GERMANS HERE SEE WARNING IN TREATY

Papers Blame Allies for All Peace Evils, but Indulge in Digs at Wilson.

CLEMENCEAU ATTACKED

Prediction Made "Unholy Alliance" of Paris Pact Will Be Shipwrecked.

"The Peace of Versailles is a peace of reservations. The signatures have brought the war to an end, but the warning handwriting on the wall remains."

These editorial remarks of the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* yesterday morning frankly sum up German-American opinion as it has been expressed in its German language organs for months. The German language press of New York, and of America generally, rejoices—but rejoices with reservations. A study of its editorial trend during the last few weeks, and at this close of the great world tragedy, reveals the public resurrection of the old spirit of intense love and sympathy for the fatherland.

There is, to be sure, a sort of criticism by implication. No doubt is left by the German language press that it views the peace signed Saturday much in the same light as the Germans themselves view it—a "peace of violence"—and America being a party to it, logically comes within the range of the editorial drumfire directed against the peacemakers.

But the impression one inevitably gathers is that the German-American press blames the Allies for all the evils it sees in the peace treaty as it stands and carefully avoids all references to America's part in it.

In yesterday's editorial on the signature of peace, the *Staats-Zeitung* refers to China's refusal to sign and to Gen. Smuts's protests, inferentially including these two factors in the "warning systems" on the wall. History, the editorial says, will interpret these warning signals for "the history of the world is the judgment of the world."

"But," concludes the article, "history will also pass final judgment on the question whether the Germans have done everything, to the full limit of their capacity, to rebuild Germany under the terms of the treaty. For the warning on the wall is addressed to the Germans, too."

Not a Peace of Conciliation.

The German *Herold* is more outspoken, saying:

"Germany has exerted every ounce of resistance against the peace conditions as they stand, and she has finally agreed to sign it only under the compulsion of force which was displayed toward here.

"Whatever one may think of the various clauses, it is not a peace of conciliation that is thus given to the world. And it was a peace of conciliation that the world yearned for."

In another column, the *Herold* discusses "all sorts of doubts" and a "certain nervousness" which it says is in the air at Washington and elsewhere with regard to the future relations between the United States and the Allies. It questions whether the Allies can really force Germany to live up to the treaty and speaks of the possibility of a revolution of the German proletariat.

"As far as America is concerned with regard to future common action with the Allies or under the League of Nations," says the article, "it is not quite certain that a disposition will be manifested here toward furnishing further American means of aid and force for the fulfilment of French or other war claims.

"It is not concealed in Washington that our relations with the French, British and some other nations have somewhat suffered of late. Public opinion is no longer so enthusiastic about American intervention in European affairs.

"The obstinacy with which the French forced, through their war conditions in Paris and the attempt to obtain American aid in bearing France's financial burdens have weakened the intimacy.

"As for Great Britain, the view has been voiced in some quarters in America that, after all, Britain is the chief gainer from the war.

"Nor must the Irish question be underestimated as a disturbing element in the good relations between the two countries; also, there is the ambition of the United States to become a first class shipping nation, which does not exactly further friendship.

"Italy's feelings for America, once so enthusiastic, have cooled since President Wilson refused to give her Fiume. Italy's zeal could be revived only if we let her have large shipments of coal and raw materials.

"There remains Japan, which continues to chafe under the refusal of the Peace Conference to grant her the racial equality clause."

Sly Digs at President Wilson.

The German language press has refrained scrupulously from attacking or criticising the American Government. This does not mean, however, that there has not been an occasional sly dig at President Wilson. Thus the *Staats-Zeitung* in its *Abendblatt* last Friday, apropos the burning of French war flags by German soldiers in Berlin, had an editorial headed "A Quotation."

"The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71," it said, "has often enough been referred to during the world war; finally, it became the moral basis of the great conflict for right, and the excuse for the peace of violence.

