

MOSSOLINI STANDS FOR ORDER IN ITALY

Evidence That He Will Enforce It Even Against His Followers.

ENDS PRESS WRECKING

Police Told to Fire on Fascisti Unless They Released Newspaper Plant.

NATIONALISTS AID THEM

Premier Intends to Get Along for Months Without a Chamber.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 8.

Premier Benito Mussolini apparently intends to range himself with the police and the regularly constituted forces of order against his own followers in case they continue their attacks upon newspapers without the consent of the Government or otherwise get out of hand.

Evidence of this was afforded by an incident in Verona, where a Fascista band had seized a newspaper plant and refused to surrender. This has greatly stimulated hopes that the black shirt leader, now guiding his country's destinies under virtually dictatorial powers, will cope successfully with the toughest problem before him at the moment; namely, control of his own 200,000 armed followers, the potential might of whose bayonets really brought him into power. All Italy in this hour is waiting above all else for the solution of this problem.

Socialists Show No Fright.

The opposition to his Government, at least for the time being, has disappeared. Even the Socialists seem in large measure to have caught the contagious enthusiasm for Mussolini that has swept Italy, and they show no flight at all, while the Communists have refused to cover their forces disarmed and dispersed. Were a vote taken to-day, the new Premier's Government of force would be elected as by a tidal wave. This is the situation which exists at the end of a week of his Government, wherein he, by act and utterance, though the latter is still vague, has continued to give evidence of great conservatism, to the surprise of all but those who know him well.

But the substantial business men of Italy, who are now almost a man lacking Mussolini for the good Government they hope he can bring, realize that the present good feeling soon will end with bitter consequences unless the production of newspapers, newspapers and black shirt bands cease, destroying presses and plants by physical violence, preventing in many cases the production of newspapers needed before and during the march on Rome.

Five important Socialist papers and two Catholic papers are still suspended. This is what makes the Verona incident significant as the first real test of Mussolini's decision and power. It is the favorite pastime of his followers.

Threatened His Followers.

In this case the local Fascisti, who last week seized the plant of the *Corriere del Mattino*, one of the leading Catholic organs, and from the plant issued the same paper as a Fascista organ, were told to evacuate an order which apparently they refused to obey. Orders therefore were issued from Rome by Premier Mussolini to the Prefect of Verona that Fascisti that they must evacuate or the police will open fire. When apprised of this the Fascisti capitulated.

This paper, however, like the others whose plants have been surrendered, is still afraid to appear. This fear is due to incidents like that which occurred yesterday in Florence, where the Fascisti seized and destroyed objectionable papers on a train, including bundles addressed to the Pope at the Vatican.

Protests against the way newspapers have been treated are coming from all parts of Italy, the *Corriere d'Informazione* not hesitating to demand that the Government give proof that it believes in a constitutional regime by punishing such acts, which it calls stupid violence. The attack upon Ambassador Sforza's train at Turin shows the difficulty Premier Mussolini is having. Italy's distinguished diplomatist having been on his way from Paris to Rome at the invitation of Mussolini himself when his train was bombarded with missiles and Count Sforza was obliged to hide. As in this incident, the police are now calling a hand against such acts of Fascism; but with this highly organized force, composed mainly of very young men throughout the country, the situation is still tense.

Nationalists Join Fascisti.

In addition to the Fascisti there are 70,000 Nationalists, armed and organized, who recently have been making a common cause with the Fascisti. The Fascista army has been supported largely by contributions, it appears, from corporations; but now that the purpose seems achieved this financial aid is about to cease.

Premier Mussolini has not given the least indication that he will demilitarize the Fascisti, though insisting that their character in the future must be that of a political party. The latest plan, THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent is informed, is to make a sort of militia of the Fasci, which would mean that it would be supported by the State yet pledged to keep the present regime in power.

Meanwhile the Premier and his men continue to give the appearance of earnest men busy learning their new jobs, while Italians of all political shades are in an attitude of waiting. Mussolini has a Cabinet free of political entanglements, which contains most of them, and his repeated gesture of shaking hands with his enemies, including Socialists and the generals who threatened him not long ago with guns, delights the warm Italian heart.

Don't Want a Parliament.

