SEEK PEACE AT RUSSIA'S COST

German Plan Is to Be Harsh in East, to Be Liberal in West.

MAY DEMAND PETROGRAD

Would Force Rumania to Accept King of Teuton Choosing, Is Report.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, Dec. 12.—Developments in regard to Russia indicate that Germany and Austria are trying to effect a peace and bring the war in the east to a settlement as quickly as possible in order to insure great territorial gains and economic advantages as a preliminary to offering peace to the western nations on terms more liberal in proportion as the Central Empires profit by their rigorous treatment of Russia and Rumania.

The collapse of Russia has shown Germany a way by which she hopes to get great advantages in the east, consolidate the Mitteleuropa block and effect the domination of the Balkans, thus making the Central Empires so strong they could afford to adopt a highly conciliatory policy in the west.

Petrograd Involved.

One Petrograd despatch from sources usually reliable says the Germans will demand that the Russians evacuate Petrograd until the conclusion of peace, making no stipulations whether it is to be occupied in the meantime by the Germans. The Russian Baltic fleet would be compelled to dismount its guns as a guarantee that they would not be used against Germany; Russia to cede the northern shores of the Black Sea to Austria.

Other correspondents have indicated different terms including German control of the Russian wheat crop for fifteen years after the close of the war, free admission of German products to Russia and the cession of Courland, Lithuania and Russian Poland to Austria. While the details are uncertain, it is recognized that Germany and Austria are seizing the opportunity to plunder Russia to an almost incredible extent.

Case of Rumania.

Still another report says Germany would force Rumania to accept a king of Teuton choosing, thus binding that country in such a manner as to assist further in the scheme of German domination and affording play for liberality toward Great Britain, France and Italy, the restoration of Belgium and France and possibly the return of Alsace-Lorraine.

Germany apparently is determined to force these hard terms upon Russia as the price of a separate peace, thus excluding the Western nations from participation in the deliberations. With Russia accepting the conditions and deserting her allies it would be difficult for the Western nations to object to Germany's apparent eagerness to effect a settlement with them.

The most direct published intimation of such considerations is contained in the *Westminster Gazette*, which says editorially:

"It is necessary to make a plain estimate of the additional burden which Russia's defection imposes on us. Careful analysis will show why the specious peace terms, if offered, will not be acceptable to us."

SHONTS SEES MORE LINES NEEDED SOON

Says All Lines Now Planned Will Be Outgrown in Ten Years.

Theodore P. Shonts predicted last night that in ten years, with all the new subway lines open, the congestion will be much greater than it is to-day. This, he said, will require the building of many more rapid transit lines.

Passenger traffic, he declared, is jumping. A striking example of this is shown in figures furnished by Mr. Shonts of the increase in the number of passengers carried by the Queensboro subway from July, 1915, to last September: July, 1915, 130,894; December, 1915, 265,323; December, 1916, 608,828; September, 1917, 1,301,684.

This is an increase of 886 per cent. in twenty-seven months. Mr. Shonts said that although the increase in the old subway is enormous the percentage is nothing like as great as that shown on the extensions. For instance, in the original subway the increase in twenty-seven months from November, 1904, when 6,150,917 were carried was 159 per cent., or 15,961,984 passengers carried in the last month of the twenty-seven.

"We considered the traffic growth on the old subway phenomenal," said Mr. Shonts, "but the ratio of increase in traffic on the Queensboro extensions for a corresponding period was nearly six times greater. The old subway was originally designed to accommodate 400,000 passengers per day. One year after its opening, on October 27, 1904, the subway had carried 12,677,761 passengers, a daily average of 422,592."

Mr. Shonts said that the White Plains extension showed an increase of 80 per cent. in six months. In its first month it carried 179,142 passengers and six months later 310,342. Last June, the first month for the Jerome avenue extension, 168,150 passengers were carried. Three months later this had increased to 247,970. The shuttle line from Times Square to the Pennsylvania station shows an increase of 152 per cent. in three months. In June 99,636 passengers were carried, in September 252,255.

Mr. Shonts said he looked for the opening, about the first of the year, of the Seventh avenue, Lexington avenue and Eastern Parkway subway lines, exclusive of their East River tunnels. He thought the Livonia avenue and Nostrand avenue line would be completed by July 1, 1918, and the East River tunnels by January 1, 1919. He also announced the earnings of the subways for the fiscal year 1917 were $21,454,892.

Meyer Reappointed on I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Commissioner Meyer was reappointed to-day by President Wilson to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

CHRISTMAS SITTINGS yet.
Purff MacDonald
Photographer of Men
576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

NEW LIGHT ON PARIS ADVERTISING PLOTS

Berlin Firm Is Revealed as Holding Indirect Control.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Further light was thrown to-day upon the charge that a large part of the French press is under indirect control of Berlin, through the fact that a German controlled agency controls much of the advertising in the French papers. In a long article in *L'Homme Libre* M. Lysis asserts that Charles Georg, principal stockholder of the Societe Europeene, also is the heaviest stockholders in the firm of Haasenstein & Voger of Berlin and is the founder of similar firms in Milan and Geneva.

M. Lysis charges that in 1902 the French agency of Mery Bros. was acquired by Georg for the purpose of concealing the identity of the Berlin agency in its invasion of the French advertising field. Georg then founded the Societe Europeene, in which Mery Bros., the Jones Company and the Cummunay agency were incorporated.

Jones is an American who has lived in Paris for a long time. It is asserted that when the Societe Europeene was formed false statements were made to the French legal authorities for the purpose of concealing the real nationality and business connections of the incorporators.

A recent scandal along similar lines is recalled in the announcement that the Goldsoll case will be revived. Emile Constant, Deputy from the Department of the Gironde, announces that he will make the charges in regard to Goldsoll the subject of an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies. Goldsoll, although considered an undesirable alien, is alleged to have engaged in all sorts of confidential missions for the French Government and to have profited enormously through several of these.

GRAND JURY OPENS STIELOW INQUIRY

Irving King Is Taken From Prison and Placed in Private House.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

MEDINA, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Charles Stielow, convicted of murdering Charles Phelps near Medina nearly three years ago and who was saved from the electric chair at Sing Sing by an early morning order of Justice Guy of New York and an automobile rush to the prison gate as Stielow was being dressed for his death march, may yet go free.

An Orleans county grand jury began today another investigation at the instigation of Gov. Whitman to ascertain whether it was Stielow or some one else who murdered the rich old Medina farmer and his housekeeper, Margaret Wolcott, nearly three years ago.

Irving King, a wandering horse trader who once confessed to the crime and as promptly repudiated it, is said to be again under suspicion, while his tramp partner, Clarence O'Connell, serving a sentence at Auburn prison for burglary, also is said to be implicated in a mass of affidavits which private detectives in the employ of the State have been getting together.

George Bond, former District Attorney of Onondaga county and now acting as special Deputy Attorney General, assisted by District Attorney William Munson of Orleans county, had two local physicians before the Grand Jury today who performed the autopsy on Phelps's body. Capt. Cook of Auburn prison was also before the jury.

Irving King was brought to Albion tonight from the Cattaraugus County Jail, and instead of being turned over to the Sheriff's office is being kept at a private house. The fact that he is to testify before the Grand Jury and that such consideration is being given to his personal comfort caused much comment.

ITALY CURBS SPECULATORS.

Government Assumes Control of Bond Exports and Exchange.

ROME, Dec. 12.—The Government has issued a decree establishing a National Institute of Exchange, with monopolistic powers, the purpose of which is to reduce speculation in Italian money and control the export of all national bonds. All foreign bank transactions also must be registered with the new institution.

The institute will have functions resembling those of a clearing house, together with judicial authority. It will be under the direction of Minister of the Treasury Nitti.

Dutch Plan Huge Wireless Plant.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 12.—The Government has asked a credit of 5,000,000 florins for the erection of a wireless station for communication with the Dutch Indies.

CROZIER BLAMES ORDNANCE MAKERS

Would Not Take Contracts Until Congress Appropriated Funds, He Asserts.

CATCH UP NEXT SUMMER

Probers Hear That Armies in France Suffer No Shortage, Thanks to Allies.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The newly inaugurated probe by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs into the status of America in the world war got under way to-day with Major-Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, as the first witness. He took the stand to give for the preliminary session an outline of the conditions under which getting the supply of arms and munitions for America's fighting forces had been permitted to lag.

He was not placed under cross-examination and with the exception of an occasional interpellation his first appearance before the committee was largely for the purpose of giving a statement of conditions.

Major-Gen. Crozier's frankness in defining the obstacles to a more complete preparedness gratified the committee, who indicated by their manner that the admissions which the Chief of Ordnance seemed perfectly willing to make with regard to the alleged deficiencies of the supply of fighting material for our army at home as well as over seas while not what they wished to hear were enlightening and indicative of corrective action for the future.

Manufacturers Awaited Funds.

The munition and arms manufacturers of the United States had been hesitant, Major-Gen. Crozier said, in regard to accepting Government contracts for their products until the Congressional enactments according them the wherewithal had made the funds actually available. Congress, he said, had been slothful with the appropriations of the stupendous funds necessary for the vast ordnance supplies of the augmented army.

