

his hands where he was struck by a young American soldier when he showed fight after capture.

Valuable Information
Gleaned From Captives

From the prisoners the American officers have secured much valuable information. One said:

"I did not have a chance to do anything before an American jumped onto me and grabbed me by the throat."

The Germans had been preparing for the raid for three weeks, and belonged to the 78th Reserve Division of Hanover. The prisoners had Russian coins in their possession, and came into the trenches opposite us just before the Americans took over this sector.

The Americans lost many killed and wounded, including officers. The Americans displayed the greatest personal courage, bravery and energy throughout the engagement, and outflanked the surprised enemy from the instant contact was established. During the bombardment a town behind the American line was heavily shelled and there were some casualties.

Americans Smash Batteries Which Harled Gas Shells

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday, Feb. 28 (delayed). Swift retaliation was made today by the German batteries which this week had been harled gas shells. American heavy artillery concentrated fire on the German batteries, and for half an hour today and obliterated the position.

Many direct hits with high explosive shells were made by the American guns. The gas shells which were in the air and exploded, probably of enemy ammunition and gas, resulted. The ground about the German battery was churned up by the shells. There were no German soldiers there they certainly suffered death.

Thus far six men have died from the effects of the German gas shells. More than eighty are in hospital, and there were no German soldiers there they certainly suffered death.

Airplane photographs added the destruction of the German batteries against the German batteries, disclosing the exact location of the minenwerfers.

While the number of enemy shells falling within the American lines has decreased slightly in the last twenty-four hours, nevertheless the artillery fighting has been lively.

While an enemy American ammunition train was halted at a place called Dend Man's Point a stray enemy shell dropped near and killed two men and two horses which had run away and wounded four men.

In a certain town behind the front a German shell exploded near the rear leading to a telephone dugout, blocking the telephone. The operation in the dugout, though in considerable danger, continued to work the important line, at the same time calling for help. Soldiers were sent to the front and the passageway was reopened.

The American artillery has kept up a constant harassing and destructive fire on many vital enemy points, such as communication lines, and German working parties were dispersed effectively, and once the 75s fired vigorously on a number of Germans in a trench, quickly blowing in the entire trench system.

Late this afternoon the Germans attempted to retaliate for the destruction of the minenwerfer batteries. They bombarded the American heavy artillery with their biggest guns, but their shooting had little effect.

American patrols were all over No. 1 and last night, but did not encounter any German forces.

From information reaching the American lines, it is apparent the enemy is taking advantage of the low water to do much work in his positions.

26 More Americans Are Reported Wounded

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Private Harry Taylor, of Springfield, Ohio, was severely wounded in action today by a German shell. He was taken to the hospital at the American base. The message gave no details, but it is not believed the men were victims of the German gas attack that has been reported in previous casualty reports. General Pershing had indicated the men killed or injured by gas.

The men slightly wounded were: Sergeant Lee Harker, Manchester, Ky.; Sergeant Hugh Hark, Louisville, Mo.; Corporal Charles J. Sprague, Mayville, Mo.; Corporal John T. Winn, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Privates: Paul E. Andrews, Lawrence, Kan.; John E. Bray, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.; Leslie H. Bull, Fulton, Mo.; Guy A. Carter, Meadville, Mo.; Francis E. Daley, St. Louis, Mo.; Duffy Dempsey, Ludlow, Col.; Ernest E. Gibson, Watford, Cal.; George E. Harkness, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank M. Holden, Ottawa, Kan.; George Johnson, Opa, Sweden.

Joseph M. Marshall, Chicago; Stanley Mindkowiak, Chicago; Oliver R. Smith, Iowa; H. D. Smith, Chicago; Thomas P. Dovelino, Pittsburgh; Tony L. Patrick, Keyser, W. Va.; William Reister, Chicago; Ray Shelton, Mount Erie, Ill.; H. Shonack, Cook, Georgetown, Ill.

Private Henry F. Grath, of Holyoke, Mass., was slightly wounded in action February 27.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 1.—Strict orders were issued today to all ranks in the near Toul region to be on the alert. The men were told that they must keep their masks and respirators within quick reach at all times, and that they must be ready to get into the gas masks in getting them on night. The gas attack, which was the most serious yet, was reported to have been made by the Germans. The gas was reported to have been made by the Germans. The gas was reported to have been made by the Germans.

