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The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING AUGUST 22 1917—FOURTEEN PAGES

VOL. XXXVII.—No. 13,433 PRICE TWO CENTS.

CANADIANS HAVE ADVANCED INTO LENS
BY FIGHTING WITH BAYONET AND ROBB

Official Report of the Canadian Advance

The official communication of the Canadian advance is as follows:
"Early this morning we attacked the line of German trenches which skirts Lens to the
west and northwest and captured the enemy's positions on a front of 2000 yards.
"Heavy fighting has taken place and still continues.
"At midday two strong counter-attacks northwest of Lens were beaten off by our troops,
and a third counter-attack south of the town was broken up by our artillery.
"We have captured a number of prisoners."

LAURIER FAVORS UNION CABINET
AND CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH

Would Call to Govern-
ment's Country's
Ablest Men and Ask
Britain How Best
Canada Can Aid
Allies.

Unionist Government Now
More in Sight Than Ever

Political Situation Grows More Interesting and Un-
certain, With Two Sets of Correspondence, Confer-
ences and Rumors of Cabinet Changes
Complicating Things.

By a Staff Reporter.
Ottawa, Ont., August 21.—The fol-
lowing letter, which is in the nature
of a manifesto, has been sent by Sir
Wilfrid Laurier to Mr. Frank Wise,
honorary secretary of the Win-the-War
League of Toronto.

Special to The Toronto World.
Ottawa, Ont., August 21.—A unionist
government is more in sight tonight
than ever before. The political situa-
tion grows more interesting and more
uncertain by reason of what is taking
place in and out of the house at the
present time and the flood of com-
ment and rumor that came from all
quarters. In the house this afternoon
Sir Robert Borden read the corre-
spondence that passed between himself
and Hon. Robert Rogers, and this alone
stirred parliament as few incidents of
a similar kind ever stirred any previous
meeting of the house.

announced, of the leadership of Sir Wil-
frid Laurier and of the Liberal party.
But this did not work out and the
convention was for the time being
more or less of a stampee, in which
the premiers were carried off their
feet, and apparently the convention
was turned into a large-sized call for
a recognition of Sir Wilfrid Laurier
as the leader of the Liberal party. This
was more or less of a surprise to the
people of the east and proved to be
still more of a surprise to the people
of the west, and in a few days pro-
tests began to pour in from all quar-
ters as to the resolutions which had
been passed, as to the action of the
convention and as to the effect it
would have on the situation here.

Dear Sir:
I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of your favor of the 14th in-
stant enclosing a resolution of the Ham-
ilton branch of the Win-the-War
League to which my attention is de-
voted. The resolution addressed to me
is in the following language:
"We understand that you have again
approached to join in the forma-
tion of a union national government,
and as you have on more than one
occasion stated that you are in this
way to a finish, we appeal to you to
confer by putting a definite limit
on the time you desire for the con-
tinuation of voluntary enlistment and
of raising the methods you wish to
employ. We appeal to you also to
state that if this effort for volunteers
should fail to produce the men for
the necessary reinforcements of the
forces at the front you will agree to
support conscription measures."

But besides the general interest of
the situation, what the correspondence
discloses is that Hon. Mr. Rogers made
a direct issue with his chief, and that
his chief in reply closed the corre-
spondence by in substance saying that
the arguments of the late minister of
public works had not convinced him,
but had rather strengthened him in his
determination to bring about a union
government. Also that he accepted Mr.
Rogers' resignation. Further the let-
ters disclose that the cleavage between
the two gentlemen is of a most dis-
tinct character. One charges indecision
and inaction, and the other replies
that there has been an unusual amount
of decision and action on the part of
the government and himself and that
further, he is still devoting all the
energy and organization that he can
command to the attainment of union
government, to which Mr. Rogers so
much objects. The main thing in the
correspondence is that the premier
parts with his minister in order to get
national government. The public are
now in the position to read the corre-
spondence and form their own opin-
ion and to see the distinct line of
cleavage. The correspondence will be
found elsewhere in The World.

While this was going on negotia-
tions were under way here between
Sir Robert Borden and representative
Liberals dissociated more or less
from Sir Wilfrid Laurier to bring
about a unionist government, and
among those that were taken into his
confidence in this effort was apparent-
ly Sir Clifford Sifton, who was a lead-
ing member in the Laurier administra-
tion that came into office in 1896 and
who has grown to be the strongest
member of the party in the west. But
he had associated himself with Sir
Robert Borden in 1911 in opposing rec-
onciliation and forming their own opin-
ion and to see the distinct line of
cleavage. The correspondence will be
found elsewhere in The World.

Desires It Duty.
I would have thought that my re-
ported utterances in and out of parlia-
ment would have left no one in doubt
as to my opinion on the different in-
stances of the above resolution. But
since there are some of my fellow-
countrymen who express the wish for
further explicit declaration I deem it
my duty at once to comply with the
request. At the opening of hostilities
in August, 1914, I stated that I fully
approved the participation of Canada
in support of Great Britain and her
allies. It seemed evident that even at
that early moment the war was above
all else a struggle, not only for the
supremacy, but for the very existence
of democracy, of civilization itself, and
this truth has become more and more
manifest as events developed until
even the American people, who strong-
ly adverse to war, had also to enter
the conflict.

Of almost equal interest is the let-
ter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reply to
a call from the Win-the-War Organi-
zation of Canada to define his atti-
tude in regard to conscription.
In this letter Sir Wilfrid sets out to
make a distinct cleavage between him-
self and Sir Robert Borden, and to
explain his inability to agree with the
proposals to form a coalition govern-
ment on the terms and conditions
which accompanied the offer. So that
the public have two sets of corre-
spondence to throw some light on what
is the greatest political crisis that has
come to Canada since confederation.

On the northwest the Canadians
and Germans clashed in No Man's
Land just as the first gray streaks
of day were appearing. From the
start it was a struggle with hand
bombs and bayonets, but the Cana-
dians threw themselves upon the en-
emy with such fierceness that the
Germans were forced to withdraw,
battling step by step until the Cana-
dians had penetrated their positions
to a depth of several hundred yards
and taken up new posts which the
enemy were holding against bitter coun-
ter-thrusts until the German
The Canadian assault extended from
the northwest of the environs of the
city to positions in the southwest
suburbs, and as the Germans were al-
ready beginning to arrive back from
Canadian defenses the fighting quickly
assumed the character of one of the
most sanguinary conflicts which this
battle-scattered region.

I then held and still hold that the
reasons were paramount for Canada to
exact her full strength in support of
an intelligent organization and mobiliza-
tion of all its resources.
While willing and ready to make
every allowance for and to help to
correct every error, I am forced to state
that in my judgment the administra-
tion now in office thru lack of a proper
appreciation of the forces of the objec-
tionably blundered in that it did not
more definitely ascertain the scope
and character of the services that
could be rendered by Canada for war
purposes.

Third in importance to these two
sets of correspondence, and perhaps of
outstanding importance to both of
them, is the effort of Sir Robert Bor-
den to form a union government, and
the stage this movement has reached
at this moment.

And all the time these negotiations
were under way Hon. Robert Rogers
was carrying on the correspondence
with his chief, Sir Robert Borden, and
the correspondence and subsequent
events now make certain that Sir

Not Asked to Join Union.
I may observe that I never was ap-
proached to join a union or na-
tional government. Some first duty
I conceived would have been to dis-
cuss and frame a policy adapted to
our national situation with the objec-
tion of rallying to the end of helping
to win the war.
I was invited, it is true, by the
prime minister to join his govern-
ment when he had already decided
himself to a policy which had
never been suggested, but rather de-
creed in all his previous utter-
ances, and which according to evi-
dence, not a few, and not in-
considerable, was repugnant to a large
proportion of our fellow-citizens in
this I could not accept, but since
adoption of the administration my
opinion was, and still is, that the best
and only thing to do was to submit
it to the people by a referendum, and

The Liberal convention held at Win-
nipeg was a bomb shell for everybody
in Canadian politics. It fairly upset,
for the time being, the efforts of the
four Liberal prime ministers of the
four western provinces to bring forth
a declaration in favor of conscription
and a disclaimer, more or less pro-

United States Government
Makes Big Loan to Britain
Washington, Aug. 21.—A loan of
\$50,000,000 was made today by the gov-
ernment to Great Britain. This brings
the total advances to the allies up to
\$1,966,400,000.

Battle Continued All Day, But
the Men Are Near
Their Goal.

Most Desperate Hand-to-Hand
Fighting Follows the
Attack.

Sir Douglas Haig Sends Con-
gratulations to Sir Arthur
Currie.

German Defences Are Pierced
at Nearly Every Con-
tact Point.

ENEMY RALLY A FIASCO
MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

Enemy Had Planned an Ad-
vance at Same Time as
Canadians.

