

President Taft Enters Roosevelt Ring

"HAT" KICKED OUT Fight to Finish From Now On

GLOVE PICKED UP AT APPEAL OF HIS PARTY

President Performs Unpleasant Duty With Grim Earnestness and Is Heartily Cheered

Continued From Page 1

know and who depends only upon second hand information for his statement. The president said that his speech tonight was one of the most painful duties of his life, that it was in response to an obligation he owed the republican party, which selected him as its candidate, and to the American people, who elected him president.

COLD, NAKED TRUTH WARNING

"It grows," he said, "out of a phase of national politics and national life that I believe to be unprecedented in our history. So unusual is the exigency that the ordinary rules of propriety that limit and restrict a president in his public addresses must be laid aside and the cold, naked truth must be stated in such a way that it shall serve as a warning to the people of the United States."

Taft said that Colonel Roosevelt's Columbus speech, accepted as his platform, "sent a thrill of alarm through all the members of the community." Roosevelt, he said, then found that if the nomination were to come to him he must minimize the importance of "this charter of democracy," and must find some other issue upon which to succeed.

Without giving up the principles announced in his Columbus address, the president said Roosevelt relegated them to an incidental place and changed his campaign to one of criticism of Taft and the Taft administration.

REFUTES ROOSEVELT'S ATTACKS

One by one the president took up the 11 charges made against him by Colonel Roosevelt and sought to refute them. In two instances he quoted from correspondence between himself and Colonel Roosevelt and said he was prepared to make other letters public if Roosevelt should desire. "By excerpts from my speeches Mr. Roosevelt has sought to show and has charged that I am one who has publicly announced that I am in favor of an aristocracy of political bosses and that I am linked with political bosses in seeking my re-nomination. He charges that the national platform of the government is being shamelessly used to secure my re-nomination, and that in the conventions and primaries which have been held fraud and violence have been systematically used to defeat the will of the people and to secure delegates for me. He says that I am not a progressive but a reactionary; that I was nominated by progressives, and after election joined the ranks of those who opposed me for nomination; and he intimates that I have not the spirit of the progressive, or the imagination, or the clear headed purpose essential to the makeup of such a person. He says that I am a friend of the interests and an upholder of special privilege, and that I vote for me to vote for the interests and against the people. He minimizes and flouts the importance of the laws enacted and the executive action taken during my administration.

CAUSE DEMANDS ACTION TAKEN

"If in this contest there were at stake only my own reputation or the satisfaction of my own ambition, I would without the slightest qualm and without care as to the result, continue my silence under these unjust attacks. I would do so because of the personal relations that have existed between Mr. Roosevelt and me, my debt of gratitude to him, and my inclination, because of the office I hold, not to indulge in personal controversy. I would hope that in the future, near or distant, facts would disclose themselves showing the injustice of the course he is pursuing toward me, and the merciless truth concerning his motives and his sincerity of statement and purpose.

"But I am presented with this difficulty. I represent a cause. I stand for wise progress in governmental affairs and in the improvement in condition of all the people that the republican party stands for. I am the titular leader of that movement, and the substantial and sane legislation of my administration vindicates its existence and continuance.

"The supporters of this cause look to me to see to it that it is not seriously injured by the unjust, unfounded charges against me, and by the adroit appeals to discontent and class hatred that Mr. Roosevelt is now making to the public. They feel that by such charges and appeals Mr. Roosevelt has clouded the real and critical issues of the campaign and has misled a great many good and patriotic people of the country to his support because no one has answered them as they ought to be answered.

ONLY ONE TO DEFEND PARTY

"They think I am the only one whose position is such as to make an answer effective; that as the president whose administration is attacked, as the titular head of the republican party whose integrity is threatened, and as the man whose character is assailed, I must meet Mr. Roosevelt's attacks, however unpleasant may be a personal controversy with one whom in the past I have greatly admired and loved and whose present change

of attitude is the source of the saddest disappointment.

"Mr. Roosevelt prides himself on being a true sportsman, and he likes to take from the rules and language of sport maxims to be applied to life in general. The maxims which he has exalted above all others, to which he has given currency the country over, and whom he, himself, in his conduct of life, wishes to have thought exemplified, is that every man is entitled to a square deal. I propose to examine the charges he makes against me and to ask you whether in making them he is giving me a square deal."