"We wish to quote the opinion of an authority about that war:

"'THE GERMAN EMPIRE: The finishing impulse was given to the new process of union by the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871. Prussia's brilliant success in that contest, won, as it seemed, in the interest of German patriotism against French insolence, broke the coldness of the middle States toward their great northern neighbor; they joined the rest of Germany; and the German Empire was formed.'

"We have taken this 'impulse,' which speaks of 'French insolence' and of 'Prussia's brilliant successes' from a book which is generally esteemed and which has been introduced as a text book in our universities and thereby recognized as authoritative.

"The book is called 'The State.'

"The author is Woodrow Wilson."

The scuttling of the German fleet gave rise to unconcealed satisfaction in the German language press, though this feeling was reflected in the prominent display of the news and headlines rather than in editorial comment. The German *Herald*, however, said editorially:

"Germany now is without a navy, without any kind of army and is deprived of all war means. 'Down with the weapons!' is a cry which has been fulfilled in Germany's case. At this moment, the laying down and the sinking of all her arms signifies for Germany her absolute defencelessness in the face of all foreign force.

"But will not a moral strength rise from this defencelessness, a moral strength that may have undreamed of consequences?"

There were days last week when the strain that must have lain on the minds of all who are still bound to the fatherland was frankly reflected in the German American editorial comments. Thus last Wednesday the *Staats-Zeitung* allowed itself to be carried away so far in its wrath as to head a bitter article thus:

"The Extorted 'Yes.'"

In it the writer said: "A peace of justice and conciliation was promised to the world. A peace of violence such as stands unique in the world's history since Rome's betrayal of Carthage is the document to which the iron fist of the victor forces a nation which has voluntarily made itself defenceless to affix its 'Yes' while its heart and conscience cry 'No!'

"Let statesmen jubilate over this 'Yes,' extorted by the threat of death. The voice of the world's conscience is louder. And it will not cease to shout 'No!' until this monument of shame and breach of faith crashes into ruins.

"The Danish, the Polish, and the Italian Irredenta are dead. But a new one, far more dangerous (because more numerous) one, has taken its place: the German irredenta! And the new unholy alliance of this peace will go shipwreck, will crash against the league of oppressed peoples of the world, even as every injustice, every act of violence has crashe dagainst the rock of the eternal right to live."

On the same day there was in the *Abendblatt* a bitingly satirical editorial headed "The Chivalrous Nation!" It dealt with the attack on the German peace delegates by a French mob at Versailles. It was in heavy type and the sentence telling of the stoning of a German woman secretary was underlined.

"The sweet mob of the 'chivalrous nation,' which has always boasted of marching at the head of civilization, has violated the sanctity of diplomatic mission and has proved itself—well—what it is, the sweet mob.

"And, after all, this sweet mob did with fist only what Clemenceau, its banner bearer, had done with mouth and pen—stoning the defenceless. The hatred preached and fostered by the Tiger has borne its first fruits.

"Clemenceau said, 'Crucify them!' The Paris mob's cry was, 'Stone them!' One is as noble, as chivalrous, as just and as humane as the other."

Believe Kaiserism Is Dead.

When the German ex-Crown Prince was reported to have returned to Germany a few days ago the story met only ridicule and contempt in the German language press. Friedrich Wilhelm has always been unpopular in those quarters.

However conflicting may be the feelings of German-Americans on other matters they are positive, enthusiastic and unanimous in their conviction that the days of Kaiserism are gone forever.

President Wilson's repeated declaration that the United States did not go to war to fight the German people but that it wishes them well has been frequently quoted in German editorials lately. The *Staats-Zeitung* said last week:

"Americans of German descent have suffered much in the course of the last five years. But they have remained absolutely loyal to their country and their flag. And they can prove their loyalty in the future in no better way than to fulfil in the name of America the promises made in America's name and to prove the truth of President Wilson's words of April 2, 1917, that we have no quarrel with the German people, but entertain only feelings of sympathy and friendship toward them."

DR. MANNING PRAYS FOR LASTING PEACE

Hopes Peoples United by Conflict Will Remain So.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning in his sermon at Trinity Church yesterday prayed that the peace which has been signed will prove to be lasting. He said:

"We give thanks to God for victory granted to the cause of righteousness and for deliverance from peril greater than any of us have fully realized. We thank Him for the noble spirit of our men in the service and of our whole people. We give thanks also for the splendid courage and heroism of our Allies, to whose sacrifices we owe so much.

"May no evil influence be permitted to separate or sow dissension or weaken the ties between those peoples who have been drawn together by the common aims and the common suffering of this great conflict. We pray that the peace now agreed upon may prove a lasting one. May the terms now accepted be faithfully and honorably fulfilled.

"As great as have been the crimes of those who brought on this war, tragic as are its consequences, may we and all men now devote ourselves to the task of healing the deep wounds, of meeting the great problems and of making the world a better and far more Christian place than it has ever yet been."

DR. REID ARRAIGNS CHINA'S BETRAYERS

Peace Treaty Condones Militarism of Japan and Violates Christian Principles.

SOURCE OF FUTURE WARS

Veteran Missionary Gives Warning of Approaching Trouble in Far East.

The Rev. Dr. Gilbert Reid of Shanghai, who has spent an average lifetime in China as missionary and editor, denounced the peace treaty last night before a large audience in the Fort George Presbyterian Church at St. Nicholas avenue and 186th street. Dr. Reid's denunciation particularly concerned what he termed the absolute betrayal of China by the Big Four in the Shantung settlement.

"Many rejoice to-day that the treaty of peace has been signed," said Dr. Reid, "but I regret it, for the treaty is sure to breed discontent, cause jealousies, provoke internal revolutions and lead to future war. Some have seen fit to laugh at the Chinese delegates for refusing to sign the peace. I do not laugh at them. I admire them as showing the courage of their convictions and for the national spirit they displayed. The way China's rights have been thrust aside to satisfy the military ambitions of Japan—an open act of condoning militarism—is enough to make the seeker after truth indignant.

"Woodrow Wilson may sign the treaty and the Senate may ratify it, but it is not a treaty that Christians can accept. It is a treaty that comes from the slippery ways of expediency. It is a response to the question, 'What does the crowd say?' rather than the question, 'What is the voice of conscience?' A bad impression is made on the 400,000,000 people of China. They get a bad idea of the Christian church, of American friendship and of Western civilization. The way so-called Christian nations indulged in war and killing and the way these same nations called in to the fight Moslems and Hindus, Buddhists and out and out heathen, was a big blow to Christian missions; but the way the great professions have been forgotten, the high standard of morals lowered, self-righteousness and self-complacency allowed to expand, hate and vile passions condoned—all this is even harder for the good name and pure character of the Christian faith.

"The Chinese people are ignorant of all political manœuvrings that have been going on, but they believe now that Western diplomacy is a mass of inconsistency, and that they have not been treated fairly. They find Western promises, and especially American promises, nothing but empty words. The Chinese feel that they have been deluded and hoodwinked, played with and shuffled about. They were advised to enter the war—advised by Americans—so as to checkmate Japan, and yet at that time the four allied Nations were plotting with Japan to assure to Japan all she wanted. They were invited to the peace table but their presence there had no meaning. They were told that it was a good thing to get rid of the Germans, but they are finding that Japanese masters have been substituted merely for German masters. China gets nothing of any importance and Japan gets it all. Japan gets a sumptuous repast and the Allies then hand China a few nickels.

"When all German rights and interests in the great German province of Shantung, in the home of China's sages, are ceded to Japan and not to China, whose historic soil that is, a shocking outrage is perpetrated upon a helpless nation. The Chinese are told that Japan will hand Shantung back at the proper time. This is mere camouflage for an ignorant public. The sovereignty of Shantung had never formed part of the German rights. The province of Shantung had never been leased to Germany. Yet Japan will get these rights by the strange magnanimity of the Big Four.

"The wrath of the Chinese is even now being turned against the Japanese. A big boycott against trade with Japan is starting in Chinese ports. British and Americans who got China into all of this mess are now trying to get out with clean skirts, leaving Japan alone to do the goat. That is scarcely fair to Japan. It is a pretty ticklish business to pretend on the one hand that Chinese interests will be protected and to guarantee on the other that Japanese demands will be met and confirmed by sacred treaty.

"What does this mean? It means war! It means that some day this injustice will be paid for in blood upon the battlefields. It means worse—that the very name of Christianity is shamed in the home of its friends."

SAYS PEACE HINGES ON GERMANS' SPIRIT

Minds Must Accept Penalty, Dean Robbins Declares.

The Very Rev. Howard C. Robbins, dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, speaking at services yesterday in commemoration of the Serbian national holiday, said peace would not become permanent until Germany realized what she had done and accepted the consequences. He attributed the lack of enthusiasm over the signing to the fact that Germany was defeated at the time of the armistice.

"Another reason for our soberness now is that we know a great deal more of what Europe has suffered and still has to suffer," he said. "The signing of the peace treaty does not put an end to the suffering, nor does it put an end to the war. There are still sixteen or eighteen wars going on. Peace is obviously limited in its application, as it does not bring stability to the Balkans nor to Russia. The signing of the treaty is not the culmination of peace making. Most of the work lies ahead.

"Peace must rest on a moral foundation, on the harmony and cooperation of human will. There will be peace only when Germany realizes what she has done, accepts the consequences and labors patiently to remedy the wrongs she has done. It will take years to bring permanent peace.

"The time has come for building, for turning our efforts toward a higher future for mankind. The signing of the treaty is a signal to the agencies of recuperation everywhere to function."

Dean Robbins said the first step in the readjustment was the necessary participation of America in the League of Nations. The very imperfections of the league seemed to him an additional reason why this country should lend its influence to that covenant. The same motives that prompted us to enter the war now impelled us to go into the league, he said. Dean Robbins reviewed the wars of Serbia against invaders and urged that more relief work be done for that country.

89,539 CARED FOR BY RED CROSS IN FRANCE

Report Shows It Operated 22 Military Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The scope of the work performed in France by the American Red Cross cannot be measured by statistics, but a report just submitted serves to furnish an idea of the vast good done by this organization. In the Red Cross hospitals a total of 89,539 patients were admitted, 37,000 being admitted in the last months of the war.

When the fighting ceased the organization was operating twenty-two military hospitals, with 14,826 beds occupied. The Red Cross manufactured all of the splints used by the army, furnished the nitrous oxide gas used as an anæsthetic, constructed emergency hospitals, supervised diet kitchens, operated thirteen dispensaries, eight infirmaries and eleven convalescent homes and met innumerable calls from the army for hospital supplies and equipment. In addition to all this the Red Cross extended assistance to 2,800 French hospitals.

In the last nine months of 1918 it delivered for American wounded nearly 22,000,000 dressings. They supplied also 77,101 surgical instruments, 15,300 pounds of drugs and 2,820 beds and cots. For the manufacture of nitrous oxide gas for the army a plant was established at Montereau, and altogether it sent 3,832,956 gallons of this anæsthetic to the operating rooms, relieving and preventing untold suffering.

The guiding hands of these Red Cross activities was Lieut.-Col. C. C. Burlingame of Manchester, Conn., who rose from the rank of First Lieutenant.

New N. Y.-Glasgow Freight Line.

The International Mercantile Marine has established a new direct freight service between New York and Glasgow. The first steamship of the cargo fleet, the Balsam, will sail to-day. She will be followed later by the West Nohno, the Galahad and other steamships, all of American build and of similar type. Regular weekly sailings will be maintained.

Spain Helps War Veterans.

MADRID, June 29.—A royal decree was issued to-day authorizing the reinstatement to Spanish nationality of Spaniards who fought in the French Foreign Legion.

ASKS U. S. MAIL BAN ON VILLARD'S PAPER

Defence Society Protests the "Nation's" Cry That Wilson Tricked Germany.

PACT SIGNING DEPLORED

Editorial Calls Treaty "Folly" and Says Berlin Reply Should Have Been "No."

Editorial declaration that Germany should have refused to accept the peace imposed upon her has caused the American Defence Society to file with the postmaster a complaint against the *Nation*, Oswald Garrison Villard's magazine.

The society in its protest calls attention to many phrases in the editorial which appear to be decidedly pro-German in their leanings, and asks that the circulation of the magazine through the mails be stopped, as it was last September, because of objectionable writings in it.

Some of the parts which the society calls seditious read as follows:

"In Berlin in March last it was plain as a pikestaff that the treaty would have to be signed, that despite all protestations, despite the correctness of their assertions that they have been tricked and betrayed by Mr. Wilson's fourteen points, the Germans were themselves so bankrupt in moral power and righteousness, so exhausted physically and nervously and so destitute of unselfish moral leadership or of leadership of any kind that the acceptance of any peace was inevitable. It would have taken a rare moral steadfastness, a Spartan courage, a readiness to see millions of their fellow citizens die of hunger before their eyes because of the brutal and inhuman blockade of the Allies in order to say 'No' to Versailles. The Germans should have said 'No.' They owed it to themselves and to the world to do so. It would have taken them a long step toward the restoration of their own self-respect and manhood—but it was beyond their moral power."

The editorial states further:

"If the allied administration of Germany is to be carried on with the ruthlessness of a Lloyd George, the brutalities of a Clemenceau and the hypocrisies of a Wilson, the Germans have still far to go on the downward path toward chaos and anarchy."

It concludes by calling the peace treaty "the folly of four old men, a document against which the humane and liberal democratic forces of the world are everywhere crying out"; and adds:

"That this crime at Paris will have its logical consequences there can be no question. It is bound to bring retribution in its train as certainly as was the rape of Belgium. . . . The existing capitalistic order has signed its own death warrant in Paris."

COMMITTEE IN ANNAPOLIS.

Representative Mudd Takes Delegation to Naval Academy.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 29.—Representative Sydney E. Mudd of this Congressional district and a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, headed a delegation of 100 members of the House who visited the Naval Academy to-day. They were received with formal honors and were entertained by Admiral Scales, superintendent, and the heads of the departments.

After a thorough inspection of the grounds and buildings Mr. Mudd called the attention of the visitors to the advantages of Annapolis as the site for the new naval laboratory, for which $1,500,000 has been appropriated. The selection of the local site was approved by the Naval Advisory Board, but Secretary Daniels has not yet decided the matter.

NINE PERSONS DIE IN MOTOR CRASHES

Five of Victims Are Children Playing in New York and Newark Streets.

FOURTEEN ARE INJURED

Diamond Merchant, an Importer and a Brooklyn Girl Among the Killed.

Nine persons five of them children, were killed in automobile accidents in and near the city yesterday, and fourteen others were severely injured.

Henry Kryn, 40, a diamond merchant of 10 East Thirty-ninth street, was caught under a car he was driving from the American Yacht Club near Rye and killed. His companion, Joseph S. Leake, an importer, whose home is in Rye, was smothered under the weight of the car in marsh water into which the machine plunged. He was dead when rescuers arrived.

Mabel Leinstadt, 25, of 299 Nimrod street, Brooklyn, who was riding with a girl companion and two young men from a dancing pavilion at Rockaway Beach to her home in Brooklyn, was killed when the car struck a bulkhead while making a turn on the boulevard at Eighty-sixth street, Brooklyn, and toppled over into the ocean. Rose Atweil, 20, of 117 Cooper street, her companion, was taken to the Rockaway Beach hospital with a fractured skull. Neither of the young men was hurt.

Police Scent Accident's Cause.

The police are investigating the story that the driver, John Winkler, Jr., of 1429 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, had struck Samuel Meltzer, 19, of Lenox avenue, Manhattan, soon after the homeward journey was begun. Meltzer's knee was hurt in an accident and in his report to the police he described the car as Winkler's. He charged that after running him down Winkler put on speed and tried to get away, which is the police theory for the accident that happened a few blocks further on.

The police learned that Winkler and a friend, Joseph Walker, 21, of 3457 Bleecker street, Brooklyn, had motored to Rockaway Beach earlier in the day and there met the girls. When the young men were arrested, the police said, they found a pair of brass knuckles in Walker's pocket. Both were held pending an investigation.

Three children were killed in lower Manhattan late in the afternoon while playing in the street. They were John Fudnitto, 9, of 174 Canal street; Yetta Vivian, 4, of 164 Horton street, Jersey City, who was visiting relatives in East Fourth street, and Fannie Lushstein, 9, of 19 Seventh avenue. Two of the drivers were held on technical charges.

Five Hurt in Newark Collision.

Five persons were injured in a collision between two motor cars in Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark. They were taken to Elizabeth hospitals. Two girls, Louisa Lohman, 17, of Sayreville, and Edith Grover, 16, of Perth Amboy, members of the party, were cut about the head and body. No one in the larger car was hurt.

Melinda Sozio, 8, and Henry Bakula, 4, both of Newark, were killed in the street in front of their homes. The drivers arrested were Thomas J. Kernan, 28, of Kearny, N. J., and William Nixon, 26, of North Arlington.

Walter Hendrickson, 3, and Bertha Ploven, 7, of Newark were run down by automobiles and injured.

Four persons were injured in an automobile collision at Parkside avenue and Parade place, Brooklyn. An automobile owned by Meyer Brown of 166 Morningside Drive and operated by Joseph Sheean of 245 West Sixty-ninth street, crashed into an automobile driven by George Stein of 496 Stone avenue, Brooklyn.

The Brown car was overturned, and rolling in front of a Franklin avenue trailley car was struck again before the street car could be stopped.

Brown suffered a fractured rib. His wife, Tillie Brown, received a lacerated scalp. Samuel Brown was bruised about the head. The three were taken to the Swedish Hospital. Moe Eisenberg of 99 Thatford street, Brooklyn, another occupant of the Brown car, was taken to the Kings County Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull.

Sheean was arrested.

As the result of shock after an automobile collision at Cadwalader Park, on the outskirts of Trenton, Mrs. Phebe H. Tomlinson, 82 years old, died in St. Francis Hospital, Trenton, last night. Her daughter, Mrs. John R. Satterthwaite of 44 Montgomery place, Trenton, is confined to her home with a broken collar bone. The other occupants of the car were uninjured.

James Vitella of 54 Bayard street, a taxicab driver, was operating the second car.

SIX KILLED IN TWO MOTOR ACCIDENTS

Three Others Badly Hurt at Flint, Mich.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

FLINT, Mich., June 29.—Six persons are dead and three badly injured as a result of two automobile accidents at noon to-day.

Five were killed and one hurt when an interurban trolley car demolished an automobile containing the family of A. Worth Bronson of Gaines, Mich., on a crossing three miles north of the city.

One woman was killed and a man and woman injured when an automobile driven by James R. Tanner of Bay City ran into a party of pedestrians near the entrance to Grace Lawn Cemetery, also north of the city on Saginaw road.

The dead are: A. Worth Bronson, Mrs. A. Worth Bronson, Frank Bronson, father of A. W. Bronson; Lawrence Bronson, 5 years old; Frank C. Bronson, 4 years old. All were victims of the crossing accident.

Mrs. Margaret Boyd was run down by the Tanner automobile.

TWO DIE WHEN CANOE UPSETS.

Jewish Cantor Is One Victim of Harrisburg Accident.

HARRISBURG, June 29.—M. Abramson, 29, of Harrisburg, and Harry Boyer, 11, of Lebanon, were drowned in the Susquehanna River here to-day when the canoe in which they were riding capsized after they were swept over the dam at the lower end of the city. Charles Rife, 8, who was also in the boat, kept afloat until rescued by John Keiser. None of the three could swim.

Abramson, who was a rabbi cantor in a local Jewish congregation, was known in Hebrew circles in Philadelphia and New York. He was giving the boys a pleasure ride.

SURGEON WINS CROSS IN "NO MAN'S LAND"

Dr. Lindberg Performed Amputation Under Heavy Fire.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Capt. Albert W. Lindberg of Hillsboro, Ill., Army Medical Corps, for extraordinary heroism shown in performing an amputation in No Man's Land while under heavy fire, was announced to-day by the War Department. Others awards announced to-day were:

Major Robert Haubrich, Columbus, Ohio.

Captains Robert A. Griffin, San Jose, Cal.; Harry Ingersoll (deceased), Philadelphia; James B. Austin, (deceased), Omaha; Thomas B. Barton, Saint Joe, Texas.

Lieutenants Charles Highley, Conshohocken, Pa.; Charles A. Huesser, 2725 Church avenue, Brooklyn.

Corporals Charles G. Jones, Hopewell, Va.; William B. Bell, Gordonsville, Va.; Edward Barry, Chicago.

Privates Everett A. Kilmer, Chillicothe, Ill.; Austin Gates, Drummond, Mont.; Don Greene, El Dorado, Kan.; Walter B. Hanson, La Crosse, Wis.; William M. Hassebrook, Holstein, Mo.; Richard C. Anderson, Manistique, Mich.; John Barker, Cheriton, Va.; William Segley (deceased), 155 Huntington street, Brooklyn.

B. Altman & Co.

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Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Extraordinary Reductions

have been made in the prices of a number of

Women's Summer Silk Dresses

(including many of the present season's most desirable models) which will be placed on sale this morning

at $22.50, 29.00, 38.00 & 58.00

This is a rare before-the-Fourth opportunity

(Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor)

The only COAT CUT UNION SUIT

In design and for the money "Obviously the Best"

You wear a coat-cut shirt—Try the comfort of an Olus coat-cut union suit.

Quality Nainsook	$1.00	Summer Pongee	$1.50
Fine Jacquard	2.00	Satin Stripe	2.50
Silk Mixture	3.50	Tub Silk	5.00

All fabrics guaranteed

CHAIN SHIRT SHOPS

Largest Shirt Specialists in America

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA — 317 Broadway, 1407 Broadway, 26 Cortlandt St., 1484 B'way, 159 Nassau St., Nr. 42d St.
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R. H. Macy & Co. Inc. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

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

Store hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Store closed all day July 4th. Store closed Saturdays all Summer.

OUTINGS

to the seashore, to Coney, to the mountains—have precedence these days when you're not quite ready for your vacation but when it's important that you get out of the city.

On the boardwalk there's no shoe more appropriate than white outing shoes such as we are featuring in our big

SALE

now in progress. Men and women may take advantage of this event and may purchase neat looking white shoes, high or low, rubber soled at the exceptionally low price of $1.98

They are priced far below their regular price.

These shoes are neat, made in the same style as good white shoes that fetch a much higher price.

Not Sneakers

these shoes, but you usually pay the same price for sneakers!

AND KEDS

Brown "Goodyear" keds, these, too, have been especially low-priced for those planning an outing over the Fourth. They are especially appropriate for tennis, for, like ordinary "sneakers," they are light and springy, but unlike ordinary "sneakers," they are fine brown canvas and a better grade of rubber soles. They will stand harder wear than will ordinary sneakers.

Men and Boys

may take advantage of this event, for we have a large stock of brown "Keds."

They are much better quality than one expects for so low a price as $1.39

MACY'S—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, and 2nd floor, rear.

R...resonance

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What is it?