

EUROPE FACES FIGHT FOR FOOD AND FOR TRADE

Britain in Quandary as to Which to Throw Its En- ergies Into First.

STATESMEN VISIONLESS

America's Preparations Alarm Big Business Men—Food Prices Stir Masses.

By SHAW DEMOND.

Week by week in post bellum Europe we see the event significant. It is the writing on the wall for the statesmen with vision to read—if he will. But Europe is tired, and Europe's statesmen are tired, and Europe's statesmen are visionless.

Two recent events were striking. One was the election in the Fourth of July anniversary number of the *Times*, treading on the heels of the recent motion picture adjournment of the House of Commons to consider American competition, of a full page message from the *Times* to the *Times*, and the *Times* in London to meet that competition.

The other, the news of food riots from France and Italy coupled with an outcry in the London press against the profiteer. Nothing to do with each other, you say? But the war has made Europe a semi-chaotic and nerve-shocking. Touch any point and you shake the whole system.

The first event above showed the growing import to the national mind of the coming trade struggle. The other, the fear of Great Britain that if she does not take the profiteer by the throat, and quickly, the Latin troubles may become Anglo-Saxon, leaving her hand-to-hand with the war after the war.

Two minds—between the fight for food and the fight for power.

Officials Need Awakening.

The chief of British big business realize the urgency of preparations for the coming trade struggle. On the land, on sea and in the air. The American aerial preparations have been run to see through to the national mind. Some of the officials do not. One of those who sit in the seats of the official might said to me some days ago: "It is hard to knock sense out of the Treasury for trade expansion." And now Sir Arthur Steel, Maitland, head of the British steel department, has resigned because "I do not know if the Government is really in earnest as regards reestablishing our international trade, which I consider vital."

Commercialism is thinking post bellum—officialdom ante bellum. All Europe is in a sort of pre-war arterio-sclerosis. Her veins are hardened. I have discussed with the officials the fight for the earth with men of all types. Summed up, they believe Uncle Sam's ring tactics are going to be the following:

(1) Quick change machine and man demoralization; (2) spider webbing the world with systematic transport plans—air, sea and air; (3) scientific charting of world markets with a view to absorption of America's increased war production (dumping); (4) the exhaustion of Europe's after the war virgin fields (delivering goods against hard cash), as in the days of the pre-war; (5) vast Eastern (especially Chinese) and South American schemes, threatening among other things Lanchester's cotton supremacy.

But they all say: "If we've got a fight for food at home, how are we going to fight for the earth abroad?" Only the professional economists are muddled. As muddled as they were during the war. They don't quite know whether there is a fight on or not.

For instance, Henry P. Davison's proposal to organize a special bank—"the bank for the purpose of helping Europe"—leaves them puzzled. Davison says: "Let us get the European manufacturers in need of credit to mortgage their private property to the American syndicate—only we won't take paper." But this means American coming to own all the European production. The "bank" would then begin shipping American raw materials, etc., to Europe. Since the whole thing turns on selling the goods made in Europe at a profit outside, the Americans would in fact be European manufacturers in search of foreign markets. And as the United States, according to that same message above, is the best foreign market in the world—what does it mean?

It means "the removal of all economic barriers between nations," as Mr. Wilson once put it and then forgot it. It means, in other words, the wiping out of the American tariffs by Americans who are really European manufacturers. And another little difficulty: If Europe is America's biggest debtor, will it pay to compete the debtor out of existence? Sounds like an economic nightmare. But it is really the nightmare logical.

Pre-War Economics Wiped Out.

The fact is the war has destroyed all the pre-war economics. Unfortunately it has not destroyed some of the economists! Nobody knows where they stand. In the words of the immortal Albert Chevalier, the coster omnium bonorum, Europe is beginning to say of the economist, "Dunno where 'e is." But the devil won't admit it's being human, though an economist.

The honest to God fact is that while European statesmen are dodging pre-war economics, Europe is burning at both ends. With \$4,000,000,000 at stake in British banks the richest country in the world is faced with food shortage. I believe that unless the food bill of hunger be taken by the

horns we shall have revolution before many months are out.

Look at the prices. I am paying for veal 85 cents a pound. For milk I am paying 18 cents a quart instead of the 12 before the war. For some of my eggs I pay 10 cents a loaf. Eggs are 10 cents each—some of them incubated! And so on. As for tram fares "it is nearly as cheap to take an auto," as a tram conductor put it to me yesterday. My rent is nearly 100 per cent. more than before the war, though I believe there is supposed to be a 15 per cent. increase official limit.

Two things only can save us. First, maximum prices. The allocation by Government of every ton of shipping for pouring in food from Australia, Canada, etc. The free export of America's raw materials. And the getting of the proletariat back to work with full bellies and hands. The other, as a temporary sop to Demos: (1) Government limitation of employers' profits as during the war. (2) Government securing of a minimum living wage to labor, and (3) the division of the surplus between capital and labor. Mr. Vanderbilt himself already has proposed it.

Vision Is Needed.

Prophecy is the most ticklish business in the world. Almost as bad as "picking the winner," which is also prophecy. And it was never a paying business before the war. We all know the fate of Cassandra, who didn't die. And we know the fate of the prophets who do die. But I am convinced we in Europe are upon the edge of terrible events unless we get vision. Vision to see that the war has changed the conditions that governed Europe in the past. Vision to see that the economic foundation of 1914 Europe are groaning. That the psychology of the peoples has changed. That the question is not so much a fight for power—but a fight for life.

COURT BIDS COSBYS KISS AND MAKE UP

Couple Urged to Forget Differences for Sake of Two Crippled Children.

Justice Gliegorich of the Supreme Court in a decision handed down yesterday refused to grant the legal separation which Mrs. Virginia D. Cosby seeks from Capt. Arthur F. Cosby, former Rough Rider and chairman of the Federal Training Camp Commission during the war. He expressed the opinion that a reconciliation through which the couple will bear each other's burdens may yet be effected and should be effected on account of their two small children, both of whom are permanent cripples as a result of infantile paralysis attacks.

Mrs. Cosby, who lives at 104 West 17th street, has been suing for divorce since last year. She is charged with desertion and neglect of her two children, who are 8 and 5 years old, have been affected permanently by the disease.

She said that while she was making this fight her husband remained away from his home and did not attend the funeral of Charlotte. Shortly after she instituted the present suit, which was heard originally by Justice Weeks. He also held to the belief that a reconciliation might be brought about and adjourned the trial for almost two days.

"The case is a difficult and distressing one, as it is apparent that the principals have been unhappy in their marital relations for the last five years. I do not think that Mrs. Cosby is free from responsibility, and I am not convinced that she is not charged with neglect of her domestic duties. She was reared in luxury, and after her father's death she was dependent upon her husband's earnings. I cannot help feeling that Mrs. Cosby is right in his attitude and that his wife is wrong."

In her complaint Mrs. Cosby alleged that her husband had an income of about \$20,000 a year and owned considerable valuable property, including two houses at Woodmere, L. I. He is the author of the Code of Ordinances, from which he receives royalties.

FRENCH HONOR 2 PREACHERS.

Cross Awarded to American Pastors for Work.

The Cross of the Legion of Honor has been awarded by the French Government to the Rev. Frank Mason North, president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, general secretary of the same organization.

Words to this effect were received here yesterday at the offices of the French High Commission. Dr. Macfarland served as commissioner in France in 1914, spending much time with the armies. Dr. North visited France after the signing of the armistice, making a careful study of religious and social conditions.

"World Needs Above All Else Cooperation," Is Message of John D. Rockefeller to Standard Oil Co. Employees

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Sr., founder of the Standard Oil Company, has written a message to the employees of the company through the medium of "The Lamp," the Standard Oil employees' magazine. It is the first utterance of the oil king to be published over his signature in a long time. The message follows:

A MESSAGE FROM THE FOUNDER.

The Editor of *The Lamp* has asked me to send a message to you in this number, which is concerned chiefly with what the Standard Oil Company has done to help win this war.

It is with reluctance that I consent because I have been so long out of actual participation in the direction of the affairs of the company. Yet it is perhaps fitting for one who was present at the organization of the Standard Oil Company, spent his years of business life in it, and is still deeply interested in its success, to address a few words to you.

