

TWO MORE SEIZED AS DRAFT CRAFTERS

Dr. Henry Selligman of Board 52, Williamsburg, and Agent, in Jail.

FAIL TO GET \$10,000 BAIL

Lazarus Jacobson Trapped by Detective With Ring and Marked Money.

For the second time since New York city began the task of raising its quota of men for the national army the local authorities have interrupted the work of one of the exemption boards and made an arrest.

This time it was in Williamsburg, and Dr. Henry Selligman, a youthful volunteer assistant at Board 52, was the man. His arrest followed quickly after that of Lazarus Jacobson, a young insurance agent, who was seized when he was detected taking a diamond ring and \$75 in marked bills from a drafted man, Joseph Levy.

The prisoners were taken before United States Commissioner McCordrick at the Federal Building at Brooklyn last night and held in \$10,000 bail each on a charge of conspiracy. They were lodged in Raymond Street Jail and will be given a further hearing to-morrow morning.

Neither Marshal Power nor Assistant United States District Attorney Beer would discuss the steps that led to the arrest of Dr. Selligman. When the two men, visibly shaken, stood in front of Commissioner McCordrick, Mr. Beer said:

"We cannot divulge the Government's case now, but we are positive we have evidence sufficient to convict both. For that reason we ask that the bail in each case be placed at \$10,000."

Protests Against Heavy Bail. Neither man had counsel in court. Jacobson protested vigorously against the amount of bail asked, but was overruled. Dr. Selligman said nothing.

A few days ago Marshal Power received information that took him to Williamsburg. Who gave it to him he would not say. He was accompanied by Deputy Marshal Edward Dowden and discovered according to the story told that Jacobson had approached Levy, who is 4, and told him he could arrange for exemption. Levy was awaiting examination.

"How much?" inquired Levy, curiously. Jacobson promptly answered "200," it is charged.

"Oh, well, I'm ruptured," returned the conspirator, "and I'll be exempted anyway."

Jacobson raised a warning hand. "Don't be too sure," he answered. "They'll get you. You'd better come across with \$200."

Levy, puzzled and somewhat alarmed, arranged to meet Jacobson yesterday morning near the exemption board office. The board meets at the corner of School 50, Driggs avenue and North Third street. In the meantime, Marshal Power had heard of the incident and communicated with Levy.

Carried \$75 in Marked Bills. When Levy met Jacobson yesterday he had \$75 in marked money in his pocket. There were ten dollar bills and a five dollar bill. A short distance away from the meeting place stood Marshal Power, Deputy Dowden and Detectives Thornton and Maser of the Seventh branch bureau.

Jacobson, according to the Marshal, walked out of the school. He motioned to Levy to accompany him and walked a half mile through the streets of Williamsburg. Lurching close behind them and apparently "intoxicated" was Detective Thornton.

The two men stopped at Marcy and Grand avenues. Jacobson there is declared to have said:

"Well, come across and we'll fix it up."

"I've only got \$75," said Levy. Jacobson looked dubiously at him and then suddenly detected the sparkle of a diamond ring on Levy's hand.

"How much can you 'lock' the ring for?" he asked.

"It's worth \$75," responded Levy. "Well, give me \$75 and the ring," declared the other. Levy did. Jacobson took the money and carefully counted them. Placing them in his coat pocket, he asked for the ring and Levy slipped it from his finger. Jacobson thrust it into the small pocket of his trousers. As he did, a strong hand seized him from behind and he found himself in the clutches of the "intoxicated" man, Detective Thornton.

Suspected Grafter Seized. The Marshal and his comrades came up quickly from the rear. Thornton dug his hands into Jacobson's pockets and it is said, pulled out the money and ring. Levy identified them. Jacobson was placed in the custody of a deputy marshal and brought down to the Federal Building. Levy was instructed to proceed to the exemption board for physical examination.

Reporting them, Dr. Weiner and Feller examined him. They soon found he had a rupture and declared him physically unfit for service. The rejected man then took his place upon a line with other rejected men and waited for his exemption card.

Here, so it is said, Dr. Selligman enters. He spoke to Levy and motioned to him.

"You're flat footed, aren't you?" the doctor is alleged to have asked, despite the fact that Levy already had been examined.

"I don't know. I don't think so," returned Levy.

Dr. Selligman pointed to a pail of water and instructed Levy to immerse his feet in it. When Levy withdrew them dripping, the doctor examined them and said:

"Sure, you have flat feet."

