St. Paul are among the buildings blazing.

By ruse early to-day the Belgians drew the Germans into a trap, and then shot them down like cattle. They made a show of evacuating the outer fortresses. The Germans pressed into the gap. Thereupon the Belgians closed in upon them. The Germans fought fiercely, but their force was almost completely annihilated. Twenty-seven field pieces were left behind by the Germans in this engagement.

Three times during the night the German attacking column was hurled against the fortifications. The Germans moved in close formation, and each time as they advanced upon the forts, mines were exploded beneath their feet. The carnage was frightful. At one point an entire brigade was decimated, and left 100 wounded when it retreated.

Three times this afternoon the Germans formed their solid battle lines, and, with desperate courage, sought to capture the city by brute force. Their charges took them across the open plains in front of the city, and they were mowed down rank by rank by the desperate fire from the Belgian artillery.

The close order tactics of the Germans made their slaughter the more certain. Massed closely together, their columns were wiped out by entire squads.

Despite their appalling losses the Germans continued their splendid dash. One detachment actually succeeded in entering Liege. Desperate fighting followed in the streets. Scarcely any of the German invaders made their escape back to their lines.

Following the retreat, the ground between the forts and the invaders was strewn with the dead and wounded. Scores of dead were heaped up against the ramparts. Hundreds of wounded and dying lay in the burning sun between the two battle lines. The moans of the wounded could be heard in the Belgian forts as well as by their comrades in the German ranks. No aid could reach them because across the open space the artillery duel between Germans and Belgians was still in full play. They lay there to-night dead and wounded, side by side, awaiting a decision of the German request for an armistice.

HUNDREDS OF GERMANS ARE BEING CARED FOR

Hundreds of the German wounded are being cared for in Liege. Many more have been brought to this city. Excitement here is intense, but public faith in the army is complete.

Evacuation of Liege by its citizenry has begun. There are grave fears there now of an epidemic.

Following their defeat of last night, the Germans retreated in good order across the Meuse. During the night reinforcements arrived. It is reported that the German Crown Prince assumed command with fresh troops. In the early morning the Germans recrossed the river. Heavy siege guns were placed in position, and for an hour Liege was shelled at long range. The German shell fire was deadly and accurate. They followed then with the desperate charges which made absolutely no headway against the Liege forts. Among the killed in the fighting around Liege was the nineteen-year-old son of the German general, Count Von Arnim.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Brussels has sent the following:

"All the forts surrounding Liege are intact. A Belgian airman thus describes the German attack on Liege: 'After a terrible cannonade, the German infantry approached en masse and reached the glacis of the forts where the heavy defensive guns were unable to reach them. General Leman sent artillery to a point where the invading infantry could be shelled, and the Germans were swept from their position. This occurred several times during the day and night.'

"A patrol of Uhlans performed a remarkable exploit by riding into the town. Belgian officers recognized them as officers, and a desperate fight ensued.

"Red Cross automobiles arriving at Brussels report that the ground before the forts is covered with dead and wounded Germans."

RESISTANCE OFFERED AT LIEGE CONTINUES

PARIS, August 7.—An official communication issued by the French War Office at 1:30 to-day says the resistance offered to the Germans by the forts of Liege continues, according to the latest advices. The fighting is of the most serious nature. Up to the present, the advantage has lain with the Belgians, 10,000 of whom are holding in check several German army corps. Several thousands of Germans have been killed or wounded or taken prisoners.

An official of the War Office explained the operations around Liege. He said there were twelve forts, six on each bank of the River Meuse. Their distance from the centre of the city varies from three and one-half to five and one-half miles. Fort Flemalle sweeps both banks of the river, as well as the highway and the railroad to Namur, and crosses fire with Forts Hollogne and Boncelles. Fort Hollogne sweeps the slope of Ans and the railroad to Saint Trond with the highway from Hollogne to Geer and the Brussels railroad and crosses fire with the guns of Forts Flemalle and Loncin.

OFFICIAL GERMAN ACCOUNT OF REVERSE AT LIEGE

BERLIN, August 7 (via London, 6:15 P. M.)—The official German account of the siege of Liege says:

"On Wednesday the German advance guard penetrated along the entire Belgian frontier. Small detachments tried a coup de main with great boldness at Liege. Some of the cavalry entered Liege with the intention of seizing the commander of the forces, who only saved himself by flight.