TAFT'S SPEECHES WERE GARBLED

In detail, Taft dealt first with the statement by Colonel Roosevelt in his Carnegie hall address, in which the colonel said:

"Mr. Taft fairly defines the issue when he says that our government is and should be a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. That is an excellent and moderate description of an oligarchy. It defines our government as a government of all the people by a few of the people.

"The excerpt which Mr. Roosevelt uses is taken from my speech at Toledo," said the president. "It is garbled. I did not say 'it should be a government of all the people by a representative part of the people.' I said 'It is thus apparent that ours is a government of all the people by a representative part of the people,' and it is. The context shows clearly what I meant. I had pointed out that the government was by popular vote, that the voters did not include the women and children, that in number the voters were less than a fourth of all the people, and that their action was the action of their majority; so that the government was controlled not by all the people, but by a representative part of the people, to wit, a majority of the adult males. Does Mr. Roosevelt deny this fact? I pointed out the fact that this popular government of ours is a government by the adult voting males in order to show the necessity for constitutional restrictions to protect the nonvoters among the people against the possible injustice and aggression of a majority of the voters.

WAS ROOSEVELT FAIR?

"Was it honest, was it fair of Theodore Roosevelt to seize one sentence from a speech, to garble it and then to use it as a basis for his charges? Do the just people of Massachusetts approve such method of warfare? Do they think that in carrying it on Mr. Roosevelt is giving to his successor a square deal?"

TAFT TOOK UP WHAT HE TERMED THE "UNFAIR" CHARGE THAT HE WAS IN FAVOR OF AN OLIGARCHY OF BOSSES

"He (Colonel Roosevelt) says that all the bosses are in my favor, and all of them against him. That is not true. By his association with William Plinn of Pittsburg, there is being restored to power in that city and in Pennsylvania, one of the worst municipal bosses that the history of that state knows. Mr. Roosevelt's chief supporter in Ohio today is Walter Brown, the only boss in full commission in that state, and who is looking forward to state control under Mr. Roosevelt's administration. He charges me with association with Mr. Barnes of New York, while he is silent as to the support and advice he is receiving from William Ward of the same state. Mr. Roosevelt knows that in 1910, but for the support he received from my friends as against Mr. Barnes and Mr. Ward, he would not have been nominated as temporary chairman of the New York convention."

CRANE DRAGGED IN

The president said Roosevelt recently had dragged in the name of Senator Crane of Massachusetts in an unfair manner. He warmly defended Crane and said that three times Roosevelt had invited Crane into his cabinet, and that, furthermore, Roosevelt had invited Senator Crane to manage his presidential campaign in 1904. Taft added:

"But Mr. Crane does not support Mr. Roosevelt and must be condemned.

"The truth with respect to me is the same as it is with respect to Mr. Roosevelt. When I am running for the presidency I gratefully accept such support as comes to me. Mr. Roosevelt has done so in the past; he is doing so now. I am making no bargain. I am agreeing to no conditions that would embarrass or hamper me in the administration of the government should I be re-elected. I do not say that Mr. Roosevelt has done so or is doing so, but when I consider the eagerness with which Mr. Roosevelt has accepted in his various campaigns the assistance of Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Quay, Mr. Platt, Mr. Foraker and many other men prominent and influential in congress and politics, whatever their designation, whether leaders or bosses, I do not hesitate to say that it involves the most audacious effort on his part to attack me because men he characterizes as bosses are now supporting me and to charge me on that account with helping make the same mistake.

"THIS IS PECULIARLY UNFAIR ON HIS PART IN VIEW OF HIS WELL KNOWN POLITICAL HISTORY, AND IS ANOTHER INSTANCE OF HIS DEPARTING FROM THE RULE OF THE SQUARE DEAL."

NOT ALLIED WITH LORIMER Taft charged that Roosevelt and his supporters during their recent campaign in Illinois linked his name with that of Senator Lorimer in such a way as to give the impression that a vote for Taft was a vote for Lorimer. "I have not seen Mr. Lorimer for two years, and have had no communication with or from him. In Illinois Mr. Lorimer was conducting a campaign of his own. I did not ask his support. He did not tender it to me. Any influence he may have given in my favor was not because he liked me, but because he felt more bitter toward Mr. Roosevelt. Whether in his circumstance or knowledge, it would have been unfair and unjust for

Enters Roosevelt Ring

WHY TAFT BROKE SILENCE

If in this contest there were at stake only my own reputation or the satisfaction of my own ambition, I would without the slightest qualm and without care as to the result, continue my silence under these unjust attacks. I would do so because of the personal relations that have existed between Mr. Roosevelt and me, my debt of gratitude to him, and my inclination, because of the office I hold, not to indulge in personal controversy. I would hope that in the future, near or distant, facts would disclose themselves showing the injustice of the course he is pursuing toward me, and the merciless truth concerning his motives and his sincerity of statement and purpose.

But I am presented with this difficulty. I represent a cause. I stand for wise progress in governmental affairs and in the improvement in condition of all the people that the republican party stands for. I am the titular leader of that movement, and the substantial and sane legislation of my administration vindicates its existence and continuance.

The supporters of this cause look to me to see to it that it is not seriously injured by the unjust, unfounded charges against me, and by the adroit appeals to discontent and class hatred that Mr. Roosevelt is now making to the public.—From President Taft's speech in Boston.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO ATTEMPT TO DRAW DOWN ON ME THE POPULAR INDIGNATION AGAINST SENATOR LORIMER AND THUS TO CARRY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS AGAINST ME; BUT IT WAS PECULIARLY UNFAIR IN MR. ROOSEVELT TO DO THIS WHEN HE KNEW THAT HE DID KNOW AS TO MY ACTUAL ATTITUDE TOWARD SENATOR LORIMER.

WANTED SENATOR OUSTED Taft then read a letter he wrote to Colonel Roosevelt on January 6, 1911, in which he said he wanted the movement to oust Senator Lorimer to succeed.

The letter, marked "personal," follows: The White House, Washington, January 6, 1911.

"My Dear Theodore: It comes to me perhaps a foundation that you are going to write a strong article on the Lorimer case and publish it in the Outlook. I have been doing everything I could legitimately to have the closest examination made into the Lorimer case. I have read as much of the evidence as I could get at and feel that there is a mess and mass of corruption upon which his election was founded that ought to be stamped with the disapproval of the senate. But I want the movement to oust him to succeed. I have urged different senators to read the record, carefully, and after a talk with Ross and Burton and Knute S. Nelson and Crawford and some others, I believe we are going to line up a good many of the regular republicans on the side of what I consider decency and honesty in politics.

It has leaked out that I have been taking some interest in the matter, and I fear that it has helped the situation generally, because of that strong feeling of clubbism in the senate and resentment against outside interference, which nobody who is not intimately acquainted with the situation can understand the weight of. I was talking with Borah this morning. I have consulted a good deal with him on the subject, and he and I agree that it would be unwise either for you or for me to come out now against Lorimer and in favor of his being ousted; that it would enable those who are determined to keep him in, especially among the democrats, Bailey and others, to use an argument against outside interference that would move a number of democrats and would deprive us of the strength we should get by a representation of the full facts on the floor of the senate, from the senate itself. Root is going to make a speech. So is Burton, and I believe that Long will do the same thing. Now nothing would have stronger weight than speeches from them; whereas if you or I came out with an attack it would enable the friends of Lorimer to shift the subject from the tainted character of his seat to the independence of the senate in acting as the judge of the qualifications of its own members.

I suggest, therefore, that if you have an article on this subject, you hold it until after the issues are made more plainly by speeches on the floor of the body, in which the contest is to be won. I want to win. So do you.

This is my excuse for writing you. Sincerely yours, WILLIAM H. TAFT.

P. S.—Of course, I may be misinformed as to your purpose in this matter. Since dictating the above I have had the telephone conversation with you, but I let it go.

Taft added that by the telephone conversation and by subsequent correspondence, which he would not publish unless Roosevelt desired, he learned that no such article was contemplated, but that Roosevelt indicated that he would assist in the matter in other ways.

"I have never given Mr. Roosevelt nor any one else the slightest reason to suppose that I had changed my attitude."