Doctor Declares Innocence. He took Levy's exemption card and added that "fact" to the one of rupture subscribed by the other. He then told them that the Marshal entered and ordered his arrest. He appeared surprised and stoutly declared himself innocent of any conspiracy.

Deputy Attorney-General Roscoe Conkling was at once notified of what had happened and he made a quick trip to Williamsburg. He was accompanied by Marshal Power and an assistant. The Marshal made an exhaustive investigation of the entire board and is confident all other members, including other volunteer doctors, are entirely blameless.

The board members are William Ocker of 70 South Third street, chairman; Samuel Widder, lawyer, of 122 South Second street, and Dr. Walter S. Herley of 223 South Fourth street. They were given a complete exoneration by Mr. Conkling.

Mr. Ocker, who is Coroner Wagner's secretary, made the following statement last night:

"We are very glad that these alleged irregularities have been brought to light. We invite and wish for the fullest investigation. We shall turn all our papers over to the proper authorities and all the men whom we have exempted will be re-examined. The members of the board disclaim all knowledge of such conspiracy."

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The highest type of investment in a first mortgage on New York City real estate guaranteed by this Company.

Usually the rate of interest does not exceed 4 1/2%. Just now, however, we can supply you with this most desirable security yielding 5%.

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mother and seven brothers and sisters at 740 Driggs avenue. A sister, in a worried tone, declared over the wire last night that some one had called them and said:

"Dr. Selligman is arrested."

The person then hung up the receiver, added the girl. She was confident her brother had done no wrong.

Dr. Selligman was born in Austria-Hungary and never had taken out his first papers until he volunteered to aid Board 52. Mr. Ocker discovered this situation and spoke of it to Dr. Hurley. The two men advised Selligman to apply for his first papers and he did.

Selligman was under the impression that he has an extensive practice in Williamsburg, as a board assistant. The two doctors had worked together at Bellevue. It is understood Selligman was to be married next month. For a time he performed volunteer service at both Board 52 and Board 54 at Driggs avenue and North Sixth street. Dr. James Slavin is head doctor at the latter place. In his first day of service he examined twenty men. Dr. Slavin was dissatisfied and Selligman left. Selligman continued to work for 52.

The board members have called 2,583 men in the district for examination. Of the 500 already examined 157 were rejected for physical disability and 128 accepted.

The members do not know Jacobson, but say they have seen a man of his description loitering in the vicinity.

RUSSIAN MISSION GUESTS OF G. A. R.

Bakhmeteff Speaks at National Camp Fire in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

Boston, Aug. 21.—Representatives of the new Russian republic clamped hands to-night with the preservers of the American republic in Faneuil Hall, the cradle of American liberty, when Boris A. Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador, spoke at the national campfire of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Ambassador praised the showing which the veterans made in their march, 1,000 strong, through the streets with spirit as martial, though with steps not so firm, as in a half a century ago.

Drawing a parallel between the fight for liberty waged by the men he was addressing and the fight which his own countrymen are now waging for that same country, Mr. Bakhmeteff said:

"You gave your all for a great ideal, the noble cause of democracy and free government. To-day the work you did, the trail you blazed, has been an inspiration to the downtrodden and oppressed people of Russia and they, knowing your efforts and your success, rose in their might and fighting for the self same ideals and causes have established a free government by a free people."

"To see you assemble in this historic shrine, you who responded to the call of the greatest patriot of all time, the emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, over-whelms me."

"The story of the United States Government is not unknown to Russian people. Every Russian school boy has read it and knows it by heart. We thank God for what has happened. We ask Him to aid us in the future."

"Your brotherly sympathy and affection have completely surpassed my wildest hopes. The affectionate greetings and generous sympathy will establish new hope in the hearts of Russian soldiers between the Black Sea and the steppes of Russia. They will inspire new courage and new vigor for new and greater achievements."

The veterans responded to the Ambassador with hearty cheers. Past Commander James Tanner in a fervid response, said:

"Our cause is the cause of liberty and democracy, the cause of the peoples all around the world, including the German and Austrians. Before we obtain our rights the serpent must be crushed beneath the heels of freedom. The human hyena must feel ruin falling on his throne and he must realize that he is soon to be wiped off the list of monarchs."

After the meeting hundreds of the veterans pressed up to the platform and grasped the hand of the Russian Ambassador.