Mussolini's intention to get along for many months without a Chamber of Deputies and to govern Italy over to the enactment of legislation by royal decrees are accepted generally and good naturedly, simply because parliamentary government in this country in recent years has not given satisfaction. What business wants is a strong hand upon those who compose it, according to bankers and business men with whom THE

Seed of Red Revolution May Fertilize Europe

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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Nov. 8.

ANATOLE FRANCE, considered France's leading literary figure, in connection with the fifth anniversary of the Soviet revolution, has sent a congratulatory message to Moscow, saying in part: "If there are friends of justice still left in Europe, let them salute this anniversary of a revolution which, after so many centuries, has brought to the universe its first trial of a power which governs by the people for the people. The Soviets have succeeded in establishing the principle of integral justice and have sown a seed which if covered by destiny will extend over Russia and today perhaps will fertilize Europe."

RUSSIA CELEBRATES SOVIET BIRTHDAY

Continued from First Page.

In that it indicated that the rising Russian generation was thoroughly converted to Communism.

There was a meeting at the Opera to-night, as the culmination of these vivid and volcanic celebrations, in all of which perfect order has been preserved, excellent discipline of organization and precaution. Both in Moscow and Petrograd an interesting feature was the march of sailors and naval cadets, numbering in all 1,000.

Russian Navy's Celebration.

Seven destroyers from Kronstadt came to the Neva and anchored off the Winter Palace. The destroyers were bedecked and illuminated at night, swinging their searchlights along shore. Among a number of foreign ships standing at anchor, also festooned with bunting, was the German Pruesse of the Petrograd-Strittin line.

The Novy Prospekt was red by day with the Communist flag, and at night with brilliant electric Communist symbols and legends of greeting or defiance, while afar in the skies could be seen the jubilant searchlights of Kronstadt caught by the clouds. All the tramway and lorry service in the old capital and the new were monopolized for the conveyance of Communists from one function to another. Every car was hung with scarlet and struck fore and aft with flying flags. Scores of trams were filled with Russian children, and automobiles loaded with girls, some wearing ermine coats by way of breaking the monotony of color.

In Moscow hundreds of charabancs filled with children of the working class visited the Kremlin, over which hovered a huge sausage balloon, while airplanes strewed pamphlets over the square. In the review an artistically and cleverly constructed ship of huge proportions took part in the parade. Moscow is febrile with animation over the great military display. All day spaces have been roped off around the Red square, the Kremlin and the Opera. It is impossible to penetrate the cordon without a permit.

Never have I seen the center of the city so perfectly isolated and guarded. Manfully there is the continuous rush of motor cars and cheering crowds and interminable processions with vivandiers and decorations everywhere, conspiring to act upon the eye and ear to arouse excitement in the most base of observers.

Amnesty to Matineers.

Amnesty was extended to-day to certain classes of criminals, including all the Kronstadt mutineers—workers and peasants who were "deceived" by or "misunderstood" the ringleaders. The latter, however, were not released, nor were the vodka distillers and vendors, and those guilty of serious counter revolutionary crimes.

It was a surprising sight to see the great number of factory workers, all armed, participating in the parades. Few nations in Europe could thus arm their factory hands. The military procession took four hours to pass.

Lenine did not appear before the Opera meeting, but Kalenine, chairman of the Central Executive Committee, and Zinoviev spoke. The latter said: "Russia is now safe against attack, for who would have the courage to attack these masses of our armed workmen, and the formidable revolutionary strength of the Red army?"

The English Communist, Webb, said that England yet would be the center of a world revolution. The official English representative also was present, sitting with the foreign diplomatists in the imperial box, and remaining till the exercises were over. There was great enthusiasm in the audience of more than 5,000, the capacity of the auditorium.

KANSAN DIES IN LONDON STREET

LONDON, Nov. 8.—At the inquest to-day into the death of Horace Merwin Carr of Parsons, Kan., who collapsed in the street yesterday, a verdict was rendered of "death from natural causes." Mr. Carr, who was more than 40 years of age, recently came to London to visit his son, Sam Houston Carr.

NEW YORK HERALD correspondent has talked.

That is why at the first sign the hand was there in the ex-Socialist Mussolini's government. He went up three points and the lira was strengthened—and all this time the Premier's program remains undefined.