"An attempt on the fortress itself, the fortifications of which are modern, was unsuccessful. Troops are before the fortress, in contact with the enemy.

"A hostile foreign press will characterize the stoppage, which cannot in the slightest affect operations, as a defeat. It, however, is but a unique show of heroism in the history of war and a sign of the gallantry of our troops."

CAPTURES ARE EXPECTED BY GERMAN CRUISERS

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Naval officials are expecting news of the capture of German cruisers on the North Atlantic coast of a number of British, French and Belgian merchant ships. Unless that is done, it is not thought that the Germans can maintain their station much longer. At sea it is impossible to transfer coal from merchant ship bunkers to a battleship.

The German cruisers may take commerce coal only once at a neutral port, and then only sufficient amount to convey them to the nearest home port, which would be in Germany. This would enable each vessel to take only about two weeks supply of coal, and if that were carefully used, while the ships were lying with banked fires off shores, they might, if not pursued by an enemy's cruiser, maintain their positions for perhaps a month, but scarcely longer, and in that case they would find themselves with empty bunkers and unable to reach a home port, though they might get into St. Thomas, the only neutral port within their reach. There again, they might take coal once only.

Therefore, it is the opinion of the naval officers, that if the German cruisers are not already well across the Atlantic trying to find their way homeward through the British mines, they must violate the neutrality of the war at St. Thomas or some other port.

Frenchman Is Shot Down.

LONDON, August 7.—Karl von Lawyers, an American who arrived in London to-day from Germany, said he saw a Frenchman taken from a train under the suspicion that he was a spy and shot on the station platform at Essen, in the presence of all the passengers.

Swedish Waters Mined.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7.—The Swedish consulate here received word to-day that instructions should be posted notifying all shippers that mines were being placed in Swedish territorial waters, and that no vessel should risk entering a Swedish port without the services of a Swedish pilot.

BOMBARDMENT OF CITY BY AUSTRIANS CONTINUES

BELGRADE, August 5 (delayed in transmission), via London, August 7.—The bombardment of Belgrade by the Austrians, which began July 29, has continued almost steadily since. The capital was crowded with women and children when the Austrian artillery opened fire, and there was a rush for the country, but the people were obliged to return because of the concentration of food supplies here. In the first few days of the fighting the people were terror stricken, but gradually they became calmer, and the merchants reopened their shops.

The royal palace, the British and German legations and most of the larger buildings of the city have been struck by shells.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATUS AS AFFECTED BY WAR

LONDON, August 7.—The current statement of the Bank of England shows how the money needs of the European war have affected its status. During the last week the reserve ratio dwindled from 40.3 per cnet to 14.60 per cent. The total reserve suffered a decrease of $55,000,000. Gold on hand was reduced by $53,000,000 and loans increased $90,000,000. The reserve now totals $75,000,000 as against $138,000,000 a year ago, while bullion stands at $138,000,000, as compared with $195,000,000.

From South America the Bank of England has received $17,500,000 in bullion. India has released $10,000,000, which has been credited to the Secretary for India and set aside.

Gold engaged for shipment to the Continent to-morrow totals $1,175,000.

All German banks in London are closed, pending approval by the British government of their applications for licenses.

The Bank of England has been working day and night printing the new one-pound bank notes, which are to replace England's gold currency. Three million one-pound notes were issued to-day, and this will be followed by the issuance of 5,000,000 daily until the requirements of the emergency are fulfilled. Ten shilling bank notes also are being printed.

The public everywhere to-day accepted the new notes in lieu of the gold equivalent. Many even went to the banks and paid gold coin for the notes, thus patriotically responding to the government appeal not to hoard gold, which is to be such a vital factor in the greatest war ever known.

Cruiser Essex Sails.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 7.—The British cruiser Essex, which convoyed the big liner Cedric into this port yesterday, put to sea again to-day after taking on more sailors.

Armistice Agreed On.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—A general fifteen-day armistice throughout the Dominican Republic has been agreed on, according to Navy Department advices.

CHINA REQUESTS HELP TO PREVENT HOSTILITIES

PEKING, August 7.—China has instructed her ministers at Washington and Tokyo to request the United States and Japan to join with China in an effort to prevent hostilities in Chinese waters and territories because of the far-reaching dangers connected with them.

The presence of a Japanese warship off the coast of Esing Tau is generally construed here that Japanese has entered the war.

GERMANS GIVE THANKS TO PRESIDENT WILSON

NEW YORK, August 7.—A message of thanks for President Wilson's mediation offer to the warring European powers was sent to the President tonight by the German-American Peace Society. The society, in a statement to-night, reaffirmed its adherence to peace principles laid down in its platform. "At the present time, however," it added, "that point of its program seems the most important which provides for the furtherance of friendly relations between the old and the new fatherland, and it most emphatically protests against the attitude of a part of the American press that seems to try its best to bring about a disturbance of these relations.

"In this sad hour our sympathy belongs without reservation to our brethers fighting in the ranks of the German and Austrian armies, and we hope for the victory of their arms, out of sincere conviction that by this the rightly understood ideas of universal peace will be best served in the end. We regret and condemn this war, but we hope for the victory for the right, for we firmly believe in the mission of the German nation."

Many Englishmen Arrested.

LONDON, August 7.—Telegrams telling of the arrest of Englishmen have been reaching Mr. Gerard hourly from various parts of Germany. He has notified the German government that measures must be taken to protect women now in distress.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Eli Sharp.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., August 7.—Mrs. Eli Sharp died yesterday at her home at Sharps Wharf, on the Rappahannock River, in Richmond County, after a lingering illness, aged seventy-eight years. She is survived by her husband and one son.

Mrs. Wesley Knight.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., August 7.—Mrs. Wesley Knight died yesterday at her home in Stafford County after a lingering illness. She is survived by her husband, two sons and two daughters.

Miss Eliza Lonsdale Smith.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 7.—Miss Eliza Lonsdale Smith, sister of Mrs. Knox, wife of Captain Robert F. Knox, of this city, died to-day at the home of E. A. Smith, New Hope, Pa., where she was visiting. The body was brought here to-night and taken to the home of her brother-in-law, Captain Knox.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Black.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 7.—Mrs. Elizabeth H. Black, a teacher of languages, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at her home on North West Street. She was the widow of Captain William Black, and was seventy-seven years old.

Joseph T. Jones.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 7.—Joseph T. Jones, forty-five years old, a locomotive engineer, died to-day at his home, 624 North Washington Street. Besides his wife he leaves four children. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

Bernard H. Powie.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 7.—The body of Bernard H. Powie, fifteen years old, who died to-day in Baltimore, will be brought here for burial.

Mrs. Virginia Krise.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, VA., August 7.—Mrs. Virginia Krise, aged sixty-nine, wife of J. A. Krise, a prominent capitalist, died to-night. Her death was due to a stroke of paralysis sustained last March. She is survived by her husband and three brothers, T. D., M. P., and C. W. Davis, all of Lynchburg.

Mrs. J. F. Bullitt.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

BIG STONE GAP, VA., August 7.—Mrs. J. F. Bullitt, wife of Joshua F. Bullitt, a prominent lawyer of Big Stone Gap, formerly of Louisville, Ky., died at her home this morning. She had been a sufferer for five years. The funeral will be held at Big Stone Gap on Saturday afternoon. She is survived by her husband and eight children, Mrs. John W. Chalkley, of Big Stone Gap; Mrs. R. W. Durret, of Newberry, Mich.; Mrs. R. E. Taggart and Mrs. J. K. Taggart, of Big Stone Gap; Mrs. James L. Cambiers, of Atlanta, Ga., and R. F. Bullitt, Jr., Henry Bullitt and Miss Julie Bullitt.

Bushrod Rust.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

ROANOKE, VA., August 7.—Bushrod Rust, one of the best known citizens of Roanoke, and superintendent of the city public schools for many years, died this morning at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, where he was taken for treatment about three weeks ago. Mr. Rust came to Roanoke from Front Royal, Va., about 1885, and was engaged in the general offices of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company. When the National Exchange Bank was organized he was given the position of teller. He remained with the bank until he was chosen superintendent of the public schools, which position he filled with credit and honor for many years. Until within a few months ago he was actively engaged in clerical work in the general offices of the Norfolk and Western.

DEATHS

MANNING.—Died, Friday morning, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM MANNING, aged seventy-one years. He was for years a well-known cooper in Cary Street, and was one of the best in the trade. He was highly respected by both white and colored citizens, and was senior deacon of the Ebenezer Baptist Church.

Funeral from the above-named church at 12 o'clock M. SUNDAY, August 10. Rev. W. H. Stokes, D. D., will officiate.

TAYLOR.—Died, at his home, "Westend," Louisa County, August 7, 1914, HENRY TAYLOR, in his eighty-seventh year.

Funeral from his late residence THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 1:30 o'clock.

Come in to-day and see how we have

Yes, the little hatchet has done some big work!

See our bargain counter of Neckwear at 25c—reduced from 35c and 50c.

$1.00 Scarfs at 65c.

Shirts.

$1.50 Shirts at $1.15—loads of them.

$3.75 Silk Shirts at $2.65.

$5 and $6 Silk Shirts at $3.55.

A Third Off

and more on the prices of many.

Belts.

Bathing Suits.

Pajamas.

O. N. Berry Co.

SIR J. R. JELLICOE, SECOND LORD OF BRITISH NAVY, COMMANDS ENGLAND'S ARMADA

Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, the second naval lord of the British Navy, has been placed in command of the naval forces of Great Britan. Sir Jellicoe was born in 1859.

ENGLAND IS BLAMED FOR FORCING WAR

Head of German Embassy Tells of Conditions Sir Edward Grey Sought to Impose.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Prior to Germany's attack on Liege, Sir Edward Grey tried to impose on Germany conditions which Great Britain could have obtained only after a successful war, according to a statement issued here to-night by Hanfel von Haimhausen, head of the German embassy in Washington in the absence in Europe of Count von Bernstorff, the ambassador.

These conditions, said Mr. Haimhausen, if accepted, would have led to absolute inactivity by the German fleet.

"It is erroneous to assume," said Mr. Haimhausen, "that the English declaration of war was caused exclusively by Germany's invading Belgium. Negotiations in London had preceded the German attack on Liege. During these negotiations, Sir Edward Grey promised that England would remain neutral only under the following conditions:

"First—Germany be not allowed to commit any act of hostility against the French coasts in the North Sea.

"Second—German troops be not allowed to pass through Belgian territory.

"Third—The German navy be not allowed to attack Russia from the Baltic Sea.

"To the question put by the government whether Great Britain would undertake to respect Belgian neutrality during the war, no answer was given.

"Sir Edward tried to impose conditions which would have secured to Great Britain without running any risks all benefits it could have obtained only by a successful naval war. Acceptance of these conditions would have led to the bottling up of the whole German fleet, forcing it to inactivity.

"Knowing, of course, that a great number of French officers had crossed the Belgian frontier in about fifty motor cars rushing to Liege, which was a flagrant violation of Belgian neutrality; knowing further that Belgium was ready to open its most important harbor to the British, Germany was reluctantly compelled to refuse compliance with the British conditions."

TRANSFERRING PASSENGERS PROVES VERY SLOW WORK

HALIFAX, N. S., August 7.—The examination of passengers on the Mauretania was so strict that the work of transferring them to the shore to-day proceeded very slowly. Passengers, natives of countries hostile to Great Britain, went through another examination by government officials after they had been passed by immigration authorities. One Austrian was held.

Most of those who passed the examinations left to-night on a special train for Boston.

FUNERAL WILL BE HELD IN HISTORIC EAST ROOM

(Continued from First Page.)

in the southwest room, in which she died yesterday. The President visited the room several times.

Only members of the family and the most intimate friends were admitted.

Flowers and messages of sympathy from all parts of the country arrived at the White House to-day. Thousands of telegrams and letters came from people in all walks of life. The President of France, the President of Cuba, the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, the King of England, Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Minister of Great Britain, Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell and former Presidents Taft and Roosevelt were among the many prominent men who sent condolences. Messages also were received from the Governors of all States, from nearly all members of the Senate and House, the justices of the Supreme Court, American diplomats abroad, government officials and ambassadors and ministers of foreign nations stationed in the United States. Floral tributes were many and beautiful.