COURT BANS FREE SERVICE

Railroad and Telegraph Companies Forbidden to Exchange.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—A decision upholding the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the exchange of telegraph service and telegraph companies and railroad companies is illegal was announced to-day.

The opinion was by Judge Evan A. Evans of the Eastern Division of the Northern District Federal Court of Illinois. The Commission's contention was that the railroads must pay for telegraph service and the telegraph companies for railroad service, even where there existed a contract for the exchange of such service gratis.

Judge Evans' decision is contrary to that of Judge Mayer of the Federal Court of New York, who is said to have held that the contracts were valid.

Georgia Bans Anti-Draft Move.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 21.—City and county authorities have given notice they will not permit the assembling here Thursday of the so-called State convention to protest against the draft law. The city police and the sheriff say they will suppress the meeting anywhere in the county.

China Censors Telegrams.

AMOI, China, Aug. 21.—Both foreign and domestic telegrams in southern China are being strictly censored. The subjects of the Powers with which China is at war are not permitted to use the telegraph service at all.

WOODS URGES LAW TO STOP SEDITION

Commissioner Writes to Roosevelt That Police Are Hampered in Work.

STATUTE IS INADEQUATE

Courts Will Act Only in Most Serious Cases of Treason.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods wrote to Col. Theodore Roosevelt yesterday telling him of the activities of the police in their efforts to curb seditious and treasonable utterances by soapbox and other orators. He also reviewed the activities of his men in ferreting out German spies. Mr. Woods complains that the laws under which he may proceed are inadequate. His letter follows:

"DEAR COL. ROOSEVELT.—Your letter of August 17 has been received. Ever since the European war started, in August, 1914, this department has been active in trying to prevent the work of enemy spies in this city. There has been a good deal of such work attempted and cooperation with the Federal agents has been successful in circumventing a considerable amount of it."

"Since this country has been in the war our work along these lines has redoubled in vigor and has branched out in new directions to meet the new conditions. It is understood Selligman is the matter of street speaking."

Legal Street Meetings. "The right to hold meetings in the street is of course clear. People may gather and speak their minds, and the police are bound to protect them in this right. So long as the gathering is conducted lawfully, not interfering with the rights of others, not blocking the streets or sidewalks so as to prevent others from using them and not inciting to violence, the police will continue to permit lawful street meetings."

"In war times, however, some of these matters have to be looked over again to see what, under the changed conditions, constitutes incitement to violence and interference with the rights of others. It is lawful to hold street meetings which apparently have the sinister purpose of trying to weaken our country in its hour of stress."

"Meetings in the street may seem comparatively peaceful and harmless, and would be so in normal times, yet they may have the effect of sowing seeds of disloyalty in the minds of some of the listeners. This sort of work by enemies in our midst, furtive, veiled and probably bought, can have a more weakening effect on the war strength of the land than the big guns of enemies in the field."

Inadequacy of the Laws. "If treason is preached in our streets, an immediate arrest will, of course, be made. And we have the United States statute dealing with treason, which provides the punishment of death. But the United States authorities have advised us that under this statute the courts will hold only most serious cases which would justify the extreme penalty."

"If treason is preached in our streets, therefore, which though clearly of a seditious nature cannot be classed as treason under the statute, we have to fall back on our local statutes that prohibit conduct seriously disturbing or endangering the public peace or disorderly conduct leading to a breach of the peace. Right here is a gap in the law, for these State laws provide no way to proceed against seditious propaganda in the streets unless the seditious person is also disloyal."

Federal Statute Needed. "If disloyal preaching is to be effectively prevented in this country a Federal statute should be enacted making criminal any sort of propaganda, printed or spoken, in favor of the enemy or tending to weaken our country in its struggle for democracy and for the right of free nations to exist."

"Whether or not the speaker in question might have been found guilty of disorderly conduct, the case you mention in your letter was badly handled. Mr. Moffett should have arrested the speaker or called on an officer to arrest him, or applied to a Magistrate for a warrant. And if at all, one of the officers present had heard talk that seemed a violation of law he should have presented either a prisoner or a statement of facts to a Magistrate and let him decide."

"We have been giving earnest and vigorous attention to this matter in all its aspects and shall continue to do so. The police are endeavoring to make arrests, and have done so in many cases. Whenever there is an utterance that presents law you may rely upon it that we shall continue to do this with all our power and we shall not let free speech be used to cloak sedition."