The Cabinet may make some progress in converting some of the many Fascisti promises into real acts and policies. Briefly, as accepted and understood by the business men who are backing for a good reason the black shirt Government as opposed to Communism and Socialism and feeble parliamentarism, the program calls for: In foreign affairs: Putting Italy on a parity of importance with France as a continental Power by insisting that Italy get something definite and concrete in return every time she supports England or France or both. This may be carried so far as to include parts of one or more of the old German colonies, and larger opportunities for Italian emigrants, to avoid unemployment here.

In domestic affairs: Building up and then selling to private capital the railways, telegraph and telephone systems; taking the ax and lopping off 70,000 useless officials, collecting the proper proportion of taxes from the workingman as well as others, and balancing the budget, which this year has a deficit of 5,000,000 lire.

MARITAL LAW NEAR IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Allies Reject Angora's Demand for Abolition of Their Control of City.

KEMALISTS CUT CABLE

British Call a Halt on Aggression and French Cooperate With Them.

GUNS ON GALATA BRIDGE

Curzon Calls Situation Most Definite Menace to Peace of World.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8 (Associated Press).

Continued insistence by the Nationalist authorities on the abolition of international control of the police, customs, railroads and the censorship over Turkish newspapers has caused a recurrence of alarm here.

It is believed that it will be necessary for the Allies to proclaim martial law.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's cable has been cut on the Kemalists' side of the Chanak zone in Asia Minor. The Turks refuse to permit the company to repair the line.

The Sultan's Imperial Guard and orchestra have joined the Nationalists. Rafet Pasha, Nationalist Governor of Constantinople, summoned Omar Pasha, First Court Chamberlain, and Col. Ehem Bey, commander of the Imperial Guard, from the palace and informed them that they must consider themselves detached from the Imperial Guard and henceforth subject to the orders of the Angora Government.

Any further infringements of the Mudania armistice by the Turkish nationalists are certain to be dealt with speedily. The attempt of the Kemalists to seize the customs revenues was stopped by the British taking over their administration.

American relief workers had protested against the Kemalists taxing their incoming supplies so highly as to make it impossible to unload them.

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New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 8.

British troops have posted machine guns along the Galata Bridge to prevent the Turks from traversing the Grande Rue de Pera and entering the European quarter of Constantinople, according to a dispatch from there to-night. There is great tension in the city and a clash is feared. Tewfik Pasha, the Sultan's Grand Vizier, has sent an appeal for a reconciliation between the Porte and Angora to Kemal Pasha's headquarters.

Gen. Harrington, British commander in Constantinople, is understood to have been instructed by the British Government to demand that the Kemalists immediately cease their violations of the Mudania agreement. The French are cooperating with the British and have some 12,000 troops near Adrianople.

In his speech to-day Lord Curzon, Foreign Secretary, made it clear that he now considered "the Near East situation the most definite menace to world peace," and that the Turkish policy is "an affront to the Allies and a challenge to Europe that cannot be tolerated."

The Cabinet summoned Earl Beatty, First Sea Lord, to London to-day to confer on the Near East crisis, which became still more acute when the Kemalists began employing administrative measures in Constantinople, increasing customs rates and also recruiting fresh levies of troops. It is understood that unless the disturbances stop immediately the Allied High Commission will proclaim a state of siege in Constantinople.

The Sultan is reported to have taken refuge aboard a British warship. Angered by the withdrawal of French moral support the Kemalists are said to have launched a general repressive movement against all foreigners which may lead to serious consequences.

Evacuation Demand Renewed.

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Associated Press).—The situation in Constantinople has become obscure because of the virtual suspension of communications between the Turkish capital and London. Very little news has filtered through since Tuesday night, and the telegraph lines are interrupted, owing, it is reported, to a breakdown somewhere in Thrace.

The latest word from Constantinople was that the Angora Government had reiterated its demand to the Allies to evacuate the city. This, if true, renders worthless the undertaking which Rafet Pasha, the new Governor, is said to have given the allied generals on Tuesday that he would cancel measures which the Allies regarded as undesirable.

So far as is known, the Allies are still acting in complete harmony. Official advice received at Paris report that the Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople have not proclaimed martial law, although they are prepared to make such proclamation immediately they think it necessary.

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Paris Champs Elysees Now a 'Great Red Way'

INSTEAD of a great white way such as Broadway, Paris is developing a flaming red way, which is all the more striking by reason of its contrast to other continental capitals. It has taken two decades for the French public to appreciate the value of electric advertising and overcome the horror of anything that disturbs old traditions. Now electric signs with red incandescence are appearing in all parts of the city. Even the beautiful Champs Elysees above the Rond Point, where the tree lined paths and groves, with restaurants and outdoor theaters end and the once residential section, but now lined with modern hotels, fashionable dressmakers and automobile agencies begins, has half a dozen of these flaming signs, the red glare throwing the long line of street lights into a shadow, while the majestic Arc de Triomphe seems ablaze.

REBELS IN DUBLIN

ATTACK BARRACKS

Fire From House-tops, Killing Three Soldiers and Wounding Twenty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Dublin, Nov. 8.

Three soldiers of the National army were killed and twenty wounded at Wellington Barracks this morning when rebels using machine guns from house tops nearby fired on Free State troops who were parading in close formation. The National troops immediately reinforced by troops from the Portobello Barracks returned the fire but the rebels put up a desperate fight which lasted for two hours. Tram car service and business was suspended and ambulances rushed about picking up the wounded.

The rebels after several casualties were finally put to flight. Six of their men and a machine gun were captured. The casualties included two non-combatants—a truck driver, who was killed, and a school girl who was wounded.

Mary McSwiney and the four other women arrested last Saturday for rebel activities continued their hunger strike in Mountjoy prison, forcing the Government to face a perplexing situation. The companions of Miss McSwiney are Mrs. O'Rahilly, formerly a Miss Brown of New York, whose husband, "The" O'Rahilly, was killed in the 1916 rebellion; Miss Sheila Humphries, niece of Mrs. O'Rahilly, and Miss Honor Murphy, who was captured while bearing rebel documents.

The three other women might easily be released, but Miss McSwiney is one of those whom Eamon de Valera recently appointed to his rebel Council of State, and is, therefore, one of the real directing forces of their activities. Her imprisonment would be highly helpful to the Government if it were not for her hunger strike, which one official frankly admitted to-day embarrassed the authorities.

If she is allowed to starve to death in prison the bitterness of the rebels will be so increased that the anti-treaty women will join the fighting and bombing. On the other hand, if she is released the Government could hardly arrest other members of the De Valera council of state. If the hunger strike continues the Cabinet and probably Parliament itself will be called upon to decide how to handle the situation.

A protest against the detention of Mary McSwiney was called to the Irish provisional government yesterday by Michael A. Kelly, organization director of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic.

Army Would Retire.

Strategically and diplomatically the problem is easier for Bonar Law. The one difficulty remaining is Chanak. But while Lloyd George had to hold Chanak for the sake of British prestige, it is expected that if hostilities break out in Mountjoy prison, the British and the Dardanelles with those of other nations in accordance with the policy outlined by Lord Curzon to-day of acting in concert with France and Italy and the European shore held behind the protection of the fleets.

The result of such action would be indefinite postponement of the Lausanne conference and consequent delay in admitting the Turks to Thrace. Allied concentration on the western shore would, of course, give the Turks power to close the straits to peaceful commerce, but the British Government believes the blockade would not last long.

The problem of such a concentration and the menace to Constantinople itself line up the Bonar Law government with the French, who seemed almost deliberately anxious to avoid support of Lloyd George's Government in any way. Assurances of strong cooperation already have been exchanged, and a number of the Cabinet are meeting to-night with General the Earl of Cavan, chief of staff, to decide what steps may be necessary.

It is believed that orders already have been issued canceling the withdrawal of British ships and troops from the danger zone, though the War Office and Admiralty refuse to discuss the matter, insisting that the entire affair is in the hands of Gen. Harrington as allied commander in chief on the spot.

The politicians of the Government, however, recognize that it is hardly

CURZON FOR STRONG HAND AGAINST TURK

Says Britain Will Not Seek Peace at Expense of Humiliation.

JOINT POLICY OF ALLIES

If Hostilities Begin Troops Will Quit Anatolia and Fleets Hold Straits.

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New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 8.

The terrible Turk, having overturned the Lloyd George Government, threatens to play the dominating part in the British elections. The Bonar Law Government is face to face with the issue of "war mongering" and all England is alert to-night for the first barking of the machine guns that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Harrington is reported to have placed along the Galata Bridge across the Golden Horn, an arm of the Bosphorus.

Political big guns were silent to-day, but Lord Curzon, Foreign Secretary, declared to city Conservatives that the Turkish pretensions would be met forthright with a strong hand, explaining that Great Britain would not seek peace with the Turk at the expense of humiliation and disgrace. The Nationalists would court disaster, he said, if they opposed the "strength of Great Britain and the might of Europe."

Prime Minister Bonar Law is expected to discuss the issue fully at a Guildhall banquet to-morrow night. While the Conservative organs are charging Lloyd George with responsibility for the present situation, his followers are taking a sinister pleasure in declaring that the present outbreak by the Turk is due solely to his belief that he can bluff Bonar Law where he could not bluff Lloyd George.

Lord Curzon incidentally revealed that the entire "statement of policy" of September 16 as to the Near East and including the call to the Dominions was not a Cabinet document, but issued on the responsibility of two or three Ministers. Although the Lloyd Georgians cannot say so publicly in view of the possible weakening of the British hand, they have held all along that the manifesto was not meant seriously as a call to war, but purely for Turkish ears.

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healthful, just a week before elections, to admit that warlike preparations actually are under way. The Daily Graphic, with the stanchly Lloyd Georgian, fills its pages with pictures of men in the trenches and other warlike scenes in the Near East. Another amusing journalistic puzzle is that Lord Rothermere, seeming now to swing strongly behind Bonar Law, issues a "Special Lloyd George number" of the *Daily Mirror* and editorializes in the *Evening News* about the growing support of Mr. Bonar Law. But Lord Rothermere was one of those most bitter against Mr. Lloyd George for "warmongering."

Lord Curzon's speech is generally regarded as showing little change from the foreign policy of Lloyd George's Government. It is recognized, however, that he will have better chance of carrying out his policy of cooperation with France than when he was in the Lloyd George Government. Both Curzon and Bonar Law are personally acceptable to Paris and they may expect success with the French with such a phrase as Lord Curzon used to-day: "All of us cherished illusions about reparations, and all have been disappointed." The Foreign Secretary is understood to refer to the collapse of the Franco and the fear that it may create some anti-British sentiment in Paris at the moment.

Near East Called Menace.

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Associated Press).—Great Britain refuses to purchase peace with the Turks at the cost of "humiliation and disgrace," Lord Curzon declared, adding that the attitude of the Kemalists, reflected in their recent demand that the allied troops leave Constantinople, will not be tolerated. He gave flat warning to the Nationalists that they will come to sure disaster if they venture to oppose their military power to the strength of Great Britain and the might of Europe." He called the Near East "the most definite menace to the peace of the world."

"The foreign policy of the British Empire, I lay the cardinal principle that peace can only be recovered by the common power of the principal Allies who achieved the victory in the war."

Dealing with allied solidarity, he said: "You will only settle the reparations and Near East questions if France, Great Britain and Italy act loyally toward each other and with each other. What we have to do is to get back to the condition of mutual esteem and regard which existed before the war, between France and ourselves. The re-association of that is much more important than any written document or signed pact."

"The policy of the Turks is one of nationalism gone wild, and is almost suicidal in its character. The pretensions of the Turks cannot be tolerated. They have no conceivable justification. They are an affront to the Allies and a challenge to Europe."

Lord Curzon said the recent Turkish action was complete answer to the largely fictitious agitation among the Indian Muslims, representing this country as hostile to Islam. The Turks had themselves done the very things Great Britain was represented as aiming at.

SEIZE BOYS FOR FIRE ALARMS.

With the arrest last night of Rocco and Joseph Francolaro, 15 and 13 years old, of 307 East Thirty-fifth street, the police believe they have captured the ringleaders of a gang that has been turning in false fire alarms.

J.&T. Cousins SHOEMAKERS TO WOMEN. EVERY shoe wardrobe must include a pair or two of oxfords, but it is unnecessary to have them of such forbidding severity that they can be worn only for strictest utility. Modeste oxfords have that smart "tailored" look which makes them an ideal street shoe. In black and brown, in various leathers.

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FLINT & HORNER CO., INC. 20-26 WEST 36TH STREET. A few yards from Fifth Avenue. How dear you are to me—My beautiful little Weber Piano! Of all material things, you offer me greatest happiness.

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