ROOSEVELT FOR RECIPROCITY

Taft charged that Roosevelt was now seeking to take advantage of the supposed feeling among the farmers of the country against reciprocity with Canada. He said he would not object to this, but for the fact that he consulted Roosevelt 10 days before he made the agreement with Canada and that the latter approved the agreement in the most enthusiastic terms. Taft quoted a letter from Colonel Roosevelt, dated January 12, 1911, in which he said:

Dear Mr. President: It seems to me that what you propose to do with Canada is admirable from every standpoint. I firmly believe in reciprocal trade with Canada, for both economic and political reasons. As you say, labor cost is substantially the same in both countries, so that you are amply justified by the platform. Whether Canada will accept such reciprocity I do not know, but it is greatly to your credit to make the effort. It may damage the republican party for awhile, but it will surely benefit the party in the end, and especially if you tackle wool, cotton, etc., as you propose. Ever yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Now, in the exigency of his contest for the nomination," the president continued, "and with the purpose of accentuating the supreme feel-

ing of the farmers against me, he recants his approval of the agreement on the ground that it would not have been a square deal for the farmers, a circumstance which, he intimates, escaped him when he, in a desire to support my administration, had approved the administration. I submit that Mr. Roosevelt's course on reciprocity is not in accord with the square deal."

Taft next referred to Roosevelt's charges that the president had been "receiving stolen goods" and had profited "by the use of dirty instruments" to secure delegates.

FRAUD CHARGE NOT SUSTAINED

"No instance," said the president, "has been brought to my attention in which specifications of fraud have been sustained by any evidence whatever. The charges made by Senator Dixon as to Kentucky, in an hysterical and insulting open letter to me, were shown to be wholly without foundation in the Kentucky convention."

Taft said that if there had been fraud in the New York primaries, the supports were open to the Roosevelt supporters for redress. If they failed, he said, to take advantage of this fact, he inferred from this that the charges of fraud elsewhere had no real foundation. It was the policy of the Roosevelt campaign, Taft said, to claim everything and then to meet reports of reverses by charges of fraud and the bringing of "trumped up charges."

As to Roosevelt's charges of the "shamelessness" of federal patronage by the president, Taft said that 70 per cent of the federal office holders now in the service were appointees of Roosevelt, and as a natural result a large percentage of them favored the former president for re-nomination. No man, he said, had been named because he favored Roosevelt, and there was every indication that at the Chicago convention the influence of the federal office holders would be less effective for any one candidate than ever before in the history of the party.

PATRONAGE FOR ROOSEVELT

Taft said Roosevelt was not only enjoying the support of many federal office holders, but the patronage of a number of state governors, which was being used for him "with businesslike manipulation that leaves nothing to be desired." He said the patronage of Governor Stubbs of Missouri, of Governor Glasscock in West Virginia, Governor Osborn in Michigan and Governor Johnson in California all was being used for Roosevelt.

Dealing with Roosevelt's charges that in his administration Taft had betrayed the progressives and become a reactionary, the president said it was on Roosevelt's advice that he had his first meeting with Speaker Cannon.

"I had been afraid that Mr. Cannon might oppose a revision of the tariff, and I looked about immediately after my election to see if it were possible to secure votes enough in the caucus to elect another speaker. I found that it was not. At the request of Mr. Roosevelt I had an interview with Mr. Cannon, in which he agreed he would help redeem the promises of the republican platform. . . . This arrangement with Mr. Cannon was with the knowledge and emphatic approval of Mr. Roosevelt."

TAFT DEFENDS TARIFF BILL Speaking of the Payne tariff bill, Taft again defended his course in signing it, and declared to have vetoed it would have broken up the republican party.

"Has Mr. Roosevelt ever condemned the Payne bill?" he asked. "Does he say he would not have signed it if it had been presented to him under conditions that I had to meet? He has never said that as far as I know, and the New York platform of 1910, adopted by the convention of which he was a part, endorsed the pending bill and approved its passage. Is it a square deal, therefore, for him to charge me with not being a progressive, when all that I did was to deal with the party as it was in congress and to get as much as I could of the legislation promised out of that party, as it was by that faction? Of course, I conferred with the regular republican leaders in the senate and house, and through them we redeemed the promises of the republican platform to an extent that no political platform had ever been redeemed before.

"In all Roosevelt's history he never failed to use all instruments for his purpose those whom he found in power. Indeed, throughout his life he has defended that course as the only sensible course to pursue. I have merely followed his example, and I do not hesitate to point with satisfaction to the legislation which has been enacted in my three years."

OPPOSITION CHANGED FRONT Taft referred to the strengthening of the interstate commerce act. Certain amendments urged by the administration were defeated. These amendments Roosevelt had denounced as vicious. As a matter of fact, Taft said, all the things contained in these amendments, "had been recommended by Roosevelt and had been promised in the platform of the republican party."

