## THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT ISRAELS

However, it is not true that, at any stage

who escorted us and those who, both on horse and afoot, securely guarded our route. And the aleriness of the secret

service men, who swarmed among the crowds all the way up to the Capitol, was demonstrated by the speed with which they seized the miscreants who perpetrated the outrage that later caused

one of my facetious newspaper friends

ing; it no longer crucifies its benefactors or hands them the hemlock-it soaks

them with rotten apples." I remember that at the time I could have wished that the President had been blown into

eternity with a bomb, rather than that he

indignity; but now I believe that it was

As one Senator put it, you did not know whether to laugh or to cry when

on this day the Sergeant at Arms called: "David Israels, President of the United States, David Israels, President of the

United States, appear and answer the articles of impeachment exhibited against you by the House of Representatives of

the filth of the gutter. Yet, bathetic or

American people-his accusers and his

made brilliant, not only by the diplo-matic uniforms, but by the colors of many a fashionable woman's gown.

Perhaps the cessation of the murmuring was due only to a sudden realization of the fact that, for the first time in his-

tory, a President of the United States

was to address in person the representa-tives of the people; but I think that the

hush that fell upon the throng was to

be explained, at least in part, by some-thing that came from the man himself.

And when, the impressive preliminary formalities over, he came to answer to the charge that he had been false to his

oath of office, who can doubt that the effect of what he said was heightened by the fact that he bore on his person a visible symbol of the foul indignities

that his fellow citizens had been heaping

very low, undoubtedly helped the Presi-

dent to capture at once the absorbed at-tention of his audience. He was sorry that he was the cause of so much dis-

turbance. He regretted particularly that he had been forced to place his friends in the House and Senate in the painful

position of acting as his accusers and judges. Intermingled with these expres-sions of regret were some gently ironic

statements as to how much happier everybody doubtless would be if, instead of having to bother with him, they long since had been free to spill the blood of a few thousand Germans; but what

since had been free to spill the mood of a few thousand Germans; but what might be called the opening chapter of his address was closed with a simple and obviously sincere statement to the effect that if, in the conscientious dis-charge of their duty, the benators must remove him from office and thus dis-

upon him through many long weeks?

documents.

"The world sure is advanc-

to remark:

all for the best.

### A Startling Prophecy of a German-American Crisis

This remarkable story, which was written a few months before the inauguration of President Wilson, parallels with prophetic vision the present crisis in the relations between Germany and the United States. The Course of events, beginning with the loss of American lives and the resulting clamor for war, is singularly similar to the happenings of the last few weeks. How the tense situation was mastered by a powerful President, whose unalterable faith in human righteousness led him to face even impeachment that peace might endure, is sividly recounted. The story is a great peace epic and no citipen, in these troublous times, can afford not to read it.

### By FRANK B. COPLEY

SYNOPSIS

the billing of American sailors by German Belst has throsen the country into an upper the press clamors for war. Against press tide of popular opinion stands the select, David Israels, a man of profound scities and great strength of character, assures the people that Germany will make assures the people that war is unnecessary, and press that if the country machiness the people that it is the country machiness. well reparation and that war is unnecessary, also insists that if the country mobilizes is army and collects its navy, wor is certain come. While Germany makes tremendous reparations, the President calmity refuses to

preparations, the President calmly refuses to are the country. Finally he orders the fleet, safe Admiral Black, to sait to take part in the celebration of the birth of the Turkish Brushle. His Secretary is telling the story, at the point where Admiral Black shouts out to the President, "Have you gone crasy?"

CHAPTER IV .- CONTINUED. Visions of a mutiny passed through s mind, but, fortunately, the President was able to save the country that scandal. He rose with a sad sort of haif smile and went over to take the Admiral's

am.

"Admiral Black." he said in a bantering tone that startled me, as it must have the Admiral, by its unlikeness to saything be customarily indulged in. "Admiral Black, I know very well how all you navy boys have been straining at the leash-how you all are fairly aching is get at those Dutchmen and eat them up alive. I am very sorry indeed that, at least for the time being, I can't sick you at them, for I know what credit you dogs of war would do yourselves. But by virtue of the Constitution I am commander-in-chief and you, Admiral, and all the other navy boys must respect the office, especially in these times of popular excitement and grave national peril. And the alertness of the secret

"Now, just between you and me, Ad-miral I am not very much in love with my job; but, as long as I continue to my job; but, as long as hold it, I must, to the best of ray ability, exercise the discretionary power that wested in it by the Constitution; and my best judgment now is there the President started to lead the Admiral to the ust take their ships on over to

In a sense, Admiral Black," added the President when they reached the door-he now had dropped his familiar tone-in a sense, Admiral Black, we are in the presence of an enemy and this order given as a military necessity. There salint officer of many years' service, that what is called for is absolute and implicit obedience. Here is my hand, and let me wish you, sir, a very hearty

Apart from any question as to what you by the House of Representatives of governed the giving of this order, it is the United States"—and into that packed carrying out of the order paid the greater man with his clothing besmeared with the many to the character of the resident of the first appearance may that as it may, the mighty fleet in the fludson weighed anchor and, while the fludson weighed anchor and, while the fludson people gasped in their amazement and all the world wondered, slowly presence of all the representatives of the stramed out to sea.

And then the deluge—not after us, but tery much with us. The world may have continued to wonder, but the Ameriin people did not continue any such farticulate performance as that of gasp-ler. Congress gracefully bowed to the s. It now seems incredible that so many events could have been packed within so few days; but with the peofe shouting as with one volke, "Oust the finalle quick and bring back the fiest." the machinery of Congress was accelerated as it never was accelerated

Meeting in all haste, the House Juditary Committee presented a majority report recommending the passage of a resolution that David Israels, President of the United States, be impeached for all the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. The resolution went through with a rush, the major real opposition coming from the Sotalists, who, voting solidly against this resolution, presented the interesting spectade of politicians standing on a principle even though it involved their aligning themselves with a man who throughest his public career had been their bete but his public career had been their bete

feedution, two committees at once were tamed, one to inform the Senate of the stillo of the House, and the other to recars articles of impeachment. And then for the second time in the house, the first the large transfer of the large transfer following the rushing through of this dent Israels' speech before the Senatethen for the second time in the history of the United States, two men appeared before the Senate and in the name of the Besse of Representatives and all the second of the United States formally actually actually the President of criminal acts. demanding that the Senate take as for the appearance of the accused. within 60 hours of the sailing of within 60 hours of the sailing or the fact, the Chief Justice, presiding over the Senate, with the members of the Senate, with the members of the Heuse packing to suffocation all the back tooks in the chamber, spoke these fate-list words, "the Sergeant at Arms will sail the accused," thus causing the voices the Sergeant at Arms to ring out in the accused, thus causing the voice the Sergeant at Arms to ring out in mantous command: "David Israels, resident of the United States, David ages, President of the United States, David and answer the articles of imachinent exhibited against you by the light of Representatives of the United

fendant in a case in which the people are the complainant: and, Senators, it is no most your duty to please the people by your decision than it is your duty to please me. You are not the agent of either party; your sole duty is to decide the question between the people and me in accordance with the sequirements of in accordance with the requirements of law and justice."

The case, the President said, was extremely simple, even as Manager Anderson had pointed out. There would be no need of calling witnesses to prove that he had refrained from taking any measures to prepare the country for war and that he had ordered the North Atlantic fleet to Turkey. It was necessary for him to admit these things, as they had been done in the sight of all men. The question was, were these actions in the nature of high crimes and misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution?

The President then entered into a careful analysis of the circumstances under which the Constitution had been framed and it was his opinion that, just as the framers had shown wisdom in defining treason—certainly, he said with a smile, it was fortunate for him that they had ione this—so they had shown wisdom in refraining from specifying the high rimes and misdemeanors upon conviction of which a civil officer might be re-moved: for in this way they had left the door wide open for the removal of any President who might so far cease However, it is not true that, at any stage, these lawyers refused to assent to his purpose of appearing before the Senate to answer in person. The whole argument was as to the need of his preparing his answer in advance, so that his counsel could go over it with him. The President said he could not do this, because he must wait for his words until he actually arose to speak. I believe that thereupon the President's lawyers to represent the people as to imperil any of the objects for which the Constitution was framed, these objects, as set forth in the preamble, being the establishment of justice, the making provision for the common defense, the promotion of the that thereupon the President's lawyers began to entertain suspicious that his mind had been to some extent affected general welfare, and the securement of the blessings of liberty. Above all things, the President said, he did not wish the case between the people and him judged by the strain under which he was living, and I must admit that I myself feared that his appearance and manner were not in accordance with any narrow techni-cality; he was both willing and desirous to have it judged on the broad ground exactly normal; but the utmost any of us could do with him was to persuade

of the public interest. him to take barely enough food to keep himself up.

Yes, that speech was delivered without Here the President came to another pause; and, whereas up to this point he had maintained the low pitch with which Yes, that speech was delivered without any preparation worthy of the name. Perhaps when the Fresident went to his rooms on the night before the day of his appearance in the Senate chamber, he roughly blocked out his speech in his mind; if so, that was the full extent of his preparation. he started, his speech now began to ascend. What might be called the third chapter he opened with an impressive statement of his belief in democracy and In representative institutions, which in-cluded his recognition of the fact that, as President, he was the people's repre-sentative. Now, what was the duty of a representative of the people?

'As I understand it." said the President, "the duty of a representative of the people is to feel out what is best in the people he represents and let that be the guide of his actions. If, when he has established to his satisfaction what is demanded in any given case by that which is best in his people, he finds that his own conception of what should be done is not in accord with this demand. he nevertheless should proceed to execute it to the best of his ability, even though he be convinced that his own conception ne be convinced that the tis the higher, of what should be done is the higher. Either this or he should resign his office forthwith."

The President said that he could not see how, under any conception of the duty of a representative other than this. representative institutions could be made to work. But it was just as important for the representative to be assured that any given demand came from what was best in his people (and he, of course, meant the people as a whole) as it was for him to be ready to execute the de mand when he had this assurance. It truth, this was only another way of saying that government must keep pace with the highest thought of which the people as a whole were from time to time capable as they progressed towards the goal of self-government.

The President now took up the fact that the people as a whole undoubtedly had demanded of him that, as commanderin-chief of the army and navy, he pre-pare the country for war with the Ger-man Empire. The demand, said the President, had been expressed so emphat-ically that he could not very well help hearing it. (I may point out that if at hearing it. (I may point out that it at this point there was an audible titter, it showed how the President was carrying with him.) But he, the may President, had refused to execute this demand. Why? Simply for the reason that he was not assured that this demand came from what was best in the people. It could not be disputed that the people wanted to make war on Germany mainly because, in the course of a conjudges—and with the representatives of all the powers of the world looking down from the thronged galleries, which were troversy over territory, four American sallors had been killed through the act of a commander of a German warship. Thus the desire for war was plainly desire for vengeance—a manifestation of the same animal passion that led the aggrieved street urchin to scream in deflance and threaten with his fists.

The President conceded that the killing of the sailors was a grave affair. If the of the sailors was a grave affair. If the German Government made this act of its officer its own act, by upholding him in it and by refusing to make all the repa-ration that lay in its power, why, then. the United States Government have to take up the sword. The President emphasized the word right, because he was not sure that even that which was best in the American people as they were then constituted would support him in an offer to let a disinterested tribunal decide whether Germany should make reparation. (Here there were murmurs that plainly indicated that the temper of

There is need here only of my directing attention to the salient features of President Israels' speech before the Senate a speech that undoubtedly will rank a speech that undoubtedly will rank it. The truth was that the American peoamong the greatest of our historical ple had not given the German people a fair chance to make reparation; that, on the contrary, the clamor of our people That at the beginning it was keyed

for war was just what had prevented an offer of reparation. The President now made a complete statement of his negotiations with Berin. It was his officion that, in assuming all along that the Berlin Government itself must recognize the need of reparation, he had taken the most forceful way of impressing upon the Berlin Government the seriousness of the affair. He then went on to pay a handsome tribute to the characters of the German Em-peror and his Chancellor. Were these peror and his Chancellor. Were these men, he asked, such savages or barbari-ans that we could not, in the sight of all the world, safely trust to them to do what was right? And now the Presi-dent's voice rang out clear and strong as he testified to his own implicit faith in these men. He showed that there was

and so vividly portrayed the character of the German people, the beauty of their cities and the splendor of their civilization. He began by saying that we might not be in sympathy with their form of government, but that what form of government the German people chose to maintain was none of our business, so long as it pleased them and did not harm us. He wished, first of all, to call attention to the native simplicity of the great mass of this God-fearing people and par-

ticularly to their beautiful home life.

With his description of a Christmas festival in a German home, the President brought tears to the eyes of the more susceptible among his auditors. So vivid were the strokes of his mental brush that I am sure that before everybody prevent arms the complete vision of the Christmas tree, the gathering of the chil-dren with the parents, the coming of the grandparents and the uncles and the aunts and the singing of "Stille Nacht" and "O Tannenbaum."

and "O Tannenbaum."

With a quotation or two from the German poets, the President went on to show how the very genius of the German language adapted it to expressions of love and tenderness. He then told of a scene of mourning that he had witnessed in a German family of the peasant class when, as a student in Germany, he had helped to carry home the body of a young man who had been killed in a brawl, and he invited his audience to picture this scene of mourning for a simple-hearted peasant boy multiplied by the thousand. the thousand

Following this, the President entered into a scholarly analysis of the painstaking thoroughness of German methods, of the world's debt to the patient researches German thinkers and of the immense tions in particular owe to Germany, also showed how well the Germans wers working out problems in municipal gov-ernment and how they cleaned and adorned their cities. Then came the President's magnificent tribute to the German poets and the German composers. In short, it was the land, not only of Virchow and Helmholtz and Hegel and Kant. but of Goethe and Schiller and Wagner and Reethoven

This, said the President, was the land that in a spirit of holiday galety we wanted to overrun and lay waste. At all events, no higher motive had been sound-ed than such as might govern a vulgar brawl in a corner saloon. Was this the loftlest spirit with which the American people now were capable of being in-spired? He would dislike to believe so. If, after coolly weighing the entire situation-if, in a spirit of sciemnity, devo-tion and prayer the American people de cided that their only course was to make war on the German people, why, then, he as their representative, as their serv-ant, would do all that he could to make that war short by making it terrible. But he considered it no part of his duty to represent the American people in their frivolity or to be the servant of their childish passions. He could not and he yould not; he had something else better

to do Was not the closing part of the Presiient's address a trumpet call usheri a new dispensation in the dealings of nation with nation?

Directly addressing the Senators, who were the judges between him and the people, the President said that he now was come to the heart of the matter. In response to the threats of the American people, as voiced in their newspapers and by their representatives in Congress, the German Government had made war like preparations such as that of organ-izing a huge armada and mobilizing several army corps where they would be ready for immediate embarkation on the great steamships that had been with-drawn from their regular service. The German Government had considered it Government had no criticism to make of its course.

The point was that the American peo ple considered it necessary for their Gov-ernment to protect them from the peril of this German armada and these German legions, by reinforcing the coast de fenses and by assembling fleets and mobilizing armies in turn. He, the President, had refused to do this he had, in fact, acted so contrary to the wishes of the people as to let their largest and most splendid fleet sail away without any most splendid fleet sail away without any special preparations for war service and bound for a part of the world where it could be of no tervice, either offensive or defensive. It was these acts that were charged against him as high crimes and misdemeanors within the meaning of the

The President conceded that the assembling of the German armada and the mo-bilization of the German legions had been serious menace to the people of the United States, and that it had behooved him to use all diligence in taking measures looking to the defense of the country. If he, indeed, through pusilianimity or for any other reason, had falled to take such measures, he indeed would be guilty of the high crimes and misdemeanors as charged. But had he so falled? First, the Senators must consider that

the Constitution had vested in him as commander-in-chief of the army and navy a large discretion as to military measures-a discretion that obviously entitled him to disregard the opinion of the people as to what measures should be taken.

Secondly, the Senators must consider that it had been necessary for him to defend the people against themselves, it being the duty of every representative of the people to defend them against the consequences of their own hasty actions in times of excitement. Could any of the Senators doubt that if, following the mobilization of the German army and navy, the American army and navy had been mobilized, war would have been the neen mobilized, war would have been the sure result? To answer this question, the Senators only would have be picture what would have been the effect upon the already inflamed mind of the public of such headlines in the newspapers as, "Troops Rushed to the Front," and "United States Navy Makes Ready for

Thirdly and lastly, the Senators must consider that he causally had taken the most effective of all possible measures to prevent the sailing of the German fleet and troops for this country. Even now the German warships and troopships were held fast in their ports. He'l by what? Why, by something that no or could see, feel, hear, taste or smell. Y it was something more powerful than any fleet of warships that he, as commander-in-chief of the navy, could have assembled, and it was something more powerful than any body of troops that he, as commander-in-chief of the army, could have organized. It as something more powerful than all the navies of the more powerful than all the navies of the world combined, and something more powerful than all the armies of the world combined: It was the moral law. Did the Senators doubt, the President President of the United States, see and answer the articles of imment exhibited against you by the sensor must enter the diddity, the henators must enter the sensor him from office and thus discounted that there was a second that the sensor him from office and thus discounted that there was a second that the sensor him from office and thus discounted that there was a second that the thing which was to be a greater extent than in the sensor him from ever again holding in the attitude they had taken to indicate that they were not a set of President South that this thing which was invested to the beautiful and the sensor him from ever again holding in the attitude they had taken to indicate that they were not a set of the sensor than the sensor him from ever again holding in the attitude they had taken to indicate that they were not a set of the sensor than the vertical to the sensor him from ever again holding in the attitude they had to be the sensor that they were not a sensor than the vertical that they were not a sensor than the sensor him from ever again holding in the attitude they had to be sensor that they were not a sensor than a sensor that they were not the sensor than the sensor that they were not they were not the sensor that they were not they were not they were not the sensor that they were not the sensor that they were not they were not they were not t

people and destroy, our property when hat they know that we reposed this trust Was there enything in in them? Was there invining in the actions up to this time that would support such a belief? Surely, then, he had been justified in reposing this trust in them. And if he had, wherein had he failed to defend the country?

With this latter question, pressed firmly home, the President rested his defense. Then, with those solemn words beginning "Let this trust con-tinue," the President launched himself. upon his thrilling peroration in which he gathered up all his forces to speak di-rectly to the conscience of each individrectly to the conscience of each musticular senator, some of whom he affectingly addressed by name, particularly those who, burdened with years, must expect soon to pass to that region "where rumor of oppression and deceit, of unsuccessful and successful war," would never

reach them more As one Senator expressed it, you seemingly were transported to the "unfathomable abysms of immensity" and made a spectator of the high of worlds while the President thundered forth his belief in the moral law and hurled his better soorn at those "practical" men who boasted that their feet were on the "eoid" earth, when all the while the earth itself was swinging like a balloon through space, sustained only by laws no more visible, ponderable, tangible, palpable or corporeal than the laws of faith and love.

And if the perfect tribule be that of, selence, then surely the President received slience, then surely the Fresident received the finest of all tributes when he brought his speech to a close with his stern warning to the Senstors that, as each should vote in the case, he would vote, not primarily to sustain his President or to pull him down, but for peace or war, for advance or recession, for giving the American Flag a vew justee or for let-American Flag a new lustre, or for letting it continue to wave as a symbol of nothing higher than that old, time-worn, world-weary doctrine of bloody vengeance for injuries received.

may be said that the first effect of the President's speech was to be-wilder the world. Perhaps a large part of the bewilderment, at least in this country, could be attributed to the fact that, instead of talking as a man who was on trial for his official lif-might be expected to talk, the President spoke even as one who not only had authority, but expected to keep it. And the joke of it was that, in wrangling over the merits of the speech and the various principles it sought to establish, the newspapers and the people came pretty near forgetting all about the war. Yes. I almost believe that all other

considerations with regard to this speech are as nothing as compared with the humor of the situation which arose who... after debating the matter back and forth with the help of the press throughout the world, the German and the American newspapers came, in cold blood, to the conclusion that it really was impossible for the Kaiser's forces to cross the occan and lick us as long as the Uffited States Government insisted that it was prepared to give them a friendly reception. was a cold, hard, concrete fact that re-fused to go home and go to bed; and the way that poor fact was mauled and cuffed and turned inside out in an attempt to discover whence it came and why it insisted on remaining-well, it surely woun have been pathetic, if, as I say, it had not been so awfully funny. Undoubtedly, too, the great majority of those who participated in the debate had read or had heard read time and time again that old question, "If God be for us," who can be against us?"-but, then, I suppose that no one ever actually does take such things seriously.

It cannot help being a matter of regret to every American that our people kent up their sputtering for some time after the Germans had it definitely settled among themselves that David Israels was remarkable man. Of course we wer the aggrieved party in the dispute, and the Germans had the further advantage of being helped to their understanding of our President by that emmently flat-tering picture he drew in his speech of their country, its people and its rulers. As has been well said, that part of his speech was a regular solar-plexus blow in taking all the fight out of the Germans. Still, it will ever be a matter of regret that we as a people had little consenter of the character of Payvid Israel. ception of the character of David Israel in its entirety until we began to read what was being said about him and his speech in Germany, England, France and even far-away Japan.

that the splendid reparation volunteered by the Germans for the killing of our sailors would have been forthcoming long before if the American people had, from the start, supported the President in the stand he took. Baron Stechmann, the former Ambassador, well knows, for ope-that this offer was held back only Ull that this offer was held back only till it became evident that the impeachmen of the President had collapsed. Yet again I say that I have no doubt that it was all for the best. It is not likely that under any circumstances other than those existing at the time could we have expected the Germans to except the bodies of our sailors home with their warships and to yield to all of the President's main contentions with reference to the disputed territory, without even carrying

the matter to The Hague.
Only it is a great pity that the President could not have lived to see the American people making that fuss over the German soldiers and sallors whom, only a short time before, they were so desirous of greeting with shot and shell And it is a still greater pity that he could not have lived until the American people had a chance to make some reparation to him for the abuse that

they had heaped upon him.

From the start I had wondered how a man whose constitution never was robust. and who winced even at the defamation that is the ordinary experience of every man in public life, should be able to stand before the storm that President Israels invited when first he refused to meet the German preparations for wawith like preparations. It appeared later that he exhausted all his remaining strength in making his speech before the Senate. In getting out of the carriag-Senate. In getting out of the carriage upon his return to the White House. Mr Israels staggered slightly and soon afterward was attacked by a viotent nausea. That night his valet and I had to help him to his bedchamber, and from that room he never again issued alive.

I thank Heaven that he lived long enough to know that his imprachment had not been sustained and that the German Government had conceded practically everything for which he had contended. When told that the impeachment had collapsed, he said, "That is very satin-factory," and when told of the great news from Berlin he said, "Now, that is fine: sure and make it plain to the Emperor

ENDS IN GANGSTERS' DEFEAT

Five Men Who Annoyed Woman Arrested After Resistance.

Five battle-scarred members of what the police say is the "Doggle Miller Gang" were sent to the House of Correc-tion for ten days each today by Magistrais Mecleary at the Trenton avenue and Dauphin streets station. The gang-sters made the mistake of thinking they could vanquish Murphy and Masher, po-

licemen. They failed.

Mrs. Robert Lee, of 2007 Trenton avenue, notified the police that the members of the gang were annoying Mrs. Mary Roser. To years old, of 2148 Greer street. She asked the police to suppress the gang. She asked the police to suppress the gang. Policemen Hasher and Murphy were sent.

The two bluecoats and all members the gamp in what is snown as "Batta Alley," in the rear of Firer attest, and called on them to surrender. Instead of complying five of the gangaters rushed into conflict with loud yells. The 'consistend and threw away their clubs, fearing these weapons couldn't stand the strain.

"They look natural," said Murphy, five minutes later. He was referring to the five figures stretched in "Battle Alley." "They do," agreed Hasher.

"They do," agreed Hasher.
The gangaters were given time to recuperate and then willingly walked
around to the police station. Those sentenced are Ben Lougherty, John Bitteetenced are Ben Lougherty, John Biller-son, Edward Strange, James McGrath and Edward Greely. George Germer, also arrested, was discharged when it was proven that his only offense was playing

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Sun Proof Blue and Black Serges-Pin stripes in blue backgrounds - club checks, Glen plaids, scores of fancy patterns. Same values that have made us the busiest clothing house in Chesnut

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More of those pure worsted Sherriff Suits in neatest check and stripe effects. Their qualities exceed their price considerably-by at least \$6.50.

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Genuine Imported Irish homespuns-woven so loosely that you will vote them the acme of comfort. Beautiful in patterns, too!

\$25.00

Rich silk mixtures in all sizes for men of modest taste. Newest plaids and checks, stripes also, in very handsome cloth conceptions.

\$30.00

For an English Imported worsted in a subdued gray check that is bound to ap-

peal to every man with good taste! Just received them. Double Breasted Suits Going Quickly!

"Rosemont" model made as deep an impression as our "Parkway" style when young men customers saw it. They are selling rapidly at \$18 and \$20.

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