SUCCESS IS COMPLETE

CHARGED IN THE MIST
Storm of Projectiles Was
Greatest Ever Seen on the
Western Front.

Canadians Killed Hundreds
With Bayonet Who Counter-
Attacked.

Lying German Reports of
Canadian Attack Are
Denied.

By Stewart Lyon.

By Stewart Lyon.

By T. Small, Staff Correspondent
of the Associated Press.
British Front in France and Belgium,
Aug. 21.—The fierce battle which be-
gan at dawn today on the outskirts
of the City of Lens, continued thru-
out the day at close quarters, and late
this afternoon there was no dimini-
tion in the intensity of the struggle
between the attacking Canadians and
the Germans.
The Canadians this morning fought
their way forward with bombs and
bayonets and occupied important en-
emy defences northwest and south-
west of the heart of the city, and
since then the Germans have been
sending in wave after wave of in-
fantry in desperate counter-attacks.
The Canadians have held on strongly
and the Germans have suffered very
heavy casualties, as they must have
expected from the nature of their
counter-thrust in which no thought is
given to the cost in life.
The striking feature of the battle
lies in the fact that the Germans also
had massed troops for a counter-
attack at dawn against the newly
acquired Canadian positions in the
northwest environs of Lens, and had
actually started their advance when
they were surprised by encountering
the onrushing Canadians in No Man's
Land. Both offensives had begun at
the same hour, but a heavy mist hung
over the ground and the Germans were
apparently unaware of the Canadian
preparations until the Canadians were
upon them with the bayonet.

London, Aug. 21.—(Via Reuter's Ot-
tawa Agency)—Reuter's correspon-
dent at British headquarters in
France telegraphs today:
"Canadian troops around Lens
launched another attack converging
upon the western environments of the
town at half-past four this morning.
"The dawn broke with a thick haze
and when the infantry went over the
top they saw masses of shadowy grey
figures advancing towards them. It
was actually the fact that the Ger-
mans had planned an attack to be
delivered at the identical moment of
our own and what is probably one of
the most desperate hand-to-hand bat-
tles of the war ensued.
"The Germans fought like cornered
rats. In the shell torn wire-encum-
bered zone of No Man's Land, this
struggle raged, bomb and bayonet be-
ing the principal weapons. The Ger-
mans tried to rally their men against
the Canadians, but the enemy in-
fantry gradually fell back into the
communication trenches, but the Cana-
dians jumped among them with bay-
onets, killing many.
"On the southern front the Cana-
dians were equally successful after very
heavy fighting, in which the British artillery
was brought into play. The most stren-
uous fighting of the day was proba-
bly in the center of the line west
of Lens and on a little front near the
left of the northwest positions, but
the whole line was a seething cauldron.
"Win Strong Positions.
The Canadians have achieved their
immediate object of drawing their
lines still closer to the heart of the
city, and their goal, unless the Ger-
man counter-attacks succeed. By today's
attack the Canadians have gained pos-
session of many railroad embankments
and colliery sidings which afford ex-
cellent positions for their offensive or
defensive operations.
"The Canadian assault extended from
the northwest of the environs of the
city to positions in the southwest
suburbs, and as the Germans were al-
ready beginning to arrive back from
Canadian defenses the fighting quickly
assumed the character of one of the
most sanguinary conflicts which this
battle-scattered region.
Clash at Dawn.
On the northwest the Canadians
and Germans clashed in No Man's
Land just as the first gray streaks
of day were appearing. From the
start it was a struggle with hand
bombs and bayonets, but the Cana-
dians threw themselves upon the en-
emy with such fierceness that the
Germans were forced to withdraw,
battling step by step until the Cana-
dians had penetrated their positions
to a depth of several hundred yards
and taken up new posts which the
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ready beginning to arrive back from
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most sanguinary conflicts which this
battle-scattered region.

Canadian Headquarters in France,
via London, Aug. 21.—Sir Douglas
Haig, in a message of congratulation
to Sir Arthur Currie and the officers
and men of the Canadian corps, makes
short work of the lying German wire-
less report that the Canadians attack-
ed with four divisions when Hill 70
and St. Laurent were captured, and
failed to reach their objectives, des-
pite extraordinary losses. The mes-
sage follows:
"Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie,
Commanding Canadian Corps:
"General Sir Henry Horne, com-
manding the first army, has much
pleasure in forwarding the following
message received from the field mar-
shal commanding-in-chief:
"Please convey the following mes-
sage from me to Lieutenant-General
Sir A. W. Currie, commanding Cana-
dian forces:
"I desire to congratulate you per-
sonally on the complete and important
success with which your command of
the Canadian corps has been imma-
culate in the 15th inst. totally de-
feated four German divisions, whose
losses are reliably estimated at more
than double those suffered by the
Canadian troops. The skill, bravery
and determination shown in the at-
tack and in maintaining the positions
won against repeated heavy counter-
attacks were, in all respects, admir-
able."
"Congratulations messages have also
been received from the commanders
of the armies on the western front.
General Byng in his message, after
expressing his delight at the fine
achievement of the corps, says his old
comrades have been charged in his
mind during the progress of the operations.

Canadian Headquarters in France,
via London, Aug. 21.—By a dashing
attack this morning (Tuesday)
around Lens, from the northwest to
the south, our troops have penetrated
the German defences at almost every
point of contact. At the time of fil-
ing this dispatch the situation is not
clear, but the Germans in Lens are
ringed about by eager foes, who are,
with difficulty, restrained to the lim-
its of their objectives and prevented
from following the retiring Germans
into the labyrinth of ruined houses,
with their masses of concreted cellars
and passages where the enemy is at
home and would have a very distinct
advantage in the savage man-to-man
fighting that has been going on all
morning.
The wounded men who are coming
out of the inferno, where men struggle
for the mastery with bayonet and
bomb, while the shells from the guns
of all calibres explode around them,
and the bullets of the machine gun
barriage hum past like bees swarming
about them, they never before has the
enemy fought with more stubborn
ferocity. The prisoners state that the
enemy were preparing to attack on
that part of the front chosen for our
assault. The objective of our storm-
ing waves on the northern end was
heavily manned with Germans, and
some had actually gone over and
were advancing across No Man's Land
to our front line when the barrage
came down upon them.
There was a dense morning mist
over all the countryside, and only the
roofs of the houses in Lens could be
seen piercing it here and there. In
the ghostly grey light produced by
this combination of smoke and cloud
the Canadians and Germans met out
in No Man's Land. The men of our
arm had the greater impetus, and
fighting like wildcats the enemy were
borne back. The men of a Winnipeg
battalion say that the opponents
were Prussian Guards of a division
brought in since the final smashing of
the fourth guard division on Satur-
day. They gave way very slowly, and
on the parapet of the trench for a
final stand for over fifteen minutes.
It was close quarters work with bomb
and bayonet, for rifle bullets at point-
blank range are as lethal as any
friend as an enemy. Finally the Prus-
sians broke and ran to cover in the
houses of Lens, whence they directed
heavy machine gun and trench mortar
fire on our men as they worked
hurriedly to put the trench in a condi-
tion to resist a counter-attack.
On the southern front the struggle
was even more intense, the struggle
north. There burning oil was pro-
jected into enemy positions before our
infantry went over, but the enemy
took shelter in his deep concrete and
emerged to meet our men. For a
time the trench mortar and machine
gun fire was too much for the Alberta
men, who attacked with their bay-
onets, and the storm of all
sorts of projectiles thru which they
passed was the greatest in their ex-
perience.
After very stiff fighting, in which
the enemy contested every foot of the
ground, a breach was ultimately made
in the German front and our troops
advanced, bombing their way thru the
ruins of the houses.
Confused Fighting.
The battle of today was a part of the
course of that of last week. Except
the main part of the front, our attacks
achieved their purpose just despite
the desperate resistance of the enemy.
Then began a period of confused fighting
almost without respite, in which the
enemy counter-attacks, pressed to the
 utmost limit of human endurance, was
directed against an important trench
of Germans secured lodgment there, and
upon it, remained for several hours. The
trench was subjected to bombing from
our positions, and gradually the enemy
were driven back.
A short distance to the south, in the
region between St. Laurent and Lens, the
enemy next tried to relieve the strain-
gled hold of his assailable by well-organized
counter-attacks, set about about 2 o'clock.
This had not even a temporary success.
Our vigilant and tireless artillery turned
many guns upon the Germans, and their
assault never reached our positions.
Small Engagements.
Due south of Lens, almost two miles
around a semi-circular front from the
scene of the fighting just described,
series of small engagements was fought,
which for hard hitting on both sides
has seldom been equaled during these
struggles for Lens. The cellars in this
region had been crammed full of machine
guns and trench mortars in anticipation
that the Canadian attack would consist
entirely of a frontal assault. These
troops were also numerous, and they
swarmed up from the cellars whenever
the artillery fire was suspended to permit
of our infantry going forward. They
fought and died without any "kamerad-
ing."
Few Prisoners Taken.
On one small bit of the front after a
fight of great intensity the bodies of
over a hundred German dead were left
on the ground. Few prisoners were
taken and most of the enemy wounded
were rolled back into the cellars from which
they had emerged to meet the Canadian
attack. It was from one of these cellars
that a young lieutenant of a Quebec

What the Canadians Have
Done in Last Seven Days
Desperate Series of Actions Leading to Capture
of Lens Was Begun Just a Week Ago.

The Canadians began the present desperate series of actions just one
week ago, when they captured Hill 70, one of the strongest positions on
the western front. They followed up this advantage by defeating no fewer
than 15 German divisions in a series of counter-attacks. Following their
consolidation of the Hill 70 positions, they drove the Germans completely
back and entered the northwestern outskirts of Lens proper. Their next step
was the capturing of three lines of trenches on the railway embankment
west of Lens, and yesterday they captured the German defences in a curve
of 2000 yards right to the edges of the fortified cellars occupied by
the Germans. They defeated one division of Prussian Guards last Wednes-
day and another division which was made up yesterday. They have met
and defeated superior numbers of Germans.

Paris, Aug. 21.—The battle of Ver-
dun has not yet ceased, and on the
left bank of the Meuse the French
troops have captured several impor-
tant points, including the village of
Regnierville. On the right bank the
French have occupied Samogneux
and carried a system of fortified
trenches which links this place up
with Hill 344.
The official report from the war
office announcing the successes says
that 15 German counter-attacks have
been repulsed.
The text of the statement reads:
"The two artilleries were quite ac-
tive in the region north of Vauxaillon
and on the Cerny and Craonne
plateaux.
"In Champagne our fire of de-
struction against the German or-
ganizations in the sector of St.
Hilaire caused an explosion in gas
reservoirs. Our reconnoitering parties
found soon after enemy trenches
were evacuated, that they were
filled with dead.
"On the Verdun front the battle con-
tinued today at several points and de-
veloped everywhere to our advantage.
On the left bank of the Meuse our
troops captured Coleux, which we
occupied in its entirety, as well as the
Village of Regnierville.
"On the right bank in the course of a
brilliant attack we took Samogneux
and a whole system of fortified trench-
es which connects this village with the
organization on Hill 344. German
counter-attacks were repulsed. We
made additional prisoners.
"On the Vosges an enemy surprise

FOE'S DEFENCE FAILS
ON HEIGHTS OF MEUSE
French Continue Successful Advance, Capturing
Regnierville and Samogneux, North of Verdun,
With Strong Interlocking Trench Systems.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED
OFF JUTLAND COAST
Falls Victim to British Naval
Forces, and None of Crew
Survive.

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TRENTON ORGANIZES.
Trenton, Aug. 21.—Trenton has or-
ganized a resources committee, with
the following officers: President, W.
W. Mordoff, vice-president, Geo. Col-
lins; secretary, Robert Whyte. The
officers will be assisted by a strong
committee. The meeting, which was
called by the mayor, was well at-
tended. Prof. Parks of Toronto gave
a fine address.

DINEEN'S ENGLISH HATS.
The English felt styles in hard and
soft felt hats for men have arrived at
Dineen's. The leading London makers
are represented, with a most particu-
larly complete line in the Christy
hats. Dineen's have always repre-
sented the most exclusive English hat-
makers in Toronto, and this season's im-
portations are unusually complete.
Dineen's, 140 Yonge street.

United States Government
Makes Big Loan to Britain
Washington, Aug. 21.—A loan of
\$50,000,000 was made today by the gov-
ernment to Great Britain. This brings
the total advances to the allies up to
\$1,966,400,000.

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\$12.95—Road bodies,
black backs and foot
lamps, extra wall
pushers, extra wall
wheels. Special sale
\$12.95

Hardwood frames,
blinking backs, spring
rubber-tired wheels.
\$3.95

Hardwood frames,
blinking backs, spring
rubber-tired wheels.
Regular \$19.50. On
\$14.48

Hardwood frames,
blinking backs, spring
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Hardwood frames,
blinking backs, spring
rubber-tired wheels.
Regular \$19.50. On
\$14.48

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rubber-tired wheels.
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(Concluded on Page 5, Column 5).

(Concluded on Page 5, Column 4).

(Concluded on Page 5, Column 4).