SECTION 2.
EIGHT PAGES

The Sun.

Late News—Sports—Rod and Gun—Automobiles

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FRANCE AMID TEARS CHEERS U. S. TROOPS

Welcome to Troopships Made Soldiers Feel Adopted Sons of Nation.

CAMP WAS PREPARED

Americans Marching By Hailed as "Brave and Magnificent" by Crowds.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Correspondent Officially Accredited to the American Expeditionary Forces Abroad

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SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Sept. 12.—"Over hill, over dale, as we hit the dusty trail,
Oh! our caissons go rolling along.
Up and down, in and out, counter march and left about,
Still our caissons go rolling along.
CHORUS.
"For it's Hi, Hi, Yee, in the — Artillery.
Shout out that number loud and strong
And wherever we ride, let it ever be our pride
That our caissons keep rolling along.
KEEP THEM ROLLING,
That our caissons keep rolling along."

With the regimental band playing and the lusty voices of the "heavy doughs" chanting the words of the foregoing popular artillery song, we came alongside the pier at the port of debarkation, somewhere in France, late one sunny afternoon. Immediately before the troopship swung around the senior army commander had the musicians play "The Marseillaise," and from the rail of the boat deck I observed physical expressions of emotions among the great crowd of French citizens gathered on the quay to do us honor.

Elderly women in black pressed worn hands together in that tense fashion which betokens deep feeling and fervent gratitude. There were beautiful young women there too, some with tears of joyous welcome in their eyes and others waving a friendly greeting to bronzed fares they fancied among the soldiers. Here and there in the mass of humanity were splashes of vivid color, the "robin's egg" blue uniform for the field of the French army, the "mustard" colored suits of the French zouaves and occasionally the dark blue coats and red trousers of the old French army. The tired features of the "poilu" indicated the fearful struggle France has been engaged in for three years; they were all men invalided home, every able bodied adult being at the front.

But the two sexes were in sad disproportion, I should say ten French women to one man, with small clusters of children around pairs of mothers. I saw one little girl tug questioningly at the sleeve of a tall woman, who responded with a nod to the child. At which sign the youngster stooped down and lifted up a small dog, a fox terrier, to give the pet a look at the Sammees. Our boys were hung along the sides of the ship, transforming the gray painted upper decks into a solid mass of light brown.

French Cheer Wildly.

How the French cheered us! It was faint at first, timidlike, but it rose in volume, and was indeed thrilling. Our lads replied in hoarse volleys of applause. It was the blending of the hope of the great French republic with the courage of the great American republic, an exchange of sentiment that filled the heart with queer, quavery warm waves, and congested the throat with lumps that caught the breath. I saw big, grizzly artillerymen tremble from the spirit contact of this first sight of the French people in their gladness over the coming of the Americans.

Again the hats of civilians came off, women ceased to smile and soldiers of both nations stood at attention when one band gave "The Star Spangled Banner" just as they had done during the playing of the French national air. Afterward the tunes became livelier, "Over There" and a collection of ripping rags and sprightly one-steps were given. In this flowery fashion through the uncharted spaces that divide those still in the embrace of an ocean carrier from those on shore we became acquainted with the French. Some of the American soldiers grew bolder and tried out their new French sentences, and some of the more adventurous of the French tossed back a few English words which they had learned for the occasion. The union was complete.

Speaking of English, I saw a solitary British officer in the crush on the quay. He was a captain of engineers, a fine looking fellow wearing huge brass buttons on his low collared military coat and a maze of harness (leather belt and single strap over his right shoulder) around his torso. He led the cheers from his section.

The ceremony of going ashore as an American soldier in France is an organized undertaking. Certain formalities have to be complied with. There were the French civil officials and the French military authorities to come aboard, then an officer of the marines, our marines, and lastly a dapper, businesslike white moustached West Pointer, the military commander of the base. All this checking up took time, and the ultimate decision of augmented authority was to postpone the actual debarkation until the following day. Marines were placed at the gangways to prevent departures and arrivals. Only the French pilot who brought us in passed this bulwark.

Sleep Proves Welcome.

After the strain of the long voyage sleep was welcome, and the hours of the night soon slipped away in the security and shadows of a myriad of harbor lights.

To feel as the soldier feels one must march in the ranks under the eyes of the populace. The only way to get understanding of the standards of the soldier in France and appreciate the precise consciousness of the greetings of alien hearts was to experience the exact sensations the soldier undergoes. The business of a teller is to live the role to be exposited.

"We start for the cantonment which has been prepared for us by the French engineers at 2 o'clock," said the senior army commander the morning following our arrival at the port of debarkation.

"Can you place me somewhere in the column?" I asked.

"It's a good three mile hike," was the laconic reply.

The upshot was that I was assigned a position in the line. As a member of the commanding officer's staff I was given a designation to the left of the commander's adjutant for the first grand march over French soil from the quay to the receiving camp.

Caution forbids detailed description of the surrounding countryside except in general terms. What wealth of color is thus elided from the narrative! But there is nothing lost to caution in stating that it was a perfect August day when the column dropped away in easy strides from the pier and halted in a nearby public square for the unfurling of "Old Glory" from the protecting oil skins in which the regimental flag had been rolled up away back on the Mexican border. Around about in dense masses were the people of the local community, and no sooner did the "Stars and Stripes" hit the breeze than French exhilaration broke forth in applause.

As the drum roll sounded and the regiment stepped out again one felt the joy of partnership with a great people in a good cause, a strike for the welfare of all the free people of the world. No wonder shoulders, perhaps a trifle cramped from the close quarters on the troopship, went back with a snap and stayed there, no wonder heads were held high, nerves tingled and fine thoughts filled the minds. Every beat of the drum was a soul thriller and not a man marched but who knew we were in the game to win.

Praise for Troops.

One did not look to the right or to the left. One looked straight ahead. It was not necessary to scan the crowd for signs of valuation of American services. It was an invisible garment that completely enveloped the military unit. Handclapping ran along both sides of the road like the ripple of falling water. There was a chatter of sounds, but the words were in a strange tongue. I knew some of the words. They called our lads big, strong, brave and magnificent. Now and then there would be the projection of a shadow in the sunlit path ahead, followed by a click, and one surmised that a picture had been taken of our long, moving dirt colored column.

I speculated as we tramped along through the cathedral light of a wooded boulevard that very likely most of the men were thinking of the general orders issued that morning by the commanding officer. They read: "The commander takes pleasure in expressing to the regiment his appreciation of the excellent bearing of its officers and men during the journey just completed, especially during the voyage across the Atlantic. It is hoped that the exemplary conduct shown by the members of this regiment may continue in France or wherever we may be called upon to serve, and that the courage, steadfastness and honor of this regiment and of each individual thereof may become a byword with both our allies and our enemies."

There was the smell of sea in the nostrils, for the camp was near salt water. Also the odor of flowers filled the air, for there is no more romantic or picturesque section of France than the department where we had landed. For hills of gneiss and slate rose on all sides, hiding their ruddy flanks behind forests of oaks; valleys full of summer freshness and splendor rolled away to the tip of sight, with evergreen hedges defining irregular pieces of property. It was a feast for the senses, and one instantly understood why a Frenchman loves France with the intense devotion of a fanatic.

For a ways as we marched we held to the tree spotted boulevard. Next we branched off up a narrow, winding country road of macadam to an elevated tract of land, the highest of the locality. Here was the camp site, a collection of several hundred "huts," or cantonment buildings. The regiment defiled in fours across the rough ploughed ground to the particular section assigned for temporary occupation. After tent life in the torrid temperature of the American Southwest the receiving camp offered conditions that seemed ideal; no tent pins to drive, no laying out of company streets. All had been done beforehand, and our boys entered a modern army establishment. Thus dry and comfortable nights were assured.

"Dismiss," said the commander, and soon the men were hard at it unloading the motor trucks that brought the baggage and setting up the organization as a military unit. The first march in France was over. After mess the men sat around and talked about what they had seen out of the corners of their eyes. Some of those who had marched awake were early candidates for passes to return to the port for the diversions they had missed in the passage from transport to camp.

Ready to House Troops.

