DANIELS SAYS U. S. MUST BE VICTOR

"Will Call Every Man Who Can Walk," He Says, if the Need Arises.

TROOPS GOING RAPIDLY

Tells National Democratic Club Allies Will Hold Kaiser Till We Get In.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, asked the people of America to look the war situation squarely in the face, to be prepared for the last and greatest sacrifice, but to face all with hope, in a speech last night before the National Democratic Club at the Hotel Astor.

"If the boys over there to-night can't win this war," he said, "there will then be called every man in America who can walk!"

Of the United States service on the sea the Secretary of the Navy made frequent references, but his talk was not so much laudatory as aggressive, and throughout his address there were thundering bursts of applause. The occasion was as much in honor of his administration of the navy as to hear what he had to say on the latest war developments and their bearing. The navy, in the words of John M. Riehle, president of the club, "has made good."

Outcome Cannot Be in Doubt.

"The reason why the German butchers are doing their utmost now," said Mr. Daniels, "is because they know that when America can put its full armed strength in Europe the day of their reckoning will come. England and France will hold that line until we get there, and the outcome of this great battle cannot be in doubt. The navies of the Allies have been praying for the Kaiser's navy to come out and show itself. The only trouble I have found with the American Navy is this same eagerness to get into the most dangerous spot the sailors can find."

The dinner reached a high patriotic tenor in the course of Mr. Daniels's remarks, and the succeeding speakers, Abraham I. Elkus, Henry French Hollis, United States Senator from New Hampshire, and William C. Adamson, formerly a Representative in Congress, kept the high pitch. The absence of Senator Owen of Oklahoma, who recently was the subject of Charles F. Murphy's indignation, occasioned some talk, and explanations were made that Senator Owen remained away just to rub it into the Tammany leader. There were rather lengthy explanations made after the dinner through an agent for Senator Owen and Representative Smith for Mr. Murphy that showed things were more bitter than ever.

Secretary Daniels did not hedge in his analysis of the naval situation. He admitted that war preparations should have been begun a long time before a start was made, but he took the position that whether the past be of praise or blame, the essential thing now is to stand every man to the guns and fight the war to a finish.

"If we had known three years ago what we ought to have known," he said, "a bill in Congress authorizing the building of ships would have been passed with the results that we would have to-day ten men in France where we have one there now.

"There are ships to-day, despite this fact, and we are sending men to France faster and faster every week. We have borrowed British ships and have used Dutch ships, and we have now in the war zone service in the navy almost as many men as we had a year ago in the entire naval force.

"They are fighting submarines, sinking submarines, reducing the losses of ships by submarines every week in greater numbers, and these young men in the transport service have gone and most of them are coming back. No man, woman or child should dare look them in the face when they come back unless they have bought bonds. The Liberty Loan is not a duty—it is a high privilege. America is united, except for traitors and spies, and we shall build enough jails to put every one of them in.

Autocracy's Supreme Struggle.

"The latest drive in France is the supreme struggle of autocracy. The German war lords knew they must win before America could throw its full strength into the struggle. That is why the drive is made now. That is why it will not avail. France and England will hold fast, and we are coming, millions strong, as rapidly as ships can transport men and munitions and supplies.

"No nation was ever victorious unless it could control the seas. Between German greed and fury stand the brave men of France and England and the other Allies and between them and victory also floats the Allies' navies. Back of the army and navy, with teeth set, flint faced, resolute, determined, millions will win in their fight for the principles that Jefferson incarnated in the immortal declaration and which Lincoln expressed in his immortal Gettysburg address and which Wilson nobly voiced in his Baltimore speech.

"Conquer we must, for our cause it is just. And for this just cause America is hurrying its soldiers and sailors across the seas. They will come back, most of them, victorious, and those who do not come back will lie in honored graves in the sacred soil of France."

Smith Replies to Owen.

The tiff over Senator Owen's absence was heightened by the appearance late in the evening of a statement purporting to come from him that he had declined the dinner invitation because of Mr. Murphy.

"Mr. Murphy is not a man but a system," he said in the letter, "the remedy for which is a preferential short ballot, so that men of his type cannot rob the public person."

To this Representative Smith, pleading that he could not speak with authority for Mr. Murphy, made the following reply:

"The unobtrusive Senator from Oklahoma has affected to assail Mr. Murphy when he was out of the State. I have no authority to speak for him, but as an old Tammany man I want to remind the Senator that misrepresentation and slander have been hissing at Tammany for 129 years; that in all that time the organization has been closely connected with the upbuilding of the city; that a Tammany Mayor has succeeded a Tammany Mayor, and that no reform Mayor has ever succeeded himself.

"And I remind him it is an insult to the intelligence and integrity of the citizenship of the first city of the land for the Senator to intimate that the organization or its leader would have been tolerated for so long if they were as black as portrayed by him. In company with my Tammany brethren, I am not angry at the Senator. I am sorry for him."

Drops Dead After 16 Drinks

TRENTON, N. J., April 13.—Thomas Litmisyie of 182 Jefferson street, this city, made a bet in a saloon near his home that he could drink seventeen whiskeys. He dropped dead at the sixteenth drink. The Coroner issued a death certificate giving the cause of death as acute alcoholism.

N. Y. LOAN TOTAL NOW $238,072,450

Continued from First Page.

Loan subscriptions was kept up yesterday throughout the New York district and particularly in New York city the drive was not allowed to drag, even though it was a half holiday. The figures for the day—$24,225,900—compare very favorably with the other days of the week.

After a week of activity the campaigners will take a brief rest to-day. There will be no solicitations for subscriptions, but as last Sunday, it is expected that many will be recorded on the theory that "the better the day, the better the deed." In practically every church in New York to-day there will be appeals to the congregations to subscribe to the Liberty Loan. The Four Minute men will man the moving picture show trenches and in dozens of other ways prospective buyers will not be allowed to forget the fact that the Government must have $3,000,000,000 immediately to carry on the war.

Official activities will be confined to-day to the start—at 3 o'clock this afternoon—of a transstate airplane flight by Lieut. Joseph C. Stehlin, in which he will make thirty-taree stops to boost the Liberty Loan.

Opening of Liberty Land at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory last night and Italian day, celebrated in all parts of the city yesterday and particularly at Washington Square, were features of the Saturday drive. Many of the outdoor booths, as on the previous day, were closed because of the weather. The indoor stations, however, did a rushing business in all parts of the city.

Principal Subscriptions.

Yesterday's largest subscriptions follow:

American Locomotive Co.	$1,000,000
Union Trust Co. of New York (additional)	1,000,000
E. L. Doheny (through William Salmon Co.)	1,000,000
Phelps Dodge Corpn.	780,000
Bank of Savings in the City of New York	500,000
E. W. Bliss Co.	500,000
Niles Bement Pond Co.	500,000
Metropolitan Museum of Art	400,000
James McLean	250,000
Arthur Curtiss James	250,000
Linen Thread Co.	250,000
Newberg & Co.	250,000
East River Savings Bank	250,000
James Douglass	225,000
New York & Pennsylvania Co.	200,000
The family of George Ehret	200,000
Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	175,000
Minerals Separation North American Corpn.	150,000
Southern Cotton Oil Co.	100,000
Chelsea Fibre Mills	100,000
The Thrift	100,000
West Side Savings Bank	100,000
Stein, Hall & Co.	100,000

A comparison between the results of the organization in the third Liberty Loan campaign and those of the second campaign is shown by a study of the subscriptions in the different sub-districts of the Federal Reserve District outside of New York city. The following table is compared, showing the subscriptions by districts for six days in the second loan and the third loan as follows:

	Second.	Third.
Sub-District No. 1	$512,950	$3,496,400
Sub-District No. 2	1,883,150	3,288,850
Sub-District No. 3	1,271,900	2,030,550
Sub-District No. 4	859,700	1,177,150
Sub-District No. 5	2,779,950	3,355,750
Sub-District No. 6	889,500	1,700,800
Sub-District No. 7	10,920,800	20,771,000
Sub-District No. 8	2,083,900	4,088,950
Manhattan	125,215,000	178,679,100
Brooklyn	8,488,950	14,471,450
Bronx	16,250	689,150
Queens	291,850	1,895,650
Richmond	12,250	399,050
Totals	$154,786,350	$238,072,450

Comparison by Towns.

A comparison between the results of the organization in the third Liberty Loan campaign and those of the second campaign is shown by a study of the subscriptions in the various towns and cities of the Second Federal reserve district. The following table is compared, showing the subscriptions by towns and cities for six days in the second loan and the third loan as follows:

	Second.	Third.
Akron, N. Y.	$50	$2,500
Batavia, N. Y.	10,400	2,050
Buffalo, N. Y.	528,200	2,722,000
Jamestown, N. Y.	87,950	88,600
Silver Creek, N. Y.	1,500	10,150
Williamsville, N. Y.	100	650
Rochester, N. Y.	1,734,650	2,543,500
Potsdam, N. Y.	1,100	11,950
Rome, N. Y.	89,400	102,900
Syracuse, N. Y.	591,550	487,800
Watertown, N. Y.	11,700	24,100
Binghamton, N. Y.	20,350	285,750
Elmira, N. Y.	56,850	72,800
Ithaca, N. Y.	42,900	67,400
New Berlin, N. Y.	2,750	7,200
Albany, N. Y.	1,429,350	2,963,650
Kingston, N. Y.	146,000	379,550
Middletown, N. Y.	30,550	176,300
Newburgh, N. Y.	76,050	1,501,650
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	24,900	1,146,250
Troy, N. Y.	69,650	262,750
Far Rockaway, N. Y.	118,850	824,100
Asbury Park, N. J.	13,400	60,050
Bayonne, N. J.	31,950	38,450
Hoboken, N. J.	146,800	849,500
Long Branch, N. J.	15,100	122,800
Newark, N. J.	7,852,650	10,084,200
Passaic, N. J.	134,950	386,500
Paterson, N. J.	695,900	1,167,150
Phillipsburg, N. J.	12,800	47,150
Greenwich, Conn.	36,700	370,100

Totals at Banks.

The following are the total subscriptions to date in the banks of Manhattan:

American Exchange Nat. Bank	$2,367,600
Bank of America	3,674,150
Bank of Manhattan Company	1,835,900
Bank of New York	2,324,450
Bankers Trust Company	25,000,000
Chase National Bank	4,136,100
Chatham Phenix Nat. Bank	1,000,000
Chelsea Exchange Bank	511,500
Chemical National Bank	3,054,600
Citizens National Bank	4,164,000
Columbia Trust Company	6,082,050
Corn Exchange Bank	12,873,600
Empire Trust Company	1,143,950
Equitable Trust Company	8,925,400
Farmers Loan & Trust Co.	7,850,850
Fidelity Trust Company	1,000,000
Fifth Avenue Bank	792,250
First National Bank	8,421,850
W. R. Grace & Co. Bank	826,400
Hanover National Bank	3,708,450
Harriman National Bank	417,250
Importers & Traders Nat. Bank	1,107,500
International Bank	542,950
Irving National Bank	2,279,950
Irving Trust Company	8,026,850
Liberty National Bank	1,125,550
Mechanics & Metals Nat. Bank	3,589,300
Merchants National Bank	634,850
Metropolitan Bank	6,551,300
Metropolitan Trust Company	7,500,000
National Bank of Commerce	7,954,850
National City Bank	4,803,100
National Park Bank	20,000,000
New York Life I. & T. Co.	975,850
New York Trust Co.	4,018,850
Pacific Bank	1,508,000
Seaboard National Bank	516,900
State Bank	1,000,000
Union Trust Company	2,000,000
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	1,119,100
U. S. Trust Company	1,470,100

Subscriptions reported by banks in Manhattan follow:

	savings
American Savings Bank	$14,800
Bank for Savings of the City of New York	500,000
Bowery Savings Bank	1,056,050
Citizens Savings Bank	10,950
Commonwealth Savings Bank	3,350
Dry Dock Savings Institution	1,019,400
East River Savings Institution	250,000
Emigrant Industrial Savs. Bank	3,000,000
Empire City Savings Bank	218,150
German Savings Bank	1,019,800
Irving Savings Institution	6,900
Italian Savings Bank	100,000
Metropolitan Savings Bank	15,000
New York Savings Bank	24,050
North River Savings Bank	75,000
Seaman's Bank for Savings	1,000,000
Union Dime Savings Bank	800,000
United States Savings Bank	17,200
West Side Savings Bank	100,100

Rainbow Division.

The Rainbow Division, which is doing particularly effective work among the business interests of New York, had another good day yesterday and rolled up thousands of dollars more in Liberty Loan subscriptions. B. H. Borden, chairman of the Wholesale Dry Goods Committee, announced that the total subscriptions received by that committee now amount to $1,577,950. The Small Leather Goods Committee has obtained $159,150; the Mining Industries Committee reports a total of $9,838,700; the Fur Committee, $2,200,000; the Men's Clothing Committee, $2,500,000; the Jewelry Committee, $1,500,000; the Millinery Committee, $1,255,300; the Collars, Pajamas and Shirts Trades Committee, $690,000; the Hide and Leather Committee, $2,985,900.

Liberty Land Opening.

Liberty Land, the war material exhibit that opened with such a boom in the armory of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth" last night, was literally launched as though Aladdin's lamp had been rubbed, and the entire display commanded to appear out of nothing. The idea was suggested but three days ago, and the crowds that flocked to the armory last night were literally amazed at the complete exhibit of the American, British, French and Italian armies found there.

Two large air machines, both of them captured from the enemy, attract the eye on first entering the hall. One of them, a Fokker monoplane, was brought down on British soil and is in the British exhibit. The other, a big biplane, was captured in France and is in the French exhibit. Five French "75s" which have just arrived from the battle front are ranged in the centre of the armory, flanked on each side by twenty-five machine guns. Every one of these guns has been in action, and this is particularly noticeable of the "75s." They are battered and worn.

Many other relics are eloquent with the enemies' resourcefulness. In a pile of German trench helmets there is a heavy steel one weighing no less than twenty pounds. Behind it is to be found the steel armor worn by the shock troops. The military camouflage exhibit was arranged by the New York unit of this branch of the United States Army. A three inch piece is so cleverly concealed that one almost walks over it.

Two ambulances, one with summer and one with winter camouflage, are a part of the American exhibit. There is a wainscoting of photography all around the hall. These pictures are official, are of a large size and depict every sort of war activity, from actual fighting on the fronts to scenes of devastation in war worn Belgium.

Soldiers' Equipment.

Probably the most interesting display is the complete equipment of the soldier for each of the countries. In the British exhibit the full equipment, from the soldier's underwear to the last article of warfare that he carries, is shown. There is a similar display shown in the French and in the Italian sections. The American display, which occupies the centre of the armory, includes the entire equipment of the American soldier and large placards show the cost of each one. To awaken more interest in Liberty bonds, the placards show how many of each article a $100 Liberty bond will purchase.

The armory will be turned over to various organizations for a programme in Liberty Land each day. The Elks will have charge on one day; the Knights of Columbus on another; the Red Cross on another, and so on through the long list of organizations. The show is to be open from 11 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night, and there will be military band concerts and speeches by prominent men and women day and evening. Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff will be in charge of all th bond selling booths.

It is planned to make the Liberty Land exhibition a meeting place for every man in the service who happens to be in New York. Mrs. Oren Root will be in charge of the service club and has enlisted the aid of a large number of relief organizations. A canteen will be established, where the men will be invited to partake of cigarettes, cakes and "Liberty punch." Music will be given in the service club each day and many of the foremost musicians in New York will sing and play for the men of the service who call at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

Italian Day Celebration.

The opening of Liberty Land was rivalled yesterday afternoon by Italian Day, celebrated at Washington Square. Gen. William Guglielmotti, military attache of the Italian embassy at Washington, made a brief address to the huge crowd which attended, and urged his countrymen to buy Liberty bonds to aid their ally, America. Orete Ferrara, former president of the Cuban Parliament, made a similar speech.

Ferrari and Lina Cavalieri, the opera singers, sold bonds at the Liberty Loan booths between the speeches and themselves subscribed liberally. Will Irwin, the author, who has just returned from the Italian front, declared to the Italians that the reason their line was broken at Caparetto was because the Italians were trustful of the Germans.

"They knew the Austrians as their hereditary enemies," said Mr. Irwin, "but they allowed the Germans to walk the streets uninterned, just as we are doing here. They let them reach the sources of information and when it was too late they found out how the Germans could lie and scheme and double cross."

Enrico Caruso would not risk his vocal cords in the weather, and so the throngs who gathered in Washington Square with the hope of hearing his golden voice urge them to buy Liberty bonds were disappointed. Even Uncle Sam would not expect the famous tenor to take that voice of his out into such a cold, damp, wintry day as April served us yesterday. Caruso would sell bonds some sunnier day, it was said.

Mary Pickford Speaks.

Italian day was also celebrated at City Hall Park in the afternoon. Gen. Guglielmotti was one of the speakers there, as was Mary Pickford. "I have six cousins in the Canadian army," she said in commenting on the presence of battle scarred Canadian soldiers on the platform. "I feel that I have hardly the right to speak to you with these Canadians who have made the sacrifice for their country on the same platform. If the very appearance of these men does not make you want to go right down in your pockets and buy Liberty bonds, then nothing I can say will make you do it. We must all realize, and realize at once, that those of us who cannot fight must make our money fight for us." Miss Pickford was accompanied by her mother.

One of the most rousing meetings of the campaign was that held at Carnegie Hall last night by the Interior Furnishing Trades of the Rainbow Division. Charles E. Mitchell and William Fellowes Morgan were the speakers, and there were patriotic songs by Mme. Schumann-Heink and Riccardo Martin. George Washington Schumann, assigned to the Norfolk Navy Yard, stood beside his mother as she sang "When the Boys Come Marching Home." Major Francis R. Stoddard, recently returned from abroad, where he was sent by the United States to make a study of the aerial defences of London and Paris, delivered an impassioned appeal to Americans to buy Liberty bonds at once.

"It is heresy to say that Germany cannot be beaten. Germany can be beaten; Germany must be beaten; Germany will be beaten." This is Gen. Pershing's message to the American people delivered by Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Church, who spoke at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Bishop Wilson has just returned from the front. His address was one of the features of a "religious day" programme, other speakers being the Rev. Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York, and Mgr. Chidwick, who was chaplain of the battleship Maine that was sunk in Havana harbor.

"A man who refuses to do his part in this crisis repudiates the utterances of Gen. Pershing," said Bishop Wilson. "Germany will be crushed only if we stand by the President and that means that every man must do the thing that he can best with red blooded loyalty and enthusiasm. The force of America, spelled by the sword and syllabled by the cannon—that is the only speech that Germany can understand."

Sales in Schools.

Dr. William J. O'Shea, who is in charge of the bond sales in the public schools, announced yesterday that the first week's campaign in the schools had resulted in subscriptions of more than $6,000,000. This total of bonds has been taken by 45,121 students and their friends, of which Manhattan is first with 19,065 bond buyers, The Bronx is second with 9,493, Brooklyn third with 3,959, Queens fourth with 2,305 and Richmond fifth with 1,955.

Following is the tabulation of bonds subscribed either directly or indirectly through the schools to date:

Manhattan	$2,368,457
Bronx	884,450
Brooklyn	2,803,260
Queens	250,400
Richmond	7,100
Total	$6,015,767

Permission has been given by the Board of Education for principals of the schools to receive the first deposit on bonds. These deposits are then forwarded to the banks, where the remaining payments will be made. The coupon books, issued to subscribers who buy the $50 and $100 bonds on the instalment plan, will be distributed in the schools this week.

Rabbis of New York have sent out a letter signed by H. Pereira Mendez, S. Schulman, H. Drachman, R. Grossman, E. Solomon and E. Frisch calling upon the Jews of New York to buy liberally of Liberty bonds. The war is characterized as a "righteous war" by the rabbis.

The first week of the drive in the theatrical district resulted in the sale of $2,370,200 of Liberty bonds. The record for the week was made at Keith's Riverside Theatre, where James T. Powers, the comedian, sold $267,200 bonds at a single performance, taking the lead away from the Palace Theatre. Individual subscriptions amounting to $23,200 were received from actresses and actors. The largest single subscription was that of $2,000 from Bessie Clayton, the dancer.

Additional honor flags were awarded yesterday for oversubscription of quotas by the Liberty Loan committee as follows:

Town and State.	Quota.	Subscription.
Pittsford, N. Y.	$25,000	$28,000
Irondequoit, N. Y.	15,000	32,000
North Rose, N. Y.	20,000	20,400
Haskell, N. J.	20,500	24,000
Wayne, N. J.	8,250	10,600
Stockton, N. J.	4,500	*
Lawrence, N. Y.	229,300	684,700
Morris Plains, N. J.	14,200	17,500
Bernardsville, N. J.	116,300	388,000
Basking Ridge, N. J.	11,700	12,250
Babylon, N. Y.	36,600	84,000
Old Forge, N. Y.	15,300	16,000
Fulton Chain, N. Y.	2,050	9,000
McKeever, N. Y.	1,000	1,000
Inwood, N. Y.	11,450	22,500
North Hoosic, N. Y.	17,500	19,000
Lodi, N. Y.	10,000	26,550
Poland, N. Y.	23,700	*
Schuyler, N. Y.	5,000	*
Silver Springs, N. Y.	31,300	32,000

*Oversubscribed.

The trans-State airplane flight by Lieut. Joseph C. Stehlin starts this afternoon at 3 o'clock from Sheepshead Bay. Five hundred school children and a delegation from New York and Brooklyn will witness the beginning of the flight. Young Stehlin expects to sell a million dollars worth of Liberty bonds on his flight.

The circus parade for the Liberty Loan, which has also been postponed several times because of the weather, will be held Monday morning at 10 o'clock if the weather permits.

Several soldiers who have been with Gen. Pershing and who have been invalided home will attend the opening of Liberty Bell Park, Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, Tuesday evening. There will be constructed at this place a reproduction of a battle scene entitled "Over There."

WILL PAY LIBERTY TOLL.

Secretary Tells New 69th American Manhood Will Not Falter

Before an audience sprinkled with the blue of the pollu and the olive drab of the new Sixty-ninth, Secretary Daniels hammered home the lesson of the Liberty bond in the regimental armory in Lexington avenue last night.

The crowd waited more than two hours for his appearance, and cheered him mightily when the Sixty-ninth escorted him into the hall after a parade down Fifth avenue.

"We will have anxious days in this war," he said, "not more anxious than Washington had when the founders of this republic battled for freedom, barefooted, and gave their lives that you might be free men. I wonder sometimes if we appreciate what it is to be free and not live in a country where 'Verboten' is the word that dominates and keeps men down. I say we shall have anxious days and we shall pay toll for liberty, but the line will be held until we get there in full force.

"There are three great lines which the civilized barbarians of Germany are seeking to break through. The first line is the line of the soldiers of the allied nations, the men who are fighting elbow to elbow that we may be free. And the second line is the allied navies of the world. No nation ever won a war unless it dominated the seas, and coming to stand as the line behind the army are the navies of Great Britain and America. And behind that line is the indomitable, invincible spirit of 105,000,000 American people.

"Before this war began there were those who told us that the America of 1917 was not at heart as the America of 1776; they told us that the young men of our day were given to pleasure, had their hearts set on making money and they lacked the stuff.

"That is a good word, boys, the stuff—is the best word in the language—because it means courage and brains and Americanism. They had not the stuff of the patriots of other days, and we were told that if the American boys of our day were called upon to sacrifice they would not be ready.

"Yet what did we see? The boys did not wait for the call. Many of them, when the hour came and American principles were at stake, left their careers and left their homes and surrendered their ambitions that they might stand between us and the destruction of civilization, and if any man here ever doubted the courage of young America he ought to get on his knees in sackcloth and ashes and apologize to these 10,000,000 men either under arms or ready to go."

Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, presided. Mgr. Mooney, Vicar-General of the New York diocese, offered the invocation in the place of Cardinal Farley, who was unable to attend. Among those who spoke were Lewis B. Franklin of the Treasury Department, Baron de Neuflige of the French High Mission, "Big Bill" Edwards, Col. Tillson, commandant of Fort Jay, and Gen. Guglielmonte of the Italian Mission.

Walter Camp, formerly Yale athletic director, who is now directing the athletics of all the army camps in the East, was the guest of honor.

MILITARY ROAD BILL PASSED.

Provides for Highway to Connect West Point and N. E.

Word reached Putnam county yesterday that Assemblyman John Donohue's bill for a military road across the county from Garrison to Carmel has passed the Legislature and gone to Gov. Whitman for his signature.

The proposed road is intended to provide easy vehicular connection between the United States Military Academy at West Point, opposite Garrison, and New England. The road will connect at Carmel with the highway that leads into Danbury, Conn. One argument advanced in its favor was that it would prove useful if a foreign army ever invaded the county trying to reach either the metropolis or the academy.

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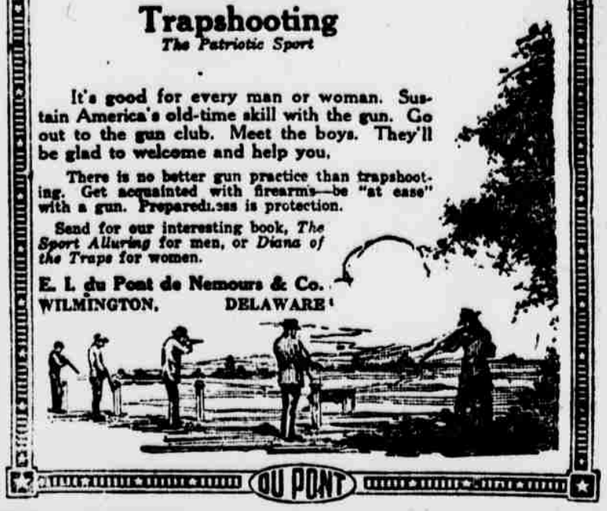

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BUFFET—reg. price $82 ..... $61.80
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The chairs have genuine leather seats and are sold separately at $7.10 each for the side chairs and $12.49 for the arm chair. Reg. Price $325. 245.68 Cash or Credit.

Sale of White Enamel Refrigerators 16.95 Cash or Credit. Apartment House Style. Ash wood, golden oak finish, sanitary White Enamel food chamber. Other refrigerators up to $95.

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