DIRIGIBLE SEEN AS CARRIER IN OCEAN TRAVEL

Gen. Squier Says Use of Helium Will Make Aerial Flight Commonplace.

U. S. FLIERS SHOW RECORD

Institute of Electrical Engineers Learns of Progress of Aircraft Industry.

Safe voyaging through the air across the ocean and across the continent will soon be a commonplace event, is the prediction made last night by Major-Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the army. The vehicle for which he visioned these journeys is not the airplane but the dirigible balloon. He said that a new era for the dirigible had been opened by "one of the greatest scientific achievements of the war"—the production of helium gas in balloon quantities.

Helium was discovered in the sun's atmosphere through a line in the solar spectrum before its presence on the earth or any of its properties were known. It is a disintegration product of radium. Until two years ago not more than 100 cubic feet had been obtained and the price was about $1,700 a foot. On the day the armistice was signed the United States had ready 147,000 cubic feet, and plants were under construction to give at least 50,000 cubic feet a day at an estimated cost of not more than 10 cents a foot. Helium has about 92 per cent. of the buoyant effect of pure hydrogen. Best of all, it is not inflammable.

This and many other facts about which the public did not know while the war was on were divulged by Gen. Squier last night in an address on "Aeronautics in the United States, 1918," read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, 25 West Thirty-ninth street.

Few Training Casualties.

"Contrary to general supposition," he said, "our training casualties were astonishingly few, the percentage of fatalities being lower than in any of the allied countries, the monthly average in the United States being one death for each 3,200 hours in the air. When we entered the war not more than 2 per cent. of aviation losses in the Allies' active service had been caused by the enemy. Eight per cent. was due to mechanical shortcomings in the engine, and 90 per cent. to trouble with the flier himself. Within the last few months America developed apparatus whereby students acquire flying experience and training without leaving the ground. It is known as the Ruggles Orientator.

"As we look back on the record of accomplishment in the problem of obtaining large numbers of high powered aviation engines for our army and navy air service, both in this country and abroad, it seems to those of us who were in close contact with the work and the difficulties more like a fairy tale than the statement of hard facts which is a reality. The Liberty engine stands to-day as an achievement which for daring, constructive imagination and farsightedness, will ever be a cause of pride to the American people.

"The present war has made aviation in four years what it would have taken two decades at least to accomplish in time of peace and has multiplied the reach and capabilities of the physical military unit to an extent which is only now in the beginning. May we not fervently hope that the further development of aerial navigation will place in our hands such potential destructive powers as to go a long way toward making war again impossible?"

Gen. Squier said more than 200,000 men and women were engaged in aircraft production at the end of the war and told of the development of the world's largest seaplane carrying fifty-one persons from Hampton, Va., to Rockaway Beach, and of more than 18,000 Liberty motors manufactured in 1918. And he reminded his hearers that ten years ago, when he talked on the same platform about military aeronautics the Signal Corps had just advertised for the first heavier than air flying machine for military purposes, which, he said, was produced by the Wright brothers.

Gen. Squier reported that more than 8,000 fliers had been trained in the United States since America entered the war and that these students had made flights of more than 880,000 hours, or more than 66,000,000 miles. He said that on November 11 there had been developed, tested and adopted by the army four airplanes on which production would have started early in the calendar year. These were the Lepere, or L. U. S. A. C-11, equipped with a Liberty engine; the U. S. De Haviland 9-A, with the Liberty engine; the Martin bomber, with two Liberty engines, and the Loening two seated fighter, with the 300 horse-power Hispano-Suiza engine.

Of the naval seaplane NC-1, which has a wing span of 126 feet, weighs 22,000 pounds loaded and 14,000 pounds empty and is driven by three Liberties, Gen. Squier said: "This is the largest seaplane in the world at the moment and is an American product throughout."

Cotton in Great Demand.