The world we live in to-day is a very different world from that into which the original Standard Oil Company was launched in 1870. Conditions have vastly changed. Yet even with the complete remaking of the world which we see going on around us on every hand, the needs of mankind are the same to-day as they were fifty years ago. And what is the greatest need? Cooperation. The world needs above all else cooperation; that is, working together, which implies friendship, brotherhood, mutual endeavor, mutual sympathy and mutual support.

Conditions throughout the world have changed, but the principle upon which our company was built has never changed; the principle of service to all mankind along the lines of cooperation and conservation.

You do not need to be reminded of the business success our company has attained. The thing it has striven hardest for has been to help itself by helping mankind to prosper. Let us look at what our company, with other oil companies, has done for humanity in the war. Each one of you has given the best that was in him to aid in this triumph of right. How happy you must feel, how happy we all must feel, to think that we have done so much to defend the liberties, the rights, of mankind!

But much remains to be done. A new world is to be established. You are to play an important part in making it right and keeping it right. In our beginnings we had everything to do and nothing to do it with. You have a world to put right, but you have much to do with it.

The men of this generation are entering into a heritage which makes their fathers' lives look poverty stricken by comparison. You need only to steer the straight course, to apply yourselves assiduously to the task, to use your imagination, your sympathy, your best judgment, and success must be yours.

It may not be amiss to remind you that we are all one company—the originators, the developers, the men of the past, the present and the future. We have achieved results by giving our best to serve mankind. If we continue to do that we shall not fail. I wish you all the greatest happiness—the satisfaction of duty done to the best of our ability.

TALES OF RENTALS OF TRENCHES DENIED

A. E. F. Claims Service Head Also Says French Were Eminently Fair.

The total damage done by our boys to French property during their stay overseas did not exceed \$1 a man. Announcement to the effect was made yesterday by Lieut.-Col. Robert E. Burkham of St. Louis, recently head of the renting, requisition and claims service of the A. E. F., who has just returned from overseas.

Col. Burkham's job over there was to fix the amount of compensation to be paid to the French people for injuries to person and property caused by our troops except in operations against the enemy, and he not only speaks very strongly in praise of the soldiers but of the French people to whom the claims were paid.

Stories to the effect that rent was paid the French for trenches were branded as a "damned lie" by this officer, who made it plain that neither was there any payment for damage done by shell, whether accidental or otherwise in the battle area.

The claims on which payment was made to citizens of the French Republic were largely for destruction wrought by our troops in training practice firing, for devastation caused by fires in quarters where our troops were stationed, for personal injuries suffered through negligence of our automobile drivers and for breaking in the billets.

The largest claim, says Col. Burkham, was for about \$3,000,000 francs, and related to the destruction of forests and farm lands in the vicinity of the American artillery range at Souge, near Bordeaux. The smallest claims were for furniture broken in French houses. In fact, he said, about 300 claims for personal injuries through automobile accidents were presented each month, and nine claim officers were kept continually busy investigating and settling them.

As to the stories of gouging by French shopkeepers which have been brought home by some of our boys he remarks: "I used to tell my officers to figure out what would be the United States had a war at home, with a French army landing in New York to help us. I told them what picture that army, as well supplied with money, with the people of New York folk broke."

LICENSES ARE LOST BY SIX CHAUFFEURS

Hugo Warns Reckless Drivers of More Revocations.

Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, revoked six chauffeurs' licenses yesterday at the resumption of hearings in the Court of Special Sessions. Four were for driving while intoxicated, the others for reckless and speeding. Evidence was taken in four new cases. At the close of the hearing Mr. Hugo said:

"In exercising the judicial discretion given me by the amendment to the motor vehicle law, I desire to serve notice upon all reckless drivers who are a continual menace to the lives and safety of our citizens that I intend to revoke their licenses whenever the facts warrant such action.

"Education and care have taught many people how to drive efficiently and with safety by the amendment to the law. I believe this is the basic cure for this evil, but to involve the penalty of the law."

There is no claim made that those of Frank Angell, 662 Eleventh avenue; Charles McGee, 2220 Grand Concourse; The Bronx; Samuel Kraus, 124 West Forty-seventh street; Joseph Tamblin, 197 Hudson street; Genji Keneko, chauffeur for Mrs. A. W. Malley, 194 Riverside Drive, and Edward Hooper, a public chauffeur.

SEAPLANE TO MAKE LONG TRIP IN U. S.

Four Men Leave To-day on 5,000 Mile Demonstration.

A seaplane carrying four passengers will leave Fort Washington, L. I. to-day on a leisurely 5,000 mile trip through the inland waterways of the United States which will end at New Orleans.

The two men who will fly the entire distance are Major Sidney E. Parker, R. A. F. and Capt. G. Talbot Wilcox, also a former Royal Air Force man. Both are members of the American Flying Club, and are making the flight to demonstrate the advantages of the flying boat in long distance journeys.

From Fort Washington, which they will leave at 10 A. M., the seaplane, a Curtiss Seagull, will fly to Saratoga Springs and from there to Lake George, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago. They will then scot down the Mississippi, stopping at the principal towns, give exhibits to the principal towns, and will be back in the city of New Orleans by the end of the trip.

Major Parker was a flight commander on the western front, and at one time was a member of Col. William Bishop's squadron. He later went to England to help devise the Gosport training system of making fliers. Capt. Wilcox served with the Scotch Highlanders at the Dardanelles and later won the Military Cross for valor in the air.

HOTELS FIGHT HUNT FOR RUM IN ROOMS

Want Same Right Extended to Permanent Resident as House Dweller.

Through the Hotel Association the many hosteries of this city have protested to the United States Senate Judiciary Committee against certain clauses in the Volstead "dry" enforcement bill which would give Federal agents the right to search the rooms of hotel residents for liquors.

Campbell and Boland, attorneys of 51 Chambers street, have been retained by the hotel men to ask that amendments be made to the measure which would give to the permanent hotel dweller the same rights as the man dwelling in a private house.

These lawyers pointed out yesterday that the Volstead bill grants immunity from search to "private dwellings," and they would have the bill specify that the term "private dwelling" shall mean "a house or building or any portion thereof, or any apartment or room therein, used and occupied exclusively for residential purposes."

They will also ask the insertion of an amendment specifying that "such right of search shall not extend to private dwelling, living rooms in hotels or boarding houses."

Another clause which has been suggested to remedy the situation reads: "It shall not be unlawful for a person residing in a hotel to possess liquors in his own room, or apartment, or in a store room or other convenient place of storage in such hotel; provided, however, that all liquors possessed by hotel residents which are kept or stored outside the private rooms of such resident, shall be plainly marked and labeled with the name of the owner, and shall be reported to the commissioners."

ITALY ADMITS MORE IMPORTS.

Lifts Ban on Many Commodities, but Still Bars Liquors.

The free importation of many varieties of merchandise into Italy has been authorized by a royal decree, a copy of which has just been received here by F. Quattrom, Acting High Commissioner.

A list of exceptions published includes liquors, certain minerals and textiles, railroad material of various types, explosives and fuses, except for the manufacture of shoes.

These commodities may in some instances be imported into the country subject to tax. Gasoline, sugar, mineral oils, petroleum, coffee, cereals, tobacco, rice, tea, cacharine, paraffin, matches, playing cards, electric lamps, mercury, oil seeds, frozen, salted and canned meat, fat pork and condensed milk are placed in the class of commodities supply of which is provided exclusively by the Italian Government.

U. S. TO STAGE WAR AT NAVY'S RANGE

Biggest Free Exhibit Ever Presented by Uncle Sam Is Promised.

AIRCRAFT TO FACE FIRE

Association To-morrow at Caldwell.

"The biggest free show ever staged by Uncle Sam for the public," is the description of what will take place beginning Tuesday evening at the Navy Rifle Range, Caldwell, N. J., by Lieut.-Col. William C. Harless, the executive officer under whose direction the most thrilling spectacles will be produced. Col. Harless is from the Marine Corps and through the Sun he extended an invitation last night to every one who can spare the time to come to Caldwell any day during the current month. There will be no let-up during the exhibition, which is being staged by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, assisted by the National Rifle Association. There will be three hand concerts daily, depicting at the Knights of Columbus and Y. M. C. A. halls, free shows staged by the ordnance, artillery and infantry branches and elaborate displays of ordnance and European implements of warfare.

The big airplanes which hurled eight and ten foot projectiles into the German lines before the Argonne Forest are at the grounds, still dressed in their various camouflage costumes. The aviators who are recognized as the master fliers of the American army will give daily exhibitions, while the anti-aircraft gunners will fire at them up in the clouds some ten thousand feet to give the general public an idea of how enemy fliers are kept at high altitudes to prevent them from taking pictures or making sketches of "friendly territory."

Infantry School of Arms.

The Infantry School of Arms from Fort Benning, Ga. in charge of Major H. B. Chesdick, will give one of the feature shows. The doughboys will send out machine gun crews in the sector assigned to them near the 600 yard range. In the mimic warfare which they plan to stage commencing Tuesday afternoon, machine guns, Stokes mortars, automatic rifles, snipers and hand grenades will also take an active part. The officials have been attending in that in all the exhibitions he participants employ the same solid ammunition which they hurled at the Germans.

Despite the efforts of several hundred Marines to drain the aviation field of the great sheet of water which inundated it when the Morrisstown dam broke two weeks ago, the officials have been obliged to rig it up. Major J. A. Russell, the American "Ace," was assigned to locate another field, and he spent several days in the woods of one of the largest milk dairy farms outside of Caldwell had turned over seven acres of a pasture land for the use of the aviation field. The Government offered to him for the land, the milkman drove the bargain to a satisfactory understanding by requesting that he be given a ride in one of the airplanes. This the Major promised to do.

Any visitors to the grounds can have regular army "chow" served to them or twenty cents worth of the most delicious of meat, potatoes, lettuce and tomato salad, bread, butter, coffee, ice cream and beans. The night show will open on at 10 o'clock, and the most interesting pieces. The most interesting lights which are used for sending messages to the artillery at night will be shown and the bursting of the shells which will be fired at short intervals will be visible. The dropping of flare lights by the airplanes and a night attack from the anti-aircraft guns and a counter attack from bombing machines along the same lines followed in France will add to the thrills.

The shooting of incendiary bullets by machine gunners into large wooden crates containing excelsior illustrates the method employed in setting after observation balloons and airplanes will be illustrated by the men from the infantry school.

Several tons of magnesium rockets, roman candles and night lights originally manufactured for the Western Front have been sent to the range, and will be set off during the night exhibitions.

Second Week Programme.

To-morrow the second week of the programme of the National Rifle Association will be opened, the chief events being the Adjutant-Generals' match, open only to men of that rank; the Cavalry Club match, open to members of four men from any of the civilian clubs affiliated with the N. R. A. and the enlisted men's team match, open to one or more teams of six enlisted men from any branch of the service. The police match, which brings together crack shots from all over the country, is scheduled for August 16. The President's match, one of the most interesting of the great number, will be held on Monday, August 18, and continue for two days. The national team matches for the national trophy open to all National Guard units, military and naval academies and members of the regular service commence on Thursday, August 23. Individual matches are scheduled as daily features of the programme.

SOLDIERS TO SLEEP ON ROOF.

Sheriff Knott Provides Fifty Cots Atop Hotel Wellington.

Soldiers on leave in this city now have a chance to sleep in the open air on the roof of the Wellington Hotel, where fifty cots, bath and other accommodations are provided free of charge.

The dormitory was opened by arrangement of the War Camp Community Service with Sheriff Knott, who provided the quarters and caused them to be cleaned and disinfected. One of the most interesting of the great number, will be held on Monday, August 18, and continue for two days. The national team matches for the national trophy open to all National Guard units, military and naval academies and members of the regular service commence on Thursday, August 23. Individual matches are scheduled as daily features of the programme.

Major N. J. Sicklen, who was made a Cavalier and awarded the Italian War Cross for service with the Red Cross in the Italian front, is in charge of the work of that organization at the range. Don Price of Iowa City, who is the possessor of fifteen medals for expert marksmanship during the past eight years, although he shoots with his only arm (the left), will figure at some of the individual matches. Major Scofield, who smashed the record in 1916 by hitting up 114 consecutive bullseyes, is one of the range officers.

More than twenty-five States are represented at the range by teams and a large delegation of officers. One of the interesting outfalls is the Philippine Island scouts, who have journeyed all the way across the Pacific to show the army men and other officials how good they are on the long range target.

The team from Arizona brought along George J. Roegner, 74 years old, who is called the "father of marksmanship" in his home State. He is a champion shot. Harry Wheeler, the Sheriff of Cochise county, who directed the apprehension and deportation of the 1,300 L. W. W. agitators from Bisbee, Ariz. is also with the team. Sheriff Wheeler is an expert shot and attributes his many long years in office by virtue of his ability to "draw quick and hit square."

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

Store Opens at 9 A. M., Closes at 5 P. M.

Women's Silk Dresses

in three reduced groups

The styles are too numerous to describe in detail—suffice to say they are all modish frocks that will prove decidedly welcome additions to the wardrobe of the well-dressed woman.

The Materials

Foulard, Taffeta, Georgette, White, flesh-pink, grey, taupe, navy and black

All Sizes Are Generously Represented in the Collection

\$19.75 Wore \$23.98 to \$29.75

\$29.75 Wore \$39.75 to \$42.50

\$39.75 Wore \$49.75 to \$69.75

Telephone Sub. Board 400. Second floor, Central Building.

Tub Skirts Reduced

all smart, desirable models

Shirred and plain-tailored models—Skirts of cotton gabardine, voile, corduroy, organdy and satinette, plain or embroidered—make up the wonderful assortment of washable Skirts reduced for quick clearance.

98c. were \$1.50. \$5.95, were \$6.95 to \$7.95.

\$1.95, were \$2.95. \$6.95, were \$7.95 to \$8.75.

\$3.95, were \$4.95 and \$5.95. \$7.95, were \$8.75 to \$10.75.

\$4.95, were \$5.95 and \$6.95. \$9.75, were \$10.75 to \$13.75.

Telephone Sub. Board 400. Second floor, Central Building.

Imported Natural Shantung, \$1.24 Yd.

74c less than you ordinarily pay

We have been asking \$1.98 a yard for it regularly, and at that price we considered it the very finest Shantung that could be bought at retail.

An all-silk material that is 32 inches wide and launders perfectly.

Black Dress Taffeta, \$1.98 Yd. Black Dress Satin, \$1.98 Yd.

Regularly \$2.49 Regularly \$2.25

35 inches wide. All-silk. 35 inches wide. All-silk.

Black Dress Taffeta, \$1.69 Yd. Georgette Crepe, \$3.39 Yd.

35 inches wide. In new Fall designs. 40 inches wide.

Telephone Sub. Board 300. Street floor, Livingston street, West Building.

Girls' Gingham Dresses

For clearance, \$1.39 and \$1.89

Pretty little frocks of plaid, striped and checked gingham, a few in plain colors—designed for six to fourteen-year-olds. Frocks that are made in straight-line, Empire and normal waistline models, with novelty collars and convenient pockets.

Misses' Voile, Organdy and Gingham Frocks

Priced Specially at \$3.39, \$5.98 and \$9.98

Telephone Sub. Board 400. Second floor, Central Building.

Women's White Shoes

Oxfords and Pumps, \$5.50 pair

White Shoes of this good grade are scarce right now—that is why they cost \$5.75 a pair wholesale today. And that is why we are particularly fortunate in being able to offer three different models, ordered in advance, at only \$5.50 a pair.

White Nile cloth and canvas oxfords; two models, one model a pump—all three with full covered Louis heels.

Women's Gun-metal Leather Pumps \$5.95 Pair, Instead of \$7.50

For street wear with the new Fall frocks these low-cut pumps are ideal. They are made with flexible welted soles and leather Louis heels.

Telephone Sub. Board 400. Second floor, West Building.

Sale of Filet Laces

2,000 yards at 75c to 98c yard

Machine-made Laces that when perfect and sold in the regular way are marked 98c to \$2.00 a yard. These—fortunately for you who are interested—contain little insignificant imperfections, which are significant enough, however, to prevent them from being put into the A1 class.

A most interesting collection of the most desirable Laces for blouses, collars, camisoles, etc., in handsome designs and in white and cream.

Range in widths from 3 to 5 inches.

Telephone Sub. Board 200. Street floor, Central Building.

Shetland Floss, 12 1/2c Ball

A most unusual offer

Shetland Floss of "Standard Make," in all of the new sport colors as well as white, at exactly one-half the usual price.

Shetland Floss, as most women know, is suitable for making sweaters, jackets, scarfs and slumber throws. Instructions will be given without charge to all purchasers of wool in the Art Embroidery Store on the third floor of the Central Building.

No C. O. D. Orders Filled. Telephone Sub. Board 400.