

WILSON'S VIEWS
FAMILY UPHELD
Members of Congress Declare They Truly Represent America's Ideals
REAL PEACE ITS OBJECT
Germany Placed in Awkward Position—Speech Will Make Europe Think

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Characterizing President Wilson today as a strong appeal to the people of the Central Powers, members of Congress expressed unqualified approval. It was regarded another big step toward breaking the German people away from their imperialistic masters. "The speech puts the German rulers in a most awkward position and satisfies me that if our own people pull together there is no friction among the Allies the war will not last a year. If the expected German offensive on the western front is not doubt that it will, the Teuton imperialists cannot keep peace away from their people for many months," said Chairman Fletcher of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. "The address puts the whole question of peace right at the doors of the German rulers," said Representative Shreve, Kentucky. "It points the way to better conditions for the German people if they will only grasp the friendly American hand."

Minority Leader Gillette praised the address as "another clear statement of intent and purpose with an appeal to the liberal people of the Central Powers." Meyer London, New York Socialist, declared the address as mainly "an appeal to the liberals of the world to throw off the yoke of imperialistic domination. It is addressed to the people who are seeking something more than mere winning the war. That comes first, but he is also deeply concerned in the welfare of all peoples after the war."

WILL MAKE EUROPE THINK
J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, said: "The President's speech is calculated to make the foreign nations think, especially Austria-Hungary, to which he makes an argument, and to Germany, to which he states his position clearly and firmly. The President is sending the message which he can be bringing the warring nations to the peace-council table before further loss of life ensues." Representative Trenton, Republican (Wisconsin), expressed hearty approval of the message because of the "open frank way in which the President set an answer back to Hertling specifically, but in reality to the people of Germany."

"It is a rift in the clouds," said Chairman Stone, of the Foreign Relations Committee. "It was a most excellent and well-timed speech." Senator Lodge believed a "real peace movement" might result from the fact that the President pointed out that his January 8 peace terms were provisional, not final. "The President's address and ought to have an effect in the direction of peace," declared Senator McKellar. Senator Harding declared that it "was the best message I've heard. I don't see how any one could disagree with anything he said."

"I regard the speech as an interpretation of the speech of January 8," said Senator Johnson, of California. "Those who felt alarm at the possible entry of the republicans upon a policy of territorial acquisition in Europe will be reassured by the message. I could not subscribe to all of the President's speech of January 8. I am delighted with most of today's message and with its modification in the present speech. Without at all criticizing any speech, I think today's more closely expresses America's thought and America's hope in the war and brings us much nearer to peace."

MAIL TUBE PURCHASE
to Be Recommended
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Bremen J. Hampton Moore and other Philadelphians have fought against the abandonment of the system. The recommendation today by a joint congressional committee that the Government purchase the pneumatic tube system in the operation meets the hearty approval of all of Philadelphia's leading business and industrial organizations. Despite the general efficiency of the tube system there has been a constant opposition to it from those handling postal affairs at Washington. The business men of Philadelphia and other cities have waged a constant fight for its retention for many years. In last year's postoffice appropriation an attempt was made to cut out the appropriation for tubes. This brought an emphatic protest from business organizations in those sections in which the system had been installed. A commission was appointed consisting of three Senators and three Representatives to investigate the tube systems in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis. This commission recommended the retention of the tubes. Among others who expressed their approval of the plan to purchase the tube system was Emil P. Albrecht, president of the Bourse, who has taken a very prominent part in the fight for the retention of the tube system here for several years. "That is certainly good news," he said. "The continuance of the pneumatic tube is the practical thing to consider if we desire efficiency. The plan suggested from Washington that automobiles be used to carry the mail to points now connected by the tube cannot compare with the efficiency of the present system, which is not affected by the elements or the hurried and one thing which would hamper auto delivery."

FOUR BITTEN BY DOG
Mrs. Victoria Squillante, of 1304 South Broad street, and her three children, Theresa, twenty years old; Frank, nine years old, and Charles, two years old, are in St. Agnes's Hospital as the result of being bitten by a pet dog. The dog, which was shot by a neighbor, is being examined by the veterinarian of the University of Pennsylvania for traces of rabies. The dog, which had always been gentle, first attacked the baby while he was asleep, and later the next older child, Mrs. Squillante and her daughter. They were bitten while defending the children. All four were given Pasteur treatment at the hospital.

PEACE MUST GIVE JUSTICE
TO PEOPLES, WILSON INSISTS

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It is right and fair, an act of justice, rather than a bargain between sovereigns.
AMERICA'S POSITION IN WAR
The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs, or to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketch of principles and of the way in which they should be applied. But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany against the peace and security of mankind and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization.

She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed; its renewal rendered as nearly as possible. This war has its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiances and their own forms of political life. Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future; and those covenants must be backed by the united force of all the nations that love justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost.

If territorial settlement and the political relations of great populations which have not the organized power to resist are to be determined by the contracts of the powerful Governments which consider themselves most directly affected, as Count von Hertling proposes, why may not economic questions also? It has come about in the altered world in which we now find ourselves that justice and the rights of peoples affect the whole field of international dealing as much as access to raw materials and fair and equal conditions of trade.

HERTLING'S INCONSISTENCY SHOWN
Count von Hertling wants the essential basis of commercial and industrial life to be safeguarded by common agreement and guarantee, but he cannot expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as items in the final accounting. He cannot ask the benefit of common agreement in the one field without according it in the other. I take it for granted that he sees that separate and selfish compacts with regard to trade and the essential materials of manufacture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to provinces and peoples.

Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland, made up of all the indisputably Polish peoples who lie contiguous to one another, is a matter of European concern and must, of course, be conceded; that Belgium must be evacuated and restored, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve; and that national aspirations must be satisfied, even within his own empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind.

If he is silent about questions of which touch the interest of his allies more nearly than they touch those of Austria only, it must, of course, be because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circumstances. Seeing and conceding, as he does, the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much further had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and of her dependence upon Germany.

After all, the test whether it is possible for either Government to go any farther than this comparison of views is simple and obvious.

FOUR PRINCIPLES OF PEACE
The principles to be applied are these:
First, That each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent;
Second, That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that
Third, Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims among rival States; and
Fourth, That all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and, consequently, of the world.

A general peace accorded upon such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on.

ONE PARTY BLOCKS WAY
So far as we can judge, the principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. If they have anywhere else been rejected, the objectors have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible. The tragic circumstance is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just. I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we entered this war upon no small occasion, and that we can never turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front, and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays.

We are indomitable in our powers of independent action and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force. We believe that our own desire for a new international order under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail is the desire of enlightened men everywhere. Without that new order the world will be without peace and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence and development.

Having set our hand to the task of achieving it we shall not turn back. I hope that it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That is not the temper of our people. I have spoken this only that the whole world may know the true spirit of America—that men everywhere may know that our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words, but a passion which, once set in action, must be satisfied. The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom.

DISTINGUISHED AUDIENCE HEARS
AND APPLAUDS THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President's address was listened to by a more distinguished assembly than that which heard his peace terms address on January 8. The entire cabinet was present. Colonel House sat with Mrs. Wilson and the President's daughter Margaret in the executive gallery. Republican floor leader Mann appeared on the floor for the first time since the vote on woman suffrage was taken. Seated on the floor just below the President as he talked was Earl Reading, the new British Ambassador to the United States, who reached this country only last Saturday. The French, Italian and Brazilian Ambassadors, the Swiss, Dutch and Bulgarian Ministers and the Argentine Charge had seats in the galleries. This was the Bulgarian Minister's first appearance in the Capitol since the war declaration. They followed every word with the closest attention. It was plain that they all realized that today's address may yet prove the turning point in the war. Applause continued for nearly two minutes when the President took his place before the Speaker's chair, ready to read his message. The House and Senate listened in silence while he analyzed von Hertling's address, but applauded sharply when he said no peace could be arrived at by the method of the German Chancellor proposed. Every reference to the rights of small nations was greeted with cheers. The loudest applause came, however, when the President said that until such a peace as America proposed could be secured there was "no choice but to go the galleries." This was the Bulgarian

Risk Insurance from 530,492 men in the service. This is expected to have been doubled since then. The first payment by the United States Government under the military and naval insurance act to the dependent of a soldier or sailor killed in action was made to Mrs. Belle Ingram, 604 Third street, Pratt City, Alabama, who is the widow of Gunner's Mate Omond Kelly Ingram, killed October 15, 1917, when the U. S. S. Cassin was attacked by a German submarine.

AL FRONTE ITALIANO
Gli Italiani Respingono un Tentativo Nemico nelle Giudicarie
BOMBARDAMENTO AEREO

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Authorized by act of October 6, 1917, on file at the Postoffice at Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the President,
A. S. BURLINSON,
Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 11 Feb. Il presidente Wilson ha dichiarato che non vi può essere pace sulla base esposta recentemente dal cancelliere tedesco, conte von Hertling. Il presidente ha parlato davanti ad una commissione mista di senatori e rappresentanti col preciso scopo di rispondere al recente discorso che von Hertling pronunciò davanti al Reichstag. Però il presidente ha detto che l'atteggiamento dell'Austria è opposto a quello della Germania ed ha lodato il discorso del conte Czernin, aggiungendo che fino a che l'Austria è sotto la dominazione di Berlino essa non può parlare con la franchezza con cui vorrebbe esprimersi. Il presidente ha anche accennato alla questione delle nazionalità per dire che essa deve in ciascun caso essere risolta secondo il diritto e la volontà dei popoli. Questa parte riguarda direttamente le aspirazioni dell'Italia.

ROMA, 11 Febbraio. Dalle notizie giunte dal Quartier Generale Italiano si rileva che, durante la giornata di sabato, lungo tutta la fronte si verificarono azioni di artiglieria e che nessun importante combattimento ebbe da parte delle fanterie, le quali limitarono la loro attività combattiva alle sole operazioni compiute dai reparti di incursione e dai reparti di artiglieria. Le azioni di artiglieria furono frequenti ed intense nel settore ad oriente dell'altipiano di Asiago e nella regione occidentale del Monte Grappa. Venerdì sera contingenti austro-tedeschi tentarono di effettuare una incursione verso la linea italiana sulle fronti del Tassinio e spessamente tra Duomo e Chiese, ma furono respinti dai fauci dei predelli dei posti avanzati italiani. Un numero di squadriglie di idrovolanti compì l'operazione di incursione aerea presso la foce del Piave e bombardò efficacemente e con appariscenti risultati, i ricoveri delle truppe austriache. Con il testo del comunicato pubblicato ieri, dal Ministero della guerra in Roma:

L'attività combattiva lungo tutta la fronte, durante la giornata di ieri, fu limitata ad azioni di artiglieria, le quali furono più intense e frequenti nel settore orientale dell'altipiano di Asiago e nell'area occidentale di Monte Grappa. Venerdì sera contingenti austro-tedeschi tentarono di effettuare una incursione verso la linea italiana sulle fronti del Tassinio e spessamente tra Duomo e Chiese, ma furono respinti dai fauci dei predelli dei posti avanzati italiani. Un numero di squadriglie di idrovolanti compì l'operazione di incursione aerea presso la foce del Piave e bombardò efficacemente e con appariscenti risultati, i ricoveri delle truppe austriache. Con il testo del comunicato pubblicato ieri, dal Ministero della guerra in Roma:

Un dispaccio di Londra annuncia che il Ministero della guerra austriaco ha pubblicato un comunicato nel quale, riguardo alle operazioni al fronte italiano, dice che viveva attività da parte dell'artiglieria, e che, verso il piano del Sette Comuni e ad oriente del Brenta. A Milano Robert P. Perkins, capo della commissione permanente della Croce Rossa Americana, comandante del Corpo d'Armata di Milano, hanno passato in rivista trentasei ambulanzieri americani, della prima regione, destinati al fronte di battaglia. Il corteo delle ambulanzieri passò tra due file alte di popolo che applaudivano acclamando all'America ed alla Croce Rossa Americana. Dopo aver passato in rivista le ambulanzieri, il generale Angeliotti e Mr. Perkins si recarono ad inaugurare quattro grandi case che la Croce Rossa Americana ha preparato per essere allogiate da 200 a 250 soldati. Il generale Angeliotti pronunciò un discorso durante il quale disse che, con l'aiuto dato dall'America, durante la guerra mondiale, era possibile la vittoria finale. Mr. Perkins ha recentemente visitato le sezioni della Croce Rossa Americana presso la fronte di battaglia italiana ed ha avuto il piacere di essere a contatto di quattro ambasciatori, due italiani, una francese ed una inglese. Ha visitato tre sezioni della Croce Rossa Americana, comprendenti venti centri, di cui ha potuto accertare l'effettivo funzionamento e dell'eccellente lavoro che compiono dette sezioni. Egli ha dichiarato che il morale delle truppe italiane, francese ed inglese è elevatissimo. Un dispaccio da Londra dice che i soldati tedeschi, tornati dalla prigione passata nei campi di concentramento in Germania, narrano atrocità, inaudite commesse dai tedeschi in danno dei prigionieri italiani. Gli ufficiali e le guardie tedesche, senza alcun motivo, battono gli italiani colpendoli con il calcio del fucile e con le baionette scabole. Gli italiani sono affamati e quando si lanciano per avere il rancho, i soldati tedeschi li respingono con la baionetta e i colpi restano uccisi e feriti. Sette od otto italiani al giorno muoiono per ogni accampamento in seguito alle privazioni ed ai maltrattamenti. Alcuni soldati hanno testimoniato che durante quindici giorni hanno ricevuto soltanto due pasti.

ELLIS ISLAND WILL BE WAR DEPARTMENT BASE
Immigrant Station to Be Used as Depot Until Hostilities Are Over
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The immigration station at Ellis Island, N. Y., is to be taken over by the War Department as a base depot, it was learned today. With the transfer of the buildings from the Bureau of Immigration to the War Department immigrants will be examined on the Office of the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department in charge of the examination work have for several days discussed plans to include a system by which they can do away with the long line of passengers before they are finally permitted to enter the country. Since the beginning of the war and the subsequent drop in immigration the Department officials declared that many of the buildings have been virtually empty. Preparations now are under way to transfer the aliens held there under internment and will be sent to the southern camps as soon as arrangements can be made for them. It is also proposed to select a site on Staten Island for immigration purposes pending the use of Ellis Island by the War Department.

Fall From Window Kills Woman
A fall from a third-story window today proved fatal to Mrs. Mary Steinmetz, a domestic, employed at 127 North Broad street. She was pronounced dead by Dr. Joseph N. Asher, of 1225 North Broad street.

88,000,000 WAR RISK INSURANCE IS ISSUED
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The war risk insurance campaign to make the army and navy "100 per cent insured" ends tomorrow, with the announcement that final figures will show eight billion dollars' worth of insurance written by the greatest insurance company in the world. Tomorrow is the last day on which most of the men and women now in the service on or before October 15, 1917, can apply for the Government insurance against death and total disability. Those who joined the service after October 15, 1917, have 120 days hereafter in which to apply. Up to the close of January 24, applications for \$4,486,948,500 of insurance had been received by the Bureau of

TEUTONS HOLD CHOICE BITS OF RUSSIA
Sammee Killed by 'Comrades in Error'

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Feb. 10 (delayed). AN American private, mistaken for a Boche in the dark, was shot and killed by one of his own patrols Friday night, following the patrol encounter with the Germans. The private became separated from the patrol, which was seeking the bodies of those killed a short time before. Attempting to rejoin them, he was challenged by a sergeant. He suspected another ambush and failed to respond. The sergeant fired, killing the private instantly.

Larry Eyre's Spats Dragged Into Court
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enough didn't want to hear the case, so Judge Landis, of Lancaster County, condescended to go and hear it in Chester County. The day before the time set for the hearing Berry asked a change of venue, contending that, since Eyre was the political boss of Chester County, it was impossible for Berry to have a fair and impartial trial there. Landis denied the change of venue, and E. D. Hiltbold and Scarlett, counsel for Berry, appealed to the Supreme Court. The whole matter was argued today. Berry's counsel contending that Landis's refusal to grant the venue change was a abuse of his judicial power. Now in discussing Eyre, Mr. Scarlett thought it would be pretty nice to distinguish between Mr. Eyre as an ordinary citizen and Mr. Eyre as a political boss, so he said: "I am speaking of him not as the individual, but as the political boss." No man in Pennsylvania is more notorious in this role than Larry Eyre. As for the man himself, I admire him. As I see him in his fashionable clothes, with a fancy vest, his gold-rimmed eyeglasses, swinging cane and Lindbergh spats, scattering into the Bellevue-Stratford, I cannot help but admire him, but...

WEARY OF WAR, TEUTON PEOPLES DEMAND PEACE
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something little short of a revolution unless the Junkers changed their tone. Shortly after this the Allies published an intimation that the war would not stop until the Central Powers were disrupted. Whereupon Scheidemann and his followers automatically aligned themselves with the Government. Like rats in a corner, they meant to fight. Judging from what every one from Germany is saying, the Allies are now on the right track, in that they will only continue the war until the German war party gives up its ambitions for world conquest, when they are ready to make an equitable peace, but until then they will fight relentlessly. Today the masses in Germany and Austria are in a mood to listen to reason.

CONDITIONS APPALING
From the most dependable sources I have learned that domestic conditions in both countries are appalling. Austria is threatened with disruption. Long processions of women and children are common, marching through the streets of the cities, demanding bread. The recent strikes broke out spontaneously because the people desire peace and are hungry. Illness is rampant. The death rate is steadily mounting. Deaths from consumption alone are somewhat higher than the birth rate. A strange malady, popularly called "bread disease," is taking off multitudes. The coal shortage is severe. There are many deaths from the cold, unhygienic houses. It is impossible to procure, even for the babies. It is the same with butter and all fats. The rich still live well, securing their wants by bribery and standing forces or by sending their families to neutral countries. But the masses are suffering horribly despite plenty of food and high wages. Even when they manage to fill their stomachs the quality is so poor the food fails to nourish. Their constitutions are so weakened the slightest malady taken off in a jiffy. A crime wave is sweeping the country. People are robbed on the streets in broad daylight. Discontent is rife. In the meantime two parties are struggling for mastery, one is the small powerful plutocratic war party, which clearly seeing disaster ahead, is attempting to lull the masses to a point where they will support unprecedented losses in a terrible attempt to drive through the Franco-British lines. The other is the people's party, un-

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS RAID MESSINES LINE
Haig Reports Successful Foray—Belgians Wipe Out Enemy Outpost
LONDON, Feb. 11.—A successful raid on German positions southeast of Messines by the Australians was reported today by Field Marshal Haig. In addition to inflicting other casualties, the Australians brought back twenty-eight prisoners. In the Messines sector a Belgian patrol Saturday night successfully attacked a hostile post, killing the entire German garrison and capturing a machine gun.

BRUMBAUGH AT PALM BEACH
Joins Cyrus E. Woods at Florida Resort—To Remain Several Weeks
PALM BEACH, Feb. 11.—The first war benefit of the season, sponsored directly by the Red Cross, took place here in the Beach Arts Theatre, where there was a concert and a motion picture show. About \$1000 was raised. Governor Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, is an arrival at the Polonica, where he will pass the rest of the month, joining Cyrus E. Woods, his Secretary of State, who arrived with Mrs. Woods the day before. Other arrivals include Augustus T. Ashton, of Philadelphia.

Only Four of Fourteen Men in Patrol Escape From Ambuscade
U. S. BARRAGE IS DEADLY
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 11.
An official report on the action between an American patrol and a large German force which ambuscaded it in "No Man's Land" shows that all of the Americans fought bravely to the finish, notwithstanding the fact that they were outnumbered and at the disadvantage of having been surprised. Four Americans were killed, another died from his wounds, one other was wounded and four were captured. The Germans opened the fight by yelling "Kamerad" and by the throwing of a grenade. Both sides then opened fire. The fighting lasted about a minute and a half, during which the Germans continued to shout. A complete detail of the encounter, which have just been received, shows that there were fourteen Americans in the patrol, who suddenly found themselves surrounded by a large number of Germans. After rounding up four men, the Germans withdrew, leaving four dead Americans, two wounded Americans and four doughboys on the field. The Americans continued firing at the retreating forms of the Germans as long as they could be seen. One American, attracted by the groaning of one of the wounded men, went to his side and gave him a drink of water. Another started to crawl back through the barbed wire. Machine-gun and rifle bullets in a perfect rain were directed toward the enemy until the Americans' guns started to put down an ambush. A German proved that the American fire was well directed. One of the wounded men had started to crawl through the entanglements in front of the American trench line, but his strength gave out. He was found by a comrade and carried in. A second American patrol was quickly sent out. It discovered the five dead bodies (the fatally wounded soldier having died in the meantime) and one very much alive American, who was lying beside the corpses, ready to fight in case the Germans came back to search the dead. There was considerable artillery activity on Saturday night, when one American was killed and five wounded by German shells. The sector of the western front now held by the Americans is no longer under the command of a French general. For almost a week the Yankee soldiers holding part of the battline have been under the direct command of an American general.

Mawson & DeManly
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These Furs at Half Price!
HAVE CREATED A SENSATION
IT IS doubtful if Philadelphia women have ever before been offered such furs as these at such sweeping reductions. It is to be noted also that designers predict no radical changes in next year's fur styles. Buy now and save just half the cost of furs another season.
This Is a Partial List
2 Nutria Sets, were 49.00 now 24.50
4 Taupé Fox Sets, were 59.00 now 29.50
3 Jap Cross Fox Sets, were 69.00 now 34.50
2 Black Wolf Sets, were 79.00 now 39.50
3 French Seal Coats, were 85.00 now 42.50
5 Sable Marmot Coats, were 85.00 now 42.50
4 Red Fox Sets, were 95.00 now 47.50
2 Jap Kolinsky Sets, were 95.00 now 47.50
2 Taupé Wolf Sets, were 105.00 now 52.50
2 Black Fox Sets, were 110.00 now 55.00
1 Ermine Set, was 125.00 now 62.50
3 Sable Marmot Coats, were 125.00 now 62.50
3 Natural Muskrat Coats, were 125.00 now 62.50
3 Fisher Sets, were 135.00 now 67.50
3 Kamchatka Fox Sets, were 145.00 now 72.50
2 Natural Muskrat Coats, were 150.00 now 75.00
3 Hudson Seal Coats, were 175.00 now 87.50
2 Silver Fox Scarfs, were 190.00 now 95.00
2 Mole Sets, were 195.00 now 97.50
2 Hudson Seal Coats, were 240.00 now 120.00
4 Hudson Seal Coats, were 290.00 now 145.00
1 Mole Coat, was 390.00 now 195.00
1 Mole Coat, was 490.00 now 245.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat, was 550.00 now 275.00
A small deposit will secure purchase now for delivery later upon monthly payments during spring and summer. Mail orders promptly filled. Purchasing agents' orders accepted with usual 10 per cent discount. Repairing and remodeling at low cost.