Peace Parley With Russians Is Broken Off

Continued from page 1

troops have reached the Dnieper River and that the Austro-Hungarian soldiers have begun an entrance into the Ukraine north of the Pruth. The Berlin statement says the Austro-Hungarian advance was in response to an appeal from the Ukrainians. The German troops, now on the north bank of the Dnieper, are north of Kiev.

Austrians Advance

The advance of the Austro-Hungarian troops, if true, indicates that the reported difference between Germany and Austria was not founded on fact. Last week the Austrian Premier, Dr. von Seydewitz, was quoted as saying that Austria was not taking part in the military advance of Germany against Russia, because Austria and the Ukraine were at peace.

The Berlin reports indicate there are three columns of German troops advancing into Russia. One is at Sebzel, eighty miles east of Dvinsk; another is reported at Polotsk, midway between Pinsk and Vitebsk; a third is between Pskov and Petrograd.

A Russian wireless message given the text of another proclamation to all Russians, appealing for the utmost resistance to the Germans and ordering the food producing provinces to immediately send as much food as possible to Petrograd and Moscow. The appeal said:

"The capital of the revolution will have to resist a long siege, but it will not capitulate until the last moment. To this end it needs the utmost assistance in regard to food. You must not permit the starvation of revolutionary Petrograd."

Commissioners Return

The Russian Council of People's Commissars has decided to return to Petrograd, says an official Russian statement received here today. The removal of elements of the population values in the defense of the capital is being continued, however.

Gold and other valuables continue to be shipped away from the city, the statement adds.

No previous indication that the people's commissars had left Petrograd has been contained in the Russian advance. The Russian commissars, who comprise the Bolshevik government, have their headquarters at the Smolny Institute, in Petrograd. Dispatches from Petrograd today's date reported the removal of the military activities of the government to a camp outside Petrograd, but stated that the commissars themselves were expected to remain at the institute.

Francis Now at Vologda; Norway Acting for U. S.

VOLOGDA, Russia, Thursday, Feb. 28. The American and Japanese Ambassadors arrived here today on a special train.

The Chinese and Siamese Ministers, the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires and the American Red Cross representatives

The Great War—1310th Day

Petrograd Under Bolsheviks Given Up to Riot and Murder

Mobs Loot Drink Shops and Stores; Hold-Up Bands Work Without Interference and Rifles and Mixims Pop Almost Continuously

The New York Tribune Foreign Press Bureau

A picture of life in Petrograd under Bolshevik rule helps greatly to an understanding of the political events in Russia. Such a picture is presented by the Petrograd correspondent of "The Morning Post," of London, who writes especially of the period when the looting of wine shops was common. No comment is needed to illuminate this dispatch. The picture is sufficient unto itself. "The Post" correspondent says:

Turmoil is the main feature of the position of the country as far as it is known here. Of many parts of the empire nothing whatever has been heard for weeks.

Petrograd continues to be given up to a pandemonium of drunkenness, looting, robbery and wholesale murder. Rifles and Maxims have been going, and are still hard at work. A few hours ago six persons were shot in a tramcar which was proceeding along the Nevsky Prospekt, as it passed a street where a Maxim was at work. Heavy shooting was also in progress elsewhere.

From looting drink stores the populace has proceeded to pillaging shops. Specialists in crime are confining their attention mainly to jewellers' shops, but the crowd does not disdain the clothing and boot stores, to say nothing of the provision shops, which nowadays are mostly empty.

Women Loot Bread Car

A motor lorry, laden with bread, was stopped by a crowd of women, the driver was beaten and the loaves were distributed at lightning speed among those present. Private houses are also entered by gangs of armed men, who, with the cry of "Hands up!" secure the premises and pillage at their leisure. The slightest interference, and assured of subsequent immunity.

This method of enforcing the rights of the so-called democracy upon the so-called bourgeoisie is practiced in all the towns of Russia. Even in the most remote villages, people are stopped, and revolvers or rifles and bayonets at their heads, are robbed of their valuables, and then bidden to go in peace without daring to shout, on pain of being shot in the back.