Inasmuch as thousands of American boys in the course of the next year are going to filter through this receiving camp, I think the details of its composition comprise a subject of interest and moment to those at home. The camp occupies a rolling plateau some ninety feet above sea level and fifty feet above the adjoining countryside. The buildings have been erected around an oblong rectangle fnclosing a plaza 100 meters wide by 600 meters long, which when levelled off and rolled will constitute an excellent parade ground.

The whole cantonment was built by French engineers, in accordance with their own designs and specifications. I am not going to give the capacity of the camp, for it will be enlarged as the exigencies arise. The camp is divided into sections and each section is known by a number. The buildings are known as the Adrian barracks and are sectional, portable and demountable. The wood is of spruce. There is sufficient room in each building for sixty cots placed lengthwise, thirty on a side, and a row of tables and benches up its centre. I noticed that no piece of timber heavier than an inch or wider than five inches was used and the structure having a flaring bottom makes it own foundation.

Surface drainage is employed, a system of cement pipes running through the camp connecting with natural drainage at its borders. Each company or battery is provided with its own concrete platform on which their field ranges are placed. Here the cooking takes place. Water is piped to these platforms, so that no long distance carrying of the fluid is required. No better place in the article than here to tell of the quality of the water.

Water that is chemically pure often has a brackish taste. The supply at the receiving camp comes from local sources off soil that comprises clay and shist, with an underlying layer of granite. It comes from the sky, so it has to be treated in a modern filtration plant. The process used is the Javelle method, and the water after it is made pure has the name of "Javellized water." After being freed from all sedimentation it is sterilized by the process of adding chlorinated lime. Turbine pumps carry the purified water to a reservoir called the "chateau d'eau," and from there it is drawn off into twenty or more cylindrical tanks located conveniently around the camp. The supply is further augmented by water brought in bulk from a neighboring city, as the quantity demanded is sometimes in excess of the local supply. I have the word of a distinguished army officer in charge of the health of the camp that no well founded complaint can be made about the water.

Surf Rivals Atlantic City.

This official took me to a trio of buildings in the centre of the camp, the hospital quarters. The type of building here was somewhat different, they having been designed along special sanitary lines and were provided with glass windows, being tightly sealed edifices. The headquarters buildings were of the same character. The ordinary "huts" have transluscent cloth for windows and are not floored. Other buildings of the camp included pavilions for shower baths for sixteen men at a time and long troughs with attached washing boards for laundry work. Each company has one of these pavilions, although the principal bathing is done at the seaside, only three-quarters of a mile distant, where there is a fine beach with a surf that rivals Atlantic City.

Disposal of garbage is by the pail system, there being special outhouses provided for each company located at a considerable distance from the sleeping quarters. A contract has been made with a French concern for the removal of the garbage, which leaves our boys free for drill work and baseball and other outdoor games during their recreation periods. The exterior aspect of the camp is exceedingly homelike, there being corn and potatoes growing around the various buildings, the site having been farming land before its occupancy by our soldiers.

Marines police the camp. They are the protectors of all property and constitute the permanent camp garrison. The marines control all material aspects of the place, and the guards in their olive gray uniforms were found everywhere. I don't know what either the army or the navy would do without the marines; they are decidedly worth while everywhere they are found. The presence of the marines denotes order and the carrying out of regulations to the exact letter and spirit.

I failed to mention that the heating of the "huts" is done from small stoves. Fuel is one of the great problems in France, but I ascertained that Gen. Pershing has directed special intelligence and effort to the provision of heat for our boys during the coming colder months. All provisions and supplies are conveyed from the quartermaster's buildings at the pier by one and a half ton trucks made in America. Eventually three ton trucks will be used, but owing to the narrowness of the streets and the smallness of buildings at the quay the army at present faces the difficulty of forcing a nine inch foot into a six inch shoe.

Think of this—the transportation of supplies to the receiving camp at the debarkation base (one of several) has nothing to do with the getting of supplies to the various training camps further into France. Arrangements have been made for the double tracking of certain existing railroad lines, so don't forget that we are in this proposition upon a gigantic scale. I noted that in certain instances where there were not available buildings to house our supplies whole streets were being covered over from roof to roof, making transit warehouses.

I walked leisurely back to the troopship from the camp over the same route I had marched with the regiment a few hours before; it was through a district of quaint little houses with beautiful gardens. Three enlisted men were ahead of me. They stopped before a rose bush that bent under four gigantic blooms. Soon from the doorway came a dear old lady.

"I have two boys in the French army," she said, leaning on the gate, "and my husband is also at the front."

Then she deliberately clipped off the four large roses, stripping the bush, and handed them, one each, to us four Americans. It was unadulterated sentiment, for tears glistened on both of her wan cheeks. The regulations forbid the wearing of such unmilitary decorations as flowers, but the boys caught the spirit of the occasion and pulled the stems of the flowers through their top buttonholes. We went on without talking. It seemed an omen of good luck for the events to transpire on beyond where her loved ones were. It still have my rose.

TRADE BODY TO MEET HERE.

Mayor Issues Call for Great Southern Congress.

Mayor Mitchel has issued a formal proclamation announcing the ninth annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress to be held in New York city October 15-17.

The congress will be attended by thousands from all parts of the United States. The programme will interpret the response of American business to the call of the President of the United States for the "organization and mobilization of the material resources of the country." It will define the interdependence of the several sections of the United States and the unity and solidarity of this country. It will consider further the problems of international reconstruction.

The congress will be attended by foreign diplomats, members of the Cabinet, members of Congress, Governors of States, Mayors of cities, executives of civic and commercial organizations, agricultural, industrial, commercial and financial leaders of the South and the nation.

NORMAL CLASS EXPECTED.

Demand for Dormitory Rooms at Brown Very Heavy.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22.—Indications point to at least a normal freshman class at Brown University for the collegiate year of 1917-18. The demand for dormitory rooms has exceeded all expectations.

The registration of upper classmen has not begun and no definite estimate can be made of their probable number, although it is assumed that about 50 or 60 per cent. will return. These, with a normal freshman class, should make an undergraduate body of about 600, an approximate reduction of 200.

New rates of tuition for all students, under graduate or graduate, go into effect this fall. All such students are charged $175 per year for tuition. The old fees, called for want of a better title incidentals and matriculation fees, are abolished.

Plunge From Window Kills Youth.

William Cersosimos, 16 years old, son of Simon Cersosimos, proprietor of the barber shop in the Hotel Gotham, Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, was found dead in the back yard of the apartment house at 2292 Bathgate avenue, The Bronx, where he lived, yesterday morning. He had jumped or fallen from his bedroom window on the sixth floor of the building. His father heard him fall and found the body. The boy had been out of work for three weeks.

Dutch Merchant Found Dead.

Albert Van Taddenberg, 53 years old, a tobacco merchant of Amsterdam, Holland, was found dead in his bed at the Hotel Imperial, Broadway and Thirty-first street, yesterday. He registered there on Monday. Friday night he retired apparently in good health. The body was discovered by a maid.

Mrs. Lansing Opposes Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, has accepted the secretaryship of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which recently moved its headquarters from New York to Washington.

GREATEST TRANSIT RELIEF PROMISED

Two New Subway Lines to Be in Operation by 1918 if Plans Materialize.

BIG PROBLEMS SOLVED

New Grand Central Station Is Marvel of Engineering Triumphs.

If the plans of the Public Service Commission, based upon the reports of the engineers of the commission, are realized it will be possible to place the Lexington avenue subway and the Seventh avenue subway in operation before the end of the year and to cease operation of the Broadway subway from Fourteenth street north to Times Square also before 1918. This announcement was made yesterday by the commission.

This programme offers promise of the greatest transit relief ever afforded to residents of Manhattan and The Bronx at any one time. If it is possible to carry it out—and every energy is being bent in that direction—it will mean the doubling (from four to eight tracks) of the subway facilities north of Forty-second street, and their trebling for most of the distance in Manhattan south of Forty-second street. The Lexington avenue and Seventh avenue subways are for operation by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The engineers have reported that there are only three or four locations where conditions are such as to cause fear of possible delay.

New Grand Central Problem.

The most important part of the work which must be completed to assure operation of the Lexington avenue and the Seventh avenue lines before the end of the year is that at the diagonal station at Forty-second street and Park avenue, which will be the new Grand Central subway station, and is one of the most difficult engineering problems met with on the whole dual system construction. This work and that at Times Square, where the Seventh avenue subway joins the first subway, are pivotal points in view of the fact that the system of operation will be entirely changed, and trains, instead of zigzagging down Broadway, through Forty-second street and down the East Side (and vice versa) as now, will operate from north and south in the east and west trunk lines, connected by a shuttle service through Forty-second street.

The west trunk line will be composed of the Seventh avenue subway and its branches south of Forty-second street, tied in with the first subway at Forty-second street, while the east trunk line will consist of the first subway south of Forty-second street, connected with the Lexington avenue subway and its branches north of that street. In other words, when dual system operation begins on the two trunk lines no more through trains will operate under Forty-second street. Passengers starting on the upper West Side and desiring to reach stations on the first subway between Forty-second street and Brooklyn Bridge will change at Times Square and Grand Central Station and vice versa. The northbound local and express tracks under Forty-second street will be utilized for the shuttle service mentioned for the use of persons transferring at Times Square and Grand Central Station to and from the main trunk lines, while the southbound local and express tracks will be reconstructed and utilized as an extension of the Queensboro subway from Grand Central Station west to Times Square.

Tangles Straightened Out.

The rearrangement made necessary by such a traffic shift has required a great deal of study and the solution of some extremely difficult problems. Engineers, however, have reported to the Public Service Commission that they are well on the down hill side of the task and that they see their way through, not only at the Grand Central Station but at the other difficult points.

The new diagonal station is being constructed under Forty-second street, partly under the site occupied by the old Grand Union Hotel and partly under the property of the New York Central Railroad to the north of Forty-second street, on the site of the new Hotel Commodore. The station is partially completed, station finish has been installed at the northern end and the subway structure for the southbound local track has been carried through under Forty-second street.

A core of rock fifty feet in thickness in one point, however, remains over the two express tracks and the northbound local track and must be removed before the station finish can be completed and the tracks, which have been pushed south practically as far as Forty-third street, can be run through the station preparatory to connecting them with the tracks of the first subway under Park avenue near Fortieth street.

May Open to Wall Street.

It is believed that if the work underneath the old Post Office, which has required practically the building of new foundations for a portion of the structure, is completed as contemplated it will be possible to open the Park place, Beekman and William street branch to Wall street concurrently with the beginning of service on the other two lines. The lower end of the west trunk line, otherwise the Seventh avenue subway, forks at Park place and West Broadway, two tracks continuing to a connection with the first subway at the Battery loop, while the two remaining tracks extend east as described through Park place, Beekman and William streets and eventually will be carried to Brooklyn by way of the Old Slip-Clark street tunnel now being built.

The year 1917 probably will represent the greatest period in transportation development in New York city. To date in 1917 some 22 linear miles in new subways, elevated extensions of subways and of elevated railroads, a total of nearly 75 track miles, have been placed in service.

Will Add Seventy Miles.

The completion of the east and west trunk lines and the extension of operation in the Broadway subway will add nearly 70 more track miles and approximately 20 linear miles to dual system operation, a total of about 42 linear miles of new lines for the year and 145 track miles for the year. Some idea of how great this expansion is may be gained from the fact that the Interborough, or first subway, has a linear mileage of 26.3 and 85.2 miles of track.

All save one or two of the other remaining lines of the dual system not yet in operation will be in service by the end of the year 1918, which will witness the completion of the 162d street connection between the Ninth avenue elevated railroad and the Jerome avenue branch of the Lexington avenue subway, of the Webster avenue extension of the Third avenue elevated railroad connecting that road with the White Plains road extension of the first subway, of the Eastern Parkway line with its Nostrand avenue and Livonia avenue branches in Brooklyn, the principal portion of the Culver line in Brooklyn, and in all probability the reconstructed Brighton Beach line with its connection with the Fourth avenue subway in Brooklyn.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL ON INSURANCE SNAG

Companies Say Protection of Fighters' Policies Will Impair Other Obligations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Attacks by representatives of insurance companies and by Senators on the validity of the insurance provisions of the soldiers and sailors civil rights bill resulted late to-day in an agreement by the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee to consider a new insurance section to be drafted by representatives of the War Department and the companies.

These representatives will confer tomorrow in an effort to draw for committee consideration Monday a revision which will protect against the forfeiture of policies by men fighting at the front without involving the constitutional question of the right of Congress to impair the obligations of insurance contracts.

J. H. McIntosh, general counsel of the New York Life Insurance Company, contended that the section as drawn imposed a contract that the mutual insurance companies could not enter into because it meant that Congress proposed to take property from one man without compensation and give it to another. He predicted that its enactment would mean the failure of a number of life insurance companies.

Robert L. Cox of New York, representing the Association of Life Insurance Companies, told the sub-committee that the only fund available to continue the insurance carried by men taken into Government service is the policyholders' reserve, and that the insurance payments on policies held by the fighting men would have to come from policyholders not in the military service. This, he contended, would violate the insurance contracts.

Major Wigmare of the Judge Advocate-General's office, who was largely instrumental in drawing the bill, suggested that Congress guarantee the companies against losses by reason of suspension of premium payments. This met the approval of Senators Reed and Brandegee, who had opposed the provision, and of Chairman Overman. It was understood that a revision along that line would be considered at to-morrow's conference.

Secretary Baker approved the bill as one of "very first importance" for the spirit of the fighting forces, to assure them that their property and their families will not suffer during their absence abroad.

Constitutionality of the bill was questioned by several Senators, but Senator Overman, chairman of the sub-committee, said he was first inclined to doubt the bill's constitutionality, but now was disposed to support it.

WIFE SHINED PASTOR'S SHOES.

Mrs. Triplett, in Divorce Suit, Says He Menaced Her With Pistol.

Compelling her to shine his shoes while he pointed a revolver at her was one of the little pleasantries with which the Rev. John Edwin Triplett of Woodbury, N. J., brightened his home, according to testimony given yesterday by Mrs. Dorothy Triplett when the hearing of her action for divorce was continued. This incident, she said, occurred when they were at a camp on an island in the St. Lawrence River.

Mrs. Triplett's attorneys also put in evidence yesterday a copy of an agreement signed by the couple in 1909 in which the preacher promised to treat his wife kindly, while she agreed to forgive and forget.

SOON TO FIX STEEL PRICE.

War Industries Board Submits Data to Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The price to be paid by the Government for steel will be fixed probably within a few days. Members of the War Industries Board, after a conference to-day with representatives of the steel industry, put the situation before President Wilson.

The President hopes, it is understood, that steel producers will agree voluntarily to supply their product to the public at the same price obtained by the Government. If this is not done he is ready, it is said, to force passage by Congress of the Pomerene bill giving the Government authority to fix steel and iron prices.

Steel men here to-day included J. H. Gary and James A. Farrell.

Suspected Canadian No Deserter.

Benjamin Frankel, who a week ago at the request of a British recruiting sergeant was escorted to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory and held as a deserter from the Canadian army, yesterday was taken to British army headquarters at 280 Broadway and there confronted by the officers. Following a secret conference a statement was made that Frankel was not a deserter, but was a sergeant in the Canadian army and was absent from his command on leave. He was not held.

Lieut. Carroll Winslow a Father.

Announcement was made yesterday of the birth of a son to Lieut. and Mrs. Carroll Winslow of 563 Park avenue. Lieut. Carroll is the Yale man who enlisted early in the war for the French flying service and is now back to the United States as instructor for the flying corps. Mrs. Winslow, whose marriage to the aviator took place in 1912, is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane of Tuxedo Park.

Soldiers' Kin Killed in Crash.

Howard Canfield, 22 years old, son of Benjamin Canfield of Fairview avenue, Cedar Grove, N. J., was killed Friday night when his motorcycle crashed into a truck owned by George E. Taylor of Ridge road, Cedar Grove, on Pompton turnpike. He has two brothers with the American expeditionary force in France.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

THE WEATHER FORECAST—Tomorrow, Fair.
Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 6 P. M. Daily. Private Subway Entrance, Hoyt Street.

Women's $37.50 to $55 Sample Coats

The Fine Materials Include:
Silk Plush, Silk Velours, Crystal Cloth, Imported Irish Frieze, Bolivia Cloth, Plaid Velour, Dyed Raccoon, English Duvetyn, Wool Velour, Some Coats

at $28.00

The Fur Trimmings Offer:
Kit Coney, Robert Nearseal, Hudson Seal (Muskrat), Australian Opossum, Japanese Mink and Others Without Fur Trimming

These are value-feasts we have succeeded in obtaining for our public in these offerings of new sample garments. So clean were the garment-racks swept after the first few hours of each Monday morning that we've redoubled our efforts and made this even greater purchase.

Each Coat Is a Representative of an Uncommon, Individual New Fashion, in a Fine Favored Material, Beautifully Tailored

One or two have great collars of the fur some are lavishly banded at the throat and at the cuffs. Every little detail of the Coats is handsome, as is expected of Coats priced $37.50 to $55, which their very duplicates are selling for regularly.

The color choice is among taupe, green, brown, black, Burgundy and reindeer. Sample sizes, 36 and 38.

Note—It is urgently requested, in fairness to all who attend, that selections be considered final at the time of Sale.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Fall Suits---Great Savings!

at $13.95

Just how many dollars are to be saved in taking advantage of this special offer women will discover by looking around at the prices of similar Suits regularly marked.

Quite enough to buy a very smart hat in addition.

The material is burella-poplin. The finger-length coat of the suit is serviceably lined throughout.

The model shows the becoming lines, with their attractive pockets, youthfully buckled belt and button trimming.

The big collar permits of charming adjustment.

Colors include navy, plum, terra cotta, taupe and green. Sizes 32 to 44.

Second floor, Central Building.

Special! Women's Fall Serge Dresses

at $9.98

Entirely wearable, even charming Dresses, achieved at this price, a time when serge has advanced three times in as many months.

Four models, each of which is in fashion and in good taste as well.

One has well-placed pockets trimmed with braid embroidery.

Another is black soutache trimmed with silk dot embroidery in color.

A third has conical pockets, embroidery in silk stitching; mannish buttons and a Puritan collar are features.

The fourth is in surplice bretelle fashion with box-pleated skirt.

Navy blue and black. All sizes.

Second floor, Central Building.

A Sale of Fall Fabrics
Silks: Dress Goods: Wash Cottons

From the superb A. & S. stocks of Dress Fabrics by the yard comes an important contribution toward lower costs in Fall dressmaking, as the following offerings will illustrate:

$2.25 Chiffon Satin De Luxe, $1.79 yard

Twenty fashionable shades in a rich, supple quality of dress Satin just received; offered for Monday at a special price; 35 inches wide.

$2.25 Faille Taffeta, $1.89 Yard
Finely corded, 35 inches wide, in a full range of colors, also black.

$2.49 Imported Black Taffeta, $1.89 Yard
A famous imported quality, soft-finished and lustrous; 35 inches wide.

35-Inch Black Taffeta, $1.29 and $1.39 Yard
Two excellent qualities; all silk, in a good black, especially low priced.

Display of New Printed Silks
Stunning new Silks for blouses, dresses, fall work, etc. In 75 new designs and colorings, at $1.74, $1.39 and $1.59 yard.
Street floor, West Building.

$2.98 to $3.98 Novelty Plaid Suitings, $2.25 Yd.

In the Autumn shades that are fashionable this season. 54 inches wide, in rich color combinations of black and white, blue and green, brown and green, brown, red and black. The fabrics are velours, broadcloths and serge weaves.

Other Colored Dress Goods

$2 Navy Blue and Black French Serge, $1.79 Yd.
50 inches wide.

54-In. Wool Jersey Cloth, $2.95 Yd.
Very special. In 20 of the leading colors.

42-In. Wool Storm Serge, 98c. Yd.
Monday only at this price. Closely woven grade in cadet, myrtle, sand, taupe, navy blue and black.

Three Offerings in Black Dress Goods

Black Chiffon Broadcloth, $1.98 Yd.
Less than today's wholesale cost. Deep jet black.

$1.98 Black Storm Serge, $1.39 Yd.
54 inches wide. Tailor weight.

$1.98 Black Poplin, $1.49 Yd.
54 inches wide. Round cord weave. Deep crow black.

Street floor, Livingston street, West Building.

39c Mercerized Poplins, 29c Yard

For Monday only we shall sell at this reduced price this regular quality of Poplin in a brilliant silky finish in 16 colorings; 27 inches wide.

38 and 40-Inch Woven Voiles, 39c. Yard | 27-Inch Dress Ginghams, 19c. Yard
Subway floor, West Building.

Last Week of the China Sale
Will Be Notable for Its Fine Values

Here is a little bit of advice. It means money in your pocket if you see fit to follow it. Beginning Oct. 1st the prices of the China and Cut Glass that appear here will be from 20 to 40 per cent. more. Every day this week there will be special offerings. Monday, the beginning of the last week, is specially profuse with splendid bargains.

100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets
1,248 *Sets That Are Regularly* $14.98, $16.98, $18.89, $19.89, $22.98 *and* $24.98
Now $9.89, $12.89, $13.89, $14.89, $16.89, $18.89

American Porcelain Dinnerware
Decorated in pink rosebud, floral patterns. Each piece gold lined.

Bread and Butter Plates	6c. each
Tea Plates	10c. each
Cups and Saucers	10c. each
Breakfast Plates	12c. each
Dinner Plates	15c. each
Meat Platters	19c. and 35c.
Fruit Saucers	6c.
Uncovered Vegetable Dishes	24c. each

Kitchen Crockery Specially Priced

Oval or round fireproof Casseroles	29c.
Fireproof brown and white Custard Cups, dozen	36c.
Yellow Mixing Bowl Sets	69c.
Blue and white Mixing Bowl Sets	98c.
Decorated Rockingham Teapots	25c.
15-piece decorated Cereal Sets	$4.49

Other Attractive Offerings in China

$1.98 to $2.50 Hand-Painted Nippon China, 98c.
Chocolate Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar and Creamers, Ice Bowls and Plates, Cake Plates, Salad Bowls, Comb and Brush Trays, Celery Trays, Milk Jars, Relish Dishes, Footed Bowls.

$1.98 and $2.25 Hand-Painted Nippon China Service Plates, $1.30 & $1.50 Ea.
$5.49 Japanese China Breakfast Sets, 17 Pieces, $3.89
$60 English Bonn China Service Plates, $40 Dozen
$22.89 English China Breakfast Sets, $14.98 Set

Lamps, Candlesticks, Globes—All at Less

$22.98 Lacquered Floor Lamps, $15.98
Exquisitely decorated with raised hawthorn flower. Complete with new silk Shade, size 22 inches in diameter, solid lined and with heavy gold trimmings and silk fringe. In rose, gold or blue.

$12.98 Metal Electric Table Lamps, $8.98
Heavily overlaid metal, art glass paneled shades.

$7.49 Ivory Electric Boudoir Lamps, $4.98
Daintily tinted flower design.
$4.98 Metal Gas Boudoir Lamps, $3.49
Silk Shade and all fittings.

Candlesticks and Sundries Below Regular Prices

98c. Tall Solid Mahogany Candlesticks, 59c.
Complete with candle. All colors.
65c. Night Candles, 45c. Dozen
49c. Silk Candle Shades, 35c.
Gold trimmed in rose, pink, gold, etc.

29c. Mahogany Finish Candlesticks, 19c.
Complete with candles.
69c. Fancy Decorated Inverted Globes, 49c.
43c. Inverted and Upright Welsbach Mantles, 10c.

Beautiful Cut Crystal Reduced for the Sale

$7.49 Compotes, $1.98
$1.98 Jelly Dishes, $1.49
$2.98 10-in. Flower Vases, $1.98
$3.75 Two-handle Jelly Dishes, $2.98
$3.49 Sugar and Cream Sets, $2.98
$4.49 Flower Vases, $2.98
$6.98 Fruit Dishes, $5.75
$2.49 Celery Trays, $1.98
$2.98 8-in. Fruit Bowls, $1.98
$3.98 Water Pitchers, $3.79
$7.98 Mayonnaise sets, $1.98
$3.98 Flower Baskets, $2.95

$2.62 Pottery Lily Bowls, $1.98
Complete with Bowl, Artificial Flowers, Bird and Flower Holder.

Cabinet Mantel Clocks, $8.97
Tambour shape mahogany finish, 8-day movement, 6-inch dial.
Subway floor, Central Building.