"In view of his support of these very provisions in his messages and elsewhere," said the president, "is it a square deal for him now to describe them as vicious?"

Taft warmly defended the commerce court, saying it had reduced judicial delays from two years to six months. If it exceeded its jurisdiction or made a wrong decision, he said, the supreme court was at hand to remedy it. If

the commerce court were abolished the cases brought before it would again be thrown by the railroads into 60 or 70 United States courts all over the country with consequent long delays.

Taking up Roosevelt's anti-trust record, Taft said he had warmly approved it on the stump for the former president. He said Roosevelt had instituted the proceedings against the Standard Oil and the American Tobacco company, and they had been carried to a successful conclusion in the supreme court under the present administration. Taft continued:

"Now I find Mr. Roosevelt coming the other way, denouncing the anti-trust law and denouncing prosecutions under it. He says that the decree in the Standard Oil case is ineffective; that the price of the stock has gone up, and in some way or other I am responsible for the fact that the price did go up, and that my administration is to be condemned because that decree was confirmed in the supreme court. The truth is that the decree, as finally entered and enforced, was drawn exactly as Mr. Roosevelt's attorney general, in the bill, which, by direction of Mr. Roosevelt, he filed against the Standard Oil company, had asked that it be drawn.

"With characteristic boldness and lack of facts, or evidence, and resting on his false and distorted construction of my language as to government by a representative part of the people, Mr. Roosevelt charges that I stand for the so called interests and support privileges. If nothing else would serve, the record of my administration as to suits against railways to stop increase of rates and suits against trusts of all kinds to dissolve them and to punish their directors, must show a fair minded public that this administration has no favorites among law breakers or those seeking special privileges.

"One of the real reasons why Mr. Roosevelt ought not to be selected as a candidate of any party is the natural distrust that the whole business community will have in respect to the measures which Mr. Roosevelt will propose in order to effect a revolution in the interests of social justice, which he advocates so strongly and defines so vaguely.

"Mr. Roosevelt ought not to be nominated at Chicago, because in such a nomination the republican party will violate our most useful and necessary governmental tradition—that no one shall be permitted to hold a third presidential term."

Taft quoted from Roosevelt's statement in November, 1904, the following:

The wise custom, which limits the president to two terms, regards the substance and not the form; and under no circumstances will I be a candidate or accept another nomination.

"He now says, although his language does not bear such a construction, that he meant he would not accept a nomination for a consecutive third term," said the president. "He says so in face of the fact that the most noteworthy precedent in which the tradition was asserted and maintained was that of 1830, when General Grant was denied a third term four years after he had left the presidential office.

"It is not for me to enter into a discussion of the plain meaning of the language he used. If he had frankly announced that he had changed his mind, no one would be disposed to hold him to a promise that he had made merely because he had made it. The promise and his treatment of it only threw an informing light on the value that ought now to be attached to any promise of this kind he may make for the future. The important fact is that his declaration was the statement of a principle essential to the welfare of the republic."

ETHEL CROCKER MAY MARRY TILE

[Special Cable to The Call] PARIS, April 25.—It is reported in high American circles here that Miss Ethel Crocker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crocker, may soon marry a title. The name of the fortunate suitor for the hand of Miss Crocker is not mentioned, though several members of the old nobility are mentioned as possibilities.

Mrs. William H. Crocker is expected in Paris in time to share in her sisters' triumph over the honor accorded her husband, Prince Andre Poniatowski, who has just been made an officer of the Legion of Honor, years ago, when Prince Poniatowski went to San Francisco as the fiance of Miss Maud Burke, Mrs. Crocker was one of the first to fete the couple, and when the match was broken off Prince Andre married Mrs. Crocker's sister.

The Poniatowskis lived in San Francisco until the little Princess Stanislaw and Casimir were born and then took up their residence in Paris. Ethel Crocker "finished" under her aunt's wing at a French school, where only the exclusive of the exclusives are allowed to enter, and then was given a taste of Parisian society by the princess.

The fact that she is again visiting Princess Poniatowski and that both Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crocker are en route to Paris with the younger children has added force to the report of an early engagement of Miss Ethel.

All the Italian-Swiss colony's table wines are choice, but physicians recommend their Tip (red or white) as the purest and most healthful wine produced in America.

