ALLIED PEACE TERMS "GOD'S, NOT WODEN'S"

John Sharp Williams Discusses "Generous, Democratic, Permanent" Peace

"A peace that is a peace must be generous, democratic and permanent," declared John Sharp Williams, United States Senator from Missouri, addressing the convention of the League To Enforce Peace, at the Academy of Music today.

Senator William Spoke on, "The Only Peace Worth Having." He said in part:

"In the present war a real peace is to be found in a world treaty, promulgated by us, constituting the concert of Europe and America, and accepted by Germany and her vassal states—three of whom, by the way, Turks, Bulgars and Magyars—are Mongols in origin and not Aryans.

It is a lie that Germany is fighting the world.

The unspeakable Turks, the brutal Bulgar and the Hapsburg medieval autocracy and the proud Hungarian aristocracy are on her side, as are more or less hiddenly, the autocratic and aristocratic forces everywhere on the earth.

"A peace which is a peace" must be, first, just; 2nd, generous; 3rd, democratic; 4th, permanent or promising permanency.

It must remove, first, present occasions of war; 2nd, the world temptation which invited war; 3rd, all future recourse to new and barbarous war expedients.

But a peace that is a peace must be logical. You cannot apply one rule to our allied races and another to our enemy races.

For Homogeneous Unity

The Germans in the Tyrol and in Austria have a right to be Germans and to belong to the German Empire. Germany will then be stronger by addition of homogeneous Germans and by subtraction of alien and unfriendly subjects, although her dream of world domination and of industrial, military, naval and kultur supremacy will have been dissipated. This addition of the Germans to Germany will at one and the same time render the just peace of which I have spoken, a generous and even a magnanimous peace.

Thus must we minimize the danger of recurrence of wars. But that is not all; a real peace treaty must also provide against war atrocities, if alas! now and then, some wars should come anyhow.

How are the temptations of war to be removed? To remove them disarmament and arbitration must come.

No Army to Exceed 450,000

The treaty of peace, if a real treaty, should contain a provision that no country shall support an army of more than, say, 450,000 men trained for war. Even Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Servia, Bulgaria, Rumania, each can and for the most part does keep that many men mobilized. The greatest nations—Britain, France, Germany, Japan, the United States—need no more unless they mean to be offensive—premediated offense—are seeking advantage beforehand by the anticipated quick use of force.

All that would follow is that none of them could by surprise murder a sleeping world, as Germany and Austria hoped to do and came so near doing.

But is a treaty sufficient? No. There must be behind it what the lawyers so inappropriately call a "sanction"—really a penalty—ultimately force; in a word, "a league of nations" to enforce both the settlements or to break agreed promises must know that it will put itself beyond the place of the law."

Must Arrest Outlaw Nation

In a word, an outlaw nation, like an outlaw individual, shall be arrested and penalized. This shall be the case if it dare go to war without first offering to leave points in controversy to fair and impartial arbitrament, or if, being at war, it shall perpetrate prohibited atrocities.

That time will come virtually only when Germany and Austria vacate France and Belgium and Servia, when Germany retires behind the Rhine and when the German Reichstag—the Kaiser by himself is not sufficient because we cannot believe him and his very breath is poisoned—gas while his thoughts are insane obsessions—when the Reichstag by solemn resolution asks what terms we propose.

They know what our terms are. They are God's terms. Not Woden's, nor Thor's, nor Frey's, but our God's—the God of Right, which in the long run is Might—the God of justice and love, who being "no respecter of persons" is also the God of human equality and fraternity and freedom.

We will talk of it no more then even now, except academically, until somebody representing the German and Austrian peoples, not alone the insane Kaiser of the one nor the vassal Kaiser of the other—shall indicate their acceptance of what they know we shall propose.

