

KAISER WAS EAGER TO SUE FOR PEACE

White Book Reveals That He Reached This Decision October 27.

NEW THE WAR WAS LOST

As Early September Austria Was Consulted Regarding Appeal to Wilson.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, July 21 (delayed).—The German Emperor's statement on October 27, 1913, that he had reached an unalterable determination to sue for a separate peace within twenty-four hours and to demand an immediate armistice is one of the many interesting revelations of German war diplomacy contained in the White Book, published to-day at Weimar. The book, which contains official documents relating to the negotiations from August 13, 1913, to the signing of the armistice on November 11, is issued by the government. It is announced in the preface, because the people wish to know the truth.

The Emperor's decision to seek peace immediately according to documents in the White Book, he considered necessary because he believed the people both unable and unwilling to continue the war. The German ruler's conscience was said to forbid him to permit further bloodshed.

More than a month earlier, in September, according to the documents, General Ludendorff heard that Bulgaria had offered to sign a separate peace. In the official discussion of a direct appeal to the United States it was agreed that Washington should be desired as the center of negotiations, as a matter of politeness. Austria was consulted by telephone regarding the proposed appeal.

On October 1 Field Marshal von Hindenburg telegraphed to Vice Chancellor Friedrich von Payer stating that if Prince Max would agree to the appeal for peace being delayed until the next morning, but he insisted that the peace offer be sent immediately if there were any doubts about the formation of the Max government.

On the same day Gen. Groener reported that Gen. Ludendorff had declared that delay would be fatal; the formation of a new government should not be awaited, and that a break in the military line was possible at any minute and that there was no peace offer obtained would be unfavorable. Gen. Groener said it was his impression Gen. Ludendorff had lost his nerve completely. Prince Max immediately inquired if Hindenburg were unable to hold the front. He received an answer that the army stood by its demand for an immediate peace offer.

Prince Max still held the matter of peace was premature, but other members of the cabinet sided with Gen. Ludendorff and the peace offer was adhered to because, if the situation should be made worse by President Wilson's answer, the army would seek to dodge responsibility.

Field Marshal Insistent. Prince Max inquired of military headquarters if they were aware that peace action under the pressure of military distress would mean the loss of German colonies, Alsace-Lorraine and part of Poland. Hindenburg replied that he insisted upon an immediate offer of peace being made.

Conflicts of opinion continued between Berlin and the army command, according to the documents, up to October 25. Prince Max's second offer on the peace terms, however, brought a stormy protest from the supreme army command, which wanted to break off negotiations. Gen. Ludendorff looked at the matter more hopefully.

After President Wilson's third note, on October 25, Gen. Gallwitz and others asked for a last opportunity to show that Germany's position was not as bad as it was described, but their attempts in this way to prevent Austria making a separate peace failed. News of the Turkish armistice followed and since the Allies agreed to President Wilson's fourteen points, the German people regarded the war as ended. The White Book points out that wherever an attempt to delay the armistice was suspected, troops rose in protest and all differences between Berlin and the supreme army command were dropped.

Ludendorff Takes Exception. Gen. Ludendorff takes sharp exception to many statements contained in the White Book, particularly the charge that he and his staff were unreliable as a consequence of nervousness. The general asserts that it is strange the members of the Foreign Office were so ignorant of the situation.

The second note sent by President Wilson left no doubt in his mind of the necessity for continuing the fighting, says Gen. Ludendorff. He adds that he and his generals were unable to predict precisely that it was possible to hold out or not.

Gen. Ludendorff says further that Dr. Solf (Secretary of State for Colonies at the time) drew false conclusions when Dr. Solf said that (Ludendorff) could not hold for three months for he (Ludendorff) had prepared new positions that could have been held.

Gen. Ludendorff says Admiral von Holtze (then Foreign Secretary) informed him that the reason for the German peace offer was the separation of Bulgaria from the Central Powers and that no mention was made of nervousness. He calls the description of incidents from August 13 to September 25, given by Von Hinz, completely one-sided, and says that his book which is to appear this month will clear up the misunderstandings of the situation.

Outing for Traffic Policemen. The Police Traffic Squad Benevolent Association will hold its annual outing to-day at Wylie's Grove, College Point, leaving the city on the train at 10 o'clock from Twenty-third street and the North River at 8 A. M. Members of the Fifth Avenue Association and the Merchants' Association have been invited.

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TRIBUTE PAID TO FALLEN SOLDIERS

Ceremony of Gratitude Held in the Sorbonne.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—A ceremony of national gratitude to the soldiers of the great war was held to-day at the Sorbonne. President Poincaré, Cabinet members, Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, the British Foreign Minister, Arthur J. Balfour, the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Tittoni, American Assistant Secretary of State Frank L. Polk, the diplomatic corps, Paris delegates and many others attended.

Many of the speakers spoke directly to more than a thousand children from the Paris schools, expressing the belief that they would not forget the lessons of the war. These children, Paul Deschamps, President of the Chamber of Deputies, said, will not fail in their great task.

Marshal Foch, whose speech was read, asked the school children to prove themselves worthy of their elders, continuing the wonderful peace work which was founded on heroism.

Premier Clemenceau sent a message addressed particularly to the school children, in which he said "France is calling us in peace as she did in war."

"The dead alone have the right to rest," President Poincaré said, "but we must continue their work and realize their wishes. Yesterday France found soldiers. To-day she must find citizens."

Terms glorifying the memory of the dead soldiers whose names were read, was reminded forcibly by the presence of a delegation of the mutilated—were written for the occasion by Jean Richepin and Jean Aicard.

CHINA TO RESIST JAPANESE CLAIMS

Continued from First Page.

ants and laborers and even sedan chair coolies are leaving the service of Japanese in China had brought threats by Tokio to take "severe measures" against agitators. The Japanese consul at Kluang has lodged a threatening protest. The fact that the shops in Kluang and at other places are now closed to Japanese has greatly incensed Japanese officials.

Optim Traffic Charged. But the incident which has apparently stirred the Japanese people more than anything else has been the direct charge of the Chinese peace delegation that the Japanese were using their occupation of Tsingtau to keep open the door for the opium traffic into China. It is well known that the Japanese reap a harvest worth millions through introducing opium and other narcotic drugs surreptitiously into the Chinese markets. This trade is one of vital importance to a peoplebook and any direct attack against morphia, opium or other habit forming drugs threatens financial ruin to extensive Japanese interests, according to the Chinese.

Other developments indicating trouble are being daily reported here. The Watchdog Pu or Chinese Foreign Office has addressed to the Allied legation in Peking an urgent appeal to raise the embargo on arms and munitions now that North China and South China are united in defense of China's destinies.

CHINESE FILE PROTEST. Accuse Japanese of Crucifixes in Shantung. By the Associated Press. PEKING, July 29 (delayed).—A petition signed by merchants and other citizens of the Shantung district, protesting against crucifixes by Japanese soldiers, was received here to-day by the Government. The petition said Japanese soldiers were robbing and ill treating women and forcing Chinese to sell their lands there.

Twenty Chinese soldiers were killed and ten wounded, according to official reports, in the clash between Japanese and Chinese soldiers at Kuangshengku, the terminus of the Chinese Eastern railway, on July 19.

Fifteen hundred Chinese soldiers and a much smaller number of Japanese were reported to have been engaged in the fight, which lasted two hours. Japanese official reports said the Japanese lost sixteen killed and seventeen wounded.

AIRPLANE PLUNGES INTO OYSTER BAY Pilot and Mechanic Safe After Harrowing Experience.

When 2,000 feet over Oyster Bay yesterday afternoon the engine of a Curtiss biplane, piloted by Lieut. John W. Frost of the Army Air Service, stalled.

Lieut. Frost had trouble in the downward glide to keep the plane on an even keel, and several times during the coast of more than a third of a mile the plane turned completely over. He managed to get control of it again when only 200 feet over the bay and shot down into the water in a steep dive.

Lieut. Frost, who is the adopted son of Ernest A. Bixler, the lawyer, of 20 East Fifty-sixth street, who has his estate at Oyster Bay, notified Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, where he is stationed, and the airplane was hauled by truck to the field.

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BRITON ELECTED TO HEAD WORLD LABOR

W. A. Appleton Chosen President of International Union Federation

GERMANS MUCH PEEVED

Complain Because They Are "Despised," and Decline All Offices

By the Associated Press. AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1 (delayed).—W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trades Unions of Great Britain, who to-day was elected president of the International Trade Union Federation, was proposed for the office by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Appleton was chosen by 11 votes as against 13 for President Oudegeest of the Dutch Labor Federation.

Leon Jouhaux, the French labor leader, was chosen first vice-president, receiving 20 votes to 19 for Carl Rudolph Legien, president of the German Federation of Trades Unions. Legien declined to accept the second vice-presidency or any other office, as he said, the meeting appeared to despise the Germans. The Austrians also refused to participate as officeholders.

Belgians Get Office. M. Mertens, the Belgian leader, was elected second vice-president. Twenty-eight votes were cast for the German, Austrian and Scandinavian delegates not voting.

Mr. Gompers declared later that America might accept office in the new organization when the South American membership becomes better organized. The German delegates stated to-day that their defense of their attitude during the war, made at a previous session, had been received badly because it was not well translated. They said they did not agree entirely with the resolution offered by Herr Gompers, the German Socialist leader, which was criticized by the American delegation as being "unrepentant," but they said they did not repudiate it.

The subscriptions to the Internationale were fixed at twelve Dutch florins (about \$4.50) for each thousand members. The committee over the fundamental questions of national representation and democratic control of future international trade union congresses resulted in a compromise, adopted by a vote of eighteen to five, with six delegates not voting.

Voting System Fixed. The compromise provided that each country should have one vote for 250,000 members, two votes for 500,000 members, three votes for 1,000,000 members, and four additional votes for each 500,000 members above the first million. Countries having less than 250,000 members would be entitled to one vote.

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AMERICAN ONLY "UNBIASED." Italy Takes This View of Allied Report on Fiume Outbreak.

ROME, Aug. 2.—The decision of the Inter-Allied Military Commission unfavorable to Italy regarding the Fiume incident has been a great problem for the Allies, and has been a great problem for the Allies, and has been a great problem for the Allies.

The Popolo Romano simply says it regrets that the commission was so partial. Only the American member seems to have been unbiased, it declares, while the French and British members decided against Italy.

The commission overdid its task, as instead of limiting its investigation to the Franco-Italian incidents it extended its inquiry to the activity of the National Council of Fiume, which legally represents the city, having been elected on November 29 after the Hungarian authorities had left and which succeeded in preserving the city from anarchy.

Negro Enlistments Stopped. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Fulfillment of a promise for the infantry will be discontinued temporarily under an order issued by the War Department. It was explained that this action was taken only because the authorized enlistment of negroes already had been exceeded.

U. S. Certificates for Wounded. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A special certificate to be issued to soldiers wounded in the war with Germany has been approved by the War Department. It will be put at the disposal of "Columbia Gives to Her Sons the Accolade of the New Chivalry of Humanity," and below the name, rank and unit of the soldier and the action in which he was wounded.

GERMANY BUILDING ARMY, SAYS WRITER

Swiss Correspondent of Paris Paper Tells of Big Scale Recruiting.

SOLDIERS GET \$1.50 DAILY

Volunteers Told "Way Will Be Found Around Peace Treaty Clause."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1914, all rights reserved. PARIS, Aug. 2.—The German army, despite the clause in the peace treaty which provides for the reduction of its effective to 200,000 men by October, continues to recruit volunteers in unlimited numbers, according to a Swiss correspondent of La Liberté.

In the recruiting offices of the Reichwehr Schutz Division in Dusseldorf it is said volunteers are being accepted unreservedly without regard to number. The pay promised is six marks daily (\$1.50), plus upkeep and clothing. The recruits are sent to Berlin, the centre for the present of recruiting for the whole country.

The correspondent explains that the young men who are enrolling seem to be in the profession of arms, and when they question the officers receive evasive replies. Although it is generally known that before March 1, 1913, the army must be reduced to 100,000 men the recruiting continues. The recruits are assured that their positions are safe and that "Germany will know how to fix it" when the time comes.

"HOME GUARD" PLAN GOING INTO EFFECT

Americans See Scheme to Build New German Army.

By the Associated Press. COLUMBIA, July 29 (delayed).—The plan of Gustav Noske, the German Secretary for Military Affairs, to retain the Home Guards throughout Germany by transferring them to the civil authorities and calling the entire force "local police reserve" is going into effect, according to information reaching the American area of occupation.

In connection with this procedure the

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS ARE CARRYING ADVERTISEMENTS WHICH MAY CAUSE THE HOME GUARDS TO TAKE SWATH TO DEFEND THE COUNTRY AGAINST INVASION.

German newspapers are carrying advertisements which may cause the Home Guards to take swath to defend the country against invasion. In American circles it is said that the abolition of this pledge is a result of Noske's new plan, for if some of the guards were bound by such an oath they would clearly be prohibited under the terms of Article 177 of the peace treaty.

Noske's effort now is to have these organizations as best he can, and for this reason the pledge had to be discarded. An American Army bulletin comment on the change of the guard to police reserves says: "This is the first confession that such a pledge had been taken by the Home Guards. It confirms suspicion that the Home Guards were intended to be a great reserve army, and justifies further suspicion of the Home Guards under their new title of 'civil police reserves.'"

Article 177 of the peace treaty signed by Germany says: "Educational establishments, universities, societies of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs, and generally speaking, associations of every description, whatever be the age of their members, must not occupy themselves with any military matters. In particular they will be forbidden to instruct or exercise their members, or to allow them to be instructed or exercised, in the profession or use of arms. These societies, associations, educational establishments and universities must have no connection with the Ministries of War or any other military authority."

RUSSIAN PRISONERS MAY BE RELEASED

Germany Told They May Now Be Sent Home.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Aug. 2.—Marshal Foch appeared before the Supreme Council this afternoon in connection with the discussion of the Russian prisoners problem. The condition of the Bulgarian army also was taken up, Marshal Foch making a report of the number of effective troops Bulgaria still has under arms.

The council decided to-day to inform Germany that all restrictions on the movement of Russian prisoners held in Germany have been lifted. Germany may now release such prisoners and will hereafter be responsible for their maintenance. There are between 200,000 and 250,000 Russian prisoners in Germany. This has been a great problem for the Allies, as many of the Russians are Bolsheviks. Poland heretofore has been unwilling to allow these Russians to cross Polish territory on their way to Russia.

JEWSS MASSACRED IN ODESSA, POLES SAY

Semi-Official Reports Assert "No One Escaped."

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A massacre in the Jewish quarter of Odessa, carried out by troops of Gen. Gregoroff, is reported from semi-official Polish sources. The Jewish quarter was surrounded by the troops, it is declared, and a massacre was begun from which no one escaped. The entire quarter was surrounded for three days and nights in the hands of the Russian soldiery, the advices assert.

Gen. Gregoroff entered Odessa early in July after severe fighting and he was ready to join the Allies in a combined attack on the Bolsheviks if the latter began an offensive on the Dnieper River. Cecil B. Harmsworth, British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons on July 2 that Gen. Gregoroff was stated to be strongly anti-Jewish in his sympathies. The Under Secretary made this declaration in announcing that many Jews had lost their lives in the course of the operations between the Russian Soviet forces and those of Gen. Gregoroff, who was in command of a Ukrainian anti-Bolshevik army.

SINN FEINERS GET RIFLES.

Raid Depot, Take Guns Meant for British.

By the Associated Press. BELFAST, Aug. 2.—Sinn Fein to-day raided the freight depot at Greenmore and carried off a quantity of rifles which had just arrived from England. The rifles were addressed to the commanding officer of the Royal Artillery.

MANCHURIAN THREAT GROWS.

Tokio Reports New Troops Sent to Chang-Chung Rail Zone.

TOKIO, July 30 (delayed).—A war office communication says reinforcements have been sent to Chang-Chung (Manchuria) to guard the railroad zone. Despatches received from Dairin, northeast of Port Arthur, say the Manchurian garrisons are concentrating at Chang-Chung. Travis Fined \$10 as Speeder. UTECA, Aug. 2.—Eugene M. Travis, State Comptroller, was arrested in Little Falls yesterday afternoon on the charge of violating the speed laws. His driver pleaded guilty and Mr. Travis paid a \$10 fine, but denounced the fine as "blood money."

LOOT LONDON SHOPS AS POLICE STRIKE

Raiders Attack Business Places in Liverpool Also With Guards Absent.

LOSSES IN THOUSANDS

Walkout Spreads to Birkenhead—Malcontents Are Dropped From Service.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Looting in the East End of London and rioting and rioting in Liverpool are reported, owing to the absence of policemen during the strike. Six hundred and fifty-two policemen are now reported to be out at Liverpool and 883 in London, according to London municipal officials. The ranks of the London strikers were said to have gained only a handful of recruits, as indicated by this morning's roll call.

In Liverpool the Lord Mayor appealed early to-day to the military authorities for aid. The latter despatched six lorry loads of troops from Crosby, six miles from here, all fully armed and helmeted, while special constables were also called out. The looting continued in the poorer districts this morning, and the Lord Mayor asked for volunteers to help guard the city.

The Liverpool authorities followed the example of the London officials in expelling striking police officers. Loyal police of Liverpool made several bayonet charges and half a dozen arrests were made in the attempt to check looters. During the day the strike spread to Birkenhead, on the Mersey opposite Liverpool, strikes parades bringing out numbers of men. The shops of jewellers, pawnbrokers and other merchants there are being looted.

In Liverpool soldiers with fixed bayonets were stationed to guard property from the looters, the greater part of whose depredations occurred during the night, when many shop windows were smashed. The jewellers suffered most at the hands of the raiders. A large quantity of goods also was stolen from the sheds on the docks. The losses, it is estimated, will run into thousands of pounds.

Some of the troops were placed on patrol outside the Town Hall, and others in the Scotland road area, where the greater part of the looting took place. The Yorkshire Miners Council, representing more than 200,000 miners who remained on strike, refusing to accept the Government's offer of settlement, decided to-day to submit to its branches the question of continuing the strike.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE SET FOR OCTOBER 28

Gives Ample Time for End of Mobilization.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Aug. 2.—October 28 has been chosen for the election of members of the Chamber of Deputies, because of the completion of the demobilization of the army is fixed for October 4. The date chosen will be the earliest on which the class of 1917, will be able to take part in the election. The date for the other elections must be arranged in order to observe legal delays for the installing of voters' lists, notices and other formalities and yet allow the National Assembly to meet at Versailles January 17 to elect a President of the republic.

The Temps of to-day given November 2 as the date for the municipal elections, November 14 for the departmental elections and December 14 for the senatorial elections. Time must be allowed for verification of the Senate and Chamber elections and for bye-elections where Deputies have been elected for the Senate, and this, according to the Temps, may cause a postponement of the Presidential election for a fortnight. All election meetings must be held in the Chamber of Deputies, the Temps adds, and that body may object to the Chamber elections being held first, which is an unusual procedure.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Negotiations which have been going on for some time for a coalition of the moderate political parties of France in the coming legislative elections, against both the Royalists and the Extreme Socialists are reported on good authority to be making headway and likely to succeed.

This combination would include the Radicals, Republican Socialists, Alliance Democratique and Federation des Gauches, whose combined voting strength in the elections of 1914 was 4,726,000 out of a total of 8,350,000, as against 1,400,000 for the Socialists, 1,000,000 for the Royalists and Conservatives and 800,000 for the Progressives.

The fundamental point in the combination platform will be "Neither reaction nor revolution." Such a combination is regarded as almost sure to elect a working majority in the new Chamber.

700 Quit Work at Des Moines. DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 2.—Approximately 700 railway shovmen in the Rock Island yards at Valley Junction, near here, went on strike to-day in response to the call for a nationwide strike.

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4x7 feet..... 1.08
6x9 feet..... 1.38

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