PRICE BOOSTERS FACE INDICTMENT

Justice Department Hourly Expecting Reports From Grand Juries.

INVESTIGATION IS ON IN ALL PARTS OF U. S.

New Method Suggested by Western Attorney—No Report Received by President.

With reports of the advancing prices pouring into the Department of Justice, officials there are now confident that within the next few days will come the announcement that federal grand juries have found indictments in several cities for the fixing of food prices on the flimsy pretext that the war in Europe is responsible. However, the department officials profess to be without any definite information as to just what the grand juries working on the high cost of living question have before them.

To Proceed Vigorously.

President Wilson has not yet received a complete report of the results of the investigation of the Department of Justice as to the rise in food prices since the European war began. He declared today, however, that the information so far in hand is sufficient to indicate that combinations have been made to raise prices without good reasons for so doing, and that the government is expected to proceed against these combinations. The administration expects to push the cases vigorously against those believed to be guilty of putting up food prices.

To Use Fraud Laws.

A new method of proceeding against the price boosters was suggested to the Department of Justice today by a United States attorney in the west. He informed the department that he proposes to ask the grand jury to indict certain wholesale houses under section 215 of the penal code, alleging that they have devised a scheme to defraud the public by pretending that there is a scarcity of sugar, flour, etc., and therefore attempting to control prices of those commodities by the use of the mails.

From Illinois come the following deductions as to the reasons for high prices: A United States attorney there says that he is "satisfied that the advanced prices are due to the manipulation of the monopolistic industries which, through their interlocking and intercommunicating methods of corporate organization, have the consumer at their mercy and are levying unreasonably high profits and getting unwarranted profits." He asks for the assignment of a few special agents to assist him in further investigation.

Advice From Sherman.

That housekeepers organized into "community leagues" for the purpose of acquiring commodities at wholesale prices should not attempt to buy meats, other than fish, by this method, was the advice offered today by John H. Sherman, District superintendent of weights, measures and markets, at the fourth of the consumers' meetings to be held at the District building in the interest of reducing the high cost of living.

Mr. Sherman pointed out the difficulty that would be encountered by a league in cutting up a wholesale meat order so that the members would receive the exact amounts ordered. He advised the clubs to confine their purchases to fish and other marine products and such commodities as are placed on sale by farmers at the Haskell produce market, between 10th and 12th streets, B and Little B streets northwest.

Consumers Ask Questions.

Today's meeting, which was held in Supt. Sherman's office, developed into a conference, in which practically every consumer present participated. Many questions were asked as to the best method of organizing leagues and buying and distributing products.

Supt. Sherman today issued an official statement setting forth the attitude of his office in the present high-priced-food crisis. It explains that the "community league" plan is not directed against the retailer, but is intended only to afford temporary relief.

CRITICISES MARKET SYSTEM.

Capt. W. E. P. French, U. S. A., Says Local Conditions Need Reforming.

"There is something vitally wrong with the marketing system of Washington when one-pound chickens of the same quality, and which all 'eat' just alike, sell for 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents, depending upon the location of the retailer," declared Capt. W. E. P. French, U. S. A., retired, at a meeting last evening at socialist headquarters, 811 F street northwest.

Capt. French presented the army commissary as a model social machine for holding down the price of food products. He criticised the community clubs advocated by Superintendent Sherman of the District department of weights, measures and markets, and said he could see the "finish" of the housewife who undertook to "shop around and tote her market basket home in this delightful August temperature."

Capt. French was skeptical as to the advisability of using public funds to create a municipal market for the benefit of the middlemen, and then relying, according to the plan of Superintendent Sherman, on the good nature of the dealer to pass the resulting economies along to the consumer. He contended that progressive municipalities were taking over the marketing machinery necessary to distribute the necessities of life to the people, and was confident that the "reactionary scheme" outlined by Superintendent Sherman would receive but slight approval from the citizens of the District.

EXPECT FOREIGN DELEGATES.

Experts From Warring Nations to Attend High Cost Conference.

Financial experts from the countries now at war are to be sent to the conference on the high cost of living and its remedies, which is to be held in San Francisco next April, under the auspices of the International Thrift Society, in connection with the Panama Pacific exposition.

Simon W. Straus of Chicago, president of the American Thrift Society, made this announcement in a formal statement to the Senate committee on appropriations.

The head of the American Thrift Society appeared before Senator Martin, chairman of the committee, to urge the passage of Senate bill 5583, which appropriates $50,000 for the expenses of foreign delegates to the International Conference of Thrift at the Panama-Pacific exposition next April.

That the direct results of the European war will put this nation's economics to a severe test, and that the consequences of American extravagance will now, as never since the civil war, prove a great national weakness, are some of the arguments advanced by the head of the American Thrift Society in his plea for the appropriation, which will gain for the thrift congress expert counsel from the European nations who are depending on national and individual thrift to recuperate from the effects of the present appallingly expensive conflict.

Small Sugar Beet Crop Likely.

With the price of sugar higher than in many years, indications are that the country's sugar beet crop this year will be the smallest since 1910. A forecast of 4,828,000 tons was announced today by the Department of Agriculture. Last year the production was 5,659,000 tons; in 1912, 5,224,000 tons, and in 1911, 5,062,000 tons.

EXPLAINS PLANS OF RED CROSS TRIP

Miss Boardman Meets With Local Committee to Arrange Subscription Work.

SHIP WITH NURSES TO OFFER SERVICES

Hamburg-American Line Offers the Prinz Joachim at Cost of Operation, $1,100 a Day.

The Star will receive, acknowledge and transmit to the American Red Cross contributions from the public toward the work to be undertaken by that organization in connection with the war abroad.

Pointing out that 10 cents will buy a sufficient quantity of ether to make possible a painless operation on a wounded soldier, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the national relief board of the American Red Cross, today issued an appeal to all Washingtonians to contribute to the fund being raised for carrying on the work of the Red Cross in the European war zone.

Miss Boardman this morning assisted in the organization of a local committee which will canvass the city for contributions. She expects to leave tomorrow for New York to make arrangements for the chartering of a ship which will carry Red Cross nurses and surgeons to the scene of conflict across the Atlantic.

Gen. George W. Davis, chairman of the central committee of the national association, and Barnard N. Baker of Baltimore will accompany Miss Boardman to New York. It is hoped that a ship can be procured and made ready for sailing by the early part of September. One hundred and twenty nurses and thirty surgeons will be carried on the first voyage.

Local Committee Meets.

Today's meeting of the local committee, consisting of representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Retail Merchants' Association, was held in the office of District Commissioner Newman. Permanent officers elected include Commissioner Newman, chairman; W. F. Gude, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Ross P. Andrews, president of the Retail Merchants' Association, and James F. Oyster, representing the Board of Trade, vice chairmen; Charles J. Columbus, secretary, and Howard S. Reeside, treasurer.

The officers compose an executive committee, which will make immediate plans for and direct the fund raising campaign. Contributions of any amount are desired and should be sent to Howard S. Reeside, treasurer, at the American Security and Trust Company, 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

Subscription lists will be circulated in all of the government departments, and it is probable that the city will be divided into districts for the purposes of the campaign. To every contributor a receipt will be given if his name and address accompany the subscription.

Red Cross Plans.

Explaining the plans of the American Red Cross to dispatch a relief boat to the area of hostilities, Miss Boardman, who addressed the committee, stated that the ship will sail under the Red Cross flag, and will be under the protection of the treaties of Geneva and The Hague.

It is planned to divide the force of 120 nurses and thirty surgeons into units of ten nurses and three surgeons each. They will be sent to warring countries where their services are most needed, the purpose of the association being to maintain strict neutrality.

Rear Admiral Aaron Wood, U. S. N., retired, will assume command of the ship upon its arrival in England, where the first stop will be made.

The nurses will be in charge of Miss Helen Scott Hay of Chicago, a veteran Red Cross nurse and formerly head nurse at the Cook County Hospital.

Cash Only Is Wanted.

Miss Boardman explained that only donations of money are desired at this time, but that, if the ship makes a return trip, clothing and relief donations of various kinds may be carried to the war sufferers.

A contribution of $1.50 from Mary L. Soule was today received for the Red Cross work at the office of The Star, and another of $1.00 from T. H. L.

Asks $1,100 a Day.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The Hamburg-American line, in reply to a query from Miss Mabel Boardman, chairman of the American Red Cross, announced today that it was willing to put its liner Prinz Joachim at the disposal of the society for the actual cost of operation. This the line estimates at $1,100 a day. In addition the owners stipulate that the neutrality of ship and crew must be guaranteed and the United States government must insure her against all risks.

It is proposed to have the Prinz Joachim visit the harbors of the warring nations, giving aid wherever possible. The line limits the trip to sixty days.

NEW SOURCE OF RADIUM.

Deposits in Pennsylvania, But May Not Be Workable.

With the prominence given to the subject of radium, some interest attaches to a brief report by Edgar T. Wherry describing a deposit of carnotite near Mauch Chunk, Pa., published as bulletin 580-H of the United States geological survey. Carnotite is one of the radium-bearing minerals, and this deposit is believed to have been formed by precipitation from the ground water and can now be seen in process of formation where water trickles out through cracks in the rocks.

The deposit is of significant interest, but the present knowledge regarding it is insufficient to warrant any statement as to its workability. So far as is now known the total area covered by the carnotite-bearing lenses is very small, the observed outcrops being confined to a strip but a few hundred feet in extent.

James H. Rayner, the two-and-one-half-year-old son of Frank Rayner, 733 South Monroe avenue, Baltimore, found a full half-pint bottle of whisky yesterday morning and drained the contents. He was found unconscious a few minutes later by his mother. He was relieved of the liquor, and is now believed to be out of danger.

How the War Affects Us.

I.—The World's Markets Upset.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

It is the biggest event in history. Half of the people of the earth are directly involved in a struggle wherein brute force is only made more brutal by the refined engines of destruction evolved by a proud civilization. When Alexander marched, only those in his path suffered; Caesar destroyed only those who came under his spear, and even Napoleon, when his step shook the earth, but lightly stirred the millions who were not in Europe.

In the ninety-nine years since Waterloo mankind has been knit into one family, and when the bolt was shot in continental Europe the blighting breath of war withered the hopes of men in Asia and Africa, in America and Australasia, as well as in Europe.

In the ninety-nine years since Waterloo the farmer who grew food for himself, his family and his neighbor, the cobbler, has learned how to grow food for the aliens of the antipodes, and his neighbor the cobbler has been brought out of the independence of the handcrafts into the dependence of an international industrial system based on the factory and rapid communication.

It is the biggest event in history, and there is no yardstick by which it may be measured. What the future holds time alone can reveal.

But for us Americans it is important that we learn quickly what it all means to us, that we may prevent hapless injury and even turn misfortune into fortune.

* * *

Americans Best Business Men.

Americans are the best business men on earth, but they have looked too much to quick returns from staple products and thus have failed to take their rightful share of the wide world's trade. Now is the time to correct this fault.

The very first effect of the war was to destroy for the time being the speculative and investment market wherein were bought and sold the securities which represent the value, present and prospective, of the world's great industrial and transportation organizations. Stock exchanges were closed, and so great is the catastrophe, so great is the upsetting of all normal standards, that their doors may remain shut for a long time.

Followed in swift succession the terror of the seas that crippled the world's transportation scheme and changed the price of every breakfast on earth.

Came then the suspension of credits, the issuance in this and that nation of a moratorium to provide the postponement of the payment of debts. Only gold settles an international balance, and with th eseas unsafe for gold the interchange of credits was all upset.

Within a day or two, much to our surprise, we began to learn what it meant. For instance, the dyestuffs needed for our cotton mills is mostly made in Germany and there came threats that our mills would have to close down for lack of dyes. We heard that many tennis balls come from England and that a famine in them was impending. We learned that a certain chemical used in making moving pictures was all produced abroad and there there was only six weeks' supply in the country. We learned that we would have to do without Paris fashions for the winter season and that our supply of Roquefort cheese would not last two months.

All these things, big and little, were more or less of a shock to some of us.

But other things we learned were inspiring, not shocking. We learned that South America had turned toward us in the hope of being able to buy here the hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of manufactured wares that she has been buying from Europe; we learned that the oriental trade was looking toward America for supplies; we learned that the demand for the millions of dollars' worth of wares we import ourselves had not lessened.

So here is the opportunity: We must make more than we ever made before, because other nations are destroying and consuming; the United States alone among the great industrial nations is still producing. We must produce more to meet our own needs, for our imports have practically ceased. We must produce more for foreign wants, to make American exports take the place of European exports.

* * *

World's Market Place Swept by Fire.

The world's market place has been swept over by fire, and it must be rebuilt. Other nations are still struggling in the flames; it is for America now to build anew.

A great man in the administration at Washington, who is devoting every moment of this time to the upbuilding of American business, holds the theory that it lies with our own people to say whether or not this war will work lasting injury to us. His theory is based on common sense and a knowledge of world history, both wide and deep. According to his theory, there are three stages of the effect of the great war on the American people.

The first is, or was, shock. It was so big and so terrible that we could hardly believe it at all. And then came the great shock of uncertainty. Thanks to the co-operation of the government and the business leaders of the country, the period of shock passed by very quickly indeed, and that without a panic. The banks stayed open, and the ordinary business affairs of the country were not interrupted. That this is true in due in large measure to the summary stoppage of the speculative business of the exchanges.

The next period is that of stimulation. That period we are entering now. It is according to how we make use of that stimulation whether we are to be the losers or the gainers by the war. If we waste its energy in speculation, in get-rich-quick schemes for taking big profits, then the boom will inevitably collapse. If we use it for the building up of sound business, the next period will not prove so disastrous.

The third period is that of readjustment. War is destructive of wealth. It hurts the country directly involved most of all, and that country is least able to bear the loss. But the loss is in part distributed to all countries, because the desolated and ravished nation has no means with which to buy from the nation that has been at peace. But the peaceful nation is the better able to bear the loss, and in this instance, in the American isolation, it may be that our losses will be more than overcome by our gains.

It is to be regretted that almost the first symptom of the period of stimulation was a purely speculative one. Prices of food were advanced because of "the war," under circumstances that clearly indicated a reduction. The country has more wheat than it ever had before, and no ships to send it away in. The railroads were refusing to haul wheat to a glutted market, and yet bakers in some places increased the price of a loaf of bread from 5 to 7 cents. It was to repress such speculative tendencies that the government took such prompt steps to investigate the advanced prices of foods. It was natural for sugar to go up, but it was just as natural for eggs to go down. Both went up. Herein lies one of the great dangers of the war to us—that a few of our people will be so tempted by an opportunity to extort big, quick profits that they will lose sight of the common good.

Fortunately, there is another side to the shield. Other business men have said they would not advance prices except when necessary, but that they would do everything in their power to increase our business.

* * *

Government Prompt to Extend Aid.

The government began at once to cooperate by taking steps to secure ample shipping facilities, and to arrange for the safe insurance of cargoes. It also sent agents to South America to prepare for the trade invasion of that continent, and it opened its store of information to all comers.

Practical problems are presented. Most of the world's cotton is produced in America, but only a small part of it is manufactured here. Shall American cotton mills stop work because they can't get dyes from Germany? Or shall American chemists furnish the dyes made on our own soil so that our cotton mills can make twice as much cloth as they ever made before? Is there any doubt as to what the answer will be? Not unless Americans have lost all those qualities that we are wont to boast of having.

It will take time. But none of the time need be wasted. The thing for every manufacturer to do is to take stock of his trade and consider how to meet the situation; every merchant should look about to find where he can find in America things he has been importing from Europe; and every American should be calmly optimistic and optimistically calm.

It is no time for fear, nor is it a time for gloating over the troubles of other people. We have enough troubles, but we shall find happiness and prosperity in overwhelming them.

It is the biggest event in history. It challenges the Yankee spirit as it was never challenged before. Who dare prophesy a failure?

The Woman Soldiers of Mexico.

From Leslie's.

A Mexican army entraining is picturesque in much the same way that a gypsy camp is. It includes soldiers, women, children, pots and pans of primitive domesticity, pet dogs, cats, lambs, goats and even parrots. The regulations allow the soldiers to take their families to war. Officers told me that the rule was one woman to every eight men, but if such a regulation exists it is for publication only. As many women go as want to—and when an army moves out from a large city the number of soldaderas is pretty likely to be more than one-third of the soldados. And many of them have one or several children.

From the days of the Montezumas, Mexican women have borne their part in war, and Mexico cannot imagine an effective army without its array of woman camp followers. They forage for the army's food and cook it. They carry water to their men on the battlefield; they are the only nurses that the wounded have; frequently they march beside the weary soldiers, carrying, not only the camp equipment, but their guns as well. They are brave, patient, harding working and faithful. Sometimes they are the legal wives of the men they accompany; more often their relations are for the campaign only. These soldaderas range in age from twelve or fifteen years to sixty or more—the older women being, usually, the mothers of conscripts, who elect to follow their sons to the front.

It may seem strange that women in such numbers undertake the dangers and hardships of a campaign, but life is cheaply held among the lower classes in Mexico, and hardship and fatigue are the common lot in peace or war. Besides, these women plunder the dead on the battlefield, and pick up what they can on the march. A woman cooks for her own man as a matter of course. If she cooks for any others they pay her, and pay well. A successful campaign will frequently furnish capital with which to start a little shop or attract a desirable permanent husband in civil life.

It pays to read the want columns of The Star. Hundreds of situations are filled through them.

RETIRING ADJUTANT GENERAL.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE ANDREWS.

GEN. GEORGE ANDREWS GOES TO RETIRED LIST

Has Been Adjutant General of Army Since 1912—Col. McCain His Successor?

Brig. Gen. George Andrews, who has filled the important office of adjutant general of the army since August 12, 1912, will be transferred to the retired list next Wednesday on account of age. He will be succeeded as adjutant general by Col. Henry P. McCain, who was recalled from Manila, P. I., to assume the duties of that office.

Gen. Andrews was born in Rhode Island sixty-four years ago, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in June, 1876. He was then appointed second lieutenant in the 25th Infantry, and served with that regiment until February, 1898, a period of twenty-two years. While holding the rank of captain, in February, 1898, he was transferred to the adjutant general's department with the rank of major, and has been attached to that department to date.

Served in Indian Campaigns.

During his early service he was in Indian campaigns in Texas and Dakota. After a tour of college duty he went to Fort Snelling, Mich., and was recorder of the infantry, cavalry and light artillery tactics board. In September, 1889, he went to Fort Missoula, Mont., and served five years on the frontier, following which he was on duty with the Ohio National Guard. He served as adjutant general of the department of Santiago de Cuba from March, 1899, to June, 1900, remaining constantly at his post of duty during two severe yellow fever epidemics. Subsequently, he served at San Francisco as adjutant general of the Pacific division, and then at New York as adjutant general of the Eastern Department.

Efficient as Officer.

Although his administration of the office of adjutant general was unmarked by any radical innovations, it is said to have been eminently satisfactory to his official superiors, as all official business was conducted promptly and efficiently and with entire harmony among his assistants and employes.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERING.

Strength of the Regulars Scattered Over World—Civilians' Response.

From the Boston Transcript.

Though Great Britain never has allowed its regular army to decline to a negligible factor of public defense, it has not maintained a permanent establishment entitling it to a place among the military powers of the first rank. As compared with France, Germany, Russia and Austria, Great Britain has seemed almost indifferent to the possibility of being called upon to take the field. To be sure, at the opening of the present year the British regular army had an aggregate strength, all ranks, of not far from 250,000. The necessity of defending India and other dependencies and possessions spread this force over so large an area that but little more than one-half of it was available for European service. India calls for the presence of 75,000 British soldiers, in addition to 165,000 native troops in British pay and 57,000 auxiliaries. Colonial garrisons, South Africa, Gibraltar, Malta, etc., find employment for 33,000 British officers and men, leaving but about 135,000 to be stationed in the United Kingdom. When Great Britain found it had to participate in a European war and send troops to the continent it must have made its first drafts from this 135,000, plus the army reserve and the special reserve, which number, respectively, 147,000 and 63,000. How deep an inroad was made into these reserves the British government is too wise to publish.

Back of the two reserves stands the territorial army, intended purely for home service, of debatable quality, but surely capable of taking, in forts, barracks and depots, the place of the troops released for service in the field. The territorials, like our militia, are citizen soldiers. They are the successors of the old volunteers, a force which the Haldane administration broke up in its scheme of military preparation. The ability of Great Britain to maintain a volunteer army, as illustrated in the territorials and their predecessors, has inspired its government to resort to volunteering on an enlarged scale. It hopes to raise to 500,000 the strength of its forces for service outside the kingdom, and, judging from the enthusiasm with which the call to volunteer has been answered, the promptness with which the reservists have joined their corps and the general realization of the tremendous proportions of the struggle, the government is not likely to be disappointed in its effort to convert Great Britain into "a nation in arms."

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

E. C. Reed, Chamber of Commerce Director, Named in Massachusetts.

Word was received in Washington today that Edwin C. Reed, a director of the Chamber of Commerce, had been nominated for Congress on the progressive ticket from the fourteenth district of Massachusetts. Mr. Reed has been active in the affairs of the chamber since he has lived in Washington, and, it is said, is in close touch with local conditions.

He is a graduate of Harvard, and is a member of the National Press Club.

New Store Hours: 8:15 a.m. to 5 p.m. Oldest Department Store in Washington

420 TO 430 7TH ST.
LANSBURGH & BRO.
417 TO 425 8TH ST.

A $100,000 Trade Event Special for Tuesday
30c Anderson's Percaline, Yd. 22c
Very light and of silky finish. Used extensively for petticoats and slip linings. This is in black or white and priced specially at 22c for one day only.
Main Floor—8th St. Rotunda—Linings.

Each Department Tries to Outdo the Other in Sensational Bargains for Tomorrow—The Last Tuesday in the

$100,000.00 Trade Event!

This Sale Will Be the Talk of Washington
So Be Sure You Attend and Get Your Share of These
Women's Wash Skirts and Children's Dresses

3,000 Skirts
Worth Up to $2.50
Tomorrow
55c

A Trade Event purchase of Women's Wash Skirts for street wear. A big choice of colored ratine and many other wash materials, made up in the newest tunic and tailored effects. All size waistbands and all lengths.

2,000 Dresses
Worth Up to $1.69
Tomorrow
55c

The Trade Event also brings to you this bargain of bargains in Children's Dresses. Included are dresses of the finest gingham, percale, cotton crepe and linene—just the thing for school wear. Sizes from 6 to 14 years.

Second Floor—Garment Section, and Main Floor—Bargain Tables.

A Trade Event Silk Purchase Places on Sale Tomorrow
$1.50 Black Silks, $1.19

Our great reputation for selling only the finest of high-grade Silks will be fully upheld by the quality of these goods. Realize what such values right at the start of the season means. Included are:

36-inch Chiffon Taffeta.
36-inch Messaline.
36-inch Armure.
36-inch Peau de Sole.
36-inch Faille.
36-inch Surah.
36-inch Bengaline.
36-inch Satin Duchess.
36-inch Waterproof India.
36-inch Moire Velour.
40-inch Crepe de Chine.
36-inch Brocade Charmeuse.

$1.39 Taffetas, 36 Inches Wide, $1.00
A splendid quality in shades of navy, brown, pink, taupe, hello, maise, myrtle, light blue, copenhagen, old rose, white and ivory.

$1.75 Fancy Warp Print Taffetas, 36 Inches Wide, $1.19
In both light and dark grounds with beautiful floral designs.

$1.50 Roman Striped Taffetas and Surahs, $1.19
These are the brand-new and much-wanted designs and an exceptionally good quality.

Tomorrow—The $100,000 Trade Event Offers
25c to 50c Colored Wash Goods at, yard..... 18c
All odd pieces and duplicate stocks of colored wash goods must be closed out regardless of cost. For complete clearance of the respective lots, your choice for 18c.

Here Are the Kinds
27-inch Satin-stripe Voile.
27-inch Dolly Varden Crepe.
27-inch Cobweb Woven-stripe Voiles.
25-inch Chiffon Lisse.
27-inch Gauze Marvel.
27-inch Ratine Stripe Voile.
24-inch Silk-and-cotton Rough Pongee.
27-inch Wash Silks.
27-inch Plain Voile.
27-inch Russian Cords.
27-inch Pique.
27-inch Cotton Pongee.
32-inch Scotch Gingham. (Plain and fancy)
36-inch Woven-stripe Madras.
36-inch Printed-stripe Crepes.
40-inch Printed Imperial Crepes.
40-inch Printed Rice Cloth.
40-inch Printed Reception Voiles.
40-inch Printed Crepes.

Tuesday—Tremendous Savings in
Fine Wool Rugs

$18.00 and $16.50 6x9 and 6.9x9 Hartford Bussorah and Seamless Sanford Axminster Rugs; light and dark colorings; orientals and medallions..... $12.45

$15.00 6x9 Axminster Rugs; three different patterns; an excellent floor covering for small rooms and reception parlors $9.75

$8.50 4.6x6.6 Sanford, Hartford and Smith Axminster Rugs. A showing of most desirable patterns and colors, both light and dark..... $6.85

$32.50 and $27.00 9x12 and 8.3x10.6 Finest Quality Axminster and Seamless Wiltana Rugs; Hartford and Sanford makes; incomparable designs; softest color tonings of brown, olive, green and tan $19.90

$25.00 9x12 and 8.3x10.6 Axminster Rugs; the designs and coloring are as fine as any shown in the very high priced goods; blendings of rose, olive, green, brown..... $15.85

$18.00 9x12 Tapestry Brussels Rugs; good attractive designs..... $12.45

Domestics

36-in. Percales, for making boys' blouses, women's waists and house dresses; in light grounds with colored stripes and figures; 12½c a yard quality. Tuesday, a yard, only 9¾c

36-in. Domestic Longcloth—the kind that will not break with wear. 12½c value. Tuesday..... 8¼c

Standard Apron Gingham, in blue checks; absolutely fast colors. 7c value. Tuesday 5¼c

81x90 Lansburgh Special Sheets; double-bed size; extra heavy weight. 85c value. Tuesday..... 75c

81x90 Lansburgh Special Sheets; extra long for brass or metal beds. 95c value. Tuesday..... 85c

White Sateen Petticoats
Special... 88c
Of splendid quality sateen in white only. Some with double panel down front. Finished with scalloped edge.
Third Floor—Women's Wear.

56-Inch Imported French Serge
The Regular $1.50 Grade. Tomorrow, A Yard..... $1.00
In all colors and black. The correct weight for dresses, and of a soft finish that drapes nicely. All new goods and the latest fall shades. Positively our $1.50 grade for Tuesday's selling, at $1.

$1.25 Black Chiffon Broadcloth, 50 inches wide, with a beautiful rich, lustrous finish and a pretty crow black. Special, per yard..... 73c

New Crepe Poplins, 56 inches wide, in all the new fall colorings; strictly all pure wool; bought to sell at $1.50. Our special price, per yard..... $1.25

In Goes a Tin of Instant Postum

At home, or traveling, it's easy to have this delightful beverage, by dissolving a teaspoonful of the soluble powder in a cup of hot water, and adding sugar and cream.

The snappy flavour is much like that of mild, high-grade Java, but Postum is pure and absolutely free from **caffeine,** the poisonous drug in coffee.

Some people find that coffee causes headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, indigestion, etc.—and that such coffee troubles usually vanish with a change to

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"