23,395 ENLISTED IN TWO DAYS' BIG RUSH

337,247 Army Volunteers Since April, Over Twice Number Asked For.

ONLY TEN STATES SHORT

Baker Orders Enlistment of Men Who Applied, but Could Not Be Examined.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Inability of many recruiting officers to care for the rush of men to join the Regular Army before the new draft regulations became effective to-day was reflected in recruiting figures for yesterday. The day's total was 9,104, as compared with 14,291 Thursday, when the recruiting system broke down.

Friday's figures, with three States—Arizona, New Hampshire and South Carolina—missing, swelled the December enlistments to 70,466 men, not taking into account those accepted to-day up to noon, when enlistment in the Regular Army was prohibited to men of draft age under the new rules.

Volunteers to the Regular Army since the declaration of war in April now number 337,247, exceeding by 153,345 the number called for by President Wilson to bring the Regulars to war strength. Ten States failed to supply their quotas. They were Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North and South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin.

The thousands of men who volunteered in the last few days and were rejected because of the breaking down of the recruiting system will be accepted, Secretary Baker to-day having ordered that all qualified applicants who presented themselves before noon to-day be accepted, even though their examinations and other details could not be completed until later.

Classification Is Begun.

With the putting into effect of the new draft regulations to-day the first 5 per cent. of the questionnaires was mailed to draft men. At the same time Provost Marshal General Crowder announced that the huge task of classifying the 9,000,000 men of draft age unquestionably would be finished within sixty days. There will be no further call of the draft men until the classifications are completed. In a statement issued to-day Provost Marshal General Crowder said:

"The plans have been made, the machine has been built and with the loyal cooperation of the local boards, so amply demonstrated by their past accomplishments, the millions of registrants will within the space of sixty days stand marshalled for their place in the world's war, each in the class to which his economic worth entitles him.

"I have not the slightest hesitation in predicting the absolute success of the classification system. From every part of the country has come praise for the plan. It will provide armies in a steady stream; armies built from the body politic by the body politic.

New System Is Scientific.

"Never before in the history of the world have armies been chosen with the scientific precision of the new system. Men will shoulder the gun first who should by all the laws of reason offer themselves first to their country and only grim necessity will compel us to invade the more deferred classes; but if such necessity does arise it will find the country ready.

"Through the Governors of the States a legal advisory board, to assist registrants to make intelligent answers to their questionnaires, has been assigned to every local board; through the same agencies the leaders in medicine in every community have pledged themselves to aid and assist in medical examinations. The great majority of the men who are building the new system have offered their services without price to their Government.

"The completion of the classification will practically complete the great work of the local and district boards. Thereafter they will act each in their respective areas as the Government's agents for any new registration which may occur and will consider changes of status or transfers of jurisdiction when such may arise."

NEW DRAFT BEGUN HERE

Boards Send First Batch of Questionnaires to Listed Men.

Classifying of men in New York of draft age for service in the new National Army to be called in the second draft began yesterday morning with mailing of draft questionnaires from the 187 local exemption boards.

Under the ruling of the War Department every man not now actually in training at one of the cantonments, no matter whether he has received his red or green card, must fill out and return the questionnaire to his local board.

Not even the 10 per cent. of men accepted and held over from the last draft will be exempt. This point, on which there seems to have been more or less difference of opinion, was made clear at the New York office of the Adjutant-General yesterday.

There is only one class of men not in active training who will not receive the questionnaire, and they are men who have been drafted and who are now held for trial for desertion.

In all there were about 27,000 questionnaires mailed from the different boards in this city.

Denial of a recent statement "that all men now of draft age now working for the various local exemption boards will be replaced by men not in the draft age" was authorized by the War Department and the office of the draft director last night gave out the following statement:

"There is no intention of replacing clerks of draft age who are now members of the exemption boards, because no provision of the selective service regulations prohibits a clerk of draft age from doing such work. Serious injustice has been done a number of these men by publishing their names, coupled with the statement that their work was in violation of the draft regulations.

"Information coming to this office that some of the members of the local boards were of the draft age has been thoroughly investigated and efforts to replace such members as quickly as possible without interfering with the work of the boards are now under way. It is not, however, the intention to do away with all such workers until their places can be filled."

It was further explained that men of draft age working for the different boards were doing so through a patriotic motive and were well aware of the fact that such labor did not in any way exempt them from service when called.

60 MEN ENLIST IN NAVY.

Half Enroll in the Marine Corps—British Recruiting Satisfactory.

Despite the rush of the last few days to join the colors officers of the navy and the Marine Corps recruiting stations announced yesterday they were ready to receive any volunteers of draft age who might present themselves. It is only necessary for applicants for enlistment to bring to these recruiting officers certificates from the chairmen of their local boards attesting that their numbers may not be reached within the present draft call.

At the navy recruiting station, 34 East Twenty-third street, yesterday 35 applicants appeared for enlistment and 30 were accepted. There were 57 applicants at the Marine Corps station and 30 were enrolled.

The British army recruiting station at 280 Broadway reported yesterday that the results were entirely satisfactory and that the customary quota of recruits had enrolled. It was stated that the big rush to flock to the British colors was over and that all who enlist now are loyal, patriotic Englishmen who are making great personal sacrifices to enter the ranks of their country in her hour of peril.

TO RELIEVE CONGESTION.

Slocum Recruits to Be Shifted as Quickly as Possible.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Brig.-Gen. Kerr, in charge of recruiting, has ordered that men who have enlisted at Fort Slocum be sent on to other posts as rapidly as possible to relieve congestion at New Rochelle.

Had the War Department known in advance that such an avalanche of recruits would have swamped Fort Slocum arrangements would have been made for sending them to some of the nearby army camps until they could have enlisted at Fort Slocum without overtaxing accommodations there.

When it was seen yesterday that several thousand men could not be cared for at Fort Slocum a citizens' committee at New Rochelle got in touch with Gen. Kerr on the long distance telephone and asked to be permitted to care for the men. This was agreed to.

COL. HOUSE IS BACK; NO TALK OF PEACE

Continued from First Page.

of the neutrals to make trouble if the embargo was not lifted.

Col. House declined to speak of Russia, but indicated his belief that America is quite as well informed as to that situation as the men he met abroad; in other words, that nobody can tell at this time what the developments will be. It was also gathered from his attitude that he found the allied leaders were expecting a tremendous attempt at a German drive to be made almost any day, and that he believed the Allies were well prepared for it.

Asked about peace talk, Col. House said: "There was no discussion of peace at any of the conferences, at any time or in any way. Nobody over there is talking about peace. And speaking of morale, even the pacifists in France—there are a few there, you know—say the morale of the French people is better than it has ever been. Any talk that France would break down under a hard drive from the Germans is absolutely ridiculous."

Col. House said he did not discuss war aims while abroad. Gathering of peace data in preparation for the eventual conference was purely incidental and entirely aside from the main purpose of the mission. He said that what had been decided upon in reference to the economic situation would not mean the adoption of any measures "radically different" from those now operative in the United States.

He passed ten days at or near the front, mostly with Gen. Pershing.

"The health of our men is excellent," he said. "The task of Gen. Pershing is really more difficult than the people know, and he is doing admirably. Our men—our fighting men and those who have been sent abroad on other missions since our entry into the war—have made a highly favorable impression. I saw much of Admiral Sims. He is a fine fellow and well liked by all. I also met Marshal Joffre and Gen. Haig, and each of the commanders whom I have mentioned breathed nothing but hopefulness and predicted nothing but ultimate success."

Of his fellow missioners Col. House said:

"I wish to record my approval of the individual work of the members of this mission. Whatever success it has had as a force for good is due to them. In all my experience with men I have never known better or more intelligent team work. There was no confusion of purpose, no slacking in the pursuit of the objects to be obtained. And there have been absolutely no personal differences or friction to retard them in their work. They have been amenable to both advice and suggestion and have left the impression in France of great ability and great modesty."

With Col. House also returned Gen. Bliss, Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board; Bainbridge Colby of the Shipping Board and Thomas N. Perkins of the Priority Board. Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Dr. A. E. Taylor, representing the Food Administration, and Paul D. Cravath remained in London to complete details "regarding priority matters."

PREMIER LAUDS HOUSE.

Lloyd George Hopes for Other Great American Missions.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—When a correspondent of the Associated Press called on Premier Lloyd George with the news of the arrival in America of the House mission, the Premier authorized the following statement:

"I am very glad to learn of the return of the first great American mission to Europe. I say first because I hope it will be the prelude to many more, for the experience we have gained on this occasion has brought home to me even more strongly than before the paramount importance of ever closer and more constant association between the United States, the free democracies of Europe and the nations of the British commonwealth, not only in the prosecution of the war, but in future contact in the world's affairs.

"The mission which thus successfully terminated its labors was, so far as we are concerned, an unqualified success. It did not receive a great deal of advertisement at the time, because Col. House was rightly insistent that it was to be first and last a business affair.

"But the fruits of its labors will be seen by all in time to come. It not only enabled the United States and the Allies to coordinate their preparations so as to produce the maximum military effort in the shortest space of time against the common enemy; it brought fresh minds and a new perspective to bear upon the problems of the Allies. Its work culminated in the first meeting of the Supreme War Council at Versailles, the outward and visible sign of new unity and new vigor in the cooperation of the great democracies of the world in their fight for the triumph of the ideals which they represent.

"To that conference President Wilson could not have sent more sagacious and useful representatives than Col. House and the other members of the mission who accompanied him. Col. House, indeed, has proved himself not only a worthy representative of the United States, but has won the friendship and respect of all the European allies."

SAYS UNITY OF SEA ACTION IS ASSURED

French Minister of Marine Outlines Work of the Naval Council.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Georges Leygues, French Minister of Marine, commenting to-day on the announcement of the creation of a Supreme Naval Council, said unity of action on the sea by the Allies was now assured and added:

"This action is of the greatest importance in the prosecution of the war. At our conferences here, in which Admirals Benson and Sims participated, we reached agreement on questions of construction, tonnage and operations of transports, and cooperation in combating Germany's submarine warfare was still further perfected."

Reviewing briefly the part the French navy had played since the beginning of the war, M. Leygues said:

"It can be summed up in the words transportation and police work. The navy has convoyed troops, patrolled coasts, hunted submarines. There has been no opportunity to participate in great naval actions, as Germany has kept her high seas fleet off the sea except on two occasions, when British warships turned them back at the battles of Dogger Bank and Jutland.

"The French ships have taken part in the Allies' blockade of the enemy's coast, and in pursuing enemy merchant vessels and suspected neutrals. Our squadrons also have aided in protecting the lines of communications of the allied armies. The greatest undertaking was the transportation of the Salonica army, when in eight months 900,000 men and 440,000 tons of war material were carried from Marseilles to Salonica.

"In saving the Serbian army 10,000 men and 30,000 horses were put on ships and convoyed to safety."

Mexico Stops Export of Dyes.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 15.—The Treasury Department announced last night prohibition of the export of aniline and coal tar dyes and natural and artificial vegetable dyes.

DANIELS FOR QUIZ, OLIVER INTIMATES

Navy Department Inquiry to Glorify Its Head, Seems to Be Opinion.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Confirmation of the statement that the coming House investigation of the Navy Department and its war activities was inspired to some extent by the Navy Department itself, and that it is intended to glorify the Navy Department organization rather than to seek to find out if there are any rotten spots was seen by Republicans to-day in statements made by Representative Oliver (Ala.), who will head the sub-committee of the Naval Affairs Committee which will conduct the inquiry.

"The purpose of the inquiry is not to cast discredit on the navy or make it appear that the navy has been derelict in any part of its duty," said Mr. Oliver. Assurance was given by Mr. Oliver that so far as compatible with the public interests the sessions of the investigating committee will be open and every effort will be made to throw all the light possible on every phase of the inquiry.

"Some of the sessions may have to be exclusive," he added, "but I hope the number will be small."

The committee will meet Monday to determine the method of procedure and fix the time for the inauguration of the hearings. It is believed that sessions of the committee will begin early next week and continue during the Christmas holidays.

"There is no desire on the part of Secretary Daniels or other officials of the Navy Department to withhold any information that may answer the question of what the navy has done to hold up its end of the war," Mr. Oliver insisted. "We expect to go into everything that will show what has been done and what is being done by the navy and all its departments."

Mr. Oliver gave evidences of optimism regarding results of value being obtained from the committee.

"It is probable," he said, "that the investigating committee will be able to recommend certain legislation which it will find is needed to strengthen the Navy Department's power in the war."

BIG GUNS LACKING.

American Army Profits Through Mistakes of Allies.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—For the third successive day Major-Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, was before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day. The committee listened to the General for almost two hours and then adjourned until Monday.

To-day's session, like that of yesterday, was behind closed doors. The subject principally discussed was that of heavy artillery. It was said that Gen. Crozier's defence of the conduct of the War Department in this respect since the outbreak of the war was somewhat convincing to the Senators. They reported that it was coming to be seen that the mistakes and errors of the War Department and the chief occasion for America's weakness in artillery now is attributable not to errors of war time, but to the slothfulness of Congress as well as of the executive branch of the Government in the development of the general programme of preparedness in the ante-war years.

Gen. Crozier told the committee the greatest deficiency was in heavy ordnance, largely due to the time necessary for its manufacture.

"The situation really is better than I expected," said Chairman Chamberlain, "and shows we are profiting by the mistakes of the Allies in heavy artillery equipment."

Gen. Crozier told the committee that while Congress had been generous with funds the appropriations recommended by the Army General Staff and the Ordnance Chief invariably were reduced by civilian executive superiors. Resulting reduction in ordnance production, he said, was chargeable, therefore, to executive action and not to the ordnance bureau. Committee members were said to have agreed with this contention.

Gen. Crozier, in dealing with present ordnance supplies of the army, assured the committee that the American forces overseas have an ample supply of artillery and that there will be adequate ordnance equipment for all troops sent to France.

Gen. Crozier will be recalled Monday and his further examination, Chairman Chamberlain said, probably will be in open session.

10,000 BOYS HAPPY IN NEW ROCHELLE

Continued from First Page.

day, and all week, were grouping and sending out stranded recruits to New Rochelle's Trinity, to the Young Men's Hebrew Association, to the North Avenue Presbyterian Church, to Father Roche's Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity and to the Elks Club and to schools and clubs and residences without thought of religious differences.

Simultaneously the Y. M. C. A. was directing young men to the Knights of Columbus as often as it was sending them to the North Avenue Presbyterian Church—which rivals the Knights of Columbus Club in results and efficiency—or to the Baptist, Methodist or other non-Catholic churches, including the Temple Israel and other institutions.

Sect and Politics Forgotten.

Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, a Catholic, early had offered to stand the whole expense of feeding and housing and entertaining the overflow of recruits from Fort Slocum. Director M. R. Clark of the Y. M. C. A. war work council, a Protestant, early in the week had taken up the general direction of the relief work at New Rochelle. And the finest evidence of the way that New Rochelle in its effort to save from hardship the thousands on thousands of young recruits pouring into the adjacent Fort Slocum had forgotten sect and politics was to look in upon the seething clubhouse of the Knights of Columbus executive room.

The chief director at the "head desk" of the Catholic Knights of Columbus quarters was Director Clark of the Y. M. C. A., and working hand in hand with Mr. Clark were Walter G. C. Otto, Charles White, Dan Noonan, Mrs. Charles W. Campbell and countless others who ordinarily devote all their time to the purely Catholic activities of the K. of C.

As a result of the coordination of work about 9,000 lads who had detrained at New Rochelle during recent days to enlist at Fort Slocum, only to find that the little island upon which the fort is located could not accommodate them, last night were uproariously happy, while digesting the impressive dinners that New Rochelle had fed them out of its bounty.

In the North Avenue Presbyterian Church, to select one sleeping place at random, the about-to-be soldiers in mufti, all waiting their chance to get over to Fort Slocum and be examined and accepted for the army, sat about the pews and played cards, actually played cards, smoked and sang and improvised jazz bands until it was time to lie down on the church pew cushions and cover themselves with the church and parish house velour hangings as bed covering.

On the surface it looked as if New Rochelle was feeding and housing and warming and cheering its thousands of unexpected visitors without putting itself out a bit. But if one looked close one saw tired eyes which told that the townsfolk had had infinitely less sleep than the unknown guests they were entertaining.

The same Joe Mayer of the Knights of Columbus who cheered a batch of new arrivals on their way toward Trinity parish house literally has not had his clothes off nor seen a bed since last Monday. Joe would be the last to say that he should be selected as an example of what New Rochelle townsfolk have been doing, but his name happens to come to mind when the thought of the sacrifices that have been made is being dwelt upon.

Mr. Otto, Mr. Lowell, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. White, Mr. Noonan, Mayor Griffing, Mr. Iselin, Mrs. Burton Hendrick and countless others, together with the women of their families, have been getting out of their beds every morning around 4 o'clock to begin their elected day's work of caring for the recruits pouring into town. After stripping their homes of extra mattresses, blankets, comfortables and even porch pillows and turning them over to local Red Cross, municipal and other organizations they have taken into their homes from two to six soldier applicants—Justice Martin Keogh, who has four sons at the front, daily feeds and houses ten soldiers—and after giving breakfast to these they have all gone away each morning to the various centres to begin to prepare breakfast for the men sleeping in the churches, clubs and schools.

Then from 5 to 7 o'clock every morning New Rochelle en masse has cooked and served fruits, eggs, cereals, rolls and coffee to the relays of men, the men and women serving the breakfasts going without even a cup of coffee in the meantime. When the commuting hour of 8 A. M. approaches the men of the town have to grab a cup of coffee themselves and hurry toward Manhattan to put in a day at desks or easels—the town is dotted with famous artists—all day while their wives keep on feeding later relay breakfasts and luncheons and early and late dinners to the soldier boys.

At dusk the commuters hurry home and grab off another hasty meal and then pitch in to take up the work wherever possible. Wives, heavy with sleep, have wandered home toward midnight, often as late as 2 o'clock in the morning, and have sunk into bed with their clothes on because they knew that they must drag themselves to their feet again at 4 or 5:30 o'clock A. M. to begin the eighteen, twenty and twenty-two hour shift of work.

But every night, even last night, following a week of superhuman effort, the New Rochelle patriots seemed to be quite as happy as the recruits, who were singing and smoking and playing cards in the churches.

Out on Fort Slocum's little island Col H. R. Kingsbury, in command of a recruiting station that is receiving young men from all over the Eastern States but is not equipped for the flood of patriots, and his assisting officers, examining surgeons and enlisted men are working quite as hard as is New Rochelle.

It isn't the fault of Col. Kingsbury and his coworkers of the army that the comparatively few recruits who can be examined and accepted or rejected at Fort Slocum in a day have to stand out in the cold for long hours at a stretch before they can be attended to.

"To New Rochelle," Col. Kingsbury said gratefully last night when the matter of the town's efforts came up in conversation, "has come a great chance to do something practical and efficient for the Government. If all the communities of the country were to serve the country as patriotically and as zealously as these wonderful people of New Rochelle—and I'm sure the whole country would if it had New Rochelle's privilege—their combined efforts would satisfy timorous people that a country like this can lick any other people on earth. New Rochelle during the last few days has rendered to the nation the most notably patriotic service ever given by an American community."

PARK & TILFORD

ESTABLISHED 1840

THIS house was founded by two young men, Joseph Park and John M. Tilford, in the year 1840.

Their capital was small, but they had a firm belief that sterling honesty in both merchandise and methods would win them success.

The policy they so successfully initiated has continuously animated the establishment they founded, and it is my proud privilege, as their successor and sole owner of this corporation, still further to advance it.

This house must continue to stand preeminent in its field. The spirit of the times must continue to be interpreted by a constant betterment of its service, superior though that may already be. And above all else, there will be no deviation from the tradition handed down to me by Joseph Park and my father.

As a fruition of these governing principles of the Park & Tilford establishment, we offer in our stores this Christmastide the widest variety of choice viands to be found anywhere.

Quality for price, we solicit comparison.

Frank Tilford

ON THE EVENINGS OF THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY PRIOR TO CHRISTMAS, OUR STORES WILL CONTINUE OPEN AS LATE AS THE PRESENCE OF PATRONS REQUIRES.

THEY WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Gift Suggestions

that will reflect credit on the tastes of both receiver and giver.

Cigars

We are the largest importers of Havana cigars in the world. The renowned independent factories in Cuba send us their very choicest products in a wide variety of elegant holiday packings. Gifts selected from our stocks will please even the most fastidious tastes, because, however modest in cost, our cigars are sure to be superior products.

Perfumes

The finest perfumes in the world are those of Houbigant of Paris. His products are the dictates of fashion everywhere. His name on toilet preparations stamps them as master-creations. We are his sole agents for America; and in our stores are to be found the greatest variety of sachets, talcums, toilet waters and perfumes bearing his name.

Candies

Always a welcome gift

CHOCOLATES AND BONBONS and other confections of exceptional merit. "Temptingly Delicious."

Packed in a wide variety of forms to suit all tastes; but only one standard of excellence—*the highest.*

Baskets of Fruit

Arranged with expert skill

A selection of the finest fruits, nuts, candies and other delicacies, in a variety of forms and sizes to suit individual tastes. Welcome gifts, especially acceptable at this season of the year.

2.75 to 50.00

For the Christmas Table

Fruit Cake of Old Virginia—Bromm's

A wonderfully delicious confection. Made in Old Virginia of the choicest nuts, fruits and baking ingredients. Improves with age. Every bite a delightful surprise.

2 lb. 1.50 4 lb. 3.00 6 lb. 4.50

Mince Meat

Miss Martin's.....2½ lbs. 1.25 doz. 14.50

Pate de Foie Gras

Pate de Foie Gras.....No. 14 tins 1.20
No. 12 tins 1.75
Puree Pates.....½ tins .23 2.75 doz.

Nuts

	lb.		
Pecans, paper-shelled	.35		
Almonds, California, paper-shelled	.31		
Walnuts, imported	.26	Filberts	.25
Brazil Nuts	.18	Mixed Nuts	.28

Ye Anne Hathaway Plum Puddinge

The finest plum pudding made. Truly exquisite in flavor. An old-fashioned delicacy that is rich, nourishing and delicious. Particularly fine for the Christmas feast.

1½ lb. 1.50 2 lb. 2.00 3 lb. 3.00

Figs and Dates

Stuffed.....12½ oz. jar .45

Ginger

Crystallized.....half lb. tin .50
Finest Glace Stem.....half lb. tin .60
pound tin 1.10

Raisins

California Seeded.....in pkgs. .15
Seedless.....in pkgs. .16
Malaga Clusters.....pound .34
Malaga, 7 crown.....No. 5½ box 2.00

Favorita Coffee

Extremely popular with our patrons. A product of careful selection and skilful blending. Prepared in our own roasting plant where we have unsurpassed facilities for the handling of fine coffees. Gives an appetizing cup, fragrant and thoroughly delicious. Usually .30 lb.

Special .26 lb.

5 lb. 1.25 25 lb. 6.10

Ceylon and India Tea

One of our own brands—the result of a careful blending of fine selected chops. Possesses a strong, rich fragrance. Sold in one-pound air-tight packages which preserve all the original strength of the tea. Buff and Gold Brand. Regularly .70 lb.

Special .64 lb.

10 lb. 6.10 50 lb. 30.00

Mail and phone orders promptly and carefully filled.
On all $5 assorted orders, we pay delivery charges thruout the fifteen states nearest New York.
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STORES Fifth Avenue and 26th Street
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Broadway and 41st Street Broadway and 112th Street Lenox Avenue and 126th St.

CHILDREN'S WEAR AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

Never before were such bargains offered anywhere. We suggest that you take advantage of the wonderful values now being offered.

21-23 West 38th St. (Between 5th and 6th Avenues.) Lane Bryant "You Always Pay Less Here." 21-23 West 38th St. (Between 5th and 6th Avenues.)

The extra rapid development of our Infants' Wear Dept. makes necessary a change of policy—hence we will

DISCONTINUE THE SALE

of Children's Wear. Sizes 4 to 6 years. We will hereafter devote all our resources to the Infants' Wear Department only.

Coats (were 4.50), only light weight Black and white check. **2.25**
Others reduced to 2.95, 3.95

Skating Set (were 3.00), Brushed wool in Rose or Copenhagen. **1.65**

Drawer Combination (were .69 to .89) Nainsook, trimmed with embroidery or hemstitched ruffle. 4 to 6 yrs. **.50**

Muslin Drawers (were .29), 6 years only. Embroidery trimmed. **.19**
Others reduced to .12 and .35.

Drawer Leggings (were 3.50), Corduroy in Navy, White or Brown. 2 to 5 years. **2.25**

Knee Leggings (were 1.75), Corduroy in Grey, Brown or Navy. 2 to 6 years. **1.25**

Knee Leggings (were .95), Jersey, Black or Brown. 4 to 8 years. **.69**

Bath Robes (were 2.50). Terry Cloth in blue or pink. 4 to 5 years only. **1.45**

Beach Rompers (were .95), in blue or pink gingham. 4 to 6 years. **.69**

Union Suits (were .95), Girls' summer weight. 4 to 6 years. **.59**

Brushed Wool, Corduroy, Silk Poplin and Lambs Wool Caps. Sizes 13 to 16 at greatly reduced prices.
An unusually large assortment, although not every size and color at every price.

Clearance Sale—Maternity Apparel

Lane Bryant Maternity Wear, due to our Patented Adjustments, do not betray their purpose and do not differ in any way from the smart, trig costume that you would select for the normal figure.

Dresses—Georgette and Taffeta Combination, Serge, Crepe de Chine. Were 29.85—Now, **18.95**
Others reduced to 27.50, 34.75, 44.75.

Coats—Velour Coats, Plush Coats with Coney collar and cuffs. Were 32.75—Now, **21.75**
Others reduced to 34.75, up to 59.75.

Suits—Wool Cheviot. All colors. Insert with Velveteen Collar. Were 33.65—Now, **16.95**
Others reduced to 24.95, 34.75, 44.50.

Waists, Skirts, Negligees, Underwear and Corsets greatly reduced.

OPEN EVENINGS

A small payment will send one of our

Player Pianos

to your home for Christmas.

NEW $385
$10 Monthly Until Paid
NO INTEREST CHARGES
INCLUDING Bench, cover & 12 rolls with each Player Piano

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS $175
$5 Monthly Until Paid

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS $190
$5 Monthly Until Paid

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS $225
$6 Monthly Until Paid

INCLUDING Stool, Music, Cover, Cartage This Week With Each Upright Piano.

$50 Stodart	$3 Monthly Until Paid
70 Pleyel	3 Monthly Until Paid
75 Wagner	3 Monthly Until Paid
85 Cole & Co.	3 Monthly Until Paid
95 Dunham & Co.	4 Monthly Until Paid
110 Gilbert & Co.	4 Monthly Until Paid
115 Demarest	4 Monthly Until Paid
135 E. Gabler	4 Monthly Until Paid
145 Hardman	5 Monthly Until Paid
150 Weser Bros.	5 Monthly Until Paid
155 Hallet-Davis	5 Monthly Until Paid
160 Huntington	5 Monthly Until Paid
165 Chickering	5 Monthly Until Paid
170 Arion	5 Monthly Until Paid
170 Weber	5 Monthly Until Paid
170 Needham	5 Monthly Until Paid
175 Haynes	5 Monthly Until Paid
175 P. Ritzheimer	5 Monthly Until Paid
175 Livingston	5 Monthly Until Paid
180 Sterling	5 Monthly Until Paid
180 Lohmann	5 Monthly Until Paid
185 E. Gabler	5 Monthly Until Paid
185 Hazelton	5 Monthly Until Paid
185 Wise Co.	5 Monthly Until Paid
190 Sohmer & Co.	5 Monthly Until Paid
195 Goetz & Co.	5 Monthly Until Paid
215 Behr Bros.	6 Monthly Until Paid
225 Steinway & Son	6 Monthly Until Paid

VICTROLAS, $20 UPWARD
LATEST VICTOR RECORDS
PIANOS RENTED $3 Monthly Upward

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