

# Thirty-Two Specific Charges of Fraud and Election Crime on Page of Canada's History

A. B. Copp, M.P., on His Responsibility as Member of the House of Commons, Makes Most Serious Accusations—Soldiers Told How to Vote; Many Not Allowed to Vote as They Would—Overseas Polling Booth of C. M. R. Graham, Former Mayor of London, Mentioned as Especially Bad.

## FRAUDS AND ELECTION CRIME.

Dealing with the taking of the overseas soldiers' vote, A. B. Copp, M. P. for Westmoreland, N. B., declared in the House of Commons yesterday that an investigation should be held into the votes of soldiers polled in Canada and overseas. He claimed that irregularities had taken place in connection with the voting in Canada and letters received from soldiers convinced him that in taking the overseas vote irregularities had been practiced which amounted to frauds and an election crime.

Mr. Copp then proceeded to read a statement which contained 32 direct charges in this connection. He declared that a carefully-organized conspiracy existed which affected a large number of constituencies throughout Canada. The charges covered the various allegations in connection with the taking of the soldiers' votes which have been made at various times throughout the session, but covered a number of specific details not hitherto mentioned.

Mr. Copp's charges were as follows:

"I hereby state on my honor and on my responsibility as a member of this honorable House:

"That in the recent election a carefully-organized conspiracy existed by which extensive frauds were perpetrated in connection with the soldiers' vote.

"That the aforesaid fraudulent conspiracy was organized in the electoral districts of King's and Queen's, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, North and Victoria, Richmond and Cape Breton South, Cumberland, Digby and Annapolis, Pictou, Westmoreland, Beauséjour and Madawaska, Kent, N. B., Northumberland, N. S., Bronte, Sherbrooke, Chamby, Vercheres, St. Ann's, Montreal, St. Antoine, St. George, Standstead, Wright, Algoma East, Bruce North and South, Essex North and South, Huron South, Kent, Ontario, Leeds and Brockville, Lennox and Addington, London, Middlesex West, Nipissing, Ontario South, Ottawa, Oxford South, Peel, Prince Edward, Russell, Weland, Calgary, Edmonton and the Yukon.

Directed By Officers.

"These frauds were directed and practiced by responsible officers of his majesty's Canadian forces co-operating with deputy presiding officers and poll clerks appointed under the authority of the crown. That military clerks were officially advised how to fill in Form B, on the back of the envelopes containing their ballots, in order to successfully and fraudulently place their votes in constituencies other than those in which they were legally entitled to vote.

"That evidence was submitted by me to a commission of inquiry establishing the fact that there was an organization directed by the military to certain selected constituencies in order to overcome the legitimate military franchise.

"That in certain of the said constituencies a fraudulent soldiers' vote was polled largely in excess of the legitimate military franchise.

Irregularities Overseas.

"That throughout camps in Great Britain the answers to questions in Form B, on the back of the ballot envelopes were filled in by commissioned officers and poll clerks stationed outside the polling booths instead of being filled in by the military electors, or the presiding officers inside the polling booth, and the answers were given to the officials recording the votes without the said questions being addressed to the said voters by the presiding officers.

"That opposition scrutineers were prevented from attending certain polling booths while the military vote was being recorded.

"That the representative of the Opposition was forcibly removed from a polling booth in the case of the constituency of the military vote being recorded in the said polling booth.

"That the ballot envelopes, partly filled in, signed and sealed by the deputy presiding officer, and each containing a ballot marked in favor of the Government, were in circulation with the blank space left open for the insertion of the name of a military voter, as a means of facilitating the perpetration of the frauds hereinbefore mentioned.

Canvassed By Officers.

"That military electors were canvassed by responsible officers in direct contravention of the King's regulations and orders, and were directed how they should mark their ballots.

"That military electors in non-combatant regiments were threatened with transfer to fighting regiments if they did not mark their

ballots for the Government in the presence of and in the manner prescribed by the deputy presiding officer.

"That military electors who at that time refused to vote as they were directed, but afterwards did so under compulsion, were nevertheless taken to the polling line.

"That military electors were not afforded facilities for proper observation of the secrecy of the ballot as provided by the military voters' act.

"That scrutineers, appointed on behalf of the Government, were sworn in as scrutineers for the Opposition by deputy presiding officers in polling booths where it is believed frauds were practiced owing to the Opposition not having bonafide representatives therein.

Beaverbrook's Handiwork.

"That election campaign literature which was dishonest and untruthful was circulated among the military electors with the authority and by the direction of Lord Beaverbrook, and that the said Lord Beaverbrook was an active participant in the hereinbefore mentioned fraudulent practices.

"That election campaign literature was distributed to military electors by the Canadian army branch of the British postoffice, addressed to military electors in the United Kingdom, and that the said literature was distributed on behalf of the Opposition and was directed from before the said letters were delivered to the military electors to whom they were addressed, and the delivery of the said letters was also systematically delayed by the said postoffice at intervals of time.

15,000 Such Votes.

"That the contents of these ballot boxes or bags which thus appeared to have been fraudulently tampered with, were, contrary to the provisions of the elections act, allowed to be counted in the United Kingdom to the number of 15,000 votes under instructions from the assistant clerk of the crown in chancery.

"That several thousand ballot envelopes were fraudulently introduced and the votes allocated to constituencies other than those in which the said military electors were entitled to vote.

"That military electors were systematically persuaded to give answer for information on their ballot envelopes setting forth residence in constituencies in which they did not reside, and upon which declaration of domicile, their qualification to vote, was based.

"That fraudulent votes were recorded for the electoral district of Cumberland, N. S., by Capt. H. M. Burke, deputy returning officer at Ashford, county of Kent, England, in which voters declared their residence to be Springfield, Tighish, Jozin Mines, Shille and Knapton, Pughwash, Oxford and Amherst, whose domicile was, in fact, in some one of the provinces of the Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec.

This City's Ex-Mayor—Oh!

"That similar conditions to those referred to in the preceding paragraph prevailed in the polling booth presided over by Lieut.-Col. C. M. R. Graham, of the 156th Battalion, Wiltshire, in which military electors, whose domicile was in other parts of Ontario and Manitoba, together

with a number of subjects of the United States, were induced to falsely declare their residence to be in Brockville, in the electoral district of Leeds (Sir Thomas White's riding).

"That at the said polling booth, in the presence of the said Lieut.-Col. C. M. R. Graham, and the deputy presiding officer, it was arranged that the votes of the military electors whose surnames commenced with the letters 'ranging from A to H should be polled in the electoral district of Grenville.

"That the said votes were so polled after the said electors had been induced to falsely declare their domicile to be in the town of Prescott, in the electoral district of Grenville.

"That a large number of citizens of the United States voted in the electoral districts of Pictou, Digby and Annapolis, St. Ann's (Quebec), Prince Edward County (Ontario), North Essex, Bruce North, Edmonston, Cape Breton South and Richmond, St. Lawrence and St. George, Ottawa, Brome, Renfrew, Laurier and Outremont, Wright, Cape Breton North and Victoria, Pictou, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Leeds, Yorkmouth, Hants, St. Antoine and Fort Arthur, and Kenora.

Some Voted Twice.

"That military electors voted twice in the same polling booth.

"That deputy presiding officers gave military electors two ballots in direct violation of the election act.

"That military electors voted on behalf of and personated other military electors.

"That after military electors had voted, ballot envelopes were fraudulently introduced, so that the votes of the said electors were transferred to electoral districts other than the constituencies indicated by the said electors in their reply to questions 6 and 7 in Form B.

"That persons were fraudulently allowed to vote by deputy presiding officers with knowledge that such persons were not qualified under the election act.

"That a large number of Canadian officers fraudulently voted in electoral districts other than where they were entitled to vote."

## GOVT. REFUSES

Continued From Page One.

what did it matter? Moreover, he chided Mr. Copp for bringing such a trifling matter—a grain of sand, he called it—before the House so late in the session. Beyond these observations, and an attack upon W. T. R. Preston, Sir John Laurier's agent in England (who, by the way, was clapped in jail while certain of the charges mentioned in Mr. Copp's charges were being pulled off), the Government had really no answer to the charges. Neither did it show any inclination to grant the request for an investigation by a committee of inquiry.

Regiment Trained to Vote.

It was a wonderful story which Joseph Archambault told of his own contest in the County of Chamby, Vercheres against Joseph Rivest, the former deputy speaker of the House. Mr. Archambault told how a regiment of 1,200 men, stationed at St. John, Quebec, outside of the Manitoba, had been trained and induced to vote for his opponent in that county.

Even the officers in charge, one of whom was a lieutenant-colonel from Woodstock, N. B., (where Hon. P. B. Carvell comes from), declared that they did not know or had forgotten their former dwelling place in the Dominion or where they had resided prior to enlistment.

The charges of Mr. Copp involve

men high up. He mentioned specifically Lord Beaverbrook (Sir Max Aitken) and Lieut.-Col. C. M. R. Graham, former Mayor of London. These charges appear in an adjoining column.

Names the Deputies.

After reading his thirty-two specific charges, Mr. Copp read a list of the deputy presiding officers in whose polls it was alleged fraud had been practiced. He cited also a series of military votes of men resident in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, which had been endorsed for Prince Edward County in Ontario.

Colonel Currie—"Were those votes counted? The ruling was that such votes were not to be counted."

Mr. Murphy—"That is not the point. If the fraud was prevented, that does not excuse those guilty of conspiracy."

Mr. Copp—"I am not discussing the branch of the question at this moment. I am giving a statement on the officers and men who voted in constituencies other than those in which they reside."

Colonel Currie argued that there was no evidence to show that the votes were not correctly counted. It was nonsense to waste the time of the House in such a manner.

Thirteen Thousand of Them.

"There are thirteen thousand of them," remarked Mr. Murphy.

Proceeding, Mr. Copp cited a case where 999 votes had been improperly included for Quebec constituencies. He claimed that the cases of alleged fraud were not isolated. If his information was correct, in practically every camp where the votes of soldiers were taken, the deputy presiding officers had simply taken part in that conspiracy to defeat the will of the people.

Mr. Copp proceeded to read a considerable number of affidavits from soldiers who had acted as deputy-presiding officers in connection with the taking of the vote. He particularly cited Camp Whitley. In nearly all of the affidavits the soldiers made it made that the soldiers were given, before they entered the booths, envelopes containing the names of the electors in the Form B on the back of the envelopes already filled in. The affidavits included those of Sergeant W. McCoy, Q. M. S. Faulkner of 185th Battalion and Thomas D. McFarlane of 156th Battalion. The latter stated that he saw officers and non-commissioned officers filling in the Form B on the back of the envelopes, and that he had directed the attention of the returning officer to the matter.

Mr. Preston also read an affidavit from W. T. R. Preston, Opposition agent in the electoral district of Grenville. He had been excluded from a poll, and that the poll had been held in his absence. Mr. Preston declared further that he had been illegally detained in the guardroom.

Another affidavit was produced to show that a ballot was taken, filled and signed by a deputy returning officer with the name of the elector blank. A statement by G. D. McFarlane, Opposition scrutineer in the United Kingdom, went to show that undue influence had been used on military electors in Canadian war hospitals.

Mr. Copp then read an affidavit by Donald Darcy, of the 23rd Forestry Battalion, stating that he had been ordered by the adjutant to vote for the Government, otherwise he would be transferred to an infantry battalion, and would be punished.

An affidavit signed by J. E. J. Murray was to the same effect. Murray added that he had been ordered to vote for the Government, and afterwards was transferred to an infantry battalion.

The Chain of Conspiracy.

Referring to the chain of conspiracy, Mr. Copp said the act provided for the appointment of Opposition scrutineers to each of the polling booths.

"Let us see how that was carried out," he said. "It is another link in the chain of conspiracy."

He declared that two deputy scrutineers had been appointed by Lieut.-Col. A. G. Thomson in the electoral district of the battalions at the front. One man was appointed to represent the Government, and the other the Opposition. Under the military voters' act, the Opposition had no legal representative.

Mr. Copp criticized the vote cast by Lord Brooke. He said he had no personal knowledge of the vote, but that Lord Brooke's domicile here was not proven, but according to information he had received, he would be punished. Lord Brooke voted in Provence, where he was domiciled in Calgary. He had no right to cast his vote in that constituency. Mr. Copp said that his action must have been taken because he thought the vote would benefit the Union Government more in Provence than in Calgary.

Several affidavits were read by Mr. Copp in support of his allegation that many of the battalions had been rolled together in such a way that they could not have been inserted in the list of the battalions. He read a statement referring to Lieutenant-Colonel Purves, the overseas returning officer, who told him that the battalions were not in the list of the battalions, and that the battalions were not in the list of the battalions.

Mr. Copp dealt at length with the allocation of votes to constituencies, in which the electors were not entitled to vote. He said that 33 electors had been transferred from other parts of Canada to Kent, New Brunswick; 15 to Prince Edward County, Ontario; 18 to South Huron, and gave similar figures as to transfers of votes to other constituencies. Mr. Darcy of Annapolis asked Mr. Copp if he was aware that the Unionist candidate in Prince Edward County had a majority of 1,000 and over on the civilian vote.

The member for Westmoreland replied that the overseas returning officer did not know when the soldiers' votes were taken.

Further instances, regarding the allocation of votes to constituencies other than those in which the voters were domiciled, were given by Mr. Copp, and at 5 p. m. after he had been speaking for forty-four and forty minutes, W. H. Butts, South Cape Breton.

"I wonder if the honorable gentleman knows how long he has been inflicting on this House?"

Mr. Copp stated in reply that he did not know and did not care. Several more attempts to question the speaker were made by Mr. Butts and Mr. Davidson, and finally Deputy Speaker Bolvin declared that members were abusing their privilege in connection with questions.

Soldiers Are Influenced.

Resuming his speech at the evening sitting, Mr. Copp read a list of soldiers who had been induced to vote in the Yukon, but had cast their votes in that constituency. There were twenty of these names, and he declared that as far as he could see, these men must have been influenced by someone higher up to vote as they had done. Soldiers have voted twice in various constituencies, according to Mr. Copp, and he furnished the names of the voters who cast these votes and other details to substantiate his statements. These few cases indicated, he said, that there were probably thousands of similar instances.

Another abuse which had been practiced was the placing of two ballots in a single envelope. The act distinctly stated that each voter was entitled to only one ballot.

Mr. Copp stated that in certain instances mistakes might have occurred whereby a soldier would receive two ballots, but this had happened in so many cases that it looked like a deliberate contravention of the act. Impersonation had been carried on, soldiers voting on the wrong number. This was illegal in constituencies had subsequently been transferred to other constituencies.

In concluding his speech, Mr. Copp moved a resolution to the effect that an investigation be held into the taking of a court of superior jurisdiction and two counsel, one to be appointed by the prime minister and one by the leader of the Opposition, to examine into the taking and counting of the military votes cast at the late election. The motion was seconded by Mr. Archambault.

Burrell Makes Reply.

Replying, Hon. Min. Burrell said he could not understand why the mat-

Pour a little  
**W.P. sauce**  
on your plate  
H.P. is thick, fruity,  
and delicious—  
can be taken with  
the meat just  
like mustard.

ter had been brought up at this time. Mr. Copp, he said, had referred to certain of the proceedings in connection with the elections as fraudulent, but he (Burrell) thought it was a crime to go into the matter at such length as near the end of the session. With a single soldier's vote, he said, the Union Government had been so unanimously endorsed that there was no question as to the mandate of the people.

The secretary of state resented the imputations that had been brought on officers engaged in carrying out the election in Canada. England and Ireland, he said, had been so made practically no charges in regard to the administration of the act, in Canada and France, but had confined his allegations mainly to the manner in which the elections were carried out in England. It was a singular fact, he declared, that all the charges were connected with the election proceedings in England, where W. T. R. Preston was the chief scrutineer for the Liberal party.

There had been no complaints, he intimated, regarding the way the poll was carried out in Canada under W. T. R. Preston, who had been turning officer, and Mr. Langlois, who represented the Liberal party in France, had expressed great satisfaction at the way things had been conducted in that country. Mr. Burrell said the same rulings which governed the election in Canada governed it in England and France.

Dealing with the charges made by Mr. Copp that votes had been allocated to constituencies other than those specified by the voter, Mr. Burrell said that many civilians and soldiers believed that being military voters they were privileged to vote in any constituency they pleased.

There had been no cause for considerable laughter on the Opposition side of the House, and Mr. Burrell continued, "and many of our friends were the ones who deliberately circulated that belief."

He said that the votes of persons who specified that they resided in a particular constituency should be allocated to constituencies in which they resided, and that persons who specified that they resided in a particular constituency should be allocated to constituencies in which they resided.

Mr. Burrell stated that out of the 104,000 ballots cast in England, 17,000 were rejected, and 12,000 of the votes cast in Canada were also rejected. The minister said that, while it was true that the number of votes cast in Canada was less than in England, there had been no cause for considerable laughter on the Opposition side of the House, and Mr. Burrell continued, "and many of our friends were the ones who deliberately circulated that belief."

Hon. J. Doherty, minister of justice, speaking after Mr. Burrell, said that after the House had disposed of the matter, he would move a resolution to the effect that a judicial investigation into the allegations of Mr. Archambault in regard to Chamby-Vercheres.

"When?" queried Opposition members.

"As promptly as possible," the minister replied.

Mr. Doherty expressed regret that members of the Opposition had cheered statements made by Mr. Archambault, which, if true, meant that soldiers had proved themselves to be unscrupulous.

He said that Mr. Archambault, if in possession of information as to irregularities, should have made it known in the hands of parties whose duty it was to put the law in motion. He said that the law would be enforced, and that it would be wise or advisable to grant the larger inquiry in support of the motion, and which related principally to the election in England and France.

Mr. Doherty said that Mr. W. H. Laurier, minister of justice, said that all specific charges such as those made by Mr. Archambault will be promptly inquired into.

## ORANGEMEN IN FAVOR OF IRISH CONSCRIPTION

At a meeting of Hackett L. O. L. No. 608, last evening a resolution was unanimously passed, and will be carried immediately to Sir Edward Carson, supporting him in the stand that he is taking in opposing Home Rule for Ireland, and condemning the Sinn Féiners.

Another resolution was passed, and will be forwarded to H. B. Hodson, M.P. Toronto, complimenting him upon the speech he made recently in the House in support of Orangist principles.

WINS MILITARY CROSS.

STRATFORD, May 22.—Glen R. Roome, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Roome a former member of the Beacon reportorial staff, has been decorated with the Military Cross for bravery on the field.

BURIAL AT WINGHAM.

WINGHAM, May 22.—The remains of Dr. W. J. Roe were brought here from Philadelphia and placed in the Roe vault, which was erected last year in Wingham Cemetery.

## FORMER LONDON MAYOR FIGURES IN CHARGES OF ELECTION FRAUDS

Lieut.-Col. C. M. R. Graham.

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