"Although in ordinary times it would be wise for a policeman not to interfere with a speaker in close cases, in war times the safety of the nation is paramount and in such cases the force have instructions to take summary action."

WARNING BY MOFFETT. Says He Will Try to Break Up Seditious Meetings.

Cleveland Moffett, chairman of the Committee on Alien Enemies and Traitors of the American Defense Society, said yesterday from reports he has received from his vigilance corps he is convinced that the Friends of Irish Freedom are determined to wage a campaign for complete license for their street corner orators to say whatever they please against the United States and the Entente Allies.

Mr. Moffett said the champions of these orators have issued what amounts to a challenge to all supporters of American freedom regarding any limitations of reasonable speech in New York or elsewhere that may be necessary in war times. They reserve the right, Mr. Moffett says, to attack the President of the United States, our national policy of military service, our allies and our national heroes.

Mr. Moffett asserted that should he hear any of these soap box orators repeat their scurrilous attacks on the President and this Government it will be necessary for the police to arrest him again, as he will make every effort to break up the meeting.

69TH BEGINS ITS TRAINING FOR WAR

Col. Hine Keeps Men at Work Morning and Afternoon.

Pending the arrival of Major-General W. A. Mann at Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., Brig-Gen. Michael J. Lennihan of the Forty-second or "Rainbow" division, who reached camp last night, is in command. The arrival of Gen. Lennihan gave particular pleasure to Col. Charles Hine, commander of the old Sixty-ninth, as the two were classmates at West Point, graduating in 1887.

Although New York's fighting Irishmen comprise the only regiment of the new division yet in camp things are humming around the grounds. What with the small army of workmen, the engineers of the regular army busy all over the place and the men of the new 16th and 17th divisions drilling, the scene is one of intense activity.

Col. Hine has lost no time in starting to whip the men into shape to blast their way to Berlin. He is demonstrating that he is a hard working commander and therefore expects his troops to work equally hard. One of his first acts was to have the entire regiment of 1,200 men, including himself, to attend review. From 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock the men steadily drilling, and repeated the dose in the afternoon. In his first general order he has mapped out a course of training that even the sturdy boys of the old Sixty-ninth will find it no easy task to follow.

A detachment of 250 men of the Twenty-third Infantry will proceed to the new cantonment at Fort Belknap, today a similar number will go from the Seventy-first, and on Friday and Saturday the Fourteenth and Twelfth respectively will contribute an equal number of their best men to fill the ranks of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth up to its new war strength of 3,400.

Since the construction work for the whole camp will not be completed until Saturday or Monday, the arrival of regiments from Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Iowa has been postponed. They are now expected to reach the grounds Monday.

Springing up virtually in a night the new cantonment attracted thousands of Long Islanders yesterday, none of whom were permitted within the grounds. Disappointment at this was pretty keen, and for this reason it is likely that hereafter one day in each week will be set aside as visitors' day, giving relatives especially an opportunity to see the men in their line.

Many of the persons who motored to the grounds took with them food of several varieties, which eventually found its way to the men for whom it was intended. There is not the slightest danger, however, that the soldiers will suffer for lack of nourishment, because arrangements have been made to supply 125,000 pounds of provisions. This will be increased as additional units arrive.

EXEMPTION 'FIXER' GETS 2 YEAR TERM

Kalman Gruher, Board 99's Go-Between, Begs U. S. Court for Mercy.

JUDGE IN BITTER CHARGE

Defendant Will Be on Way to Atlanta Prison Within the Next Five Days.

Judge Martin T. Manton refused yesterday to consider a jury's recommendation for mercy for Kalman Gruher, the mechanical dentist, convicted of selling exemptions from military service at \$300 apiece. Neither would he heed the defendant's tearful plea to be put in either the army or the navy, that he might "prove his loyalty."

He imposed upon the man in United States District Court the maximum sentence of two years imprisonment in Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

Gruher was found guilty of having acted as go-between for Dr. Samuel J. Bernfeld and Louis I. Chery, the former members of local exemption board 99, who pleaded guilty on Monday to accepting bribes and were sentenced to serve two years imprisonment each. His speedy conviction gives the Federal authorities a clean sweep of the conscription, corruption cases and fulfills the prophecy of John C. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney, that all who tried with the military laws would receive swift punishment. Only twelve days have elapsed since the first stories of corruption on the part of Chery and Bernfeld were made public and caused their removal by Attorney General Roscoe S. Conkling.