The wholesale shooting which has been going on almost without intermission for the past three days and nights, and at intervals for over a week has expended ammunition enough to win an ordinary battle, but without any definite result. Maxims, playing nominally on the crowds engaged in pillage, leave a few scores of dead as the total of their night's work, and perhaps succeed in stopping the license at one particular spot for a moment. But it begins again elsewhere.

In a word, shooting in the streets of Petrograd attracts about as much attention nowadays as the chirp of sparrows to the busy Londoner, and it has

about equal moral effect. Random shooting never hits the right people. Imagine even civilized London without police for a twelve-month, without police court magistrates, without law courts or any of the officers of law and order! All things considered, we might be much worse off than we are, and life is always something, whatever its price. Return to sanity and safety comes nearer every day. The newspapers today, total loss to the cause of the Bolsheviks, the German rear, in the vicinity of Minsk.

The first act of the Germans after the occupation of that city was to suppress all news organizations and organizations. Twenty robbers were shot yesterday on the streets of Petrograd, and there were fewer robberies to-day.

Germans Are Attacked Near Minsk, Is Rumor

(Cable to "The Jewish Daily Forward")

PETROGRAD, March 1.—It is rumored here the detachment of the Red Guards of the advanced German rear, in the vicinity of Minsk.

The first act of the Germans after the occupation of that city was to suppress all news organizations and organizations. Twenty robbers were shot yesterday on the streets of Petrograd, and there were fewer robberies to-day.

Norwegians Act for America in Petrograd

STOCKHOLM, Thursday, Feb. 28 (By The Associated Press).—The American Consulate at Petrograd has been taken over by the Norwegian Consul, the legation here has learned.

This bare report appears to indicate that the situation in Petrograd has taken an unexpected turn for the worse in view of the German advance. Previous messages from the Russian capital said that the American Consul would remain there after the departure of the Red Guards, but the new report indicates that the American Consul has been driven out of the city and the American Legation here and with the State Department.

Kerensky Faction Not Opposed to Japanese Invasion of Siberia

[Staff Correspondence]

LONDON, March 1.—Constantine Nabokoff, who as Kerensky's representative, succeeded Count Benckendorff, Russian Ambassador to London, referring to the possibility of Japan sending an army to Siberia to protect the vast supply of munitions there from the Germans, said today:

"I see no reason to fear the result of any steps it may be necessary for Japan to take in Siberia, if done as freely and in the local interest. The Kerensky faction is not opposed to the standing and agreement with the Allies."

London Opinion in Favor of Giving Japan Free Hand

LONDON, March 1.—Japan's proposals with regard to Siberia and their recent action in Washington have provoked the question of Japan's active participation in military operations to the forefront here. The developments dominating the situation in the Far East, as the London cablegram quoting an Associated Press dispatch from Washington is given great prominence in type and position by the morning newspapers and the London press. Some papers display contributed articles setting forth the Japanese view of the situation.

The bulk of the opinion favors Japan's proposed action without qualification, and the plea is made in some quarters that she ought implicitly to be trusted and given a free hand.

The Times says that while the attitude of President Wilson and the American State Department does not seem to be officially defined as yet, "it is clear from the important Associated Press statement that it would be a mistake to regard President Wilson's attitude as decidedly averse to Japanese intervention."

Whatever view the American government may finally adopt, it adds, "it is certain to be received with the utmost deference by the Allies. No doubt is felt in well-informed quarters that the position of the United States will be strengthened by the Japanese action, and the single hearted desire which President Wilson always has shown to further the best interests of the world, is not likely to be hindered by one of ways and means and to be decided as rapidly as possible upon a policy best calculated to secure the ends in view."

"The Morning Post" says:

"Just as the United States was forced to a policy of intervention by the German menace in the West, so Japan is roused to activity by the German menace in the East. Japan is naturally justified in taking steps to protect her interests in Manchuria and Siberia. It is to be hoped the Allies will treat Japan with confidence and the hearty spirit of cooperation which she has the right to expect on all sides. There should be no muzzling and grudging assent."

Says Japan Will Not Seize Siberia

If Japan enters Siberia it will not be for the purpose of aggression, merely to maintain peace in the Far East—the part of the world that the Allies have placed under her control for the duration of the war. This is the opinion of Dr. T. Iyanaga, director of the East and West News Bureau, as expressed yesterday.

It is Japan's duty to keep the peace in the Far East, he said. That duty has been allotted to her in the interest of the Allied cause, both in its commercial and military aspects. Consequently, if peace in the Far East should be endangered by the German conditions in Russia, then it would be incumbent upon Japan to take military measures after consultation with the Allies.

"Japan must act on the broad principle that she is the guardian of peace in the Far East, and I am sure that to fulfill her duty she will utilize every resource at her disposal. Her part, instead of attempting the wrong idea, is to stand on safe and reasonable ground. Through her control of the southern Manchuria Railroad she is in a position to cut off communication between Harbin and Vladivostok now controlled by the trans-Siberian line. Harbin is the Russian economic and political base of the Far East.

"That means that the Russian possessions in east Siberia would be protected by Japan from German domination or aggression. Let me say, however, that any suggestion that Japan intends to seize these Russian possessions is monstrous. Japan would offer protection and assistance, but that is all."

So far as the sending of Japanese troops to the Western front is concerned, Dr. Iyanaga repeated that it was impossible. He said the lack of Japanese troops in the Far East, Japan's duty to maintain peace in the Far East, and the fact that Japan's territory was also a curb to the possibility of her sending troops to the Western front in the Far East to preserve peace there.

Abdication, Price Of Peace Offered Rumanian King

LONDON, March 1.—The peace terms offered to King Ferdinand of Rumania by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, include the King's abdication in favor of his brother, Prince William, or the taking of a referendum in Rumania regarding his successor, according to a Berlin dispatch transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam today.

An official note from Jassy, under date of February 28, announcing that Rumania has decided to enter into peace negotiations with the Central Powers, declares reports that Rumania will accept peace at any price are untrue. The government, it is added, will only enter into negotiations if assured that they will be conducted on a basis acceptable to the Rumanian people.

King Ferdinand of Rumania, a prince of the House of Hohenzollern, was deposed as a renegade by his brother, Prince William, when the invasion of Rumania by the Central Powers was under way and Prince William, who is a general of Prussian infantry, was commander of a part of the invading force. Prince William became a pretender to the throne of Rumania at that time, issuing a proclamation at Jassy declaring himself to be the rightful heir to the Rumanian throne.

Prince William is fifty-one years of age. He renounced all rights of succession to the Rumanian throne in 1886, when his uncle, Prince Charles, was elected hereditary ruler of that country by its people. He married, in 1915, Princess Adelaide of Bavaria. He

American Labor Men Urge

Russians to Fight Invaders

"Great, Unscrupulous Enemy of All Free Peoples" Must Be Crushed, Says Cable—Workers Pledge Whole Strength in Fight

Organized labor, through Samuel Gompers, president of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, and other officers of that organization, sent a ringing message of encouragement to the Russian people yesterday urging them to resist the German invasion. This, so far as has been publicly announced, is the first message from American organized labor to be sent direct to the Russian people since the establishment of the Bolshevik government.

The message, which pledged the aid of the American working people "in the common struggle for humanity," was approved by the members of the executive council of the alliance, its members voting on the telegraph. According to labor leaders it was sent through the Committee on Public Information.

The message in full follows:

Prussians Called Menace

The message in full follows:

"The Russian military and brutality during this time and apart from the force. Just as it would despoil all free countries, so now the German military machine is sweeping on, despoiling the Russian land and territory. The clear object of Germany is the destruction of Russian freedom and the annexation of a great area of Russian territory.

"German autocracy is the great, unscrupulous enemy of all free peoples. Democracy cannot live anywhere unless this autocracy is crushed. Democracy everywhere must sweep back the German machine to defeat.

"The American people understand the German plan. They have pledged everything they possess to defeat it for the sake of the world. With all other free people they have been shocked, but not surprised, at the duplicity of Germany in its dealings with Russia. Now that the German mask is off and the Russian people are marching over Russia to conquer and hold, the free people of America send a message of encouragement to the free Russians.

"We say, rally to the struggle against the German machine. All armed forces can meet the German machine. The working people of America are with you, and with all free peoples in the common struggle for freedom and its boundless opportunities. Hold the line."

Rise in all your might and strike for your home, your lives, your liberties. The democracies of the world, determined to maintain freedom, cannot be beaten if they stand firmly together.

America's Strength Pledged

"We, the working people of America, call across the world to you to pledge again our whole strength in the common struggle for humanity. Stand with us to the end for the right of all peoples to be free. Stand with us to win this war against enslaving and degrading autocracy. We send you cheer and our pledge of high resolve and fixed purpose. Let the free peoples of the world stand shoulder to shoulder for the defeat of militarism, autocracy and the enslaving of the human race.

"Adopted by the executive council, American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

"SAMUEL GOMPERS, president."

The members of the executive council, in addition to President Gompers, are: W. R. Gaylor, of Wisconsin, vice-president; James Duncan, of Massachusetts, vice-president; George B. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, vice-president; Frank M. Davis, of Washington, secretary; J. G. Phelps Stokes, of New York, treasurer; Frank P. Walsh, of Missouri; Collis Lovell, of Missouri; William C. Ghent, of California; John Walker, of Illinois; John Spargo, of Vermont; William Edlin, of New York; Matthew Wolf, of Illinois; J. L. Sheppard, of Kansas; James A. Jullien, of California; James P. Holland, of New York; and David J. Berry, of Pennsylvania.

Organized labor's message was similar in tone to those sent on Wednesday to Premier Lenin, Foreign Minister Trotsky, the People's Commissaries and the All-Russian Peasants' Executive Committee by representatives of the First United Russian Convention in America, the People's Council and the Socialists. Among those who signed these first dispatches were A. Weinstein, Scott Nearing, James Maurer, P. Lechner, Algonson Lee and Crystal Eastman.

Lincoln Steffens, in commenting on the action of the government in permitting the dispatches to be sent to the Russian people, while speaking at a banquet of the League of the United Subject Nations, declared it was to be the government's policy in the future to pass all such messages.

made through Northern Ukraine. The Germans have reached the Kiev-Smerkine, near the Polish frontier.

Heretofore Austria has taken no part in the new advance into Russia, which was begun after the peace negotiations were broken off. The explanation was given that Germany was opposing Austria's advance into Russia from the front and that Austria was guarding the Austrian frontier. The Austrian Premier, Dr. von Seydewitz, said last night that Austria was not participating in the military action against Russia, because Austria was at peace with Russia. This position was commented upon in some quarters as indicating a rift between Germany and Austria.

By reaching the Dnieper River the Germans have advanced to about the longitude of Petrograd. Smerkine is 150 miles south-west of Kiev, with which it is connected by rail.

ITALIAN FRONT.—Fighting activity increased on both sides of the River Brenna throughout the day.

Invasion of Russia A "Pacific Offensive"

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Austria's refusal to join Germany in the renewed offensive against Russia is attributed to a quotation from the semi-official "Vienna Zeit" received here today in an official dispatch, to an agreement between Germany and Austria for a "pacific offensive" by the latter. The quotation follows:

"Those who criticize the rôle of the Central Empires do wrong! If Germany had need of us we naturally would march, but it is superfluous to say our friends in Germany are understood between Germany and Austria. The participation of Austria-Hungary was neither necessary nor opportune. Austria has been seriously compromised by the plan of the pacific offensive, which was proposed by Germany and Germany and developed long since with remarkable success by the government of Vienna."

Austria Alarmed by Germans in Adriatic

U-Boat Bases at Pola and Fiume Cause Newspaper Protest

GENEVA, March 1.—A cry of alarm has been raised by the "Tachlati," of Graz, Austria, against the Germanization of the Eastern Adriatic, especially Pola and Fiume, which have become bases for German submarines.

The principal naval and military appointments are said to be held by German officers and the activities of the submarines extend from Gibraltar to Port Said.

Owing to the dangerous passage through the Straits of Gibraltar, the paper says, the submarines are sent in sections by railway to Pola and Trieste from Germany.

Shipping Deal With Japan Deadlocked Over Price

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Japanese ship owners and official American representatives, engaged in negotiations here for the purchase by the United States of Japanese tonnage and the exportation from this country of steel and iron to Japan, have reached an apparent deadlock.

The Japanese builders and owners are not content with the proposed exchange of two tons of ship tonnage of steel, and are also dissatisfied with the price offered by the United States for ships.

They also assert that they would be unable to meet the conditions for early delivery of new tonnage demanded by the American negotiators.

East

BERLIN, March 1.—Our troops have reached the Dnieper in their advance eastward. Along the northern frontier of the Ukraine, near Dvynchitsa, they encountered a strongly fortified bridgehead which was defended by the enemy. The town and railway station were taken by storm and a few hundred prisoners were captured.

An enemy air raid on Kortrijk (Comrai), twenty-six miles southeast of Ghent, caused considerable losses among Belgians.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince near Chavignon storming troops forced the enemy to evacuate trenches and captured ten Americans and a few French prisoners.

This morning fighting activity was revived at isolated sectors in the Champagne.

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564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Beautiful Wraps—at small cost.

High-cost rich metal brocades and chiffon velvets—combined with collar, cuffs and bands of rich fur, the furs having been assembled when prices were about half what they are now.

Wraps that were \$175 to \$850 are now \$95—\$110—\$145 to \$475.

Handsome Evening Gowns or Dinner Dresses—greatly reduced—

Beautifully made gowns at much less than the materials alone would regularly cost. Included are gowns of nearly every color.

They have sold up to \$225, and are now \$38—\$58 and \$85

Died Serving Their Country Abroad

WASHINGTON, March 1.—General Pershing reported to the War Department today two deaths by accident February 27. No details were given. The two killed were:

ROSEN, Hyman, corporal, infantry, of 1344 North Lincoln Street, Chicago.

MOONEY, Clarence, private, infantry, of Gastonia, N. C.

The following deaths from disease were reported:

FISHER, John, corporal, 504 Chadwick Street, Philadelphia; pneumonia.

BEARD, Joseph N., private, Burlington, Vt.; meningitis.

BURLING, George E., jr. private, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; encephalitis.

WELLWOOD, Joseph C., private, Bridgewater, Conn.; scarlet fever.

Brown, Gray, Blue Spring Suits \$25.00

A TIMELY and agreeable change from your heavy Winter Suit. Pure wool; smart style; spruce fit; superior service. Extra - Value Double - Breasted Suits in Brown, Gray and Blue, \$27.50

JOHN DAVID STEIN-BOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Reichstag Refuses to Permit Deputy's Trial

Rejects Bremen Court Martial Plan for Prosecution of Social Democrat

AMSTERDAM, March 1.—The German Reichstag, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" says, on Wednesday without debate refused the request of the Bremen court martial for authority to institute the criminal prosecution of Deputy Albin Kuhn, a Social Democrat. He was charged with instigating an offense against the state of siege law.

During the labor outbreaks in Germany a month ago martial law was declared in a number of the larger cities, including Bremen. It is probable that the proposed prosecution of Deputy Kuhn was in connection with the state of martial law in Bremen. Deputy Kuhn was tried and convicted for aiding in the strike troubles in Berlin.

British Penetrate Lines 1,200 Yards

Fourteen Prisoners Taken and Many Killed, War Office Announces

LONDON, March 1.—The British War Office reports successful raids north of the Ypres-Staden railway and southwest of Cambrai. South of the Houthouster Forest English troops, penetrating the German lines to a distance of 1,200 yards, captured a number of the enemy and, it is thought, killed many others.

Along the British front, the War Office states the German artillery activity is heavy.

NEVERBREAK Field Locker
FOR ARMY OFFICERS

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THIS would be a hurrah event in some shops—or a special—or even a sale—but it is simply a regular price in the Franklin Simon policy of merchandising military equipment at the lowest possible price.

Made of wood fibre, with top-tray, linen lined, reinforced with brass knuckle fittings and lock, and as tough and secure as the Allied line.

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Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION