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THE EVENING STORY.
CURED.

"Don't touch them! Don't touch them!" cried Sarah Davenport. The child, reaching a plump, grimy hand through the wires of the fence, drew back and stared at Sarah with big, reproachful eyes. Sarah, hurrying across the grass in the late afternoon shadows, knelt beside the little clump of valley lilies and counted the slender stems of wax bells jealously. She drew a sigh of relief. "I don't want one of these picked," she said to Ann on the other side of the fence. "I'm saving them for you."

She paused. She could not tell those great blue eyes that she was saving them for herself. The child ran into the house and Sarah watched her. "She's so cunning," she thought. "I suppose I could have given her one, but then I want them myself! And her mother has other flowers."

Sarah stood up, looking away from the lilies to her own house, where she had been "born, bred and buttered." It had two rooms, a lean-to and an attic, with a rickety bit of porch behind the door as crack as a hornet's nest and full of cracks and crevices. It stood crowded in between two other houses and was a disgrace to the locality. "People were always telling Sarah that she ought to fix up her premises, and she always replied that she was saving on her taxes. That, however, was not the real reason. The real reason was that Sarah had no money to use toward her actual needs. Her father had left her very little, but she made it do. She starved politely and froze from the winter cold. She never complained. She never asked for work or charity. She simply drew away from everybody into herself and let others think what they would.

Outwardly Sarah was a little, thin, gray-haired woman, with close-set eyes, black and never wet anywhere save her eyes. Inwardly Sarah believed herself a selfish, hard, unlovely creature, who possessed little and wanted



STILL HESITATING, SHE ASKED HIS NAME.

Death—will—sum! Gradually poor Sarah's brain sorted out these words and clung to them. Gradually she began to understand the import of the letter in her hand, she ran down the street to Lawyer Marshall's.

Such news she had never heard. Within two days all Westmore knew that Sarah Davenport had been left money and a lot of it.

"It is too good," people said. "She will never get any good of it nor let anybody else. She is so selfish."

It took Sarah a long time to get used to herself to the idea of having money before even she could bring home a single penny of it. All that time she sat in her room, thinking and dreaming. Slowly her dreams, longings and unfulfilled wishes came crowding into her mind, slowly the vision of life unfolded.

The first thing she thought was a plump chicken for roasting, and the next thing was a novel and a book store. Was it laughable? Possibly, for those bodies had never perished for nourishment. She had never been told that she had never starved for a good story.

From this doubtful starting point the train of her desires gathered momentum steadily. She had the little gray house enlarged and dignified into a cozy bungalow. She had her old curtains, furniture, books, pictures and china. Somewhere she had kept safe and hidden a few choice things. She had but to see in order to know. She had bulbs and shrubs and plants growing in the garden. She had always longed for flowers. She bought a pair for herself—simple, refined, practical. She had a pair of shoes. She had a pair of shoes. She had a pair of shoes.

Slowly now Sarah re-entered the house. The air was cool. She took down an old shawl and threw it over her shoulders. Then she filled a cup with cold tea and she sat down to it without appetite. With her chin in the palm of her delicate hand she sat gazing from the window at the frosty whiteness of the little clump of valley lilies. She sighed heavily.

"I could have given her just one," she thought. "She will never like me again. No one likes me. I am a selfish woman. I wonder why I'm so selfish."

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MUNICIPAL LIFE-SAVING.
By Frederic J. Haskin.

The substitution of the sport of water polo for the majority of the swimming exercises now taught in the public schools is the latest idea in life-saving in the water, as exemplified by a corps of experts in water work retained by the Red Cross to teach the cities how they can best protect their youth from the rivers and harbors annually lewy upon the municipalities.

According to the latest available census figures, at least 9,000 persons met their deaths through drowning accidents last year, and as this figure is about 1,500 more than that of the preceding year, it is probable that the death list for 1915 will be considerably more than 10,000. How great has been the increase in fatalities from accidents upon the water may be gathered from the fact that the average number of accidental deaths from drowning in the United States in 1914 was only 6,331, and from 1901 to 1905 the average was 4,922. Thus in the last decade the toll demanded by the water in payment for the pleasure sought through the water may be gathered from the fact that the average number of accidental deaths from drowning in the United States in 1914 was only 6,331, and from 1901 to 1905 the average was 4,922. Thus in the last decade the toll demanded by the water in payment for the pleasure sought through the water may be gathered from the fact that the average number of accidental deaths from drowning in the United States in 1914 was only 6,331, and from 1901 to 1905 the average was 4,922.

It is for this reason that the Red Cross has inaugurated its campaign to teach the cities how to protect their youth from the rivers and harbors annually lewy upon the municipalities.

Red Cross Plans to Save on Water. To do it—a campaign which, it is expected, will result in the saving of many lives which would otherwise have been lost. The introduction of the sport of water polo into the public schools, according to the life-saving experts, will not only tend to make its players more at home in the water, but will also enable them to help their friends who are in danger. They are to be taught the essential "holds" necessary to break away from the frenzied grip of a drowning person. A devotee of water polo is usually a strong swimmer, and his training, naturally, gives him the same technique which a life-saving expert would have to use.

The problem of lessening the annual toll of lives taken by the water is especially acute in the case of the death rate outside of the cities is comparatively small. The wharves and docks are crowded with boats, and boys are allowed to dive off unheeded, and where the supervision is lacking, the danger is great. It is true that the direct danger points are few, but the number of accidents is not nearly so frequent nor so fatal as those that happen near the shore.

In the first place, canoe accidents generally occur near other canoes, one of which is struck by the other. The boats are crowded together, and the danger is great. It is true that the direct danger points are few, but the number of accidents is not nearly so frequent nor so fatal as those that happen near the shore.

Inasmuch as it is the duty of the city to guard the docks and wharves and wharves, which line the water front, and by the education of all pupils of public schools in the art of swimming and rescue work.

Much is being done at the present time to teach the young to swim, but the best, according to the Red Cross experts, in the first place, the majority of teachers aim at the goal of speed, and therefore teach the crawl stroke, which enables one to pass rapidly through the water but is not adapted to distance swimming and is of little use in the case of a drowning person. The result is that the average swimmer who has received his instruction from a teacher of this kind is unable to swim any distance with the arms extended, and he is, therefore, back, but because his natural stroke precludes swimming without the use of his arms, he is unable to hold his head up, and he is unable to keep his head above water. The result is that the average swimmer who has received his instruction from a teacher of this kind is unable to swim any distance with the arms extended, and he is, therefore, back, but because his natural stroke precludes swimming without the use of his arms, he is unable to hold his head up, and he is unable to keep his head above water.

PULTUSK OFTEN SCENE OF BITTER WARFARE
Polish Fortified Town of 20,000 Has Copper Works, Potteries and Textile Industries.

A description of Pultusk, where the Russian line stiffened just north of Warsaw and where the Russians developed a mighty opposition to von Hindenburg's advance, has been given here by the National Geographic Society.

"It was at Pultusk, on the north bank of the River Narew, that Charles XII of Sweden won his celebrated victory over the Saxon armies, the flower of which he defeated in 1704. The remains of which still are the first feature of the fortress town. This victory was won in 1703 to further Charles' ideas as to how the republic of Poland ought to be governed.

Pultusk was again the scene of a great battle action when, in 1806, the invincible, triumph-trunden legions of Napoleon swept all before them out of the stronghold here. This battle was fought over the icy fields of December, when morass and swamp became solid foundations of frozen dark earth.

Important Fortified Town. "Pultusk is one of the important fortified towns, which, spread out fanwise, guard Warsaw from the north and west. It lies thirty-three miles north of the metropolis, with the river at its back and the Bug fifteen miles to the south. While strongly defended, it does not compare in the power of its works with Novograd, georgievsk or Ivankov. However, one of the important gates on that line toward the capital, which has its works with the river over Mlawa, Ostrolienska and Przesmyk.

The town, with a present population of about 20,000, has a long history. The Polish industrial spur, it was almost entirely destroyed by a great fire in 1875, and the rebuilding has made it a place greatly in advance of the usual Polish towns. A textile industry has taken root, and woolen and linen goods are manufactured. It is a center for the manufacture of stockings, and a host of smaller industries are developing. Large copper works and potteries also are among Pultusk's leading manufactures. It is a very old, having been founded in 956."

PLEASUED WITH THE VOICE OF RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE
Deep, Strong and Clear, Is View of Rt. Rev. Herbert Bury, Anglican Bishop.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 30.—"The grand duke's voice is one of the striking things in his personality," says the Rt. Rev. Herbert Bury, Anglican bishop of northern Europe, in describing a recent interview which he had with the commander-in-chief of the Russian armies.

"His voice is not only very deep, strong and clear, but it has a peculiar sound and satisfying effect upon the ear," explaining the bishop, "and it seems to me that his soldiers listened as though they loved just to hear him speak."

"The grand duke is a tall man, standing far above every one else, and he has a very serious, almost sad, expression."

"There are three qualities which I have observed him to possess. He is a man of quick decision in emergency, he has the faculty of gathering round him the best and strongest men in the country, and he has the modesty and humility which is the mark of real greatness. He has no desire for popularity or applause; he does not care for the credit so long as the thing is done."

QUEEN EXPERT WITH SCULLS.
Wilhelmina of Holland Takes Little Princess Out for Ride in Skiff.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, July 25.—Queen Wilhelmina is now often seen taking her little daughter, Princess Juliana, for a boating trip on the small lakes in the vicinity of the House in the Wood, her summer palace near The Hague, and her majesty needs no waterman to row her skiff. She is quite at home with a pair of sculls and delights in the exercise. This (Sunday) morning, as on many summer Sundays, the royal mother was watched by crowds of visitors to the scene of the low government, as she rowed steadily about the lake, while her daughter cast a tiny net for minnows to catch. The queen gets the credit so long as the thing is done."

35 GERMAN AEROPLANES DESTROYED IN FRENCH
Record of First Year Shows Work of Some of Aviators and Results of Raids.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

PARIS, July 25.—During the first year of war, so far as accounts have been rendered to the public, thirty-five German flying machines, not including dirigible balloons, were brought to earth and destroyed by French aviators. The day he was obliged to alight behind the German lines and was taken prisoner, Roland Garros, the well known civilian aviator, held the record with three machines to his credit. He has since been surpassed by Lieut. E. G. G., who has brought down four.

Garros used a special armament planned by himself, with a machine gun regulated to fire across the axle of the propeller. In the first ten days with this machine he brought down his three victims.

What a single aviator is able to accomplish against land forces is indicated by the case of Adolphe Guynemer, by Jacques Mortane, sporting corps, and a volunteer in the aviation service, who on August 1, 1915, dropped twelve three and one-half-inch shells and 8,000 steel darts upon battery headquarters at the town of Norroy, 4 shells and 4,000 darts on the general headquarters at Thiaucourt, 4 shells and 4,000 darts on Pagn-sur-Moselle, 4 shells and 4,000 darts on Pannes and 4 shells and 2,000 darts on Chamilly—a total of 32 shells and 18,000 darts.

Some Aviator Damages. It is generally impossible for the aviator to know exactly what damage he has done, except in the case where a bomba cause destruction of buildings, or where, however, details of the results of some bombardment have become known.

At the headquarters of the German Air Force at Rivigny, October 22, fifteen men were killed and six horses and twenty-two men wounded. The men were mostly officers.

At the general headquarters of Emperor William, November 1, two of the emperor's aids-de-camp were killed.

On the destruction of a military train at Zebruggen, December 17, forty soldiers were killed and 100 wounded.

At the headquarters of the Prince of Wurttemberg, December 17, 1914, 100 soldiers were killed and 100 wounded.

May 31 the aviators killed forty-four soldiers and wounded thirty at the German aerodrome at Gontrarde.

Official details have been given of over 100 attacks upon German camps, aerodromes, railway communications, etc., but they are only a part of what the flying corps has done.

It often happens that the raider does not come back to render account. How many French aviators have been brought down it is impossible to say, but the French give no figures of their losses.

Accidents Reported.
A number of accidents are known, however, and among them some that give a vivid impression of the dangers run by the bombardment section of the flying corps.

On July 25 was about to take the air for a raid, and the machine began to rattle. He was preparing a shell at 1,500 meters high, when he awkwardly let it fall upon the frame of the machine, exploded the projectile and blew the apparatus and men to pieces.

A similar accident befell the English aviator, Capt. C. While he was taking aboard his supply of ammunition, the bomb fell to the ground, exploded, and the aviator, who was pilot and twelve machinists who were standing by.

On July 25, caught in the clouds on a severely cold day, came out at a height of 1,200 yards so benumbed that he lost control of his machine and fell to his death.

Lieut. N. was reconnoitering with an observer whose scarf became unwound in the wind and caught in the propeller, precipitating the machine to the ground.

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RUSSIANS FOUND RUBBISH
INSTEAD OF AMMUNITION

Accuse German Agents of Having Sent Bogus Cases to the Front.

LONDON, August 9.—"Thousands of cases of ammunition of every kind, when opened at the front, were found to contain rubbish," says the Daily Mail in an article published today, under which the Russian army has been fighting. "This situation is popularly ascribed to the work of German agents in Russian munitions factories."

Petrograd is full of wounded, the Daily Mail asserts, and the Russian casualties are unofficially estimated at 100,000. The number of men killed, wounded and prisoners, The paper says, however, that this estimate is based on the military authorities themselves do not know the real totals.

Norwithstanding the tremendous losses the Russian people are cheerful and confident, for they believe Germany's financial collapse is near.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 20.—The savings banks of Germany continue to grow notwithstanding the war. New deposits in May amounted to 267,980,000 marks, or about 22,000,000 marks more than for May, 1914. Owing to payments upon the last war loan, however, the savings banks paid out more than last year, having amounted to 292,500,000, or 75,000,000 marks more than last year. The net gain in deposits in May would have been 235,000,000 marks. For the first six months of the year these banks paid out on withdrawals not less than 1,442,000,000 marks (\$343,000,000 at the rate of exchange).

Residents of the fourth district of Cecil county, Md., are mystified over the disappearance of a young farmer, aged thirty-five years, a young farmer, who has been missing since July 22.

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