"My Husband is Innocent." Gruher had refused to join Chery and Bernfeld in their confession. To the end he had asserted his innocence, and when after three hours deliberation the jury's verdict was announced, he burst into tears and cried: "I am a loyal citizen, and I implore the court not to deprive me of my citizenship. Do not disgrace my family."

In his own voice, Gruher's wife screamed, "My husband is innocent! He is the victim of unscrupulous men!" Followed by her nine children she was taken to the Federal House of Detention. Gruher's lawyer, Isidore Schlesinger, pleaded that the humiliation and disgrace which he had suffered had been sufficient punishment for him, but Judge Manton held otherwise.

"The jury has done its duty," Judge Manton said. "The evidence has been such that I cannot see how the verdict could possibly have been otherwise. All cases call for more or less pity, but in the present instance I cannot permit myself to be influenced by the fact that the defendant has a wife and children. He has been given a fair trial."

Judge Scores Defendant. Then addressing the defendant, he said: "At a time when the nation is enlisting its youth to expose their breasts to the bullets of the foe, you have been found guilty of assisting in an attempt to defeat the objects of the Government in forming an army. You have been found guilty of conspiring with two men who prostituted their honor in positions of trust conferred upon them by the Government. The other defendants had sufficient frankness to admit their guilt, but you elected to deny your guilt and go to trial. We are living in a time when men who dabble in crimes such as you have been charged with cannot be treated mercifully."

Gruher again turned to the court and begged, "For God's sake don't send me to jail. If I did wrong I didn't mean it. You are only adding to the suffering of your family by acting this way. Judge Manton told him: "The sentence of the court has been passed and you must abide by it."

After kissing some of his male friends Gruher was taken from the court room in handcuffs.

Failed to Establish Alibi. Such was the end of a day that began with a frantic attempt of the prisoner to establish an alibi. As his trial came to an end he called a boarding

15 GERMANS SEIZED FOR ANTI-DRAFT ACTS

Federal Officers Make Arrest in South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 21.—Fifteen Germans were arrested at Tripp Hutchinson county, S. D., to-day, by Federal officers on the charge of violating the espionage act, according to a dispatch received here late this afternoon. The men were taken to Yankton, S. D., and arraigned before United States Commissioner E. T. White for preliminary hearing.

Officials refused to divulge the exact nature of the complaint filed against the men. It is understood that they signed a petition to the County Treasurer protesting against the draft. It was said that most of the men could not speak or read English and did not understand what they were signing.

On August 14 fifteen other Germans, Socialists, were arrested in Hutchinson county by Federal officers for a similar offense. They were charged with having signed and circulated a petition demanding a referendum on the draft and the war and attempting to intimidate county officials who were administering the draft. It was then intimated by officials that an organized protest would be carried out by Germans by the county to secure an amounting of citizens of German birth over the draft and the prohibition of this country in the war with Germany.

WOMEN'S WAGE SCALE SET. Bay State Recommends Minimum for Raincoat Workers.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—A minimum wage of \$9 a week for experienced women employed in men's clothing and raincoat factories in this State was recommended by a report made to-day by a committee of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission. For female workers of ordinary ability, irrespective of age, who have had three months experience the minimum wage recommended was \$7 a week.

Complete Military Outfits for Officers

Preparedness is the watchword of the Wanamaker Military Shop. Nothing has been left undone so far to have on hand, ready for immediate call, everything an officer needs to wear—and hundreds of useful accessories.

Uniforms Ready to Put On. Of firm olive drab serge, \$37.50; wool overcoats, \$45.

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Burlington Arcade Floor, New Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER

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PAIGE

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One! Two! Three! Go! Stiff Straws.

1507 were \$3.50
1017 were \$3.50
348 were \$4.00
217 were \$5.00

Leghorns and Panamas.
168 were \$5.00
542 were \$6.00

Bangkok and Panamas.
212 were \$6.50
87 were \$8.00
81 were \$10.00
43 were \$12.00

To continue the saving—see the men's Summer Suits now \$20 and \$25.

Army Officers' Uniforms. "West-point" Shoes. Training Camp Outfits. The R. P. Camp Toilet Case.

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Broadway at 13th St. Four Corners
Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

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