly Decked Trucks, Bulging With Gifts, Strange Parade in France.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, via London, Dec. 22.—In these last days before Christmas it is a strange procession indeed that winds its way on the travel scarred roads of northern France to where the greatest armies the world has ever known are locked in a life and death struggle.

Vying with the seemingly endless train of motor trucks groaning under capacity weights of powder, shells and all the varied and sinister material of war are numberless other trucks fairly bulging with presents and greetings of the yuletide. Oddly enough both types of trucks are decorated gayly with holly and mistletoe. It appears now that no soldier, regardless of how humble his station, will be forgotten.

The handling of the vast amount of mail for the English, Canadian and Australian troops is fraught with great difficulties, for powder and shell assert their prerogative of preference and the holiday season will bring no lessening of the gun pressure on any part of the front.

Despite the complex problems connected with the task the organization behind the British front makes it possible for letters and parcels to reach the men in the front line trenches forty-eight hours after their posting in London. One reason for this is that the mail is being handled and distributed by "Tommies" who formerly were postal employees.

The Canadians received the bulk of their mail last week, most of the soldiers obeying with childish impatience instructions not to open the parcels until Christmas. The mail for the Australasian troops necessarily was posted six or seven weeks ago and naturally there were many casualties in that period, so that the authorities are confronted with a number of parcels which never will reach their intended owners.

A feature of the Christmas army mails is that the outgoing post is almost as heavy as the incoming, with a strange cross current of money orders going home and coming out. Some idea of the army postal problems may be gained from the fact that normally the British army sends 1,100,000 letters and postcards and 11,000 parcels daily. This number is being doubled and trebled during the Christmas rush. Another interesting fact is that a soldier receives an average of four letters a week and writes one.

The packages being sent from the front contain all manner of souvenirs from the battlefields and trenches. Letters and parcels of the men on the very front line are sent to them with their rations. The favorite Christmas card that the "Tommies" are sending home is one on which loving mottoes are woven with caricolored silk threads.

CIRO'S CLUB IN LONDON CLOSED AFTER A RAID

Magistrate Forbids Reopening for Year and Fines Officials.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Ciro's Club, one of the most elite and lively night clubs that ever dispelled darkness from the early hours, is no more for the present. Recording its demise the *Times* says:

"In the Bow street police court Mr. Garrett passed the sentence upon officials of Ciro's Club, summoned for selling and permitting the consumption of intoxicating liquor after hours. The Magistrate said the facts, which could not be disputed, were that in a night raid the police took twenty-three samples of drink from seven tables. Twelve were found to consist of intoxicating liquor.

"No attempt was made to dispute the evidence. Police officers were served with champagne. What was very significant was that the drinks were served under the name of 'cups' in glass jugs.

"The defence was based upon the theory that the drinks had been left on the tables through carelessness. The Magistrate said he was forced to the conclusion that there had been flagrant and deliberate and repeated breaches of the liquor control regulations.

"He felt it his duty, the Magistrate said, to strike the club from the register and order that no club could be held on the premises for twelve months. He ordered that the club pay a fine of $500. The governing manager and the restaurant manager were fined each $161, and the three committee members were fined each $125 and $26 costs."

FRENCH HOARDING $800,000,000 GOLD

Deputy Would Make Only Coins of 1917 Legal Tender to Bring Them Out.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Although every week patriotic Frenchmen bring their gold to the Bank of France and exchange it for bills (last week's exchange amounted to $1,900,000), it is known that much coined gold still remains in the hands of the people, "in the old wool stocking," as the French say, and as it is evident that this gold would be of more service to the country in the Bank of France than hoarded away various means have been suggested to entice it forth.

The engraved certificate issued to any one who exchanges gold for paper wherein his name is written has been a great incentive, but a Deputy, M. Bouffandeau, has brought in a bill favoring a very drastic course.

Only 1917 Coins to Be Legal.