Great difficulty had been experienced in increasing the Ordnance Bureau and bringing it up to the requisite strength in efficient personnel. Also there had been interminable and unnecessary difficulties with labor organizations and otherwise primarily in obtaining a sufficiency of labor and in arranging with labor leaders working conditions and rates of wage satisfactory to them and preventive of labor disorders.

The army in France, according to Gen. Crozier, is not suffering from any shortage of arms, large or small, or of munitions. The reason he assigned, however, was that Great Britain and France had contributed all the necessary guns.

The committee looked askance at this statement, whereupon the witness assured his hearers that "by next summer America would get 'caught up' in the matter of deficiencies."

Opportunity for more than the presentation of Major-Gen. Crozier's preliminary statement was cut off by the enforced recess of the committee that members might attend the Senate session which began at noon. He will be on the stand again to-morrow, and then the committee will start to cross-examine him.

Will Keep Details From Foes.

There will be no effort made by the committee to keep back anything except figures as to the quantities of arms and munitions and other details which would be of value to the enemy, but whether the facts adduced shall be of necessity secret or not is aside from the question in the view of Senators.

Without consideration of partisanship the members of the Military Committee are determined that the investigation shall be a real investigation, illuminating and refreshing to the legislators and in no sense a partisan whitewashing to cover up such incompetence and sloth if such are present in the executive branch of the Government.

In this determination no members of the committee is more staunch than Chairman Chamberlain of Oregon, an earnest friend of the Administration, but a man intolerant of needless delays and useless bickerings over details when big issues are at stake.

In the course of his statement to-day Gen. Crozier laid much stress on the unwillingness of munitions and arms makers to take a chance with Federal contracts in the absence of the actual appropriations for purchase of ordnance and ordnance supplies. He recited that whereas the national defence act was passed in June, 1916, and that in June, 1917, appropriations in some measure became available for the work of his bureau it was not till the enactment of the deficiency bill October 6 of this year that the vast funds for ordnance became actually available.

Had $35,000,000 in August.

This statement provoked inquiries from committee members. They asked what had been done with other blanket appropriations for increased preparedness enacted when the war first broke over the United States. Then the witness recalled that his bureau had had the use of $35,000,000 as early as August this year out of one of the indeterminate appropriations.

Gen. Crozier had said that the manufacturers were unwilling to take chances. He said:

"They did not care to spend the money out of pocket in advance of the passage of the necessary appropriation bills."

Disputes and disagreements in the Munitions Board had been provocative of many delays. The increase in size of the staff of the Bureau of Ordnance from ten assistants to the chief to more than 600 had necessitated vast work of organization.

He explained that the work of training many of the officers recruited from previous civil employment had been exceedingly difficult. The witness also defended the "cost plus" system, saying that in view of the inflations of the cost of labor and material this system had served as a better one than the contract by competitive bidding, for which he admitted a decided preference in normal conditions.

Lengthy Inquiry Predicted.

In further examination of Gen. Crozier and of other department heads, including Secretary Baker, committee members plan to go fully into the question of clothing and ammunition as well as ordnance supplies and predict a lengthy inquiry.

Investigation of the navy's war preparations and plans also is planned within a few weeks. Senator Swanson, who acts as chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee in Senator Tillman's absence, to-day said that after the holidays his committee planned to begin the naval inquiry.

"We propose to find out if everything is going right and how the money is being and is to be spent," he said, adding, however, that there had not been so many reports regarding difficulties affecting the naval branch.

BRITAIN'S WAR COST IS $33,970,000 A DAY

Bonar Law Asks New Credit of $2,750,000,000.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—In moving a vote of credit of $2,750,000,000 in the House of Commons to-day, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the Premier would not speak on this subject, but would make a special statement regarding the war before the Christmas holidays.

The Chancellor said that when the last vote was moved, on October 30, for $2,000,000,000, it was supposed that this sum would meet the expenditure until the first week in January. That had been realized and it was now estimated that this credit would last until January 9. The average daily expenditure for sixty-three days preceding December 1 was $33,970,000, an excess expenditure over the budget estimate of $6,915,000 daily.

The total excess over the budget estimate was $1,545,000,000, but from that was to be deducted the expenditure which had been recovered or was recoverable, and he estimated that sum at $1,125,000,000. Therefore the excess over the estimate of the daily expenditure was $1,750,000.

One of the causes of the increased army expenditure, said the Chancellor, was the increase in the aviation programme. Another cause was the large number of troops employed in Mesopotamia, and the largest amount was due to advances to the armies in France and Palestine. The estimate of the advances to the dominions had not been exceeded.

VILLA EVACUATES OJINAGA.

Federal Troops Occupy Town Without Resistance.

PRESIDIO, Tex., Dec. 12.—Gen. Pedro Favela, with a force estimated at 500 Federal troops, occupied Ojinaga late today without any resistance, the Villa followers having evacuated the town yesterday.

Favela asserted he expects 400 more of his troops to-night, and that Gen. Jose Murguia will arrive to-morrow with 800 men. He said his troops had a fight at Coyame with Villa followers and that twenty-six men of Villa's force were killed.

U. S. AUSTRIANS PUT ON GOOD BEHAVIOR

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such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

"This proclamation differs from the preceding proclamation relating to the subjects of the German Empire in that, while it authorizes the arrest and internment of any subjects of the dual empire whose conduct may be a menace to the safety of the country, the only restrictions which it contains are prohibitions against either entering or leaving the United States without first obtaining permission.

"Many subjects of Austria-Hungary have already demonstrated their strong loyalty to this country by their faithfulness in industrial work, their organization of recruiting committees and in service with our armies. For the present, therefore, no restrictions will be placed upon the movements of the subjects of Austria-Hungary.

"They are not subject to the restrictions of the previous proclamations relating to Germany enemy aliens; they will be permitted to reside and labor in prohibited areas and to travel freely without molestation. Only those who are dangerous or disloyal are subject to arrest."

President's Proclamation.

The President's proclamation, after citing the resolution of Congress authorizing war with Austria-Hungary, says:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and obtaining a secure and just peace;

"And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the aforesaid sections of the Revised Statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be as follows:

"All natives, citizen, denizens or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of 14 years and upward who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, are enjoined to preserve the peace toward the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety and from violating the laws of the United States and of the States and territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the President:

"And so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law, they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and toward such of said persons as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

Provision for Offenders.

"And all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of the age of 14 years and upward who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law shall be liable to restraint or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes, and as prescribed in regulations duly promulgated by the President.

"And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety.

"1. No native, citizen, denizen or subject of Austria-Hungary, being a male of the age of 14 years and upward and not actually naturalized, shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, judge or justice, under sections 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes.

"2. No such person shall land in or enter the United States except under such restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe.

"(3) Every such person of whom there may be reasonable cause to believe that he is aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who may be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or attempts to violate, or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate any regulation duly promulgated by the President, or any criminal law of the United States, or of the States or Territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal or his deputy, or such other officers as the President shall designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

"This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States."

Since Congress adopted the war resolution the Department of Justice and other Government departments have been besieged with anxious queries from big manufacturers and coal operators employing many Austro-Hungarian laborers. Fear was expressed that, with labor already inadequate for the war industries, any drastic action against Austrian subjects would seriously hamper war production. These industrial leaders were told at first that the Department planned only to compel Austrians to register.

WILSON TO PROTECT ROADS AND OWNERS

Continued from First Page.

dents who had gathered here to await developments.

To-night most of these railroad executives left for their respective roads convinced that their railroads are shortly to pass under Government control, but that it will be some days before the President is ready to act. They believe that they are merely to go on operating their roads as before only under a railroad administrator, working through the railroads' war board. A lot of them probably will feel much more relieved, however, when they see the President's message and the proposed legislation.

After his talk with the members of the war board the President this afternoon had a talk with Representative Sims, the prospective chairman of the House Interstate commerce committee. Mr. Sims was apparently sworn to secrecy, as have others who have talked with the President on this matter. He did say, however, when he left the White House that no plan for a joint session to hear a message from the President had been discussed. Representative Sims is known to feel that no plan for railroad aid that does not provide for Government control could be put through the House.

Labor Men Visit Wilson.

Considerable mystery was made of a visit to the White House of the railroad labor men. Those who saw the President at 5 o'clock were H. E. Wills, vice-president of the engineers; P. J. McNamara, vice-president of the firemen; W. M. Clark, vice-president of the conductors, and W. M. Doak, vice-president of the trainmen. These men are here permanently to look after the legislative interests of their respective organizations.

They were with the President ten minutes and refused to say a word when they left the White House. The appointment had been made for President Garretson of the conductors. Reason for the sending of these four men to see the President appeared later when it was learned that the three other Big Four chiefs had been unable to reach this city in time to get together and were apparently fearful that the President might take some action in advance of their conference.

Mr. Garretson said to-night that he and his associates had no engagement as yet with the President and that their future movements would be determined after his associates got here.

All indications point to a vigorous protest being made by the brotherhood leaders against Government control unless assurances shall be given them that their present status will remain unchanged, which means that they shall have the right to strike if they feel like it. If Government control means compulsory service, the whole power of the brotherhoods is to be thrown against it.

That railroad legislation of the kind the President has in mind is to have stormy sledding in Congress there can be no doubt. The Republican leaders will act practically as a unit in opposing any effort to increase Federal control and are in favor of the present system being continued.

Prior to the conference at the White House to-day the War Board sent telegrams to all the railroads west of the Mississippi instructing them to loan a certain proportion of their locomotives to the heavily burdened Eastern lines. In response to these instructions 100 powerful engines will start east within the next twenty-four hours to assist in moving the thousands of tons of freight that is congesting traffic east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. The locomotives will be furnished by the Western lines in proportion to the number owned by each.

At Saks—On the Sixth Floor

Chauffeur's Practical Winter Overcoats at $25

¶ Smart, double-breasted overcoats in Oxford Grey Wool Overcoatings, tailored to give the best of service by men who have specialized for years in chauffeur's livery of a most distinctive type.

¶ Large convertible collar, belted back, and cuff on sleeve (as *illustrated*).

Fur Lined Mittens, $2.50

¶ Made of Black Capeskin, lined with lambswool.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Announce a Very Important

"Box of Six" Hosiery Sale for Men

—at prices which would be impossible if based on present wholesale costs.

Full-fashioned Lisle Thread Half Hose, in Black, White, Grey or Dark Tan. 40c. pair ..... 6 Pair $2.10

Striped Plaited Lisle Half Hose, in Black, Smoke Grey, Navy Blue, White, Grey or Tan ..... 50c. pair — 6 Pair $2.50

Full-fashioned Lisle Thread Half Hose, in Black, Smoke Grey, Navy Blue, White, Grey or Dark Tan; also full-fashioned Fibre Silk Hose in Champagne, White, Navy Blue or Grey. 50c. pair ..... 6 Pair $2.65

Two-color Plaited Silk Half Hose, in Black with White, Tan, Green, Navy Blue, or Red ..... 55c. a pair
Seamless Pure Silk Half Hose, in Black, White, Grey, Navy Blue, Champagne or Smoke Grey ..... 55c. a pair — 6 Pair $2.85

Seamless Silk Clocked Half Hose, in Black with White; White with Black; or Champagne with Black ..... 60c. a pair — 6 Pair $2.85

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

In an Extraordinary Offering Today, Thursday

Women's Fashionable Winter Coats

Formerly $39.50 to $45

Reduced to $29.50

For women of every size—regular, medium, large, and extra large—this important event affords most unusual economy in price for coats of the very highest order in make and finish. The models are in semi-belted and straight line effects, fashioned of Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Pom Pom, Arcadian Lamb, and Esquimette Plush accentuated with large collars of Skunk-Opossum, Muskrat, Raccoon, or self material. Lined with Silk and interlined. Sizes 34 to 44; and extra sizes from 38½ to 54½.

Women's Smart Suits Reduced for Clearance

Formerly $29.50 to $39.50

Thursday at $18.50

Well-tailored suits in the season's most desired materials. Medium and three-quarter length coats, beautifully lined with Silk and warmly interlined. Not all sizes in every model, but you will find your size in one of the many modish plain or fur trimmed models included. *Fourth Floor.*

Women's Lustrous Chiffon Taffeta Evening Gowns, Today at $14.50

—a price seldom quoted for gowns of such rare beauty

Stunning gowns of Soft Chiffon Taffeta in a dainty and very modish "bustle" model with surplice waist and winged sleeves. Obtainable in Flesh Pink, Turquoise, Orchid, and Maize. Sizes 34 to 42.

Values of extraordinary importance will be offered today in

A Sale of "India" Umbrellas at $2.95

The most practical of all umbrellas—for men and women

Silk, and Silk Mixture umbrellas of the famous "India" make, so constructed that they cannot turn inside out, even in the severest storm. They also give greater protection from rain than any other umbrella made. The colors in Silk are Garnet, Green, and Navy Blue. The Silk mixtures are in Black only.

All kinds of handles—many beautifully silver trimmed

An Offering of More Than Unusual Interest—

Women's Brocaded Evening Slippers Reduced to $5.50

Regularly $8.—Strictly bench-made slippers of cloth of Silver, or cloth of Gold. Made over the smartest lasts with extremely high arch, and 2⅛ Louis XV heel. All sizes and widths.

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval