BRITISH DEMAND STRONG LEAGUE

Favor Elastic Constitution, With Powerful Executive at Its Head

POSITION OF PREMIER

Expect America to Lead at Peace Conference as in Battle

By G. H. PERRIS

Wireless to Evening Public Ledger

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Paris, Jan. 9.—To the surprise of many, to the discontent of few, to the joy of all liberals, America will count as heavily in the council chamber as on the battlefield. Some day men will ask how it could be otherwise. Having said that, a zealous Briton may be permitted to add that this happy change could hardly have been brought about without the energetic sympathy of the British Government and British public opinion.

Jealousy in such an affair is unimaginable. There is nothing but grateful appreciation of the part America has played. But England is not in the position of merely adopting the American plans either for a league of nations or for any other part of the program of the Conference. Many unofficial committees of experts have been engaged for more than a year, with official encouragement, in examining these subjects, and the chiefs of the Whitehall departments concerned have come to Paris with abundant information and definite plans of a far-reaching character.

The day of the blind skeptic has gone by. It is now only reasoned criticism that will carry weight. Lloyd George is by now well known to the French public, and his resourcefulness throughout the war, with the decisive contribution of the British family to the Allied victory, gives him a commanding position, his quick imagination and sympathetic insight make him a super-diplomat, and it will be found that he is not afraid of challenging the old, established methods of military power, root and branch.

It is virtually certain that from the first the programs both of the preliminary and definite conferences will be regarded in the light of decisions of the Allies and America to establish world trusteeship for smaller nationalities and a world executive to solve future international differences without war. This shifting of the point of view makes immense practical differences. It does not lessen the just claims to be made on the enemy States, but it nationalizes them.

To give very briefly two out of the many possible illustrations:

First, To transfer unconditionally a certain region of near Asia from Turkey, or one of the German colonies, to one of the great Powers would be to transfer it by pure conquest. To transfer it to that Power as a mandatory for and under the superior authority and supervision of an international board possessed of adequate powers would be an act of trusteeship.

Second, To demand so many hundreds of millions of payment unconditionally is the old style of indemnity. To demand the same amount along with a general scheme of economy by reduction of armaments, backed by all the great Powers, is to point to the best, and, as some think, the only possible way of payment in full.

It is, therefore, probable to the point of certainty that next week's Conference will base itself upon the declared intention to found a league of nations as its own successor to carry on permanently the work now begun.

ENGINEER TROOPS BILLETED FOR HOME

37th Regiment and Remaining Units of 20th Assigned for Early Convoy

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 9.—Virtually all companies of the Thirty-seventh Engineers and remaining units of the Twentieth Engineers, not included in previous War Department announcements, have been assigned to early convoy home. These, with other units on today's list, comprise 157 officers and 4343 men. They are:

Regimental Headquarters, First Battalion Headquarters and Companies A, B, D, E and F of the Thirty-seventh Engineers; Headquarters, First Battalion, Medical Detachment, First, Second, Third and Thirty-sixth Companies Twentieth Engineers; Base Hospital No. 66; Seventeenth, 148th, 457th and 636th Aero Squadrons; First, Second, Third, Fourth, 117th, 308th, 314th and 315th Trench Mortar Batteries, Cement Mills Companies 184th and 227th; Thirtieth Company, Twentieth Engineers; 312th Sanitary Train Headquarters; Eighth Trench Mortar Battery and Air Service Casual Company No. 1.

Newport News, Va., Jan. 9.—(By A. P.)—The army transport Koningin der Nederlanden steamed into port tonight having aboard 3000 officers and men. The vessel, which sailed from Bordeaux, France, was due here several days ago, but developed engine trouble and practically "limped" the last portion of her journey.

She has on board two casual companies of marines, the 125th Field Artillery Regiment, Brigadier General S. M. Foote, of the 162d Brigade and his staff, Headquarters Brigade, 162d Field Artillery.

Colonel J. M. Reynolds, of the First Army observation group, is the senior casual officer aboard. He wears a Distinguished Conduct medal. Colonel Henry Keep, U. S. A. Engineers, is also a passenger.

Of the men arriving on the battleships Kansas and Georgia today, the Sixth and Seventh Trench Mortar Battalions and the Third Antiaircraft Battery will be sent to Fort Monroe and the 311th Trench Mortar Battery to Camp Grant.

"OLEO" LICENSES INCREASE

High Butter Prices Stimulate Demand for Substitute

High prices for butter have influenced a greater demand throughout the State for oleomargarine.

Robert Simmers, agent here for the State Dairy and Food Commission, announced this afternoon that since January 1, a total of 4473 licenses have been issued for the wholesale and retail sale of oleomargarine in Pennsylvania. This is 500 more than granted in the same period a year ago.

Ebert Overthrown; New Rule in Berlin

Continued from Page One

Tuesday night and 5 o'clock Wednesday morning, according to a Berlin telegram to the Frankfort Nachrichten. Heavy artillery firing continued uninterruptedly. The dispatch says the Government was still master of the situation early on Wednesday.

Berlin, Jan. 8. (delayed).—Twenty persons were killed in the American embassy today, which was badly damaged by rioters.

(There is nothing in the cable to indicate that the victims were Americans. The embassy is located in the heart of the city, on a square where considerable fighting took place, and it is believed the building may have been struck by shots going wild.)

Rumors were heard on every hand today that American troops would occupy the city to quell any rioting during the national elections (January 19). The majority of the inhabitants would welcome them. Government officials would make no comment regarding the rumors.

Street fighting continued throughout today, but on a smaller scale than the two previous days. The fighting today centered in Wilhelmsplatz, in front of the American Embassy.

Prince Leopold's palace is a veritable machine-gun fortress. A hundred Government soldiers, wearing trench helmets and armed with grenades, are camped in the ballroom.

London, Jan. 9.—The Spartacan revolution is spreading throughout Germany, according to dispatches received from various sources today. Bolshevist uprisings were reported in Dusseldorf, Munich, Frankfort and Schwerin.

Three hundred persons were killed in three days' fighting at Dusseldorf, where a Bolshevik republic was proclaimed.

At Munich, where 5000 unemployed staged a demonstration, two persons were killed during a machine-gun battle. Bolshevikl, led by sailors, seized the barracks and public buildings in Schwerin, but were later driven out. All banks in Frankfort have been closed and business was reported at a standstill there.

General Ludendorff was reported in Berlin dispatches today to have arrived in Leipsig on his way to Berlin.

Sailors from Kiel are rushing to Berlin to aid Ebert, it was reported in an agency dispatch from Amsterdam today.

The Ebert ministry has been virtually imprisoned in the imperial chancellery which, however, the Spartacans have been unable to capture, Copenhagen dispatch says.

Bolshevik governments are reported to have been proclaimed at Muelheim, Mannheim and Oberhausen. A revolt has occurred in Nuremburg, where Bolsheviks have seized the newspaper, Tagepost.

London, Jan. 8 (delayed)—(By A. P.)—Negotiations between the Government and the revolting elements in Berlin were in progress all day yesterday, according to Copenhagen and Amsterdam dispatches received here, but no definite result was apparent. None of the leaders, it appeared, had any real control over the masses in the Berlin streets, and spasmodic fighting took place in various parts of the city.

The Spartacus group, the dispatches show, has proclaimed a general strike for January 19. The Spartacans declare they will prevent the elections to the national assembly by all possible means.

Basle, Jan. 9.—(By A. P.)—Strikes and demonstrations in sympathy with the Liebknecht movement in Berlin have taken place in Brunswick and Munich. A mob pillaged the stores in Brunswick. In Munich, the Bavarian capital, several persons were killed and wounded in street riots.

League Plan First Task for Premiers

Continued from Page One

and Turkey. These details will probably not be decided upon until the league of nations part of the program has been exhausted, however.

Deal With Principles

It is not expected that the premiers' conference will deal with more than the most general principles of the peace settlement. In fact, it now seems doubtful if more than a broad, general agreement will be reached before President Wilson returns to America in February. Out of the coming conference it is expected that a more or less tentative program will be adopted, which will devide the work of the Peace Congress into successive steps. The actual making of peace with the Central Powers may be the last of these steps.

The procedure now being discussed is, roughly, as follows:

First, a general agreement between the United States and the Entente belligerents for the creation of a league of nations, or similar machinery, to enforce the terms of peace and preserve it.

Second, the setting up of new independent States growing out of the war.

Third, the assessment of damages and indemnities and the manner of their payment.

Fourth, the conclusion of peace treaties with the Central Powers.

The peace treaties may be left to the last because none of the agreements can bind the Central Powers unless, in the meantime, they have established governments which satisfy the Peace Congress as to their stability and purpose of carrying out the treaties made.

Wait For People to Decide

At this point arises the question of how long the Peace Congress will wait for the Central Powers to arrange their governments. It is pointed out by some of those working on the problem that neither Germany nor Austria can complete its governmental machinery until it is determined what the two peoples desire in this matter. It is, of course, dependent largely on the Peace Congress, but it is not expected that the congress will wait indefinitely for the Central Empires to prepare themselves for an agreement.

There is always the possibility that, if no responsible governments appear to give assurances that obligations undertaken will be carried out, the nations represented at the congress could give notice that it would become necessary, at certain points, to assist in the formation of orderly governments and at the same time begin to collect revenues to apply on the bill of damages.

Such action, if taken at all, would be only a last resort, but, if taken, the question would arise as to how far the United States would participate. No official outline has been made to show what the United States would agree to do in carrying out such an undertaking, if it should become necessary, but some of those best informed as to the lines along which Mr. Wilson and the peace commissioners are working, believe that it is the purpose of the United States to go no further into the readjustment of European affairs than to secure general adherence to the principles already laid down by President Wilson and then expect, of course, the details to square with the principles. The execution of these details, some diplomats believe, may extend into a work of years, developing into a process of "constant improvement and adjustment."

Wilson Visits U. S. Mission

Notwithstanding his physician, President Wilson could not be forced to take a full day's rest yesterday. Late yesterday afternoon he walked with Mrs. Wilson to the headquarters of the American mission at the Hotel de Crillon, where he had a short conference with the other members. During the walk the President was recognized by the crowds and returned their greetings.

The President spent a quiet and restful morning. He saw no one officially, and his only activity was some dictation to his stenographers.

The representatives of the Allied nations here intend to give immediate consideration to the question of mitigating the severity of the blockade of the Central Powers, according to indications today. Such mitigation, it is pointed out, would be granted in order to admit of the passing in of food supplies for Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and sections of Russia and other territory which it is desired to reach and which cannot be reached except through territory which the Central Powers are holding.

Holding Up Hoover's Work

England and Italy have not as yet appointed their members of the international food commission and, consequently, revictualing plans under the direction of Herbert C. Hoover have not been perfected. This delay also has rendered it impossible for him to arrange for the purchase of fats and other foodstuffs urgently needed by the populations of regions evacuated by the German armies.

One of the greatest immediate needs is for fats, virtually all of which must come from America. Sufficient quantities of pork products are not available elsewhere. It is expected that the German ships required to send food to the people to be supplied will be available shortly after the opening session of the peace congress. The delay in formulating preliminary food plans is causing the greatest uneasiness among representatives of the suffering peoples, who are now in Paris seeking relief as a means of checking Bolshevism.

While complete surveys of food conditions in evacuated territories and the Central Empires are not yet available, partial investigations show lamentable conditions requiring immediate relief. This is especially the case in the Balkans and Poland.

Jugo-Slav Delegates

The Premier of Serbia has officially notified Foreign Minister Pichon that the Jugo-Slav representatives at Versailles will be Nikola P. Pachitch, former Premier of Serbia; Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, former Serbian Minister of Finance, and M. Trumbitch, president of the Dalmatian Diet.

THOUGHT CAMERAS GUNS

Berlin Rioters Mistook U. S. Movie Machines for Weapons

Basle, Jan. 9.—A mob, seeing American movie operators on the roof of the Hotel Adlon, Tuesday, mistook the cameras for machine guns and attempted to storm the building, in which Inter-Allied military officials and Russians had sought refuge.

A Berlin dispatch yesterday said that rioters forced General Harris to haul down the American flag which had been hoisted on the Hotel Adlon.

SEEK MURDERED WOMAN

West Chester Stirred by Dog's Find of Fragment of Human Body

West Chester, Pa., Jan. 9.—Constable Ezra King and other officials near Malvern have a mystery on their hands which they are endeavoring to solve today and a search of the surrounding country is being made for the body of a supposedly murdered woman.

A resident of the town yesterday noticed a dog dragging some object across a field toward its home and investigation showed it to be the hand and a portion of the arm of a woman, according to physicians who examined it. It had the appearance of having been torn from the body by the dog and was badly decomposed.

NATIONS LEAGUE FIRST, SAYS CECIL

Necessary for Relief and World Regulation, Avers British Authority

NEED CERTAIN PEACE

Armament Problem Will Disappear When Peoples Lose Fear of Future War

By the Associated Press

Paris, Jan. 9.—Lord Cecil, who has arrived here with the first section of the British peace delegation, expressed the opinion to the Associated Press that the definite organization of a league of nations is indispensable as a first step toward the conclusion of that enduring peace and a satisfactory settlement of international problems which have arisen out of the war.

Lord Robert made it clear that his statements were personal views and not an attempt to give the views of the British Government.

"In my opinion, a league of nations is necessary as the initial step in the peace negotiations," said Lord Robert. "It is not only necessary to insure peace, but also for the proper treatment of many international questions which must be considered by the peace congress.

League Joins All Activities

"Joint international action in an organized and recognized form is necessary in order to relieve millions of people, who are at this moment destitute of food and other necessaries of life, owing to the unsettled condition of the world; to regulate permanently many vital common interests, such as international railway posts, waterways, telegraph and wireless, the use of the air; public health and the protection of women and juveniles in industry; to discharge adequately and justly the responsibilities of the great civilized nations in such a great matter as the protection and guidance of backward peoples. It is the sum of all these recognized joint activities, interests and responsibilities that we call by the name of 'League of Nations.'

"It is our business to give this league definite form here and now."

Lord Robert made it clear in his talk that he has little sympathy with the view that the peace congress may gradually drift into a prolonged session, which will ultimately become a league of nations without being definitely and positively organized.

League Must Organize

"I agree that this congress must regard itself as the first regular meeting of the nations forming the league," he said, "but I think it would be a dangerous policy to let the peace congress drift along aimlessly, without reaching a positive organization of a league of nations. Leaving things open is hazardous and gets one nowhere.

"This impressed me as being a time for the creation of a body which will be effectively organized and not allowed to drop into inaction. We are, moreover, anxious not to commit the democratic peoples to responsibilities they are not prepared, deliberately and consciously, to accept. It is, therefore, important to avoid regardless and to define our policy clearly and openly."

Asked how far armaments can be limited by a league of nations, Lord Robert replied:

"That, in my opinion, probably is the most difficult problem the peace congress will face. Before national governments had effective police organizations, it was impossible to prevent individuals from carrying arms to protect themselves against outlaws. Laws against the carrying of fire-arms could not be enforced until the necessity for carrying them ceased to exist.

Certainty of Peace Needed

"So it is with the league. Individual nations will hardly be willing to disarm until they are sure of peace and justice through the operation of the league. Moreover, how can any limitation of armaments be actually enforced? What assurance can we have, for instance, that Germany will not create an army more or less secretly?

"The world did not know how extensively Germany was preparing for war. She might develop another force under the guise of militia. These are the difficulties we have to face, but we must endeavor earnestly to secure co-operation between the Powers represented at the congress in the broad policy of demobilization, which will correspond with the yearnings of all peoples to be relieved, as soon as possible, from the burdens they have borne for these last four and a half years."

When asked if the conditions were the same with naval forces, Lord Robert replied in the affirmative.

"Nations do not build navies for offensive purposes," he said. "They build them for defensive purposes, for police duties. Here again is a great scope for co-operation and arrangement between the Powers represented at the peace congress."

WOMEN DETERMINED TO DEFEAT SUFFRAGE

Antis Lay Plans for a Nation-Wide Fight Against Amendment

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 9.—Plans for a nation-wide fight against the "red flag" movement were laid today at the annual convention here of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. A program for a fight in the next Congress against the proposed Susan B. Anthony equal suffrage amendment also was considered. Leaders of the association said they considered the amendment defeated for the present session.

Opposition to the alleged attitude of the women's executive committee of the national Republican committee, seeking indorsement of the Federal suffrge amendment, was expressed by Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, president.

An open letter to Chairman Will Hays, of the national Republican committee, was prepared voicing criticism of the personnel of the women's executive committee, of which Mrs. Medill McCormick is chairman.

Mrs. Wadsworth charged that Mrs. McCormick's committee was devoting its efforts to the passage of the suffrage amendment rather than to "purely Republican propaganda."

Mrs. Basil Clark, of Brussels, outlined a program to fight radicalism, and asked support for a forthcoming attack on the Nonpartisan League in the Northwest. Association leaders said they believed the radical political movement in this country was associated with the agitation for woman suffrage.

The convention planned to oppose resolutions pending in the New Hampshire Legislature favoring the national suffrage amendments. Mrs. Wadsworth said Senator Moses of New Hampshire had announced that his vote would depend on the attitude of the Legislature.

Mrs. Wadsworth was reelected president, Miss Murray Ledyard, Washington, was elected secretary and Mrs. Robert Garrett, Baltimore, treasurer.

TODAY'S MARRIAGE LICENSES

Charles S. Satterthwait, Burmont, Pa., and Elizabeth P. Smith, 45 E. Penn st.
George W. Willis, Jr., 5809 Chew st., and Beatrice A. Ginty, 2132 Godfrey ave.
Edward Schultz, Detroit, Mich., and Edith M. Walls, 2201 N. Hope st.
Frank Mahon, Aberdeen, Md., and Daisy Hamilton, Aberdeen, Md.
Martin G. Smith, 1331 S. 36th st., and Victoria Jance, 2934 Reed st.
George R. Roillo, 1240 Pittwater st., and Goldie E. Church, 730 S. Paris ave.
George Thomas, 2939 Lombard st., and Liddie Cooper, 2939 Lombard st.
Morris D. Polernow, U. S. A., 418 S. 5th st., and Clara Shore, 210 Catharine st.
Morris Daskow, 930 S. 5th st., and Rachel Honekman, 308 Queen st.

Terrifying Scenes in German Capital

Continued from Page One

guards as late as 2 this afternoon. If possible, the crowds were even larger than yesterday. There was the usual stump speaking and occasional violent disturbances of a localized nature. It seemed that unless the Government found the energy to have the whole place cleared there was bound to be another massacre.

It is rumored that there will be an attack on the Chancellor's palace soon. It is also rumored that the Government is expecting additional and reliable troops, though not a great number, from neighboring towns. It is also rumored that Hindenburg has arrived and is advising the Government in the Chancellor's palace how to restore order. None of these rumors can be verified, the Government officials being too busy or preferring to leave the public in the dark.

Eichhorn still rules supreme at police headquarters. When the people's commissioners dismissed him, he said, he had received the office from the revolution personified in the executive committee of the Soldiers and Workers' Council, at whose bidding alone he would resign. The executive committee met yesterday and dismissed Eichhorn, only two members, the notorious Richard Mueller and Daumig, voting against the decision.

Eichhorn Ignores Dismissal

Eichhorn, however, ignores this dismissal, as he did the People's commissioners. He now holds the decision of the executive committee invalid, because he had no chance to defend himself. With him at police headquarters are Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, considering the advisability of forming a counter-Government, but to judge from appearances a majority of the Spartacans are still inclined to make no attempt at dislodging the People's Commissioners from Wilhelmstrasse.

The Independent Leader Haase, who has seemed shocked by the turn events have taken, now proposes to mediate between the rioters and the Government, but it is certain the former will refuse any terms or concessions the People's Commissioners might make. "Nieder! Nieder! Nieder!" with all of them is the motto of these rioters.

The Government for the first time yesterday proved its determination to end the Spartacan terror at whatever cost. It has not succeeded so far, but probably will succeed today or tomorrow.

No doubt is felt that the People's Commissioners are actuated by the best and most humane intentions, but they certainly lack experience, and it is believed that crimes against the public safety could be prevented by a demonstration of force. The Berlin Bourgeoisie argue that when the commissioners examined Eichhorn at the Chancellor's office last Friday his lack of defense would have justified his immediate arrest, and that with Eichhorn locked up the terrible scena yesterday would never have been enacted.

Moral Strategy an Error

It is also argued that the gathering of crowds numbering hundreds of thousands in the Wilhelm-Platz and adjacent streets was a strategical mistake. The Government had hoped that the moral impression caused by the immense multitude of its adherents would so impress the Spartacans that they would desist from any further revolutionary attempt. But this moral strategy only had the effect of creating a confusion defying all imagination.

Doubtless the Spartacans and the Independent Socialists were infinitely inferior in numbers, but they were actuated by a spirit of fanaticism. They boldly mixed among hundreds of thousands in front of the Chancellor's palace trusting that their fiery oratory and the ignorance of the masses would create a situation favoring the seizure of the palace and the arrest of the members of the Government.

But in this desperate hope they were deceived. Their attempts at persuading the masses to invade the palace failed. In many cases the Spartacans were silenced by violence, which they avenged by desultory shooting and bomb-throwing lasting throughout the afternoon.

Up to 4 o'clock no concerted attack with firearms seems to have been planned, even the Spartacans dreading the awful bloodshed which it might cause among those hundreds of thousands. But the leaders on both sides were beginning to get nervous.

Secretly whole battalions of civilians and soldiers were armed from the arsenals by both parties. With increasing darkness the desultory shooting multiplied. Everybody felt that something must break now.

Your correspondent was in the square about this time, and then went reconnoitering the Leipzigerstrasse, just as the first battalions of Spartacans approached Mauerstrasse. They were a desperate lot, drenched by rain, most of them without overcoats. Some soldiers in dilapidated uniforms were among them. All had their teeth tightly set. All knew it meant to do or die.

They stopped, loaded their rifles and listened to their leaders' last instructions. He was a very slender, tall civilian, in shabby clothes, wearing no overcoat. He was listened to with great attention.

Your correspondent rushed back by a circuitous route to his place of observation on Kanonierstrasse, and had scarcely arrived when the battle opened as described yesterday.

The People's Commissioners, who were in session all day, must have been tremendously surprised when the first fusillade made their ears ring, but they, too, had prepared. Sixteen hundred soldiers alone were defending the Chancellor's palace, besides many armed civilians.

The number of Spartacans is unknown. They attacked the Wilhelm-Platz from several sides.

A battalion observed by your correspondent hardly counted 300 as it stole through Maurierstrasse. An armored car, on which a heavy gun was mounted, took the lead. This gun, with its car, never came into action, because it was destroyed by the first shot from the Government's field gun, and all its occupants were killed.

The battle on Wilhelm-Platz began toward 6 o'clock and ended about 9, the Government holding its ground. The casualties must have been very heavy, but the exact figures are unknown.

COLEMAN RIGGS HAVENS DEAD

Woolen Dealer Victim of Pneumonia in France

Coleman Riggs Havens, junior member of the firm of Charles W. Havens & Sons, woolen dealers, with mills and office in this city, died of pneumonia in France on December 9, nearly a month after hostilities ceased, according to word received by his parents, who live at Glenside.

Mr. Havens joined a meteorological unit in March of last year and sailed overseas in August after five months' training in Texas. The meteorological division did good work in predicting the approach of storms and thus enabling the general staff to plan for attacks with accurate foreknowledge of weather conditions.

Born in Camden thirty years ago, Mr. Havens was educated there and in this city, later graduating from the engineering school of the University of Pennsylvania. In October, 1914, he married Miss Cora Althouse, of this city. She and a baby daughter, born in 1916, survive him. He was a lineal descendant of Captain David Baird, of Monmouth County, N. J., a Revolutionary hero. Mr. Havens was a member of the Glenside Baptist Church and was prominent in the civic life of that suburb. He was a Mason and a member of the Engineers' Club, of this city.

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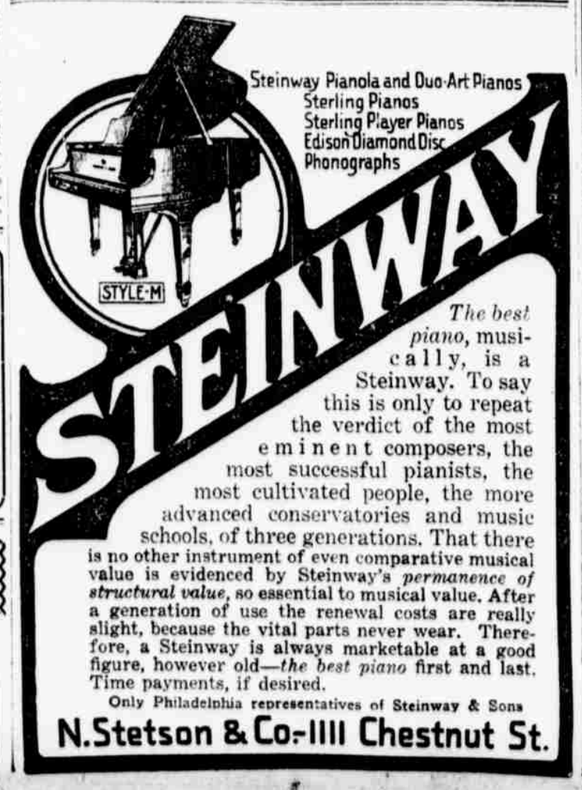

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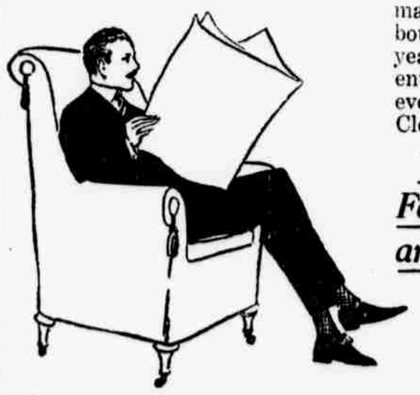

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Of dependable fabrics, in smart styles for men and young men.

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From reliable manufacturers, in attractive patterns and models for men of every age.

Suits and Overcoats—now $23.50
Exceptionally good Suits and Overcoats, thoroughly dependable in every detail. Very unusual value.

Suits and Overcoats—now $26.50
Handsomely tailored garments, of superior fabrics, in desirable fabrics and patterns.

Fur-lined Overcoats—special at $33.50
Fur-lined Overcoats—special at $67.50
Fur-lined Overcoats—special at $125.00
Fur-collar Overcoats—special at $28.50
Fur-collar Overcoats—special at $36.50
Fur-collar Overcoats—special at $47.50
Fur-collar Overcoats—special at $67.50
Motoring Coats, leather-lined—now $47.50 to $57.50
Motoring Coats, fur and khaki cloth—now $22.50 and $26.50
Youths' Long-trouser Suits—now $16.50, $18.50, $23.50 and $26.50
Trousers—now $3.75, $4.75 and $7.75
Evening Dress Suits—now $18.00, $23.50 and $33.50
Warm Outer Jackets—now $8.50
Western Mackinaws—now $13.50
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