SECTION 3.
EIGHT PAGES

The Sun.

Foreign News—Drama—Fashions—
Books—Schools—Gardens

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GERMANS PLOT CIVIL STRIFE IN STARVING SPAIN

King Alfonso Reported Pro-Ally, but Army Favors Central Powers.

NOW NATION OF MYSTERY

Teutons Spending Money Lavishly to Forestall Action Favoring Entente.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.
London Representative of The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The truth about Spain is well nigh impossible to determine. The proud country that once held undisputed leadership in Europe, that gave America to the world, that led among European Powers in the great modern epoch of colony building, to-day reeks with corruption, worships the money god, has lost utterly its military spirit and apparently is incapable of making itself a real factor in the most distressing continental situation that Europe has ever known.

Whether Spain leans toward the side of Germany or of the Entente is a question almost impossible to answer. There is no way of knowing what Spain wants because there is no real public opinion in Spain. It is commonly said that the King is pro-Ally, but this is by no means certain. The King needs the loyalty of the army to keep him on his throne; and the army has been so much impregnated with German sentiment and interest that it is extremely doubtful whether its preponderance of sentiment favors the Allies.

The recent army disturbances in Spain are more easily understood than are many other phases of the situation there. The army, being the biggest single establishment that the Government maintains, affords the "best pickings" for contractors and political favorites. Therefore the army has suffered, and suffered at a time when it ought to have been increased in size and efficiency.

Reforms Are Demanded.

The officers are underpaid and not infrequently their pay is delayed. They have not entirely lost their military spirit and the posture of their country is a matter of shame and regret to them. They have insisted on some measure of reforms and to get these organized a sort of secret society which ultimately became so powerful that it was able to defy the Government a few weeks ago and secured important concessions. The army's leadership has set an example to the country and is constantly being imitated by the industrial and other classes which are not so well able to enforce their demands. So the country is in a state of turmoil.

In a country like Spain every disturbance assumes a revolutionary character; there is invariably riot and destruction of property. The possibility of success in any such enterprise depends mainly on secrecy during the period of incubation. In 1911, when there was a worldwide epidemic of strikes, rioting and bloodshed were of daily occurrence. In some cases the mob gained the upper hand. Cavalry and the threat if not the actual employment of artillery were necessary to restore order, but it was announced that order had been restored because the funds of the strikers had been exhausted and the revolutionary organization paralyzed by the loss of its leaders.

German Plotters Busy.

The recent outbreak, in many ways similar to that of 1911, differs in that the funds at the disposal of the strikers and revolutionaries are practically unlimited, lavishly supplied by Germany; German agents have carefully prepared and admirably organized the agitation. The loyalty of the troops is doubtful, and whatever measures have been taken to avert civil war and save the monarchy are kept sedulously secret. Only their result will be known at the end, for the censorship is enforced as rigorously as if the country were on a war basis.

Spain is a seething caldron of conflicting and mysterious forces. Internal conditions are everywhere disastrous. The people are on the brink of starvation and the country is threatened by disintegration similar to the social dissolution that is going on in Russia.

All this arises in part from the war, whose effects are felt by every neutral in Europe, but the direct ravages of the war have not been felt in Spain; it certainly has not contributed to deplete the supply of agricultural labor. The difficulty in Spain lies in economic errors in the production, transportation and sale of foodstuffs. When people are hungry they are dissatisfied, and dissatisfaction in Spain inevitably means rioting. Any economic agitation produces a political crisis in almost all Latin countries, because the Government is sure to be blamed.

Betrayal of Nation Charged.

Those elements which would have Spain intervene allege that the neutralists, who are nearly all conservatives and clericals, have been bought by Germany; the neutralists charge that the interventionists, who are chiefly republicans, democrats and socialists, have sold out the country to France and the Freemasons.

The Germans have for a long time been assiduously overrunning the country and have established a very considerable financial power, which openly sides with the neutralists. The German interests are apparently doing everything in their power to bring about civil war, because they know it would render Spain's intervention on the side of the Allies impossible, and everybody knows that Spain's intervention on the side of Germany is utterly impossible because of its geographic isolation.

If Spain comes into the war at all it will be on the side of the Entente. But the great mass of the Spanish people do not want to fight. Spain has no real army. The military spirit of the nation is gone. The officers are more concerned with the question of pay than with making war. They know from experience that war would only mean defeat and humiliation.

The Government is blamed for both the unpreparedness of the army and the inadequate pay of the officers and men. Following the example of the working classes, whose strikes invariably have led to higher pay, the officers have organized themselves with the object of enforcing their demands and have so far succeeded that the army's discipline has been wrecked, and it is doubtful whether troops could now be used successfully for police duty in case of disturbances.

Corrupt influences are at work everywhere in Spain. Money is mysteriously plentiful, although its purchasing power has fallen. Penniless subalterns who complain that their pay is low spend money lavishly, throwing it away with the recklessness of gamblers. Scarcity of food is increased because high prices are willingly paid and only the extremely poor suffer. The power of money, great everywhere, is greater in Spain, where the impossible can be accomplished if expense is no object.

Prime necessaries of life, though scarce in Spain, are allowed to be exported; but the Government prohibited the exportation not of foodstuffs, but of minerals used for war materials by the Allies.

As Spain's shipping trade is completely paralyzed and harbor laborers are out of work the German Consuls in the principal ports are openly distributing relief to the "poor unemployed," whose gratitude is unbounded and whose sympathies are decidedly pro-German. Proud Spaniards do not object to live on German charity; on the contrary, they complain that the British and French Consuls are tight fisted and drew the conclusion that Germany will win the war because the finances of the Allies are exhausted.

Hoi Polloi Favor Teutons.

If King Alfonso really said that in Spain only himself and the lower classes side with the Allies he made a mistake. The lower classes, like the higher, side with Germany. As for the King being pro-Ally, many people entertain strong doubts, the more so as the King prides himself on being a soldier, like Constantine of Greece, and it seems that soldier kings are easily persuaded by German military attaches that Germany is invincible. It is stated on good authority that the German military attache Kellen convinced the King that as Russia does not count any more the French and English cannot win the war. Also the King's pro-Ally sympathies are reported to have weakened considerably since the Interventionists assumed a decidedly subversive and republican attitude.

All the Freemasons in Spain side with the Allies, and Freemasons are not popular with the rulers in Spain, as the Germans know.

Everything depends on repression, and that means the army. The army is on the whole pro-German, and although the officers proclaim that their agitation is motived by patriotic aspirations with the object that Spain should have an army worthy of her geographical importance, still it remains to be seen whether they will serve the Government or their own interests.

FRENCH RED TAPE TIES UP U. S. GOLD

Troubles of an Army Paymaster Seeking Cash to Compensate Sammies.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Paris methods are not American methods—least of all not American army methods—as a certain army paymaster will tearfully affirm. This paymaster was notified that a safe weighing in the neighborhood of a ton and containing many thousands of dollars in gold for the pay of the army had arrived at a certain station in Paris. Accompanied by a attache from one of the American service offices and an automobile truck furnished by the French War Office he started after his safe. Of course it was not where he had been told it was, and a merry search began, which ended in its discovery on the other side of the city.

The guileless army man thought his troubles were over, but in reality they had just begun. He had obtained the aid of a railroad crew to unload the safe after exhibiting his credentials and shipping manifest, when a smartly attired French army officer appeared and stopped the work, asserting it was necessary to procure the authorization of his superior, who was the military chief of the station, before the safe could be removed. This detail having been attended to the paymaster returned to find that the railway crew had disappeared.

It took some time to collect them, and then when the safe was about to be transferred to the truck a civilian station official again stopped the work, insisting that an order signed by both military and civil chiefs of the station was necessary before the safe could be moved. But by this time both these officials and their responsible subordinates had gone to luncheon. The paymaster had his luncheon, fumed about for an hour longer and finally got his order.

On returning to the car he found the safe still there, but even the army truck had disappeared this time, the drivers having decided that they too had need of lunch. Telephoning to the War Department he learned that the truck had been sent on another errand in the belief that he was through with it. At 5 o'clock a freezingly polite U. S. A. paymaster told the chiefs of the station they could keep that safe until "——!" and departed.

The safe was delivered at the American offices early the next morning.

TWO RADICAL PARIS MODES.

Pegtop and Silhouette Skirts Shorter and Narrower.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Paris dressmakers are now showing the styles which they prepare early in the season for the American market but which frequently fail to appeal to Parisians. Two radical changes are noticed, the peg top and silhouette or door nail skirts are shorter than ever and very narrow.

Some are draped, accentuating the line of the figure; others are loose and flowing, with back panels falling straight from the shoulders. Long hip lines replace the bouffant of the spring.

There is a strong tendency to things Chinese in design and coloring. Jersey cloth both in silk and wool is a favorite material. Wool embroidery is ubiquitous.

One piece frocks are still the rage, but woollen materials are little used, owing to the consumption of this material for war needs.

Soldier, Thought Dead, Is Safe.

TOULOUSE, France, July 25. (by mail).—A soldier carried on the rolls as killed since 1914 has just been identified by his father, a farmer of Saint Romain, in a photograph received from a German prison camp of seventy-two captives, all of them from the department of Lot.

Pests Cost $200,000,000 a Year.

LONDON, July 25 (by mail).—Estimates place the losses to the nation caused by farm pests—the rat, mouse, hedge sparrow and wood pigeon—at $200,000,000 annually, or about $5 to each person.

AMERICA GETS AERO SECRETS OF BRITAIN

Supplied With Results of Experiments Carried On for Several Years.

BIG FLEET PLAN OPPOSED

"Turning Out of 30,000 Craft Unwise, in View of Continual Building Changes.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—If the United States produces aeroplanes on a large scale and they prove successful in the fighting on the western front it will be due in no small measure to the great aid rendered America by the British Government in aeronautics. Britain is to-day supplying American aero factories with concrete results developed by experiments carried on for several years, a few of which are outlined in a recent report by the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The work of the Advisory Committee has grown to such an extent in the last year that sub-committees have been appointed for special work along certain lines. One sub-committee is experimenting on internal combustion engines, while another is dealing exclusively with light alloys. As a result of experience gained in actual warfare changes are made in construction almost daily, and it is this fact that makes the plans of the United States for the immediate construction of 30,000 aeroplanes seem inadvisable.

Perhaps the greatest advance in aeroplane construction has come through the work of the Committee on Aerodynamics, which has tested models of every type of aircraft now employed. Important tests have been made of various shapes to discover which offered the least resistance and which best distributed air pressure.

Airship Stability.

Along this line a vast amount of experimental work has been carried out along the theory of airship stability. A complete series of tests has been completed relating to air propellers with a view to increasing the accuracy of prediction of performance, thus facilitating the design of propellers for special types of aircraft.

Extreme care has been devoted to the study of design to secure adequate strength in high speed fighting machines. These machines which the United States already is at work upon require high power, while the weight must be kept to the minimum, and the best compromise between these two opposed conditions does not admit of precise determination. Special attention has been paid to the manner in which strength varies with dimensions. Machines have been placed upon test tables which allow of accurate observations of the effects of vibration. Every wire, brace and stay has been put to severe tests.

The use of light alloys has become of paramount importance, and the improvements made in the last year along this line are going to have tremendous effect on future development. The national physical laboratory has been conducting experiments in light alloys for many years, and during the last two or three months results of special interest have been achieved. To carry out the manufacture of the newest type metal the sub-committee on light alloys hopes to coordinate the work being done in various centres and of placing the information gained by experimental work at the disposal of manufacturers.

Fabrics and Varnishes.

This information, in part, has been sent to the United States and will take its big share in the final achievement of tremendous output.

Collaborating with the military air department, the advisory committee for aeronautics has taken up several questions dealing with the use of fabrics and varnishes and protective coatings. These materials have been tested for use in the tropics and for use in the cold high altitudes and in the winter months on the western front. Conclusions of importance have been reached in this line and changes have been made in the materials and coatings for wings with regard for the changes worked by sunlight, rain and other atmospheric conditions.

Aviation schools have aided greatly in the work of perfecting bombs to be carried by airplanes and the same schools have also supplied valuable information regarding the use of aerial instruments and the effect of altitude on them. Two new types of bombsights have been tested and a new form standardized. Lastly, the Advisory Committee reports the establishment of stations in the proper areas to report upon the development and procedure of thunderstorms. They are traced across the map and reported to the affected districts.

CRAVE WHITE BREAD.

Americans Envy "Sammies" Home Baked War Ration.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The decision that real white bread is to be furnished the United States troops now encamped in France has awakened a feeling of envy and a craving of appetite among Americans living in Paris. For months they have been eating the dark, heavy war bread, and, as the English say, are quite "fed up on it."

An American hostess who was giving a small dinner recently wished to give her guests a treat. She arose at 3 o'clock in the morning to get to the one place in central Paris where white bread is procurable before the limited supply was exhausted. She paid ten cents for a tiny loaf the size of the ordinary six cent loaf in New York, and it occupied the place of honor on her table that evening.

Mexicans Organize Rurales.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1 (by mail).—A corps of rural police known as rurales which will consist of about 800 men now is being formed under direction of Gen. Ignacio Flores to patrol and keep order in the Federal District.

The corps will wear the tight trousers and short jacket of gray with black trimmings and the broad silver banded sombreros which made the rurales of Diaz's time a picturesque military body.

Japanese Diplomat Shifted.

TOKIO, Aug 1 (by mail).—Sei-ichiro Yokota, who formerly was attached to the Japanese Legation at The Hague, has been appointed third secretary of the embassy at Washington, the succession to Kanso Morita, who has been recalled to Tokio pending appointment to some other post.

BRITISH LAW CURBS UNFAIR LANDLORDS

Parliament War Measure Forbids Raising Rents of Small Tenements.

TENANTS ARE ORGANIZED

Hundreds of Householders in Manchester Start "Excess Pay" Strike.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The law relating to landlord and tenant was summarized some months back by a prominent County Court Judge "as the law under which the landlord gets the law and the tenant the justice." This ironical quip of the Judge was made in a case that had been brought against an unfair landlord by the poor man's lawyer of a settlement in the East End of London. The lawyer's client failed in his demand.

Since the war broke out the shortage of housing brought about great increases of rent, especially of small properties held on a weekly or monthly agreement. This caused such an amount of friction that the Government had to intervene and pass an act of Parliament prohibiting the increase of rents of tenements of a rent of less than $175 per annum.

This act worked fairly well, but advantage was taken of the ignorance of the poorer workers by certain landlords, who, by means of threats of eviction and the crediting of arrears when the tenants refused to pay their increased charges, contrived to make the tenant pay their demands.

Cases Fought in Court.

A number of tenant protection societies were formed and several of these cases fought through the courts. But the judgments obtained failed to make the landlord repay the illegal charges he had already collected. One of these cases was carried through the Appeal Court and to the House of Lords, which decided against the tenant.

This case led to the insertion in the new emergency powers bill of a clause giving tenants who had been charged excess rent the right of recovery from landlords. So now, if any tenant has been overcharged since November, 1915, he may by deduction from rent or by action in the County Court recover the excess before the end of this year.

This emergency measure received the royal assent a day or two ago, and the sequel is what practically amounts to a rent payers' strike in the Manchester district. Some hundreds of householders are refusing to pay their rents until the total amount of the excess charges have been wiped out.

In some cases of cottagers what are now regarded as illegal payments to the landlord total between $10 and $15.

Threatened With Eviction.

Some of the landlords are threatening the strikers with eviction, which is barred under the original law, and others are refunding what excesses have been paid over the pre-war rents.

The Tenants' Defence League has already fought several landlords who have threatened to evict their tenants, with the result that they have been taught a salutary lesson.

The society has issued a warning pointing out that tenants should not be afraid of notices to quit being sent to them by landlords, but when they receive notification that the landlord is going to apply to the court for an ejectment order the matter should at once be placed in the hands of the solicitors of the league.

The Tenants' Defence Association is advising its members to deduct from their present rent all excess payments that have been made to the landlords. The association is also urging those who have arrears illegally entered in their rent books to refuse to pay any rent whatever until a "clear" rent book is given them. Failing this, the Tenants' Association intends prosecuting those landlords who have made illegal charges.

PARIS GIRLS' HATS ARE LIKE 'SAMMIES'

"Chapeau Americain" of Felt Is Now the Vogue.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Where is the slender ankled, trimly shod, silk stockinged Parisienne, that old time adornment of the boulevards? She is not to be found these days in the motley crowd that ceaselessly surges from Madeleine to Opera and beyond to the theatres.

Her silhouette has changed. Cotton hose has replaced silk; short vamped, stilttike shoes with huge bows on the instep make her ankles look thick and large; the looser and floppier her frock the more content she, her apparent aim being to conceal rather than reveal the lines of her figure.

And her hat! It is heavy and clumsy and jammed down over her eyes, though just now the latest "chic" is a gray or tan felt "Pike's Peak" sombrero that greets you from every shop, labelled "Chapeau Americain" — France's latest compliment to the tremendously popular "Sammee."

As for bright colors, they are in total eclipse. Whenever you see a dash of red or a flash of yellow you may be sure it belongs to an American girl. To clinch your theory you have but to look down at her feet. The long vamps settle the question. They are unmistakably "United States."

RUSSIAN LAWYERS IN REFORM.

Disciplinary Appeal Court Recommended by State Commission.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 1 (by mail).—The legal advocates' profession is sharing in the universal reforms.

A commission of the Ministry of Justice recommends that administrative tutelage over the actions of advocates would be abolished; that there should be a disciplinary appeal court to which advocates suspended or excluded from their profession can appeal; that free legal advice to the poor should be organized; and that lawyers should be forbidden to participate in commercial undertakings.

Vera Cruz Seeks Farm Loan.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1 (by mail).—Gen. Candio Aguilar, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, has petitioned the State Legislature for permission to negotiate a loan of 7,000,000 pesos within the republic, the proceeds to be used to forward agriculture within the State, so that the people of Vera Cruz may be independent of the outside world for foodstuffs.

WOMEN IN BLACK HAUNT WAR MAP

Boulevard Scene in Paris That Illustrates Toll of Battle.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—One of the lasting features of Boulevard life is the great map of northern France with its marked battle lines and battlefields, which the newspaper *Excelsior* has erected on the facade of the big office building which occupies the site of the once famous Cafe Anglais. During the recent French offensive and the present German counter attacks there have stood in front of it, night and day, groups of women clad in unrelieved black—some with their children, some with a brother or a husband, who wears on his coat sleeve the sombre badge of mourning.

To be able to see on so responsive a thing as a map anything that even faintly suggests the surroundings where a loved one fell, seems to afford them some consolation.

"There—the Chemin des Dames!" whispers a woman; and her companions, hushed and silent, gaze at the tiny dot and name that shows them the spot where they were bereaved. So intent and absorbed are they one might almost fancy they were trying to visualize the swirl of death's torrent that so lately robbed them of one they held most dear.

JEWS IN LONDON FACE RACE WAR

Russian Element Refuses to Enlist There or Return to Native Land.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—There is a race war developing in East London that promises to become as bitter as the feeling recently displayed in East St. Louis, Ill. The east side of the world's largest city is thickly populated with Russian Jews, who have refused either to join England's army or return to Petrograd for service there. They are in bad repute with the Londoners and the ill feeling has lately taken a menacing turn.

Since the publication of the agreement entered into by the British and Russian Governments the demands for a cleanup of the Russian Jews in London has grown tremendously. The Governments have decided that all Englishmen in Russia and all Russians in England shall have the choice of joining the army of their adopted country or returning to their native land. While the measure is aimed mostly at Russians in English territory it will also affect a goodly number of Britishers who have been sojourning in Eastern countries.

The Jews in England have nevertheless responded well to the call to arms and many decorations have been won by men of Hebraic origin. Yet the Russian Jews have continued their businesses in East London despite all efforts to put them into khaki. The people are beginning to threaten them. Men who formerly had small shops in that quarter but who have joined the army can hardly be expected to accept without protest the greediness with which the Jews pick up their former trade. Now that the authorities have the power to call up the shirkers they will have to act promptly to avoid demonstrations.

The issue has been put squarely to the Jews, but they are waiting until they are forced to make a decision.

The war has brought them abounding prosperity, but they don't intend to acknowledge their obligations to the community that has been kind to them.

A trip through the East End to-day is enough to convince any one that the English are looking for speedy action. The Russian Jews can expect no further consideration from a Government that has been more than lenient with them, and judging from the sentiment now they know their days in England are numbered. It will either be khaki or a ticket to Petrograd.

FRENCH REDEEM TORN LANDS.

Soldiers Restore Countryside Devastated by Germans.

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

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FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 11.—A remarkable redemption of the soil in the part of France which was devastated by the Germans and then evacuated is in progress. The work is being done mainly by the soldiers, and already a great transformation has been effected.

The building of towns and villages will be comparatively much more difficult than the restoration of the countryside, and for the most part will have to wait until after the war. It will also be necessary to supplement with outside assistance the substantial subsidy which will be provided by the State.

In this direction a beginning has been made already. Noyon, for example, has been "adopted" by the city of Washington, and Detroit wishes to enter into the same relationship with the cruelly battered town of Soissons, which continues to suffer at frequent intervals from bombs and shells.

PARIS TO GET CHEAPER BEER.

Ministerial Committee to Control Trade in Barley.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Minister of Food Supplies presided to-day at a meeting of the beer makng and beer selling industries, at which an agreement was reached concerning the barley trade, to stop speculation and bring back malt beer to a reasonable price. As a result of the agreement barley henceforth may only be bought by a Ministerial committee.

The price of barley has been fixed at 43 francs per hundredweight, and the price of malt will not exceed 85 francs per hundredweight. The price of malt has been 160 francs. The lowering of the price of malt will result in reducing the price of beer proportionately.

CANDYLESS DAYS IN PARIS.

Cakes and Chocolates Also Banned Once a Week.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 25.—Here is an announcement printed in the Paris newspapers today. It varies according to the day of the week:

RESTRICTIONS JULY 25.

Newspapers.....Four Pages.
No cakes, candies or chocolates can be sold.

Y. M. C. A. CARRIES COMFORT TO TROOPS

Men in Trenches and in Big Concentration Centres Reap Benefit.

GREAT "HUT" IN LONDON

Americans in All Branches of Service Will Have Needs Met.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In anticipation of the arrival in Europe of American soldiers, the Young Men's Christian Association, at a cost of $45,000, has taken over and rushed to completion a large "hut," which was being built for British troops at Aldwych on the Strand, opposite Somerset House in London.

This "hut" or association building, as it would be called by Americans, will provide lodgings and meals and serve as a recreation centre for enlisted men of the United States army and navy who are passing through or are on leave in London. Plans are also on foot for the provision of club accommodations for American officers.

The Aldwych "hut," which will provide sleeping accommodations for more than 350 men, will be fully equipped with billiard and game rooms, cafe, writing and reading rooms, and a "real American soda fountain."

The word "hut" in connection with the work of the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association has come to have a very specific meaning in the last three years wherever the troops of the Allies have gone. A "hut" outside the chief centres of population is a more or less temporary building of wood or sheet steel, similar to the thousands of army barracks spread all over Europe. It is usually about thirty or forty feet wide and from sixty to eighty feet long. At one end is a counter where tea, coffee, cocoa and light meals are served and where small personal needs of the soldier are filled—matches, soap, chocolate, stamps, &c. At the opposite end there is a platform with a piano. Here concerts, lectures and impromptu "stunts" of all kinds are held. Between the two ends are billiard and game tables, writing tables and tables with magazines and newspapers. There is also in most huts a "quiet room" for study classes of various kinds, for undisturbed reading, and for devotional services. In the city huts there are also large dormitories with excellent sleeping accommodations for men on leave from the front or from their training camps.

Nearest to Civil Life.

The "hut" then is where the soldier can find the nearest approach to the normality of civilian life from which he has been separated. The word "hut" has come to include such social and recreational centres of the Young Men's Christian Association, whether carried on in city buildings, "huts" proper, tents, marquees, converted barns or dugouts in the trenches.

The location of this American hut at Aldwych is particularly favorable, since it is right in the heart of London, on the Strand, almost half way between the city proper and the beautiful West End and also at the foot of Kingsway, which leads directly to the Holborn and Oxford street districts. It is conveniently located to all the entertainment centres. By underground and omnibus connection is made easily with all the points of interest in London and its immediate environs. Moreover, it is just across the river from Waterloo Station, where the men arrive when they come on leave from the trenches. At Waterloo American soldiers on leave will be met by members of the Young Men's Christian Association patrol service and will be directed to Aldwych.

A committee of representative Americans residing in London has been formed to cooperate in this work of providing recreational facilities for the troops in London and elsewhere in England. Of this committee the American Ambassador, Walter Hines Page, and Robert P. Skinner, American Consul-General, are honorary presidents. The president is F. E. Powell, of the Anglo-American Oil Company and president of the American Society in London. Other members are: Major the Hon. Waldorf Astor; Newton Crane, chairman of London section of American Navy League; J. E. Dunning of the National City Bank of New York; R. L. Ewing of the American Y. M. C. A. Prisoners of War Aid; James Grant Forbes of the Brazilian Railway Company; Robert Grant, Jr., of Messrs. Higginson & Co., Col. W. Lassiter, military attache of the American Embassy; Capt. D. MacDougall, naval attache of the American Embassy; H. S. Morrison, secretary of the London section of the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps.

Women Will Cooperate.

Cooperating with this committee is a committee of American women which is being organized under the presidency of the Hon. Mrs. J. H. Ward, daughter of the late Hon. Whitelaw Reid, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, with the able assistance of Lady Alastair Innes-Ker, who was before her marriage Miss Anne Breese of New York, a daughter of the late W. L. Breese. This committee has charge of forming ladies' parties of American women to assist in the "canteen" work at the hut and of arranging for the entertainment of American soldiers and sailors at social functions in the homes of members of the American colony.

Plans are being made for the provision of association hostels and clubs for both officers and men of the American naval and military forces and also for men of the American merchant marine wherever such accommodations may prove to be needed in Great Britain and France. Eight centres are nearing completion in France and several centres in England have been transferred from British to American control and are being supplied with American secretaries. Others will be equipped as rapidly as there is need for them.

There are now nearly 150 American secretaries working in Europe with the British forces or in work for our troops. Additional secretaries are being sent abroad at the rate of seventy-five a month. The chief representative of the American associations in England is E. C. Carter, with a temporary office at 45 Bedford Square, London, W. C. In France, where Americans under arms are to be found in far larger numbers than in England, the executive leadership is vested in E. C. Carter, D. A. Davies, F. B. Shipp and L. A. Crossett, who have behind them a strong committee of prominent Americans in Paris. The national headquarters for this work is at 31 Avenue Montaigne. About eighty American secretaries are at work in France or are shortly to arrive there.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK
STORE CLOSES AT 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon

Midsummer Offerings of Importance
Hosiery and Knit Underwear

WORTH WHILE ECONOMIES come tomorrow in the offerings of Hosiery and Underwear, all far below their actual worth. You will be practising true economy if you buy liberally for the remainder of the summer and fall and for next year.

Women's 40c. to $2.75 Combination Suits, 29c. to $1.95

29c. Cotton Suits, wide at knee, extra sizes.
39c. Fine ribbed cotton Suits, regular and extra sizes.
69c. Lisle and cotton Suits, white and pink, regular and extra sizes.
79c. Lisle thread hand crocheted lace trimmed, wide knee Suits.
$1.95. Glovesilk envelope Chemise, trimmed with wide lace insertion.

Women's 20c. to 50c. Separate Garments, 12½c. to 39c

12½c. Cotton Vests with plain and fancy yokes.
19c. Ribbed cotton Vests, regular and extra sizes.
24c. Lisle and cotton Vests.
35c. Lisle Vests in white and pink.
39c. Lisle Vests with band tops.

Boys' Underwear, Special at 39c

Poroskniit Union Suits, short sleeves, knee length; subject to slight mill hurts.

Men's $1 to $1.75 Union Suits 69c. to $1.29

69c. Poroskniit white cotton mesh Union Suits, various shapes; subject to slight mill hurts.
79c. Olus fine checked Nainsook and plain mercerized Union Suits, athletic loose knee styles.
$1.29. Union Suits of fine absorbent cotton, elastic form-fitting, various shapes.

Men's 35c. to 75c. Underwear, 19c. to 60c

19c. Slip-on style fine ribbed cotton Shirts—short sleeves.
39c. White gauze cotton and balbriggan short sleeve and sleeveless Shirts, ankle length Drawers in broken sizes; some with slight mill hurts.

Women's Underwear, Second Floor.

60c. Fine balbriggan short sleeve Shirts and ankle length double-seated Drawers.

Special Values in Women's Silk Stockings

79c. Black, white and colored full fashioned silk boot Stockings, lisle tops and soles.
$1. White thread silk Stockings, mercerized tops and soles.
$1.15. Black, white and colored thread silk Stockings, black and white drop stitch Stockings, mercerized tops and soles.

Women's Staple Stockings, Special Values

19c. White gauze cotton Stockings, striped in black.
White gauze lisle thread Stockings.
Black gauze cotton Stockings.
Black cotton, unbleached split feet.
29c. White, black and colored fiber and lisle mixture boot Stockings, lisle tops and soles.
39c. Black and white silk lisle, black and white thread silk, with lisle tops and soles.

Children's Stockings, Important Offerings

19c. White fine gauze cotton Socks; white Socks with colored tops.
19c. Black and white fine ribbed cotton Stockings.
29c. Black and white fine ribbed silk lisle Stockings.

Excellent Values in Men's Socks

3 Pairs for 50c. Cotton Socks, black, white and colored, well reinforced.
29c. Onyx silk fiber Socks, black, white and colors, reinforced heels, toes and soles.
3 Pairs for $1. White and colored silk plaited and lisle Socks; white Socks have clocks.

Other Offerings, Main Floor.

Fashionable Silks—Summer Sale

$2 All Silk Sports Silk Pongees 36 and 40 Inch, $1

An excellent Pongee Silk in the natural ecru shade with large polka dots and multi-colored figures and stripes, suitable for sports costumes, skirts, blouses, etc. A decided bargain at $1 a yard.

$1.50 All Silk 40-Inch Colored Georgette Crepe, $1.28

A fine quality of all silk Georgette Crepe, imported from France. It comes in ivory, maiz, ciel, flesh, old rose, navy, brown, plum, myrtle, burgundy and black. At this special price none will be sent C. O. D.

$2 All Silk 36-Inch Colored Gros de Londres, $1.28

Simply because these very lovely Silks did not quite attain the extraordinarily high level of perfection set by their maker this ample yardage comes to us to sell at $1.28 a yard instead of $2. None C. O. D., credited or exchanged.

40-Inch All Silk Crepe de Chine Special, $1.50

A dependable quality, all pure silk, made in America. Desirable evening and street shades, also white and black, splendid value when you consider the advance in the price of raw silk.

$1.50 Garment Lengths of Plain and Fancy Silks, $1

A clearing sale of some plain Silks that are not perfect and some fancy Silks for frocks, skirts, blouses, etc. All marked at $1 a yard. None C. O. D.

33-Inch All Silk Imported Pongee, 79c., 89c., $1 to $1.50 a Yard

Imported from China and Japan. All fine qualities. Natural ecru color only.

36-Inch All Silk White Washable Habutai, 79c., 89c., $1

Three special values, imported from Japan. For blouses, lingerie and negligees.

Silks Store, Main Floor, Bond Street.

Less Than Half Price Sale of
Embroideries, 5c. to 29c

Handled and Slightly Soiled

DAINTILY PRETTY embroideries, charming floral and conventionalized designs, including cambric, nainsook and Swiss Edgings and Insertions to match in some cases, although there are many odd pieces—and these are the finest values.

Also Beadings and Seamings or Entredeux, different widths, all specially well made for good service.

Widths from one inch to six inches. Values to double and more the low prices.

Main Floor, Livingston Street.

White Sateen Petticoats
Special Value, 95c

A SPECIAL PURCHASE of several hundred Petticoats of white sateen, adapted for sports and for wear under sheer frocks. Copies of expensive silk models with deep full flounces, tucks and ruffles.

Unusually good values at 95c. each.

Tub Silk Petticoats Excellent, $2.95

Made of good white and flesh pink tub silk with shadow-proof panels back and front, fitted top, several styles of flounces, cuff lion and ruffles. Excellent values.

Second Floor, Livingston Street.

August Sale of Fur Coats
Prices a Fourth Under Usual

A SPECIAL SALE OF FUR COATS, planned after styles for the winter have been fully determined and before the inevitable rise in cost has gone into effect.

Specially large purchases, carefully considered, make these prices average a full fourth under those which will prevail in November-December.

Hudson Seal Coats, $85

Made from whole skins, full sweep, double fur cuffs, handsomely lined. Sizes to 44.

Hudson Seal Coats, $115

Plain and with skunk collar and cuffs, 42 and 45 inches long, full sweep, outside pockets, lined with brocade silks.

Hudson Seal Coats, $135

Model 45 inches long, extra fine skins, double fur collar and cuffs, outside pockets, full sweep, lined with rich brocades or pussy willow silks.

Hudson Seal Coats, $150

Full sweep model, 45 and 48 inches long, large collar and cuffs, outside pockets, lined with brocades of exceptional richness.

Hudson Seal Coats, $165

Full sweep model, 45 inches long, large collar and cuffs of skunk, outside pockets. Handsomely lined with soft silks.

Hudson Seal Coats, $195

Full sweep model, lined with pussy willow silks, 7½-inch border of skunk on bottom of Coat; large skunk collar and cuffs.

Persian Lamb Coats $195 and $285

Full sweep model, 43 inches long, large collar and cuffs, all Persian or skunk trimmed. Coffee bean curl, brocade lined.

Women's Muskrat Coats $75 to $185

Models 42 to 48 inches long, full sweep, collars of contrasting fur, lined with handsome silks. Natural skins.

Women's Fur-Lined Coats, $75 to $95

Plain and fancy mixtures, lined with squirrel or muskrat; contrasting fur collars.

Second Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.

The New Autumn Suitings
Some Very Remarkable Values at 75c

A SPECIAL LOT of handsome and stylish Suitings which we picked up at a price which permits us to sell them at only 75c. a yard.

Included are checks, overplaids and stripes, in smart dark autumn shades—very remarkable at 75c. a yard.

48-Inch All Wool Plaids, Special $1.69

Autumn colors, dark, rich combinations, suitable for women's, misses' and children's suits, dresses or separate skirts. Unusually handsome new designs and out of the way value at $1.69.

Navy Blue Wool Charmeuse, $1

All-wool satin-finished Charmeuse in dark navy shades. Thoroughly sponged and shrunk.

Navy Serges, French Twill, $1.25

A fine French twill Dress Serge, made from pure wool in dark shades of navy. Exceptional value at $1.25 a yard.

All Wool Costume Serge, Extra Fine, 79c

Firmly woven Costume Serge in medium and dark navy shades, sponged and shrunk. Exceptionally serviceable for autumn skirts, costumes, suits, and for children's wear. Very much underpriced at 79c. yard.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

200 More "Jack Tar" Dresses for Girls
8 to 14, $1.15, Values to $3

GOOD FORTUNE brings us this new purchase of two hundred more of those fine Dresses that made such a stir last Monday.

Included are galateas, chambrays, ginghams, pinks, blues, greens and other shades. Many Middy styles, many smocked in color. Sizes 8 to 14 years. None C. O. D. or on approval, none credited or exchanged.

Second Floor.