He proposes that after the war all gold coins in the bank's possession shall be restruck so as to bear the date which he suggests will be 1917 and that only these coins shall be legal. All other gold coins, he argues, must have remained in the hands of unpatriotic Frenchmen, who deserve to suffer for retaining them.

M. Bouffandeau has found that of the $2,400,000,000 which represents France's total gold coinage only $1,600,000,000 is at the present moment known to be in the state's possession and abroad, hence $800,000,000 is still concealed somewhere.

He would have a special law passed to guarantee the value of their gold coins to foreigners holding them, but "Frenchmen," he writes, "have not the right to keep their gold when the country needs it, and thanks to my bill, those who have shut their ears and safes will be affected in their pockets, and it will be just!"

Plan Is Impracticable.

M. Bouffandeau overlooks the elementary fact that a gold coin of 20 francs contains 20 francs worth of gold whatever the date impressed upon it may be. His plan, although attractive to many, is quite impracticable.

A Deputy much disturbed about the great quantities of sugar that individuals are hoarding, to the general loss, has proposed to add an amendment to the effect that all sugar acquired before December 1 shall be considered, after January 1, as having lost all its sweetening power."

M. Bouffandeau's calculation that $800,000,000 in gold still remains in private possession is greatly in excess of the figure generally believed to represent the amount. M. Edmond Thery, an authority on the subject, places France's gold, after twenty-eight months of war, at $1,009,000,000 in the Bank of France and about $400,000,000 in the hands of the public (half the Deputy's figure) with $193,000,000 credits abroad, or a total gold reserve of $1,600,000,000.

VATICAN TO IGNORE EMPEROR.

Pope Not Officially Notified of Charles VIII.'s Accession.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

ROME, Dec. 10.—The Vatican is compelled, owing to the war, to ignore officially the accession of the Emperor Charles VIII. of Austria-Hungary, since it is impossible either for a special mission to be sent to Rome in order to notify the Pope of the Emperor's accession or for the Austrian Ambassador accredited to the Holy See, who since the war resides at Lugano, in Switzerland, to come to Rome and present his new credentials to the Pope.

Unless this is done the Pope is not supposed to know officially that a new Emperor has succeeded Francis Joseph, and although this is only a diplomatic fictial still the fact remains that the credentials of an Ambassador expire with the death of his sovereign and that consequently unless they are renewed the Austrian Ambassador will not be accredited any longer to the Holy See.

QUESTIONS NEW GERMAN ARMY

Italian Says It Is Impossible to Put 2,100,000 Men in Field.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

ROME, Dec. 10.—Prof. Colajanni publishes official statistics proving that in the year 1879 only 900,000 males were born in Germany, and since it is well known that 21 per cent. die before the age of 20 it follows that the number of men now available for military service cannot exceed 700,000, of whom in all probability less than 500,000 are fit for military service.

The statement that Germany will have 2,100,000 new soldiers ready to take the field next year is therefore unfounded, even admitting the possibility that 900,000 men now employed in mines, munition factories, &c., can be sent to the front.

HOW IS FRANCE TO SETTLE HER BILLS?

By Putting Same Effort Into Civil Pursuit as in War, Says Peret.

PRAISES RIBOT'S WORK

Declares Finance Minister Gave People Chance to Show Confidence.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—"How is France going to pay the bill? By applying to productive occupations the effort she has sustained in war," in the opinion of M. Raoul Peret, former Minister of Commerce. In an interview he also declared that the theory of reciprocity ought to be applied to the commercial relations between France and the United States after the war. M. Peret is now "rapporteur" of the budget in the Chamber of Deputies—a post equivalent to that of chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance, has had the delicate task of borrowing the unprecedented sums that have been swallowed up by war. Raoul Peret, who has not much more than half of M. Ribot's 75 years, has before him the task of finding the wherewithal to liquidate the debt.

"M. Ribot, by his prompt action in issuing short term bonds, rendered an inestimable service to France," says M. Peret. "He gave the French people a chance to show their confidence; they brought him so much money that it was not until the sixteenth month of hostilities that he found it expedient to issue longer term bonds.

"Investments in French bonds are never a gamble; yet, in a sense, the purchase of these securities was a wager on the result of the conflict and upon the ability of France to foot the bill. French peasants, laboring men, mechanics, capitalists—men and women of all classes that have money saved up—have been wagering in that way a billion a month for nearly two years that France will triumph. Thirty-three and a half billion francs all told, M. Ribot found in two years dug in the pockets of our people.

"France in a two year effort accomplished in military preparation what it took Germany forty-five years to do. The same effort applied to industrial activity will do as much in solving the grave financial problem the war will have left on our hands, but it is scarcely necessary to say that we shall need time to restore our finances.

"It is difficult, and perhaps futile, to make estimates while the great effort is going on. But supposing the war adds 70,000,000,000 francs to our present national debt of 30,000,000,000; we shall owe a hundred billion francs. That involves an annual interest of 5,000,000,000 francs and is sufficient to require serious reflection, yet it does not frighten the French people, upon whom the charge is going to fall. They bring their money into the Treasury as freely to-day as they did after the battle of the Marne, when we thought it might be over in less than a year, and they know exactly what they are doing.

"France has great reasons for wishing to promote closer relations with the United States," said M. Peret in conclusion. "There are reasons of sentiment and policy besides business reasons. We shall want to see you use more of our products than before, and we shall need more from you.

"What is desirable, even necessary, to facilitate these growing exchanges is a commercial tariff system. Your ad valorem tariff is the obstacle. It almost kept our industries away from the San Francisco fair. We are happy now that they went there and we have been glad to see your industrial representatives here. It is to be hoped that out of closer intercourse may come a solution to your great benefit as well as ours. It is the theory of reciprocal advantages that ought to be applied."

ENGLAND KIND TO FOE IN ITS MIDST

Only Nation Which Supports Charitable Committee to Aid Enemies.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—So far as known here, England is the only one of the countries at war which supports a charitable committee for the help of enemies in its midst. Yet such is the Emergency Committee for the Assistance of Germans, Austrians and Hungarians in Distress.

This society was formed by members of the Religious Society of Friends to Aid "innocent alien enemies in Great Britain rendered destitute by the war," and its report for the last fiscal year shows that nearly $100,000 was contributed and disbursed. Membership is not confined to the Quakers, for the Archbishop of Canterbury, the head of the Church of England, and the Bishops of Litchfield and Lincoln as well as Viscount Bryce, Lord Haldane, formerly Minister for War, and several members of Parliament and ministers of Protestant churches are among its supporters.

The report shows how the strain of the war is telling on many people: "Many of the women visited are suffering from depression and other nerve troubles, owing to the great strain put on them by the isolation of their position and the struggle for existence. A small special fund has been opened to enable our visitors to cheer these poor souls during the times of acute crisis or prolonged monotony, so that the mental and spiritual strain may be relieved before the breaking point is reached."

Still the committee finds many cases where deportation to Germany or Austria is sought.

"As the weary months of the war drag on for those who are unable to take any part in the active work going on in all directions, and as savings diminish, many families who asked for and obtained their exemption to stay in England now make up their minds to return to their own countries. The questions we are asked and the advice sought become more and more varied. We continue to make up parties of those leaving England, and we are frequently asked to send children back to their relations. So far we are glad to say that all such children have reached their destination safely, although sometimes obliged to travel almost alone. A chain of workers in England and Holland hand them on from one to another."

DANE FINDS KEY TO GERMAN TENACITY

Karl Larsen Says Spirit of Officers Is Superior to That of British.

MAKES LIGHT OF FEAR

Young Teuton Says "Hardest Thing in War" Is Sudden Responsibility.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—German newspapers are publishing conspicuously long excerpts from a book by Karl Larsen, the Danish writer, who like Sven Hedin and Bjoern Bjoernson, the two other leading Scandinavian authors, spent many weeks at the German front.

One of the most striking passages of Larsen's book is his account of a conversation with a young German infantry officer. This talk, Larsen says in his book, "holds the key to German victory."

The Dane asked the officer, "What is the hardest thing in war? Is it fear?"

"Fear?" replied the officer. "Fear passes like seasickness—that is for those who ever feel either!"

"Is it fatigue?"

The officer shook his head. "Fatigue and hardships settle in your limbs like vermin in clothes. Dry air, a bath, a little rest—and you get rid of both."

"Well, then what is the hardest thing in war?"

Sudden Responsibility.

"The 'hardest thing,' as you put it, is this: somewhere you, a Lieutenant, and your detachment are in the heat of battle under the most terrific drumfire, and suddenly comes the message: 'The Captain has fallen.' And a little later comes another message: 'The First Lieutenant has fallen.' And now you have to take command of the company and give orders and instructions, in the midst of the continued drumfire and in the face of a forthcoming storming attack—that is the hardest of all things in war."

The officer took a letter from his pocket and said: "It's the last letter from a comrade of mine who fell a few days ago. Read it."

The Danish author read:

"There is no chance for a furlough for me for the present; our situation on the front is too uncertain to make furloughs possible. If the god of battle lets me keep my health until September I may perhaps figure on three weeks at home. Do not you, my friend, believe with me that this is the best and most beautiful solution in my case—to be able to remain with the best of us in this titanic struggle?

"This is as far as I could get yesterday. I am certain, by the way, that the heaviest possible fighting is at hand. Many of those who came back from furlough brought sad stories with them to the trenches, but many others had some very inspiring things to tell.

Sure of Confidence.

"We here at the front are ready to stick to the last, and the battles now heralded by the enemy's fire will find most of us in the same joyous confidence with which we went to the front on the first day. This I can say as one who is certainly familiar with the spirit of the men, because I have grown up with these men and I am one of them, and this in spite of the frequent change of my post and the equally frequent changes within the ranks.

"One thing all of us feel, that the opportunities for the individual man are different to-day from what they were two years ago. Yet the spirit of the rank and file is unchanged. It is a good spirit, one which will bring us victory."

The officer added:

"And as long as the English fail to obtain such a result as this in the schooling of the spirit of the simple Lieutenant, the young officer who is a product of the system of universal conscription, just so long must they be resigned to the fact that as soldiers they are behind the Germans and the French."

JAP REMINISCENT OF WILSON.

Dr. Inazo Nitobe Tells of President's College Days.

TOKIO, Nov. 22 (by mail).—The re-election of President Wilson has caused Dr. Inazo Nitobe of the Imperial University to write some reminiscences of the days when he and Mr. Wilson were fellow students in the graduate department of political and economic science in Johns Hopkins University.

"Mr. Wilson showed even then that he was a man apart," said Dr. Nitobe. "When he went to Johns Hopkins he specialized in political economy. He was about 28 years of age, four years older than I and older than most of his class. His demeanor was always gentlemanly and dignified and he always impressed us by his maturity. In our seminars the students would often turn to him on a debated question and ask: 'What about it, Wilson?'"

Dr. Nitobe recalled that President Wilson was a great admirer of Bagehot, the English essayist, and that when he wrote his "Congressional Government" he had in mind Bagehot's phrase, "parliamentary government," or governments in which the executive work is strongly influenced by committees of the legislature. Mr. Wilson often read papers in the seminars which later appeared in his book and which caused him to be widely known.

"On one occasion," explained Prof. Nitobe, "our professor gave me 'Aristotle's Politics,' the main points of which I was to tabulate. When I came to Aristotle's references to milk as an essential in the proper nourishment of the young I was in a quandary whether or not I should put it down. I did so, but was somewhat chagrined when my fellow students laughed at my including milk as one of the essential points of Aristotle's educational scheme. Wilson, however, took it most seriously, and I remember that I was greatly comforted by seeing him copy my tabulation with great care."

WAR MULES' BRAY EXTRACTED.

Operation on Nostril Cures Them of Inconvenient Habit.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The brayless mule is one of the scientific developments of the war. Large numbers of mules have been imported from America for use at the front, but their habit of braying at inconvenient moments had to be remedied before they could be used to the best advantage.

The veterinary experts were called in, and after a little experiment they discovered that a slight operation on the nostril had the desired effect, and all the mules sent to the front are now made mute by this process.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

Fulton Street Bond Street **Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.** Livingston St. Elm Place

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Stored Closed Tomorrow. These Special Values for Tuesday

Winter Clearance at Marvelous Low Prices

Suits, Coats, Dresses : : For Women, Misses, Girls

AN EVENT CHARACTERISTIC of Loeser's, and one that the wise shopper has come to look for annually about this time.

The woman with Christmas money to spend will find low prices that will practically double the value of her money. She will find many values that never before have come within the scope of the prices.

There is enormous quantity and immense variety, including everything for outer wear, and all the most fashionable models. The quality in every instance is unexceptionable—Loeser standard.

The following list is some suggestion of the variety concerned. The fact that there are so many single garments without duplicates is fair warning to come *early*. Every opportunity will be afforded for satisfactory choice. *No reservations, no exchanges, no credits or approvals will be allowed during the sale.*

305 Smart Winter Suits for Women
Sizes 35 to 38

		Were	Now
50	Velours and Broadcloth Suits, full ripple, fur collar. ILLUSTRATED	$47.50	$25
9	Broadcloth Suits, fur-edged collar, fur buttons. ILLUSTRATED	29.50	14.75
5	Broadcloth Suits, embroidered, fur collar. ILLUSTRATED	55	37.50
27	Wool poplin Suits, some fur trimmed, 34 to 38	17.50	7.50
18	Black navy gabardine Suits, some fur trim'd	25	12.75
26	Gabardine Suits, velvet trimmed, black, navy	29.50	14.75
12	Broadcloth Suits, velvet trimmed	25	14.75
4	Marcheson broadcloth Suits, full fur trimmed	49.50	25
3	Fur trim'd broadcloth and velours Suits, to 46	47.50	25
3	Long coat broadcloth Suits, black, navy	35	25
2	Velour Suits, Hudson seal trimmed	45	25
6	Broadcloth and velours Suits, one of style	50	25
3	Broadcloth Suits, navy, brown	41.75	25
2	Black broadcloth Suits, fur trimmed	45	25
7	Corduroy Suits, ripple, belted	39.50	29.50
5	Dressy velveteen Suits, kolinsky collar	45	32.50
2	Embroidered velveteen Suits	49.50	32.50
6	Broadcloth, long Coat, embroidered and fur	55	37.50
3	Extra size broadcloth Suits, Hudson seal trim'd	55	47.50
3	Belted long coat broadcloth Suits	65	45
2	Fur trimmed velours Suits	55	39.50
2	Mole and seal trimmed broadcloth Suits	59.50	45
3	Velours and broadcloth suits, fur trimmed	112.50	59.50
2	Fur trimmed broadcloth Suits	95	59.50
2	Fur trimmed broadcloth Suits	75	59.50
3	Velours tailored Suits, check and plain	69.50	55
2	Broadcloth Suits, Hudson seal cape collar	95	65
2	Velours Suits, fur trimmed	89.50	59.50
1	Velours Sport Suit, kolinsky collar and cuffs	97.50	65
3	Velours Suits, mole collar	75	59.50
1	Model Suit, chiffon velvet, mole trimmed	295	145
1	Model Suit, chiffon velvet, skunk trimmed	275	135
1	Model Suit, chiffon velvet, skunk trimmed	257.50	135
1	Model Suit, Hudson seal trim'd chiffon velvet	185	115
2	Long coat broadcloth Suits, fur trimmed	135	89.50
4	Riding Habit Suits, breeches and side saddle	45	22.50
12	Fur trim'd diagonal worsted Suits, black, navy	29.50	14.75
32	Whipcord Suits, belted	25	14.75
29	Whipcord Suits, lined, guaranteed satin	29.50	14.75
32	Diagonal worsted Suits, fancy lined	25	14.75

57 Evening and Reception Gowns
Women's Sizes

		Were	Now
1	Amber velvet and gold lace Gown	$275	$135
1	Blue glace taffeta and silver lace tunic Gown	185	95
1	Black net Gown, jet and silver paillettes	185	95
1	White Gown, paillettes and silver lace	185	110
1	Black butterfly Gown, paillettes	150	72.50
2	Navy Gowns, paillette and fur trimmed. ILLUSTRATED	105	65
1	Persian brocade Gown, silver lace	187.50	115
6	Gowns, brocade and silver lace	98.50	47.50
1	Gown, blue net, old gold, gold lace	107.50	47.50
3	Black lace Gowns, silver brocade	98.50	47.50
2	Black satin Gowns, pearl and silver lace	85	47.50
4	Reception Gowns, brocade, silver lace	95	37.50
1	Purple satin Gown, silver and gold emb'd'd	97.50	47.50
3	Silver embroidered taffeta Gowns	55	35
2	White net and silver cloth, paillettes	105	47.50
14	Bead robe-tunic over satin	89.50	37.50
3	Taffeta Gowns, net ruffles, silver trimmed. ILLUSTRATED	45	25
2	Gowns, chiffon velvet, paillettes	135	45
2	Gowns, purple net and paillettes	97.50	55
3	Chiffon taffeta Gowns, silver trimmed	42.50	25

47 Dance Dresses, Taffeta and Satin, Were $29.50, Now $15.75
Sizes to 18

Peach, black, light blue, pink, maize, orchid, Nile green, etc.

207 Afternoon and Street Dresses
Women's Sizes

		Were	Now
2	Chiffon velvet brocade and satin Dresses	$65.50	$42.50
1	Velvet Gown, fur trimmed and silver emb'd	85	45
9	Russian tunic Dresses, emb'd and fur trim'd	52.50	47.50
7	Long-line Charmeuse Frocks, crepe emb'd	39.50	29.50
2	Satin afternoon Gowns, crepe collar	37.50	29.50
2	Black velvet and Georgette, white emb'd	55	29.50

475 New Winter Coats
Sizes 35 to 46

		Were	Now
15	Full flare cheviot and tweed Top Coats	$17.75	$6.95
6	Plaid Raglan Coats, belted patch pockets	13.75	6.95
9	Wool Coats, kersey and mixtures, plush trim'd	13.75	6.95
12	Belted wool velours Coats	13.75	6.95
6	Belted ripple velours Coats. ILLUSTRATED	13.75	9.75

38 Girls' Party and Dance Frocks
6 to 12 years.
One and two of a style, taffeta, Georgette, colored net; pastel shades.
Were $16.75 to $35, Reduced to $7.50 to $22.50

156 Women's and Misses' Raincoats
Values to $7, at $4.95
Rubberized poplins, cashmeres, coverts and cantons, tan, Oxford, navy and black; cops of high priced model. Full length, belted, convertible collar, large patch pockets, very full sweep.

Second and Fifth Floors, Fulton Street.

Unprecedented Values for Men

Nightwear, Neckwear & Negligee Shirts

ANOTHER OF THE IMPORTANT after-Christmas sales for which great preparation has been made. Through very good fortune we are privileged to offer thousands of fine garments for men at extraordinarily low prices.

The qualities and workmanship throughout are of the high standards expected at Loeser's.

75c. Domet Nightshirts, 48c.

Of extra quality domet flannel in neat pink and blue stripes; finished with military collar, buttoning at side, somewhat similar in style to pajamas in front. Large body sizes and long skirts.

Extra Quality Muslin Nightshirts at 65c
Made low neck style, plain, no trim, large and comfortable body sizes.

$1.50 Soft Percale Pajamas at 98c
Light grounds with black and colored stripings; well made and carefully finished.

$2 Woven Madras Pajamas at $1.50
Of fine woven madras in white grounds with neat colored stripes. Low neck, finished with frogs and pearl buttons.

$3.50 Dress Shirts at $2
Loeser Tuxedo Shirts, bodies of fine white cambric, bosoms and cuffs of French pique. An excellent Shirt for evening wear.

$5 Silk Mixed Pajamas at $3.95
Plain shades with soft figurings of different designs.

$10 Pure Silk Pajamas at $7.50
Of satin stripe, pure tub silks, in handsome stripings.

6,000 Four-in-Hands at 45c
A wonder Neckwear value. Handsome large figure designs in the most wanted plain shade grounds.

Main Floor.

Sale of Corsets a Part of the White Sales

TUESDAY'S SALE OF CORSETS is more interesting than even former sales of this nature held at Loeser's. Every Corset included is a recent model desirable in every way, and the values are better than are usual since the war has sent materials climbing.

Mme. Irene Corsets, Favorite Models
It has been some time since Mme. Irene Corsets figured in the winter White Sale to this extent. These offerings are manufacturer's concessions and some from our own stocks.

$5 and $6 Mme. Irene Models at $3
One model suited to stout figures is made of strong coutil, spoon shaped front steel, low bust, well boned. Other styles of broche suited to average figures, medium low bust, long skirt, well boned, eyelets in front. We have added to these models from our own stocks, broken assortments of sizes and styles.

$10 Mme. Irene Models, $5
Pink and white broche, suited for average figures, some for stouter women. Medium bust, long skirt, etc. Added to these are models from our own stocks, styles suited for most figures.

$5 Successo Corsets, $3
Broken assortments of styles and sizes, a clearance from our own stocks, styles suited for average figures, mostly broche, all white or pink and white.

Mme. Binner Corsets, Were to $7 At $1.95
The sample line of these makers, and marked "seconds" for that and no other reason. Coutil and broche, best assortment of models in the sample sizes, 23 and 24. Included in this lot are other equally well known makes and styles for most figures, manufacturers' samples and discontinued styles, coutil and broche, and some extra sizes.

Gotham Girdles, Were to $3, at 79c
Elastic and coutil and elastic combined. They are slightly soiled, because they were used as samples, and for this reason are marked samples. For sport and negligee wear. Some models for growing girls among them.

Corsets, Values to $3, at 95c
Samples, discontinued models and clearances from our own stocks, best known makes, styles for most figures, including girdle top with insert of elastic. Some of pink coutil, low bust, long hip, rubber insert at bottom. For stouter figures, coutil, spoon shaped front steels.

Brassieres, 25c, and 49c., Were 49c. and 98c

Second Floor, Livingston Street

Other After-Christmas Sales in Brief

For Sale On Main Floor

Silver Brocade Silks $5.98 Yard, Values $12 to $25
Handkerchief Clearance, Extra Values at 5c to 25c Each
Table Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, etc., at White Sale Prices
Hosiery and Knit Underwear; a Sale Without Equal for Values.
Marred Gift Boxes of Stationery at Half Price and Less
Men's Suits and Overcoats at $15
$2 to $3 Silk or Lingerie Blouses at $1.29

For Sale On Second Floor

$5 to $8.95 Lingerie Blouses at $3.95
$12.50 to $25 Blouses at $6.85 and $9.50
Clearance of $5 to $22.50 Negligees at $3.50 to $12.95
Women's Sweaters at $3.95, Values $5 to $7.50
Silk Petticoats at $2.95, Values to $5
Marvelous Values in the Winter White Sale
Hudson Seal Coats $95, $115, $125 to $450
Taupe Fox Sets, Special at $65
Skirt and Dress Lengths of Wool Fabrics at $1.29 Yard, Values $1.50, $1.75 and $2
$1.75 to $2 Black Dress Fabrics at $1.29 Yard