QUOTAS ANNOUNCED FOR DRAFT IN JERSEY

Details Will Go to Fort Slocum in Five Days Beginning May 29

Trenton, May 17.—Adjutant General Gilkyson has announced the quotas assigned to various draft boards of the State in the recent call to the colors of 800 men from New Jersey, who are to entrain during the five-day period beginning May 29 for Fort Slocum. The following are the quotas:

Cities

Atlantic City, Boards Nos. 1 and 2, five men each; Bayonne, Boards Nos. 1 and 2, five men each; Camden, Boards Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, five men each; Elizabeth, Boards Nos. 1, 2 and 3, five men each; East Orange, Board No. 11, five men; Orange, Board No. 1, five men; Hoboken, Boards Nos. 1, 2 and 3, five men each; Jersey City, ten local boards, five men each; Newark, fourteen local boards, five men each; Passaic City, Board No. 1, five; No. 2, none; Paterson, Board No. 1, ten men, and Boards No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, five men each; Perth Amboy, Board No. 1, five; Trenton, Boards Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, seven men each; West Hoboken, Board No. 1, five.

Counties

Atlantic County, Board No. 1, five; Bergen County, Board No. 1, six; Bergen County, Boards Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, five men each, and Board No. 6, none; Burlington County, Board No. 1, none; Board No. 2, eight, and Board No. 3, five; Camden County, Boards Nos. 1 and 2, five each; Cape May County, Board No. 1, five; Cumberland County, Board No. 1, none; Board No. 2, seven; Essex County, Boards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, five each; Hunterdon County, Board No. 1, ten; Board No. 2, none; Hudson County, Boards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, five each; Hunterdon County, Board No. 1, five; Mercer County, Board No. 1, none; Middlesex County, Board No. 1, none; Boards Nos. 2, 3 and 4, five each; Monmouth County, Boards No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, five each; Morris County, Board No. 1, none; Board No. 2, Board No. 3, none; Ocean County, No. 1, five; Passaic County, No. 1, nine; Board No. 2, none; County, Board No. 1, none; Somerset County, Boards Nos. 1 and 2, five; Union County, Board No. 1, none; Warren County, Boards Nos. 1, 2 and 3, five; Hudson County, Board No.

WORLD HARMONY IS PRESAGED BY UNION OF CIVILIZED NATIONS

Charles S. Ward, Y. M. C. A. Worker, Calls Peace League's Attention to Closer Bonds Between Governments Warring Against Military Autocracy

CLOSE approach of the international peace goal—the proposed League of Nations—was predicted today by Charles S. Ward, noted Young Men's Christian Association promoter and financier, in an address at the Win-the-War-for-Permanent-Peace Convention of the League to Enforce ePace.

Pointing out the consolidation of the democratic nations of the world against Germany as a hopeful move, Mr. Ward urged financial support for the continued work of the league, declaring that "things are coming our way."

His address follows in part:

In order that the work done in the past, culminating in this convention, may have its practical results, our propaganda must be continued with unabated zeal. We are committed to bending all our energies to winning the war, but we are also committed to the one great plan of almost universal acceptance for the prevention of futhre wars, and **we must keep the country and its representatives firmly and enthusiastically behind the President in advocacy of the League of Nations at the end of the war.**

In the providence of God, the course of events during the last two years has made the work of this league far more fruitful than we could have hoped at the time of our last convention in Washington. **The civilized world, which today includes some Asiatic nations not always reckoned as civilized, but does not include Germany, has come onto our platform;** but such are the exigencies fo politics in democratic countries that eternal vigilance is the price of our liberties, and we must keep an efficient organization. **Things are coming our way and we must keep them coming.** The whole world, outside the Central Powers, is getting together, seeing eye to eye, touching heart to heart.

We see America and England drawing together, forgetting differences of long ago, as the British leaders cheer our efforts to prepare for our part in this war, and as we look with admiration at that steadfast new army of British citizens, built since the war began, now standing off the onslaughts of the enemy, with its back to the wall—unconquerable.

So, too, we are coming into fellowship with all the other nations that stand for liberty, and in this fellowship of suffering in a common cause looking to a common victory we have a wonderful position of advantage for promoting the coming league of nations and we must be ready. **No one knows how soon the council of nations may assemble—pray God it may be soon—but not so soon as to involve any compromise with the devil of military autocracy.** To be ready involves persistent labor, continuous propaganda and the strengthening of our organization until it can safely undertake the utmost responsibility that it may be called upon to bear at that time when the destiny of the world for centuries to come is to be determined.

Among all the moral issues of our generation none can compare with the right decision at the end of this war: first, to win the war, at whatever cost of blood and treasure—for what would life or treasure be worth in the hell of Prussian rule?

Ask that question of the women and children of Belgium.

And when the war is won the only result worth all the war has cost is a League of Nations, to make another such war impossible. For this your support is needed. No other organization holds out such a program with such a prospect. This League to Enforce Peace is the lone survivor of scores of organizations because it offers a practical program under wise and statesmanlike leadership. It has the cooperation of other organizations with similar aims, and it has the indorsement of the leading statesmen of the world. We should be proud to be a part of it and eager to make whatever sacrifice is necessary to continue and strengthen it until we see its full fruition at the council table of nations, with our glorious country, last to enter the war, not least in fighting it out, with our splendid boys vying in courage and sacrifice with the glorious armies of the Allies, but first of all the nations in conserving the fruits of this courage and sacrifice.

It has been my privilege to work with the business and moral leaders of this country on many large funds, war funds of Catholics, Protestants and Jews; to plan the organization of the first Red Cross campaign, which produced $119,500,000 in cash for the relief of suffering, and to act as adviser in the second campaign, which will produce another $100,000,000 next week.

I have spent my life in developing and financing the Y. M. C. A., where war work ranks among the greatest achievement in the history of moral effort. I cannot be accused of any lack of enthusiasm for these great movements when I say that this organization **to promote a League of Nations is the most important, the most urgent movement in the field of human endeavor today,** and it asks for a mere pittance in comparison with the hundreds of millions so gloriously poured forth for the welfare of our soldiers.

"After all, what are these sums our splendid people have given compared with our resources? The actual savings of the people of this country for the year 1917, according to governmental reports, were $14,000,000. Suppose the war taxes should take $5,000,000,000 of this, and suppose voluntary gifts for war purposes should take another whole billion, we would not have touched half our savings, but we could afford to give **all our savings,** yes, and **half our principal,** rather than record the failure of this great enterprise destined to change the whole current of human history.

"Only one power in these latter days has challenged the Monroe Doctrine, Germany, and the fate that befell Maximilian and Napoleon III is in the path of two other emperors, one the satellite of another, and Berlin, like Paris forty-eight years ago, will cease to be the capital of an empire.

"This war is no mere episode. It is no departure from our past policy. It is the old job in a new shape. We entered and we shall win this war to crown and complete the steady and irresistible march of the purpose and policy of the American people. **It was our manifest destiny a century ago to keep the peace of the western world through a union of self-governing States. It is our manifest destiny today to share and lead in keeping the peace of the world through a league of self-governing nations.**

"Human rights are universal. No land and no people can claim the right to keep a private inferno of rapine, disorder and misuse.

The same great forces which have developed a guaranty against aggressive war and for internal 'self-determination' in this hemisphere will do this for all the world. The Monroe Doctrine has done what it has without firing a gun, because final and overwhelming power for all the American abode in the self-governing American union. **Win the war against autocracy. Win it so that autocracy can never return, and a group of self-governing lands will have the same overwhelming power over the world. This once won, and a world Monroe Doctrine will give self-determination to all lands and will require of them all adequate standards of self-government.** This accomplished, one chief cause of war will be gone. Nearly all recent wars have been due to the misgovernment of small States."

WORLD PEACE PRACTICAL IN TENOR IS ADVOCATED

Continued from Page One

first and last, only Americans. Surely the increasing honor of the nation they love will be the increasing reward of such citizens.

"Democracy has been more or less a theory, but now it has become incarnate and in the resistless power of this divine method of teaching walks the troubled highways of the world in khaki or sails the seas in blue. Never in all history has there been such folly as autocracy's challenge of such a force. Doomed already by its inherent wrong the mad call to arms will only bring more quickly the freedom of the world.

"The whole plea must be for the winning of the war at whatever cost of years or treasure or life to the end that the sum total of human interest may be advanced, war be beaten out of the world's life and a new civilization established in harmony with the pattern shown us on the mount. He who dares not stand for such a day, either in his lack of vision or in his moral cowardice mocks the blood that is being shed on the fields of Europe for the redemption of the world."

The convention ends tonight with an Allied war dinner, at which Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Jules Jusserand, French ambassador to the United States; Viscount Ishii, of Japan, and Alton B. Parker will be among the speakers.

WALLING DISCUSSES CO-OPERATION PLAN

"A New Order of International Co-operation" was discussed by William English Walling, in his address before the League to Enforce Peace today. He said in part:

"If we are to win this war for permanent peace, our greatest test and trial lies immediately ahead.

"Germany proposes nominally to relinquish large parts of her territorial conquests—provided the other fruits of her victories are allowed to stand. The net result of this transaction would be that Germany's neighbors and commercial rivals, France, Belgium and Italy—with their ravaged territories—would then come out of the war far more seriously crippled than Germany—even if this side of the transaction were alone considered, that is, to say nothing of Germany's net gains in other directions.

"Germany's attitude to her conquered enemies, Russia, Rumania, and Serbia, is based on the same principle.

"Germany proposes to perpetuate, while we propose to eliminate, the economic causes of war. The root of war lies not in competitive capitalism, but in competitive nationalism.

"The first aim of the democratic peoples is to prevent Germany from altering the pre-war situation for the worse. The second aim of democracy must be to alter the pre-war situation for the better.

The free nations, large and small, may league themselves together economically first to prevent war and the intolerable burdens of preparation for war, and second for the sake of the absolutely unquestioned economic gains which may be assured each and every member of such a union.

"We must not underestimate or understate the difficulties. But we have always to remember that against the difficulties are to be placed not only the vast present costs of war and the incalculable costs of future wars and preparations for war, but the even greater positive and negative losses due to economic warfare past and to come.

"The shortest road to the abolition of this economic warfare is the automatic use of international economic pressure against the economic militarists to force them to become equal partners in the new economic order.

"An international control of all international sea and land routes and a common international policy towards backward territories are principles already acclaimed since the war—both by ruling statesmen and by opposition and labor leaders.

DR. WILLIAMS DECLARES NEW MONROE DOCTRINE

Talcott Williams, director of the school of journalism on the Pulitzer foundation in Columbia University, at the "Win the War" conference of the League to Enforce Peace today, said, in part, on "A New Monroe Doctrine for the World":

"The United States, itself a league of peace for the Western Hemisphere, enters the world war to win a league of peace for the world. The words that Algernon Sidney wrote three centuries ago, whose closing words Massachusetts placed on her escutcheon, 'This hand, warring with tyranny, seeks still peace through the sword,' has been the guiding purpose of the American people and today utters the purpose of a world warring with autocracy. **The American Union is a league to keep the peace of forty-eight States. The Monroe Doctrine uses that league to keep the peace of a continent.**

PEACE BY VICTORY, GOVERNORS DEMAND

Chief Executives in Conference Today in Connection With Win-the-War Convention

Peace by victory was the keynote of a conference of Governors and former Governors, which took place at Independence Hall this afternoon.

Those who attended voiced their approval of the plans for permanent peace advocated by the speakers at the win-the-war convention of the League to Enforce Peace, which is holding its closing sessions here today.

It is highly probable resolutions adopted at the Governors' conference will be sent to the league meeting at the Academy of Music.

The Governors were welcomed by Governor Brumbaugh. The following Governors were invited to attend:

Kentucky, A. O. Stanley; Maine, Carl Milliken; Maryland, Emerson C. Harrington; North Carolina, Thomas W. Bickett; Ohio, James M. Cox; Pennsylvania, Martin G. Brumbaugh; South Carolina, Richard I. Manning; Tennessee, Tom C. Rye; Virginia, Westmoreland S. Davis; Washington, Ernest Lister; West Virginia, John L. Cornwell; Wisconsin, E. L. Phillips.

Former Governors expected were:

Arizona, Thomas E. Campbell; California, J. V. Gillett, C. C. Pardee; Colorado, Charles S. Thomas; Connecticut, Frank B. Weeks, Rollin S. Woodruff; Delaware, John Hunn, Charles R. Miller; Florida, Albert W. Gilchrist, William Sherman Jennings, Park Trammell; Georgia, John M. Slaton, Hoke Smith; Idaho, James H. Hawley; Illinois, Richard Yates; Indiana, Winfield T. Durbin, J. Frank Hanly, William S. Taylor; Maryland, Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Edwin Warfield; Massachusetts, W. Murray Crane, W. L. Douglas, Eugene N. Foss, David I. Walsh; Minnesota, S. R. Van Sant; Mississippi, Earl L. Brewer, Edmund F. Noel; Missouri, Joseph W. Folk, E. W. Major; Nebraska, A. C. Shallenberger; New Hampshire, Nahum J. Bachelder, Samuel D. Felker, C. M. Floyd, Henry B. Quimby; New Jersey, Franklin Murphy; New Mexico, Miguel A. Otero; New York, John A. Dix, Martin H. Glynn, Charles Evans Hughes; Ohio, James E. Campbell, Judson Harmon, Myron T. Herrick; Oklahoma, T. H. Ferguson; Pennsylvania, John K. Tener; Rhode Island, James H. Higgins, Charles Dean Kimball, Lucius F. C. Garvin; South Carolina, Martin F. Ansel; Texas, O. B. Colquitt; Virginia, William A. Stone; West Virginia, William E. Glasscock; Wyoming, J. M. Carey.

QUEBEC CONVERTED BY AMERICAN IDEALS

Unselfish Attitude in War Introduces New Spirit, Says Canadian Barrister

An unassuming Canadian of French descent, from the province of Quebec, is attending the Win the War Convention for Permanent Peace here at the special invitation of the League to Enforce Peace.

He is Horace J. Gagne, and he is explaining some of the beliefs of the Canadian people.

Incidentally, he is giving Philadelphians a new conception of the loyalty and earnestness of the Dominion citizens, especially of the French Canadians in his own province.

To America he gives much credit for the new attitude which has come over the French Canadians.

"A splendid new spirit has swept the province and the real Quebec—the true descendants of heroic old France—is coming into its own," said Mr. Gagne.

"It is but right that the American people should know that we are law-abiding, and I am much gratified to say that we have been greatly impressed and encouraged to do our share by the ideal and unselfish attitude of the American people, for whom we have ever had a profound sympathy and regard."

Mr. Gagne declared scarcely one French family of the upper classes now existing but had one or more sons at the front.

"Of course you know," Mr. Gagne said, "that Canada's voluntary contribution in men to the Allied cause was some 420,000 before the enforced conscription. The province of Quebec furnished 48,000 up to October 31, 1917.

Quebec Riots Exaggerated

"You have undoubtedly heard that the people of that province of French descent in the proportion of about 85 per cent were very much opposed to the war and to participating. Perhaps you have heard of riots, plots and public brawls.

"It is not timely here to discuss the domestic reasons which divided the Canadian people into two political parties in the last election. Much exaggeration was, however, inevitable.

"That the Quebec citizens were opposed to conscription was evidenced by their vote. They could and would enlist without conscription, they maintained, if they were allowed to go in units and to have commanders of their own people, who spoke their own tongue.

"This plan was found inopportune at the time, for military reasons, and recruiting fell off. Because of this the men were looked upon as traitors and pro-Germans. Their answer was that if conscription were approved they would submit to it.

"With the enforcing of the military service act came the division in Quebec of the two racial elements in distinct units under their own officers. The result has been that young men from colleges, universities and cities have not waited to be called to the colors. They have formed and are still forming voluntary tank units, regiments and going strong for aviation.

Speaks English Fluently

Though his mother tongue is French, Mr. Gagne speaks English with almost equal fluency and he proudly explained that all the educated French-Canadians were similarly versatile.

A well-known barrister of Montreal, Mr. Gagne was instrumental in bringing to success the first win-the-war convention ever held in America, when last May more than 600 Canadians from Vancouver to Halifax gathered in Montreal to discuss the problems arising from Canada's participation in the war.

Mr. Gagne is now dominion president of the Win-the-War and Canadian Unity League, which was made a permanent organization.

CLASPED HANDS OF TRADE SUPERIOR TO MAILED FIST

League of Nations in Commercial Alliance Against Militarism Is Advocated by Herbert S. Houston at Win-the-War Convention

A PERMANENT peace maintained through the commercial alliance of a league of nations was advocated today by Herbert S. Houston, of New York, retiring president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, in an address delivered at the "Win-the-War" convention.

In part, Mr. Houston said:

"Let us reach out at once for one of the great fruits of victory, a league of free nations. Everyone is beginning to see that such a league, held together by the cohesion of a common cause, is fighting now for victory. When that victory is won it can be maintained only through the united power of the league which wins it. Surely we are not pouring out blood and treasure for a barren victory, one that would be followed by defeat just as soon as the Allies should separate and go their independent national ways.

And right here is the place to lay emphasis on commerce as a cohesive and protective force even against the mailed fist of militarism. I speak of commerce as standing for the resources and the whole industrial and commercial life of nations. In that broad sense look at the economic power the League of Nations would possess.

Protective Force of Commerce

Of the world's coal production of 1478 million short tons in 1913 this League of free nations had three quarters of the total. Of pig iron production it had two-thirds of the total; of steel and copper over two-thirds; of cotton fourth-fifths of the world supply; of petroleum over four-fifths of the supply; of the essential food products a preponderance over the Central Powers much greater than the preponderance in population. And as a final comparison, establishing superiority, the total imports and exports of Great Britains, France, Italy and the United States, the four greatest nations in the Entente, were approximately $12,000,000,000 in 1913, while the total imports and exports of Germany and Austria-Hungary were only half as large, or about $1,000,000,000.

This summary is conclusive in showing how overwhelming the economic power of the present league of nations, fighting for civilization, would be. By the collective control of that economic power, the size of the mailed fist in any nation could be determined. For the nations in this league would possess the basic materials out of which war would be fashioned and waged. This would make it possible to control at the source the amount of armament a nation could develop.

Power of Basic Possessions

But this superior economic power would be not only protective against the mailed fist, but it could be made aggressive and militant as well. The third proposal of our program provides for the use of the combined economic force of the signatory nations against another signatory that fails to take its case for hearing to the international courts. That economic force, resting on a preponderance of the world's basic materials for war, could be applied through all the agencies of the modern world—the cable, the wireless, the postal union, the stock exchanges, the custom houses, the trade embargo—and it is difficult to see how any nation would be able to withstand it. President Wilson in his notable address to Congress on January 8 of this year pointed out a great and universal agency for enforcing economic pressure—the closing of the seas to a nation "in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has twice supported, by overwhelming majorities, the use of this distinctly commercial force and sanction in a league of nations' program. It can be definitely claimed, therefore, for economic force in the plan proposed by the League to Enforce Peace that it stands for the settled conviction, reached after full discussion, consideration and referendum, of the business men of the United States. By them, in fact, it is submitted to the judgment of the world.

International Clearing House

There is not time in a brief address to present the various carefully considered and formulated plans for making economic power both a protective and an aggressive force against the mailed fist. **But I must at least refer to such strong and practicable proposals as an International Clearing House and an International Chamber of Commerce as essential agencies to that end.** There would come, beyond doubt, logically and quickly, the international organization and equipment the League of Nations would require to render its invaluable service to the world. At this very moment the final and supreme power in such a league armed force is under a single control, that of the incomparable Foch, on that fateful battle line in France. If that can be accomplished, and it has been, why not go forward at once with the other work, far less difficult, of completing the formation of the league?

As Dr. Charles W. Eliot wrote to the New York Times three weeks ago, "The first thing to be done is to conclude a treaty of alliance, which should include the United States and the principal Entente nations, and be intended to effect a permanent combination of the military, naval, industrial and commercial resources of the free nations, first, to carry on the war, and secondly, to maintain peace in the world while the present disorganized and helpless peoples—Russia, Persia, China, the former Balkan Federation, and Turkey—are acquiring orderly and stable government and a reasonable national spirit. Later, any free maritime nation would be a welcome addition to the original group."

Must Have League of Nations

And as if answering that clear voice from Harvard there came this urgent call from an older seat of the humanities, Oxford, in these words from Sir Gilbert Murray: "We must have a League of Nations **because without a League we cannot either come to an agreement or afterward maintain that agreement as a permanent and living thing, changing with the needs of the times.** Without a League of Nations we cannot agree. And we must agree, because if we do not agree we perish."

So as a war measure to help end war let us do all in our power to have the League of Nations established now. It will go forward under the flags of the Allies as a war League to win a permanent peace. And then, when that peace is won, it will become a League of Nations to enforce peace with justice.

Thrift Stamps Pave the Way to Victory

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

CHESTNUT AT 13TH STREET

For Tomorrow (Saturday)

Annual May Clearance

Decisive Reductions

Women's Blouses

Batiste Blouses in all white, and white with blue; fluted collar, cuffs and front.

3.90

Georgette, crepe de chine handkerchief linen, dimity, voile and batiste blouses.

Special 5.50

Organdie blouses in all-white, white and blue and white and rose; collar front, panel and cuffs edged with plaited ruffles.

Special 8.75

Women's Separate Skirts

Reductions of ¼ to 1-3

80 Skirts, the season's most beautiful models in stripes, plaids and serge; pleated and gathered effects.

7.50 and 10.75

Reduced from 12.50 and 19.50

Women's Sweaters

To Close Out

(5) Silk Sweaters, formerly 45.00 to 69.50—now **25.00**
(25) Silk Sweaters, formerly 38.00 to 42.50—now **15.00**
(5) Silk Sweaters, formerly 29.50 —now **10.00**
(5) Fibre Silk Sweaters, formerly 15.00 —now **8.75**
(3) Fibre Silk Sweaters, formerly 13.75 —now **5.50**
(7) Wool Sweaters, formerly 8.95 to 10.75 (Slightly soiled) —now **5.50** and **7.95**

Hallahan's
GOOD SHOES
Special For Men

5.50

These oxfords are genuine calfskin, in black or tan, with selected oak soles; Goodyear welted and stitched.

An Extraordinary Value

919-21 MARKET STREET

60th and Chestnut Sts.
4028-30 Lancaster Ave.
Branch Stores Open Every Evening

2746-48 Germantown Ave.
5604-06 Germantown Ave.
Market Street Store Open Saturday Evg.

May Sale of Suits for Big Men As Well As for Men of Usual Stature

$20 & $25

(More Than a Thousand New Suits at These Two Figures, Representing Unusual Savings)

EXTRA size suits in pure wool worsteds built of selected patterns ideally suited to large men.

Suits in worsteds, in serges, in fine summer flannels for men of all sizes.

Our May Sale is bringing a very gratifying response and we are showng our appreciation of it by keeping selection at top-notch all along the line.

Clear-away of Women's Apparel in Our

New Woman's Shop

THIS department of Oak Hall has shown a steadily increasing volume of business all season.

Value, courtesy and large assortments of new styles in all kinds of outer wearing apparel, coupled with the fact that we have made it one of the handsomest shops in town, are responsible for this success. It is a pleasant place to come to!

Briefly confined to figures, Saturday's value facts follow:

$29.75 Jersey Wool Knit Sport Suits. $22.75
$27.50 Silk Taffeta Suits—Unlined . . $22.75
Suits worth clear up to $35.00, for . . $25.00
New Coats worth up to $35.00, for . $19.75
$37.50 Coats Marked to go out at . . . $25.00
Blue Serge Capes worth $25.00, for . $19.75
Blue Serge Capes worth $29.75, for . $22.75

With a new display of dainty Blouses in all materials and styles $2.95 & $4.95

Wanamaker & Brown

Market at Sixth for 57 Years