Among the achievements of first importance he ranked the development of a cotton substitute for the linen fabric required for the airplane body and wing covering, and its manufacture sufficient to meet the needs of both America and the Allies at a cost slightly more than one-half that of linen. He also referred to the planting of 108,000 acres of castor beans in this country to meet the demand for a high grade lubricating oil.

The first experiments looking to the large scale separation of helium from certain natural gases in Canada, containing about one-third of 1 per cent. of it, were undertaken in the University of Toronto at the request of the British Admiralty. The United States Bureau of Mines, learning of the problem from a British confidential memorandum, persuaded the Signal Corps and the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy to approve and finance jointly an experimental programme on a large scale.

"The results mentioned were due," said Gen. Squier, "partly to the unusually rich resources in this country, partly to the skill of two commercial companies whose services were enlisted, to the enthusiasm of the Bureau of Mines' staff and of Mr. Carter of the navy, who for a time represented the army as well in the project."

Recalling that in November, 1917, a Zeppelin went from Bulgaria to East Africa with twenty-five tons of medicine and ammunition, only to find the German forces already dispersed, and returned safely to its base without landing, Gen. Squier said:

"With a non-inflammable gas, not only comfortable and expeditious but also safe transcontinental and transatlantic travel in dirigibles will, it is believed, soon be commonplace."

He said that under the effective direction of Major W. R. Blair, commissioned from the Weather Bureau, about twenty upper air stations were established in England and France, and a forecast based on data furnished by these stations was made regularly to the A. E. F. He continued:

"The use which such forecasts may serve, both in connection with the aviation mail service and ultimately with the transatlantic service, may be seen from the fact that above the level of 10,000 feet, 95 per cent. of the winds both in the United States and Europe are from west to east and often attain velocities of about 100 miles an hour. On November 6, 1918, at Chattanooga, a velocity of 154 miles an hour at an altitude of 28,000 feet was observed.

"It is because of the westerly direction of these upper air currents that all of the long flights thus far have been made from west to east. The importance of a forecast of such currents for the purposes of long flights will be appreciated as soon as the facts are understood. An airplane capable of a velocity of 154 miles an hour in still air either would remain stationary, or travel at 308 miles an hour, depending on whether it was headed into or with the wind of the velocity of that observed at Chattanooga.

Exploring Air Currents.

"The problem of exploring the upper air currents of the Atlantic was at first thought insoluble on account of the absence of fixed bases, but the meteorological service has developed propaganda balloons which already have flown at an average altitude of 18,000 feet from Omaha to New Jersey, a distance of more than 1,000 miles.

"The success of the project has made possible the mapping of the upper air highways across the Atlantic and arrangements are being made to send up from both coastal stations and transatlantic steamers these long range balloons designed for from 2,000 to 3,000 mile flights and adjusted to maintain the constant altitude, and to drop in western Europe their records of average winds in these heretofore unchartable regions. The importance of this work for the future of aviation needs no emphasis."

Of the applicants for aviation service 70.7 per cent. were qualified. Laboratories demonstrated that 61 per cent. of aviators were capable of ascending to 20,000 feet or more, 25 per cent. should not fly above 12,000 feet and 14 per cent. were unsafe above 8,000 feet.

"The science and research division of the Signal Corps at the time of the signing of the armistice had in progress six-four problems," Gen. Squier said. "Among the work completed was the designing and development of a new and improved Venturi-Pitot tube for use in the determinations of airplane air speed.

Many New Developments.

"There also was developed a new and improved compass, a new film camera capable of taking 100 pictures without refilling, a new plate camera, carrying fifty plates, to handle photographs to be made from airplanes, showing enemy terrain, a leak proof tank which played an important part in the saving of lives of aviators, a trench signalling lamp, a light signal capable of use in broad daylight from a distance of eighteen miles, a secret daylight signalling lamp with a range of five miles, and a lamp which, with the aid of ultra-violet light, permitted secret signalling at night. Another development was the propaganda balloons with a range of more than 1,000 miles and a portable landing light for use on aviation fields."

Among engineering achievements of the Signal Corps Gen. Squier laid emphasis on the development of the radio apparatus. The airplane radiophone, or wireless telephone adapted to the airplane, had justly been heralded, he said, "as one of the most spectacular achievements of the whole war.

"The satisfactory performance of this apparatus has resulted in a new type of military unit known as a voice-commanded squadron. The commander of an airfleet directs the movements of the individual units in any manner desired; the effectiveness of the squadron as a military machine is thereby enormously increased. The principal use of radio communication made during the war was in sending radio telegraph signals from observation airplanes for controlling artillery fire. The French developed a set which consisted of several units, making the installation and operation complicated. The Signal Corps developed a self contained set which has been demonstrated to be far superior to any other airplane set.

"By a wise policy of readjustment, utilizing immediately our machines and our surplus aviators for the rapid expansion of the aerial mail and special passenger services it will be possible to salvage for the nation a greater percentage of the money and energy invested for strictly war purposes than from any other feature of our war activities."

In his "victory creed" Gen. Squier summarized the general principles of the whole enterprise:

"To foster individual talent, imagination and initiative; to couple with this a high degree of cooperation, and to subject these to a not too minute direction; the whole vitalized by a supreme purpose which serves as the magic key to unlock the upper strata of the energies of men.

FORD HEARING POSTPONED.

Arguments in Contest Case to Be Resumed February 3.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—Hearing on the petition of Henry Ford for the preservation of all ballots cast in the eastern district of Michigan at the Senatorial election last November was adjourned in United States District Court to-day until February 3.

The temporary order against destroying ballots was continued until that date, after formal argument against it had been made in behalf of Truman H. Newberry, who, according to the report of the State canvassing board, defeated Ford for the Senate.

Bryan Urges Joint Rail Control.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 10.—William Jennings Bryan, addressing a joint session of the North Carolina General Assembly to-day, advocated a plan of joint State and Federal ownership and operation of railroads that would place control of trunk lines at Washington and of intrastate lines at the various State capitals.

BRITISH PILGRIMS PAY TRIBUTE TO U. S.

League of English Speaking Nations Urged at Davis Dinner.

PEACE CALLED HUGE TASK

Need Shown for Guardianship of Lands Struggling for Life.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The British branch of the Pilgrims had John W. Davis, the new American Ambassador, as its guest to-day at luncheon. A distinguished gathering of British and American public men was present.

Mr. Davis in replying to a toast to his health, after thanking the Pilgrims for their welcome, said he could not "let slip this opportunity to voice, for the people of the United States, their deep appreciation of the splendid reception Great Britain had just given to their Chief Magistrate and the gracious hospitality of their majesties the King and Queen."

"The marked friendliness of your citizens and the manifold courtesies extended to President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson everywhere," he added, "has gone home to the heart of America and forged another and lasting link in the chain which has united us."

Agreed on Terms.

After paying tribute to Walter Hines Page, his predecessor, and to Great Britain's part in the war, Mr. Davis continued:

"It is a happy augury that already we are agreed on the terms and the broad outlines that a settlement must take and have proclaimed this agreement before the whole world. Surely the wish is not merely father to the thought when I express the conviction that in the matter of detail we will be in equal harmony."

The Duke of Connaught presided at the luncheon. Sir Harry Brittain, the secretary, read letters of greeting from Chauncey M. Depew and George Wilson and a letter of regret from the Earl of Reading.

Earl Curzon, who is in charge of the British Foreign Office during the absence of Secretary Balfour, in proposing the health of Mr. Davis said:

"Peace is the greatest constructive task ever placed upon the shoulders of any constructive statesman. That task can only be successfully confronted if the American and British nations stand side by side to shoulder the burden. It is our strongest aspiration that from the discussion at Paris will emerge a league of nations.

English Speaking League.

"But even supposing the dream fails of fulfilment there is another league which must emerge—a league of English speaking nations. It is to that league that the world will have to look in the future as the guardian and trustee of the peoples and frontiers of the new nationalities now struggling into existence."

Lord Curzon paid warm tribute to Col. Roosevelt.

Among those present were Sir Robbert Borden, Premier of Canada; Sir George Perley, Canadian High Commissioner in London; Andrew Fisher, Lord Chancellor Finlay, Austen Chamberlain, Sir Albert Stanley, Dr. Christopher Addison, George N. Barnes, John Hodge, Walter Hume Long, Viscount Jellicoe, Gen. Sir William Robertson, Admiral Sims, Major-Gen. Biddle, Consul-General Skinner, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Burnham, the Marquis of Crewe, Lord Desborough, Lord Fairfax, Baron Wimborne and George W. Wickersham.

Tanning Restrictions Removed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Restrictions upon the importation of tanning materials and tanning extracts were removed to-day by the War Trade Board. The chief sources of the American supply of these materials are South America, the East Indies and India and the West Indies.

CABLE CO.'S SEIZURE SUITS DISCUSSED

Judge Hand Holds President Was Justified in Taking Over Systems.

CONGRESS GAVE POWER

Attorneys Claim Victory in Decisions Affecting the Land Lines.

The bills of complaint in the suits of the Commercial Cable Company and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, both Mackay enterprises, against Postmaster-General Burleson and Newcomb Carlton, directors of the merged cable lines under Government control, were dismissed yesterday in the United States District Court by Judge Learned Hand.

The court held that President Wilson in proclaiming the seizure of submarine cables controlled by companies operating under the laws of this country was acting within the powers conferred upon him by a joint resolution of Congress. He asserted that the joint resolution made provision for adequate compensation for the seizure, and found that the judgment of the President as to the necessity for the seizure was not subject to review.

Commenting upon the decision, William J. Deegan, secretary of the Mackay Companies, said that, while it was a disappointment as it affects the cables, officials of the Mackay Companies and their counsel, Charles E. Hughes and William W. Cook, believe it supports their contention that compensation was illegally fixed for the seizure of the land wires of the Postal Telegraph Company.

Rejects Both Cases.

Judge Hand disposed of the cases as one, the complaints being similar. In relation to the joint resolution, the powers of the President and the right of appeal to the court to intervene the opinion said:

"The joint resolution authorized the President to seize any cables when he deemed it 'necessary for the national security and defence' and the bills insist that the issue is justiciable in this court whether there was any such necessity. The plaintiffs assume the grant given by the resolution of Congress is in effect limited by its right to delegate general legislative power. If so, they say, it can be extended only so far as to depute to an official, whether or not he be President, the duty of ascertaining a fact or some facts which Congress has made a condition upon the incidence of the legislative act. Moreover, since the incidence is dependent upon an actual exercise of some intelligible decision upon the fact confided to the public official, his decision is reviewable to this extent, that there must be a tenable basis in the evidence from which a reasonable man could have reached the same conclusion. Thus it became justiciable, though to a limited degree."

Judge Hand found that the joint resolution did not create a situation analogous to cases cited by the plaintiffs in advancing this contention. Analyzing the resolution, he said:

"It was not a rule for the future conduct of individuals, like most legislation; it was the sovereign act of condemning the temporary possession of private property for public use, rather administrative than legislative in its nature as those terms are generally used, though it must of course proceed from Congress. As such the question is whether the use to which the property was condemned was a public use within the accepted rules and how that use should be defined."

For Public Benefit.

Judge Hand found that the conferring of power by the resolution upon the President gave to the seizure the character of a taking for public use. He said:

"The President is vested by the Constitution with certain duties in whose discharge he is exempt from inquiry by the courts. His discharge of these duties as the Constitution imposed them is in the highest sense a public use and the committal to him of means to discharge them falls into the same category.

"The question is, therefore, rather of the power of Congress to condemn property for the President's use within his limited powers than of his exercise of them. The latter, in any event, must be exempt from impediment by individual interests before courts. If Congress has not the power, obviously it cannot put into the President's hands those instruments which may be essential to the discharge of his duties except upon condition that he submit to a control from which in other respects he is exempt.

"That the Constitution should prescribe so unworkable a system seems to me unthinkable. Without the cooperation of Congress the President is substantially without means to exercise his perogative. If he must justify before courts any occasion he may have to accept their assistance Government becomes in the final analysis not one of laws but of courts.

"Having such power, did Congress intend to bestow upon the President possession at his mere assertion that he wished it? Without doubt. The language of the resolution is that he may seize the cables 'whenever he shall deem it necessary.' His conclusion is the single condition."

Sees No Merit in Claim.

The court found no merit in the contention of the complainants that the signing of the armistice on November 11 put an end to the necessity for a seizure that was not announced publicly until November 16, and to the contention that the lines were operated more efficiently than they can be in possession of the Government. In this connection he said:

"The single question is whether they possessed an instrument available for military use. If so the President as commander in chief had the sole power to determine whether it was wiser to acquire possession."

Judge Hand found that the emergency did not end with the signing of the armistice. He said the declared aims of the nation in the war are the measure of its security and that the attainment of these aims will not be certain until the treaty of peace is ratified.

In relation to the complain against the method of awarding compensation, Judge Hand held it was irrelevant because the complainants possess the right to appeal to the Court of Claims. He said:

"The allegations touching the partiality of the defendant, Burleson, are irrelevant. He will not make the preliminary estimate of the compensation due, but the President, who has not yet even deputed the defendant to advise him. Even had he done so the final decision rests with him and he cannot finally delegate it under the joint resolution, whatever assistance he may take."

It is this passage in the opinion that offers hope to the Mackay Companies of upsetting an award of $1,680,000 as compensation for the seizure of the land equipment of the Postal Telegraph Company in the face of profits of more than $4,000,000 last year. Mr. Deegan said that the Postmaster-General fixed this award and the President did not appear in the proceeding at all.

"We allege in our bill of complaint that the delegation of authority by the President to Burleson was illegal," said Mr. Deegan. "The court practically sustains the position and that, applied to our land line system, knocks out the award of compensation which Burleson gave us.

"It also knocks out the award of compensation which Burleson gave to the Bell Telephone Company, the Western Union and all the independent telephone companies. It sweeps the whole field. All of these awards were made by Burleson alone and not by the President. This decision by Judge Hand would appear to invalidate all of them.

"This eliminates practically our entire controversy on the land line system and in that respect is a sweeping victory. So far as the cables are concerned, we shall appeal at once."

GOV. SMITH BACK IN CITY FOR MEETINGS

Gets Praise From Reformers for Naming Rattigan as Prison Head.

P.S.C. VACANCIES HELD UP

Bills Put In to Give Veterans Primary Rights and Probe Rent Profiteering.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—"I'm all dressed up, and you know where I am going," was Gov. Smith's greeting to newspaper men to-day as he entered the Executive Chamber arrayed in a new suit. He kept his eyes on the big clock, for the time passed slowly to-day for the first time since his inauguration.

In fact the Governor was homesick for a view of Park Row and the City Hall and admitted it. At 4:30 o'clock he was still anxiously watching the clock and declared the next hour before train time seemed as long as most of his days have been.

The Governor, with Mrs. Smith and their two daughters, Emily and Katherine, went to New York to-night and will remain over Sunday, returning to the capital Sunday night.

The Governor for the first time will use the Governor's room in the City Hall to-morrow for a series of meetings he has arranged. Some of the leaders in the prison reform movement are to see him, and the Governor received a telegram from them to-night praising his selection of Charles F. Rattigan of Auburn as Superintendent of State Prisons. Mr. Rattigan's nomination has been referred to the Senate Finance Committee. The Governor has not been informed whether the Republican majority of the Senate will confirm it.

The telegram was signed by Adolph Lewisohn, George Gordon Battle, George Foster Peabody, John E. Milholland, Duncan M. Stewart and R. J. Caldwell. It read as follows:

"We hear with high approbation of your securing for the State of New York the services of Charles F. Rattigan as State Superintendent of Prisons. We feel that the cause of wise prison administration is furthered by this excellent appointment, which we believe will reflect great credit upon you."

Before leaving the Governor said he did not expect to name any one to fill the two vacancies on the New York city Public Service Commission on account of measures now pending in the Legislature to carry out his recommendation for a reorganization of the New York city commission by the substitution of a single regulatory Commissioner and the creation of another one-man commission to supervise the completion of the subway construction work.

The Governor has been told by the Democratic Senate leader, James A. Foley, that there will be early action on the public service bills, but whether it will be favorable action he did not know.

The Governor to-day said he favored a measure soon to be introduced by Senator Foley which will permit men who were in the United States service last election day and failed to enroll with any political party to vote on primary day next autumn.

"We don't want to see men who fought for their country standing on street corners watching those who stayed at home exercising a right of citizenship that is denied to them," said the Governor.

Senator Foley says his bill will reenfranchise from 300,000 to 400,000 men.

The Governor also declared that he thought many of the soldiers and sailors who were deprived of their vote last election day should have been allowed to vote.

Senator Foley introduced a bill to-day making it unlawful to sell or give liquor to a member of the New York Guard.

Assemblyman Charles Solomon, Socialist from Kings, proposed a bill authorizing the Governor to name a commission of two Senators and three Assemblymen to investigate rent conditions and the relationship of landlord and tenant in New York city and recommend legislation to prevent profiteering.

HOUSE SETS NAVAL FORCE AT 225,000

No Provision Made for Permanent Increase.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A temporary naval force of 225,000 enlisted men for the year beginning next July was decided on to-day by the House Naval sub-committee in beginning the work of framing the naval appropriation bill. This force is 25,000 fewer than was recommended by Secretary Daniels.

No provision will be made in the bill the committee decided for increasing the permanent strength of the navy, now fixed at 142,000 men. This was in accord with Secretary Daniels's recommendations that permanent increase should await a study of ship complements that is to be made during the summer by the naval officials.

The committee's plan contemplates having the permanent force operate strictly naval craft, the use of 20,000 men of the temporary force for the Army Transport Service and manning Shipping Board vessels with the remainder of the temporary strength.

In deciding on the personnel committee members regarded a complement of 1,000 men, exclusive of officers, as sufficient for the dreadnoughts and battle cruisers for peace time, a reduction from the war basis of 1,200 to 1,400 men. They also discussed placing in reserve a part of the destroyers and 110 foot submarine chasers, now in the navy, as also some of the Eagle patrol boats.

ALIEN PROPERTY SALE STANDS.

Purchasers Retain Control of Insurance Company.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, announced yesterday the firm of Crum & Forster, who in November bought for $576,000 the stock of the International Insurance Company, which had been taken over by Mr. Palmer, would be permitted to retain control of the concern.

The special advisory committee, which passes upon all sales of insurance property made by the Alien Property Custodian, reported that the sale effected the full Americanization of the International company.

A sale of the stock to the Chase Securities Corporation November 21 was set aside when it was learned that it was intended to liquidate the company.

INFORMATION

For Friends and Relatives of Wounded or Sick

SOLDIERS AND MARINES

New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross has opened, at 20 East Thirty-eighth Street (fourth floor), New York City, a CASUALTY BUREAU, where inquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded or sick soldiers or marines in local hospitals will be received between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Phone Number—Murray Hill 10450.

Twenty-four hours must elapse after a man is disembarked at this port before information is available.

No hospital will answer any questions by phone.

The Casualty Bureau cannot give out information as to the physical condition of patients. Such information must be secured direct from the military authorities through a personal visit to the hospital.

VISITING HOURS AT MILITARY HOSPITALS

Debarkation No. 1, Ellis Island: 2 to 5 P. M. Boats from Battery at 1.30, 2.30 and 3.30 daily.
Debarkation No. 2, Fox Hills, Staten Island: 10 to 11 A. M.; 2 to 4 and 6 to 7 daily.
Debarkation No. 3, Greenhut Building, 6th Avenue and 18th Street, 2 to 4 P. M. daily.
Debarkation No. 5, Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-fifth Street: 1 to 4.30 daily.
Embarkation No. 1, St. Mary's, Hoboken: 11 A. M. to 4.30 daily.
Embarkation No. 2, Secaucus, N. J. (No visitors.)
Embarkation No. 4, Polyclinic, 345 W. 50th Street, 1 to 8 P. M. daily.
General Hospital No. 1, Gun Hill Road, Wednesdays and Sundays only, 2 to 4 P. M.
Camp Upton Base Hospital, 2 to 4 daily.
Camp Merritt, at Hostess House: 2 to 4 P. M. daily.
Camp Mills, Mineola, 2 to 4 P. M. daily.

CASUALTY BUREAU
20 E. 38th Street
NEW YORK COUNTY CHAPTER, AMERICAN RED CROSS

The Public Forum
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION
5th Ave. & 10th St.
Subject:
The Truth About the Milk Situation
Speakers:
MR. E. R. EASTMAN, General Manager of the Dairymen's League, and Editor of "The League News."
MR. H. J. KERSHAW, of the Executive Committee of the Dairymen's League.
Sunday, January 12, at 8 P. M.
The Public Is Invited

Substantial Savings on MEN'S Winter Overcoats

$21.75 $27.75 $31.75

A welcome opportunity for cold weather is still ahead and these prices represent decided reductions.

MODELS

Town Coats, English Ulsterettes, Double Breasted Great Coats, English Slip-Ons or Box Models, Semi-formal or conservative styles

FABRICS

Fabrics feature many plain and fancy weaves from America's best mills, also plenty of soft finished fabrics giving warmth without weight

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co.
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R. H. Macy & Co. Attractive Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store opens 9:00 A. M. and closes 5:30 P. M.

A Man and a Maid

Maybe it's a matinee, perhaps it's a week-end shopping tour, but the luncheon plays a most important part in your day's program.

Our Restaurant serves many seasonable delicacies among its a la carte specialties and the Table d'Hote Luncheons at 49c and 62c are already attractive features of New York's Metropolitan life. The following menu is typical of the high quality, well served food essential to our exacting standards.

Luncheon 62c
Served from 11:30 to 2 P.M.

Chicken Soup Creole
or Cream of Corn

(Your choice of one dish)
Baked Sea Trout Biscayenne
Boiled Fresh Haddock, Parsley Sauce
Beef Pot Roast Parisienne
Fricasse of Lamb with Rice
Roast Fresh Ham Florentine
Assorted Cold Cuts
Chiffonade Salad
Vegetable Dinner

American Vanilla or Pistache ice cream with cake
Macy Cheese Cake

Tea, Coffee with milk, Buttermilk or Milk

A few of our A la Carte Specialties Served from 11:30 til closing:

Fried Lemon Sole, Tartar Sauce 44c
Chicken Patty with Fresh Mushrooms 56c
Fried Fillet Rib of Beef, Mashed Potatoes 52c
Frozen Parfait, Creme de Menthe 24c

An added attraction is the spacious dining room as light and airy as a sun parlor.

Macy's—Eighth Floor.

Unnecessary—

to be uncertain of train time when our Public Service Bureau can give you correct information regarding your trip. We arrange reservations, send telegrams by Western Union and transmit money by telegraph or cable.

A complete Post Office service is part of this department so convenient for our patrons.

War Savings Stamps sold and payment received on Liberty Bonds.

Theatre Seats at Box Office rates.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

Why Wait for Change?

Why carry your parcels from counter to counter? Why not use a Blue Card and pay for your purchases at one time when you receive them in one compact package at the Main Floor Desk?

Any salesperson will give you a Blue Card. Take this to each counter where you desire to purchase. You need not wait for the packing of your merchandise or for change. When through shopping present the Blue Card at the Superintendent's Desk on the main floor, centre. Pay the total of your purchases and receive your parcel.

Truly this is a time saving modern method of shopping.