Crepe hung on the main entrance to the White House, and gates were closed to all except friends and relatives and those with official business at the executive offices. Flags on the White House, the Capitol, all government buildings, hotels and business houses and many private homes were lowered and will be kept half-masted until after the funeral.

PRESIDENT SPENDS DAY WITH HIS FAMILY

Mr. Wilson spent almost the entire day with his family. For a short time he was at the executive offices, discussing the European war with Secretary Bryan and signing important papers. Dr. Grayson said his physical condition remained good.

At the President's personal request Congress and government departments continued work as usual.

Speaker Clark appointed on the committee to attend the funeral the member from each State who has served longest in the House, and Representative Lee, who represents the Rome district. The list includes Representatives Jones, of Virginia; Bartholdt, of Missouri; Bartlett, of Georgia; Sparkman, of Florida; Underwood, of Alabama; Talbot, of Maryland; Broussard, of Louisiana; Henry, of Texas; Mann, of Illinois; Sims, of Tennessee; Finley, of South Carolina; Small, of North Carolina; Candler, of Mississippi; Campbell, of Kansas; Sherley, of Kentucky; Floyd, of Arkansas; Carter, of Oklahoma, and Ferguson, of New Mexico; Delegates Kalanianaole, of Hawaii, and Wickersham, of Alaska, and Queson, of the Philippines. The Senate committee will be named to-morrow.

Offer Wilson Their Sympathy.

UTICA, N. Y., August 7.—At an old-home day celebration here to-day Senator Elihu Root, in an eloquent tribute to President Wilson, declared the American people, irrespective of politics and beliefs, united in extending sincere sympathy. This telegram was sent to the President:

"Three thousand citizens of Oneida County, New York, who love their homes, beg leave to offer to President Woodrow Wilson their deep sympathy in his household sorrow, and they pray for him the peace of God."

Big Jump in Sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7.—Sugar jumped three-quarters of a cent a pound here to-day, the greatest single advance ever made here. The rise was attributed to European conditions.

The Western Sugar Refining Company advanced sugar from $4.70 to $5.45 per cwt., or $15 a ton.

The Californian Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company quoted an advance of 55 points to $5.25, and further advances were predicted.

Dealers are short on stock, and England is bidding above parity in the Cuban market.

Asquith Thanks Ireland.

DUBLIN, August 8.—Premier Asquith has sent a message to the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, expressing the government's deep gratitude at "the loyal help Ireland has offered in this grave hour." The question of giving Nationalist and Ulster volunteers a military status is being considered.

AIR LINES BOOKED UP TO SEPTEMBER

COPENHAGEN (via London, August 7.—Americans from all parts of Europe have been waiting for five days at Esbjerg, a Danish seaport on the North Sea, hoping to obtain passage on a steamer home, but all the Scandinavian-American liners are booked up to September. Despite this, people crowd the offices, begging for a place on a steamer, even if they have to sleep on deck. The next steamer will sail for the United States August 15.

CANADA GETS CREWS WITH TWO SUBMARINES

OTTAWA, August 7.—It is learned that when Canada acquired from Chile the two American-built submarines now in the harbor of Victoria, the Dominion also obtained the crews. Officers and men all have taken service with Canada, and the United States is filled with naval men of the British service. The Canadian naval department has been flooded with applications from men who have served in the British navy. It is announced that the 700 men wanted for the Niobe could be obtained several times over. Canada has taken steps to prevent information as to preparations leaking out.

German and Austrian reservists in Canada are being arrested. Defense precautions are being extended.

COMMERCE OF GERMANY SWEPT FROM HIGH SEAS

Many Vessels Are Falling Prizes of War to England—Great Fleet at Montreal.

LONDON, August 7.—The capture of German merchant craft continues at a rate that leads Englishmen to predict the war will speedily result in driving German commerce off the high seas.

The German steamer Hauta was towed into Leith to-day, making the fourth German prize brought into that port. Lloyd's agent at Bordeaux reports the German steamers Consul Horn and Acturus seized by the French government.

Since the outbreak of the war a number of German merchant ships, lying in English harbors when war was declared, have been seized. According to an English authority on international law, such vessels can be retained only while the war lasts. When peace is signed, they must be returned to their owners.

Seven Liners Due to Leave.

MONTREAL, August 7.—Seven ocean liners are due to sail from Montreal to-morrow morning, having taken out clearance papers for Saturday. Following are the vessels and the ports to which they are bound:

Scandinavian, Glasgow; Canada, Liverpool; Monmouth, London; Tyrolia, London; Lettitia, Glasgow, and Alaunia, Glasgow.

They will go as far as Quebec. Whether they will continue out to sea will depend upon war developments. When the seven liners join the Victorian, Empress of Britain, Alsatian and smaller vessels now lying at Quebec, there will be gathered at the ancient capital one of the largest fleets in the history of Dominion marine. The ocean liners which are to sail from Montreal carry wheat and other foodstuffs for England.

Empress of Japan Sails.

YOKOHAMA, August 7.—The Canadian Pacific Line steamer, Empress of Japan, under charter to the British government, sailed from Yokohama to-day for Hong Kong, convoyed by a Japanese warship.

Baltic Is in Port.

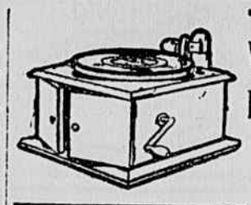
LONDON, August 7.—The White Star Line steamship, Baltic, which left New York July 30, bound for Liverpool, arrived early to-day in Queenstown.

Baker Bros.

8--West Broad Street--8

Picnic Hams	15c
Prepared Ham	18c
Boiled Ham	30c
Choice Pot Roast	12½, 14c
Shoulder of Lamb	12½c
Leg of Lamb	17c
Hog's Brains	12½c
Beef Liver	12½c
Hog's Liver	10c
Dressed Spring Chicken	25c

Baker Bros. Market



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This splendid investment will enable you to enjoy the world's best vaudeville, opera, vocal or instrumental music. It furnishes ideal music for dancing, too.

VICTROLAS

$15.00 to $250

Easy terms if desired.

Come and see the various styles, and let us play the new records for you.

The Corley Company

The House That Made Richmond Musical.

213 East Broad Street.

Specials at S. ULLMAN'S SON

1820-1822 East Main Street, and 506 East Marshall Street.

Large New Potatoes, ½ peck	15c
Good Lard, per pound	10½
New Snaps, peck	20c
Good Salt Pork	11c
New Tomatoes, quart	5c
Good Carolina Rice, per pound	6c
Breakfast Bacon, per pound	20c

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Quickest Route N&W Ry. No Change of Cars.

The Only All-Rail Line.

$1.50 ROUND TRIP TO Norfolk and Ocean View

$1.65 ROUND TRIP TO

Virginia Beach---Cape Henry

CHOICE OF TWO FAST TRAINS.

The Special leaves Richmond 8:10 A. M.; leaves Norfolk, 7:40 P. M.

Carries through coach without change between Richmond and Virginia Beach.

Fast Electric Cars Give Quick and Frequent Service Between Norfolk and Ocean View.

Tickets also good (from and to Richmond only) on the Cannon Ball, leaving Richmond 9 A. M. and leaving Norfolk 4:15 P. M.

WEEK-END RATES: Norfolk, $3.00; Virginia Beach, $3.25. On sale Fridays and Saturdays. Limit Monday following.

Kitchener is England's Army Leader to LOWER the Pride of Contending Nations.

Your KITCHENER is

Union Stores, Inc.

the Leader of an Army of CO-OPERATORS TO LOWER THE COST OF LIVING.

Inducements for Enlistment:

Marrowfat Peas, per can	9c
Lemons, per dozen	10c
Cider Vinegar, per gallon	9c
Canned Peaches	15c
Argo Salmon	14c
No. 1 Can Tongue	28c
Swift's Pride Soap, 7 for	25c
Eagle Brand Milk	14c
Van Camp's Milk, 9c, 3 for	25c
Eggs, per dozen	23c
Blue Valley Creamery Butter	35c
Potatoes, per peck	30c
Starch, 4c lb., 7 for	25c
Rumford Baking Powder	23c
Snowdrift, 35c, 54c	$1.08
Sliced Bacon	24c
Rice	5c
Rib Roast Beef	14c
Stew Beef	9c