RABBIS CLASH AT HEARING ON ARMY

[Special Dispatch to The Call] WASHINGTON, April 25.—There was an exciting session of the house military committee today on the Sulzer bill, providing that the number of chaplains in the army be increased by two. This was with the idea that at least one of these chaplains, if not both, should be of the Jewish faith. Those who appeared in behalf of the bill were Dr. Nathan Krass, Nissim Behar, Aaron W. Levi and Samuel Friedman of New York and Brooklyn.

They pointed out to the committee that there were several thousand Jews in the enlisted force of the army, and that the list of the chaplains included no representative of their religion. It was suggested that one or two rabbis should be appointed and should visit the various posts.

The excitement of the session began when Rabbi Edward Brown of Ohio began his address. He was not in accord with the other speakers, although he urged favorable action on the bill. Doctor Krass protested against some of the personalities in which Doctor Brown indulged, and Representative Anthony repeatedly asked that language used by Doctor Brown be eliminated from the record, and especially that part which attacked President Taft and former President Roosevelt.

Behar, who is general secretary of the Federation of Jewish Associations of New York, called at the war department after leaving the capitol. He visited General Leonard Wood, chief of the staff, and urged his support. Speaking of the appointment of a Jewish chaplain, Behar said that the prospects were bright for such action.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTIONS ON SUITS

ALL... \$40 to \$35 This Week

\$60 Suits \$25 Values

Our Designers create Styles following the very latest dictates of fashion. Every suit is Hand Tailored throughout by Master Tailors. We maintain our own shop—the largest on the Pacific Coast.

We have the very latest all wool fabrics for pedestrian and traveling wear. We will make up in smart chic style, tailored to your Particular Measure—Skinner satin lined. Other tailors may imitate in prices, but not style or value. Visit our salesrooms. You will find them most interesting for the correctly gowned woman to visit.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 P. M.

Only S. F. Store

10th Floor Phelan Bldg.

World's Largest Tailors

English Woollen Mills Inc.

Fit, Quality, Workmanship Guaranteed

If the customers do not pay the high street rents—WHO DOES?

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

825 MARKET ST., OPP. STOCKTON ST., COMMERCIAL BLDG

FRIDAY and SATURDAY BARGAINS

Two Record-Breaking Days for Money Saving Values in the Best, Newest and Most Dependable Styles of Summer Footwear Ever Shown at Anything Like the Prices Quoted. If You Want the "Highest Qualities" at the "Lowest Prices" Don't Overlook This Opportunity

WOMEN'S "HIGH GRADE" | WOMEN'S "HIGH GRADE"

TWO-STRAP NEWEST SHADE

SHORT VAMP Tan Russia Calf

PUMPS BUTTON SHOES

SPECIAL SPECIAL

\$2.15 \$2.35

THREE OF THE SEASON'S NEWEST STYLES—Tan Russia calf, tan, black and dull kid vamps, fancy perforated tops, new "ALICA" toes, smart tailored bow trimmed; sewed soles, extra high Cuban heels. \$2.15

A SHOE THAT IS RIGHT UP TO THE MINUTE IN STYLE—Newest shade of tan Russia calf, "RAISED SHAPE" tipped toes, fancy perforated vamps, sewed extension soles, high arch Castilian heels. \$2.35

Women's "Hi-Cut" White Buck Button Shoes \$3.00

BOYS' Blucher Cut "WEARO CALF" LACE SHOES \$1.25

Infants' Patent Colt DRESS SHOES 75c

Girls' "Golden Brown" VICI KID BUTTON SHOES \$1.25

A SPLENDID SHOE FOR THE YOUNGEST—Made of the celebrated "Wearo Calf" (the leather of durability); "ROUND SHAPED" tipped toes, full weight double soles. Sizes 3 to 2. \$1.25 SPECIAL \$1.50

DAINTY STYLES FOR THE LITTLE TOYS—Patent colt vamps, dull kid, white canvas and brown kid tops; "NATURE SHAPED" toes, hand-turned soles. SPECIAL \$1.25 (Without heels), \$1.50 (With heels). Sizes 4 to 3 (Spring heels) \$1.00

A NEW SUMMER STYLE FOR THE GROWING GIRL—Made of a rich shade of tan; "FULL SHAPED" tipped toes, sewed extension soles. Sizes 6 to 8. \$1.25 SPECIAL \$1.50

Sizes 8 1/2 to 11. \$1.25 Sizes 11 1/2 to 2. \$1.75 Young ladies' sizes, 2 1/2 to 6. \$2.00

STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS