SECTION 3
TWELVE PAGES.

The Sun.

Foreign—Society—Music—The Story of THE SUN—
Resorts—Fashions—Cards—Automobiles

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

TOMMY'S JOB BIG PROBLEM FOR ENGLAND

Various Agencies in Motion to Provide Work for Returned Soldiers.

HIGHER WAGE EXPECTED

Housing Question Also to Be Dealt With According to New Principles.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 2.—The problem of the resettlement into civil occupation of soldiers and sailors at the conclusion of the war is receiving serious consideration by the Government. To make ready for peace and the difficulties of instruction which will follow is a vital necessity, inasmuch as the better and longer understanding of a project is more conducive to its smooth working when put into operation. The task of demobilizing the immense army of the empire will be a tremendous one, and unless good will and understanding prevail in its execution there will be inextricable confusion, injustice and discontent.

There never has been a war in British history without this problem causing great distress and privation. In the old days the disbanded soldier was either a sinister danger or a figure of compassion. Even after the South African war no serious effort was made by the State to handle the problem, and the responsibility and duty of putting the soldier back into civil life was left to regimental associations or philanthropic bodies. Following the conclusion of the present great struggle the problem will be a thousand times more complicated and difficult, and it is a hopeful sign that a comprehensive effort is being made to render the transition period as brief as possible and reduce to a minimum the hardships which inevitably must occur.

Divides Responsibility.

A plan has been drawn up by the Ministry of Labor and generally approved by the War Cabinet which puts the responsibility equally upon the Admiralty, the Army Council and the Labor Ministry. The Ministry proposes to make use of the machinery of the employment exchanges and will create a central body to be known as the labor resettlement committee, composed of representatives of employers and workers, which will deal with all general questions affecting resettlement. In addition local committees will be organized and industrial councils set up. Mr. Roberts, the Labor Minister, in a statement giving in broad detail the scheme of dealing with this question believes that the whole problem can be dealt with in harmony with national and local requirements.

The Minister of Labor looks forward to dealing both centrally and locally with representative bodies of employers' associations and trade unions acting together. The Government desires that every organized industry shall have its joint standing industrial councils. The big central committee, to be known as the Labor Resettlement Committee, will consist of representatives of both sides of the principal industries in equal numbers together with representatives of departments concerned with demobilization.

In the Whitley report the local advisory committees set up all over the country in close touch with local requirements possessing full local knowledge and able to give advice and indicate openings of employment to the employment exchanges through which the men will pass are an essential part of the scheme. Mr. Whitley said that many of the most difficult of the war problems could have been solved with half the trouble and double the efficiency if the trades had had such organizations as those now recommended.

Production Must Increase.

The *Daily Telegraph*, commenting on the scheme, says:

"We believe that capital and labor are agreed as to what the terms of such an arrangement should be. There must be a vastly increased wealth production if this country is to hold her own industrially against the competition of the world. Without it British labor will suffer cruelly and British capital must dwindle. Given its increased wealth production, labor will expect a greater share of profits in the shape of wages than it ever has received before, and labor also is demanding a much more influential voice in determining the conditions under which wealth is produced. Those are recognized to be just and reasonable requirements by all the more enlightened representatives of capital, and if the best possible return be given by labor for the best wages British industry need not look to the future with apprehension.

"The scheme no doubt is better adapted for some industries than for others. In some it will be easier to begin at the top; in others it will be necessary to start and work up from the bottom, but there is surely not a single establishment in the land where the relations between labor and capital would not be improved if the management were at pains to explain to those who work for them the principles on which their business is conducted, and if the workmen were invited to contribute their ideas of improvement to the common stock with the knowledge that they would benefit fairly from their successful adaptation."

New Dwellings Proposed.

Another scheme that is proposed to be put in operation for the employment of hundreds of thousands of men during the demobilization period is that of erecting some three hundred thousand new dwellings. Four years arrears in building will have to be made up at the end of the war, and it is understood that the Government will make a substantial grant to enable local authorities to go ahead with the work of preparing designs, laying out sites and purchasing of land. Henry R. Aldridge, secretary of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, says that the local authorities already had informed the Local Government Board of their willingness to build nearly 160,000 houses provided that the financial assistance given is adequate.

Nonagenarian in Parliament.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 2.—Honors for the oldest man in Parliament are claimed for Samuel Young, who recently observed his ninety-sixth birthday anniversary.

ENGLISHMEN SAD AS THEIR ROAST BEEF SUPPLY IS CUT

Meat Rations Hit All Alike and Not Many Will Have Their Old Time Sunday Joints—Vegetarians on the the Increase, but Few Are So Through Choice.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 2.

Oh! the roast beef of Old England!
And oh! the old English roast beef!

has been sung at countless festive boards in the past. With the introduction of the meat ration on February 25 the setting should be in a minor key more fitting a lament.

With an allowance of 30 cents a head for butcher's meat the Britisher's Sunday joint will be lacking in all but the largest families. That is unless the family decides to observe at least five meatless days each week.

Family consultations as to the best way of utilizing the meat coupons are the order of the day. In the small families of which the man has been in the habit of lunching and also dining in town the question of where the coupons should be cashed is a vital one.

Hard to Parcel the Meat.

For example, a family consisting of a man, wife and one child under 10 years of age are entitled to a ration of butcher's meat valued at 75 cents. This represents an average weight of meat of 37 ounces. Should the man use the whole of his four coupons by dining and lunching four days in town the possible family purchase of butcher's meat would be reduced to 45 cents, or an average of 22 ounces. The remaining coupon and a half being only cashable for game or poultry possibly will realize an equivalent of 7½ ounces more, making the total for home use 29½ ounces for three persons for the week.

A Sunday joint under these conditions is impossible.

Professional caterers are not looking forward to the institution of the plan with any satisfaction. The suggestion that they should extend their supplies of fish meals and in that manner continue to retain their connection meets the response that if all the restaurants sell fish the supply will not be equal to the demand.

The numerous popular restaurants run by the tea and-bread companies have been catering to vggetarians since the shortage of meat supplies became acute. These will not feel the change to any great extent. For many weeks their menu cards have had a separate section devoted to vegetarian dishes and they have introduced several dishes to the public with success.

Cattle Grading Ends.

With the institution of the meat card the system of grading cattle and sheep comes to an end. The Ministry of Food will take over the slaughter houses, whether private or public. The officials of the Ministry will superintend the weighing of the carcases and the farmer will be paid for every pound of meat he produces and no more. The butcher will buy the exact quantity he wants and he will know what he is going to get.

The price to be paid for beef will be 24 cents a pound and for mutton 26 cents. This amount will be paid to the farmer less a slight charge for expenses. A small charge will be also made to the buyer on the same grounds.

The destination of the meat will be settled by the needs of the different areas of the country. No meat will be allowed to leave a district if that district is only capable of supplying itself.

The whole of the country has been mapped out into areas and local committees will report to centres the needs of the retailers in their areas. Meat supplies will be allotted accordingly.

London has been divided into five sections for the purposes of distribution. Each area has been allotted a section of Smithfield Market and the butchers' associations will do their buying in these sections through an official buyer who as far as possible will fall in with the wishes of the retailers represented.

DARING FLIERS AVENGE LONDON

For Every Bomb Dropped in Air Raids 999 Are Sent Down in Germany.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 2.—Captain M—— of the British Flying Corps, ambling watchfully behind a great bank of rolling clouds, spied in a rift below a German patrol of six machines. The combat was short, sharp and unequal. Immediately his gun barked off. A German dived headlong for the earth. His leader swept out of formation to meet the daring Britisher and followed suit. Enraged, the four others dashed for our man simultaneously, firing as they came. For the latter only one course was optional. Sweeping low from the sky until he almost skimmed the treetops and the roofs of the houses he reached home in safety.

Which is to relate a recent by the way air raid incident in that thrilling and most audacious factor of up to date warfare, aerial activity. When the day is clear and bright or when the hunter's moon illuminates the night the pilots and observers of the Royal Flying Corps work overtime, and then some. From dawn to dawn, without intermission, until the rain clouds gather or the fresh wind grows too unruly, they are hard at it, fighting high up among the clouds or bombing railways, ammunition dumps, aerodromes and billets in back villages.

For every bomb on London in a German raid there have been nine hundred and ninety-nine dropped by our men on points and posts behind their lines. In this new warfare of give and take while the Boches are busy over England the English are busier over Bocheland.. In a single day as the result of aerial observation 127 hostile batteries were silenced, twenty-eight gun pits were destroyed, eighty men were bombed and over sixty explosions were caused in ammunition dumps.

In two short months 12,999 bombs, aggregating a weight of 238 tons, were placed at the disposal of troops, intrenchments and batteries in the enemy lines. The R. F. C. in the period from Saturday, February 16, to Wednesday, February 20, accounted for seventy German aeroplanes with a loss of twelve. The naval airmen bagged a further eight without loss and the French were responsible for twenty-six.

The German airmen are not lacking in courage, but the policy of their commanders appears to be to be manœuvre them in large formations, fifteen and twenty at a time. Six is a common party. The "tip and run" strategy of their bombers is only of advantage at night. From a great altitude they "lay their eggs" indiscriminately and then make off at a breakneck speed for their base. The larger types of machines, such as the triplane, are greatly favored. And more than anything they are lacking in that code of traditions fostered by the British navy and so admirably developed by the airmen.

The outstanding feature of the air combat is the continuous gallantry and audacity of the British pilots. One youthful veteran, attacked by a fighting formation of Boches, fired into one machine, which turned over on its back and spun down out of control. Then he turned his attention to another and fired 200 rounds into it. Suddenly it went into a spin and crashed.

Out with a battle flight of our own the following day he added another German to his bag. Then, to make full measure that day, he spun lower and fired an observation balloon. In the afternoon he finished the aggregate of four enemy aeroplanes and a balloon in three days.

Two British machines photography bound ran up against half a dozen of the enemy's. Strictly speaking, theirs was a non-combatant craft, but, annoyed at the interruption, they laid about the enemy with their machine gun to such effect that in a short time they had knocked out two of their attackers. The rest then flew away and the Britons returned in peace to their picture making.

Recently our bombers achieved a direct hit on a German army kinema with results which, according to a prisoner's story, were disastrous. Immediately the Germans retaliated by bombing our hospitals and stretcher bearers behind the lines.

FOOD COST TOPS WAGES IN PARIS

Problem of Living Increasingly Hard for Low Paid Workers.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 1.—In general wages in France have not by any means been going up on a par with the high cost of living. This was so before the war and latterly it has been accentuated. All Paris municipal employees recently have had three francs a day tacked on to their wages, and this applies to the lowest paid charwoman and the president of the Municipal Council alike, to the drivers of fire engines and to employees of the gas company and the subways. This helps a lot, as their numbers are great.

Certain essential Paris trades have not put increased wages in force, notably those of millinery and dressmaking, and the workers, "the midinettes" and the "first hands" as well, have brought things to such a pitch that the Minister of Labor and the officials of their trade union have agreed to get together and formulate a scale which will be acceptable to employers and employees alike.

One stumbling block is likely to be the question of the Saturday half holiday, which, known here as "semaine anglaise," is only half what its title indicates, in that employers do not want nor do they expect to pay for this time. If unpaid it cuts the worker's wage 16.2 per cent. to begin with, and this is perhaps more than any possible contemplated raise would be, leaving the problem still unsolved. The development of the question is very vital for Paris, which depends so largely upon this trade for a great deal of the ready cash circulated here before the war.

PARIS JUDGES GET ONLY $800 A YEAR

Agitation for Increase in Salaries Comes to Nothing.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 1.—A more astonishing phase of the salary question is that which applies to court judges, which have naturally no union to take up their battles. There has been agitation from time to time in higher circles, but nothing has come of it and the magistracy still ekes out a penible existence on salaries ranging from $300 to $6,000 a year for the highest in the land, the former being the small town judge of the provinces.

It is stupefying to think of a Paris justice on the bench being paid only the equivalent of $800 a year and a Supreme Court of Cassation judge getting but $3,600 and the four highest magistrates of the republic being allowed only $6,000.

In spite of this the magistracy of France has ever been above suspicion, and one wonders that it would not be a more profitable branch of their profession did they but practise law before other judges who could afford to serve their country at the figures given. For a fact this is probably just what happens, though there is a well defined movement to increase these salaries all up and down the scale.

A proposition has been advanced which comprehends adding three million francs to a budget which before the war was five billions, a proposition which is as 3 to 5,000. Certainly good law administration is worth the small increase that it costs, and the devoted representatives who interpret that law in France will in nowise be averse to the project becoming a part of the yearly budget on the line suggested.

Lord Rhondda's Training.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 2.—In a recent address Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, explained his grasp on the food situation. He said that he was taken into his father's grocery store when 20 years of age and learned the business from the ground up.

PEACE TREATY BARRED POPE

Germany Schemed to Have Vatican Represented in Conferences.

TO INTIMIDATE ITALY

Threatened to Insist on Restoration of Temporal Power if She Joined Allies.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

ROME, Feb. 28.—It was naturally inevitable that the vexed "Roman question" should be raised in connection with the world's war. The Pope repeatedly disavowed any intention of availing himself of the war to renew the claim of temporal power or demand a settlement safeguarding the independence of the Holy See, but the "Roman question" which Prince Bismarck promised to support in 1870 was used as an argument if not as a weapon by Prince von Buelow in his efforts to avert Italy's intervention.

Germany and Austria in fact were determined to uphold the rights of the Pope on Rome and insist upon the restoration of temporal power if Italy joined the Allies against them, and the Austro-German propaganda in Italy generally and in the Vatican particularly was based on the "Roman question" to intimidate Italy. The Austro-Germans spared no effort to create complications between Italy and the Holy See.

The campaign to have the Pope represented at the peace conference originated in Germany before Italy's intervention and was intensified throughout the world, as was to be expected when Italy joined the Allies. Fortunately the relations between the Vatican and Italy remained normal despite the war and Austro-German propaganda to a great extent proved a failure. Incidents and misunderstandings, often due to unjustified diffidence, could not be avoided now and then, and the Pope was compelled to protest when the diplomatic representatives of the Central Empires accredited to the Holy See left Rome in May, 1915, and on a few other occasions during the last three years when his silence was apt to be misconstrued as tacit approval.

Baron Sonnino was justified in affirming before Parliament that the Italian Government had always safeguarded under every respect the rights of the Holy See during the difficult and complex situation created by the war, and interpreted both the letter and the spirit of the Law of Guarantees in such a way as to allow full freedom of action and manifestation to the Holy See. By so doing the best proof has been afforded that the internationalization of the Law of Guarantees was unnecessary since as a national Italian law proved sufficient in a case like the present when practically all the nations of the world are at war to uphold the rights of liberty and independence of the Papacy.

Peace Treaty Excluded Pope.

The latest but by no means the last misunderstanding between Italy and the Vatican relates to clause 15 of the secret treaty of London concluded April 26, 1915, among Italy, France, Great Britain and Russia. Secret treaties apparently are useless nowadays, as they are secret in name only. Even before this particular secret treaty was signed and when Italy's intervention was still doubted, the news mysteriously leaked out that one of its clauses excluded the Pope or his representatives from the peace conference. It was then that the Austro-German campaign for the inclusion of the Pope in the peace conference was started and proposals for the settlement of the "Roman Question" began to be made both in Germany and Austria and in neutral countries. There is no doubt that the Pope was not only aware of the existence of this clause but that a copy of the whole secret treaty had been sent to him from Germany or Austria. Proof that such a copy had been received by the Pope is naturally lacking, but it was no secret for any one connected with the Vatican that the Allies had fixed a sort of time limit for Italy's intervention, which expired on May 25, 1915.

Naturally enough no use could be made of the knowledge thus obtained by the Vatican about the secret treaty, and in his public utterances dealing with the war the Pope carefully abstained from the slightest allusion on the subject. Last December, however, the Bolsheviki published the text of the secret treaty, and according to the version given in the Russian newspaper *Isvestia* clause 15 is as follows:

France, Great Britain and Russia bind themselves to support Italy in not allowing representatives of the Holy See to undertake diplomatic action relating to the conclusion of peace or to the settlement of questions connected with the war

Text of Clause Not Authentic.

It is admitted that the text of the clause is not authentic and there is every reason to believe that it was purposely altered to create complications between Italy and the Holy See. When a Catholic member of the Italian Parliament asked Baron Sonnino for explanations about this clause the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied as follows: "No secret clause exists in the agreements between Italy and the Allies affirming that France, England and Russia would support Italy's opposition against any step on the part of the diplomatic representatives of the Holy See relating to the conclusion of peace or to the solution of questions connected with the war."

It was evident that the denial implied not the non-existence of any clause in general, but of the clause published by the Bolsheviki and erroneously worded. The reply of the Under Secretary of State was not satisfactory, the more so as Lord Robert Cecil replying to questions in the House of Commons admitted the existence of the clause, which he interpreted as meaning that the Pope or his representatives should be excluded from the peace conference because peace conditions should be discussed only by the belligerents. Strangely enough Lord Cecil's reply was suppressed by Italian censorship, which also prohibited the publication of the version of the treaty of London given by the Bolsheviki and reproduced in England and the United States.

Irish Train Sets New Record.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 2.—A record for railroad travelling is reported from Ireland. A special train on the Great Northern Railroad made the trip from Belfast to Dublin, a distance of 115 miles, in 107 minutes and the return journey was accomplished in 109 minutes.

TRADE PROBLEM BESETS BRITAIN

Solution Must Be Found for After War Commercial Puzzle.

EFFICIENCY THE GOAL

Economists Hunt Substitute for Present System of State Paternalism.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 2.—After the war conditions of trade are just now the subject of profound thought in the British Empire. It is realized that whatever the outcome of the war there will have to be radical changes in methods employed in the competitive markets of the world. The last three years have seen State control extended not only over personal liberty, but to the regulation of food, the direction of most of the important industries and to the complete control of overseas commerce. The results cannot be said to be such as were confidently predicted by the believers in State ownership and State control of all activities. In fact, the experience in these years has developed a sentiment among all classes in favor of bringing to an end this control as quickly as possible after the conclusion of the war. Manufacturers, merchants, shipping owners and the working classes appear to be of one mind in the matter.

An important contribution to the information possessed as to the workings of State control was a recent report submitted to the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons, embodying the conclusions of a special sub-committee which was representative of all parties in Parliament. In this report the members of the sub-committee pictured the whole machinery of the empire's foreign trade and the merchants who have been the main instruments in its upbuilding threatened by ruin. In their investigations they found new Government departments taking control of important lines of endeavor without any special knowledge of the intricate workings of commerce. In many cases the experience of men who had devoted their lives in a particular line was ignored. The system brings results temporarily by reason of a certain efficiency which it is able to bring to bear. But, in the opinion of the sub-committee, Government control puts nothing in the place of what it destroys. It does not strive to maintain the finer details of the great web of worldwide commerce, nor does it create a machinery providing for the intelligent and competent passage from war conditions to peace conditions, when the scrambling for trade in increased proportions will be indulged in by all the countries of the world.

Merchant Must Stay.

The sub-committee, quoting from a report of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, warns the Government that "any attempt to eliminate the merchant and the employment of his capital, experience and technical knowledge in commercial undertakings will bring disaster to the commercial prestige of the country and form one of the greatest assets to our enemy that they can desire after the war."

Speaking recently on the same subject Sir R. Vassar-Smith declared that "in the desire to avoid the middleman the merchants have been superseded so that their knowledge of markets, of products and of values has been lost to the country. I cannot help thinking that if use had been made of their experience vast sums might have been saved."

In commenting upon these statements the *Westminster Gazette*, which has recently published a series of articles upon the control of trade by the Government, says: "The evidence for these conclusions is overwhelming. The cry against State control, however, extends far beyond the merchants. Generally speaking, there is no class less deserving of sympathy than the ship owners, who have made great sums out of the conditions brought about by the war. Yet they are as loud in their protests against the effects of bureaucratic control as are the men who have been put out of business altogether. The ship owner is entitled to claim that his skill, enterprise and knowledge of markets joined to the conditions in which he works not only made the British merchant marine the carriers of half the produce of the world, but provided Great Britain with an asset without which it would have been impossible for the Allies to pursue the war. The ship owners contend that so long as they were allowed to carry on their businesses under their own control they were able to bring to the country products substantially not less in quantity than those of pre-war years, and that notwithstanding the drain upon shipping for naval and transport requirements."

It is everywhere acknowledged that the necessities of the Government demanded that a certain control by the State was imperative. But such control should have utilized the best brains of ship owners, shippers and merchants and not replaced these by a purely bureaucratic system which had an eye only for the affairs of the present and ignored the possibilities of the future, when immense problems will be presented for solution. The dissatisfaction with this method, which is general among employers and workmen in their service, is deeper than the ignoring of experience and the resentment due to the sight of the destruction of businesses that took a lifetime to build up. It is not believed to be an efficient way to prepare for coming competition to throw away valuable experience gained by years of close application and leave trade without the machinery to take advantage of every development that presents itself of expanding the empire's markets. But it is also realized that the pre-war system, which extended even to the British railways, of giving preferential rates for the carrying of foreign goods upon which much of the foreign merchants' success in British markets was founded must be done away with. A reversion to those conditions would justify the State in a retention of its direction of the nation's commerce.

SADDA YACKO QUITS STAGE.

Actress Who Delighted Paris in 1900 Leaves Japanese Stage.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 1.—The news is that Mme. Sadda Yacko has retired from the Japanese stage. This recalls to Parisians this charming exotic who delighted visitors to the exposition of 1900, and started a new cult in that Paris which was ever impressionable. Sadda Yacko set the craze for things Japanese in modern France and popularized the kimono among the lingerie things and dessous of Parisian femininity.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

Fulton Street
Bond Street

Frederick Loeser & Co.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Livingston St.
Elm Place

Sale of New Easter Clothing

Smart Fashions and Very Moderate Prices

IT IS a happy conjunction that brings accuracy and smartness of fashion with excellence of making and moderate price together for these striking Suits and Dresses for Easter wear. It is seldom that low price can be associated with these other desirable points, and it is a very helpful circumstance that brings them together before Easter here.

The secret of the low price is that these garments

Reproduce Higher Priced Models

and are made to our order with Loeser SHAPE RETAINING tailoring and often with points of style incorporated that appeared later than the originals were produced.

The Three Suits Pictured

The First Suit, $39.75

A fine Poiret twill in black, navy and other good shades. Notched collar with overlay of a shawl collar in white pique. Braid bound and button trimmed, the skirt with slash pockets.

The Second Suit, $27.50

is a fine men's wear serge in navy, black and fashionable suit shades. The collar is of the tab and rever type, the overlay of white armure silk. The upstanding tab of the pocket is held in place by button and buttonhole. The panel back of the coat has rows of buttons and crowfeet. Skirt with belt and slash pockets.

The Third Suit, $39.75

is a needle-cord serge in navy, black, rookie, etc. The coat has long roll shawl collar to waist, snap fastening under the interlaced belt; semi-circular pockets; sleeve with buttons and buttonholes to elbow. Suit is braid bound; skirt has slash pockets and belt all around.

These Suits are sized for women to size 44.

Second Floor.

Special! 300 Boys' Spring Suits

(with extra pair of trousers)

$8.75, Instead of $10 or $12

MOTHERS WHO ARE KEENLY ON THE LOOKOUT for opportunities of economy will find one to appreciate tomorrow in these new Spring Suits for boys at $8.75.

Such fabrics as these are made of service-giving, long-wear cheviots and cassimeres in the fashionable gray, tan and brown mixtures of the spring—and not to be found in Suits sold under $10 today.

The tailoring is another thing that is exceptional at the price. The Suits *fit* like garments made to order, and the extreme care with which they are finished will be a matter for thankfulness to the mother who expects to make a Suit go a long way in service.

It is an offering and a value which should bring a hearty response from the parents of Brooklyn—and considering that there are only 300 Suits to be divided among so many, it will be well to bring the boy in early tomorrow. All sizes, from 7 to 18.

Boys' Store, Main Floor, Elm Place.

4,200 Yards of 29c. to 39c. Printed Voiles at 25c

ONE OF A NUMBER OF EXTRAORDINARY VALUES that will make the Dress Cottons Store a busy place tomorrow

These Voiles are of a very fine quality in a variety of pretty figure, flower, novelty and dot patterns, all made for this season, and wonder values, with present cotton prices, at 25c a yard.

36-Inch Printed Percales at 25c

Over a hundred patterns for choosing. For women's blouses, dresses, boys' waists and men's shirts. Neat stripes, checks and dots.

32-Inch Zephyr Dress Ginghams at 39c

Six thousand three hundred yards of fine quality Dress Ginghams in plaids, stripes, checks and plain colors. Lengths from ten to twenty yards, but we will cut any desired length.

Half Silk Crepe de Chine, 45c

Thirty-six hundred yards of lustrous, soft draping Crepe de Chine in twenty-eight shades for street and house wear; yard wide.

Second Floor.

$1.59 *40 Inch* Colored Crepe de Chine, $1.28

THREE THOUSAND YARDS of a standard quality of Crepe de Chine, full 40 inches wide, in a perfect assortment of evening and street shades, also the tones used in lingerie.

Slight errors in the weaving form the reason for the reduction from the regular price. The imperfections in this case are trivial, and thus a capital bargain is offered at $1.28 a yard, instead of $1.59. The Easter colors are:

Ivory	Chipmunk	Old Rose	Copenhagen	Robin's Egg
Japan Blue	Mignonette	Burgundy	Nickel	Apricot
Prune	Midnight	Belgian	Amethyst	Steel
Reseda	Coral	Olive	Purple	Silver
Salmon	Beige	Taupe	White	Flesh
Mais	Hemp	Ecru	Navy	Black

Because of the very low price, none can be sent C. O. D.

40 In. All Silk Indestructible Georgette Crepe, $1.39

An extraordinary value, a Silk that would be considered unusually good at $1.75, its price in regular selling. A full "half-century" of smart colorings and black and white.

Silk Store, Main Floor.

Women's $6.50 Shoes, $3.85

Several Attractive Styles Patent Leather

SHOES OF FIRST RANK, embodying all the fine details of fit and finish you expect at Loeser's.

Now because the size range is not complete we shall sell the remaining stock for $3.85 a pair.

Patent leather Shoes with cloth tops, button styles, with welted soles and French leather heels; also some with turn soles. Plain toe models. Smart for early spring wear.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Imp. White French Pique

89c. a Yard, Values $1.75 to $2

WE HAVE PURCHASED an importer's surplus stock After having filled his advance orders for the season, in order to make a quick clean-up of the stock that remained, he sold us the lot at a very advantageous figure.

It is a superior White Pique, ideal for separate skirts, children's coats, collar and cuff sets and sport dresses.

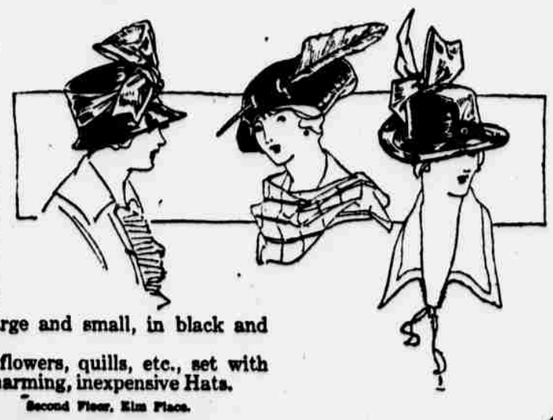
There are five different wales, ranging from the narrow to the extra wide; 32 inches wide.

A quality of French Pique that in this coming season will be $1.75 to $2, now for 89c. a yard.

Main Floor.

Charming Spring Hats : : Sale

Five Dollar Values at $3.95



A SPECIAL purchase of attractive models, put up with an unusual degree of smartness, and looking well worth even more than their regular value of $5.

Included are lisere, Japanese and caterpillar braids, all the popular new shapes, medium, large and small, in black and wanted shades.

Trimmings include ribbons, flowers, quills, etc., set with much artistry to form these very charming, inexpensive Hats.

Second Floor, Elm Place.