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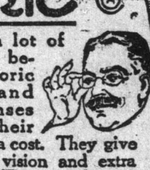

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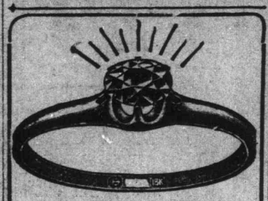

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TELEPHONE 944.
And our salesman will call on you.
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DEATH TAKES WIFE OF PTE. FLEMING

Eleanor Fleming, wife of Pte. Wm. Fleming, died at the home of her mother, Mrs. Annie Stilson, 197 John street, Friday afternoon following an illness of several months. She is survived by her husband, mother and one sister, Mrs. Frederick Sykes of Detroit. The funeral will be held from her mother's residence on Monday afternoon, and will be conducted by Rev. J. H. Bingham of the Talbot Street Baptist Church. Interment will be made in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Pte. Fleming enlisted in Vancouver with the Western Irish Battalion, and has been in France two years. Before going west he was one of London's best-known ball players, and played as shortstop on the London team.

HYDE PARK CITIZENS HAVE LITTLE COAL

HYDE PARK, Nov. 23.—William Jaynes, of Hyde Park who underwent an operation for appendicitis in Victoria Hospital, is progressing favorably.

Mrs. Dumford, president of the Red Cross Society, delivered to Hyman Hall 21 pairs of socks and other soldiers' supplies, being the work of the members for one week only.

Much anxiety is felt here over the great scarcity of coal.

The regular meeting of the Women's Institute will be held at the home of Mrs. Margerita Routledge Wednesday, November 28. A good supply of Red Cross work will be ready for the ladies.

CHOIR CONCERT.

The annual choir concert of the Egerton Street Baptist Church was held on Friday evening. An excellent program was rendered by the Peerless Colored Jubilee Quartet, who sang plantation melodies. The quartet was composed of Mrs. A. J. Price, soprano; Mrs. G. M. Thompson, alto; L. Rodrick, tenor, and Mr. Price, basso. The church was crowded and the quartet made a very favorable impression.

LAMBETH.

LAMBETH, Nov. 23.—The Epworth League realized $25 from the lecture given by Rev. W. Millson.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Patrick spent a few days this week at Thamesville.

The Verdun Club will have a sale of home-made cooking and candy on Saturday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Gordon Anguish.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pincomb, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pincomb, Mr and Mrs. Fred Thorncroft and son Harold have left to spend the winter in Florida.

Judge Judd presided at a lengthy session of the first division court Friday. The cases were all claims for debt for small amounts. A number were disposed of and others adjourned.

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW.

The Eighth Annual Fat Stock Show will be held at the Union Stockyards on Friday and Saturday, December 7 and 8. The entries are larger than ever, and the 1917 show promises to be the best ever held in the Dominion of Canada. The judging will begin at 10 a.m. on Friday, December 7, and the auction sale of show stock at 10 a.m. on Saturday, December 8. Do not fail to attend. If you do you will miss the finest exhibit of cattle ever shown in this Dominion. b

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$5, $6, $7 and $9, for..... $2.98
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WOMEN'S ELECTION ROW RESULTED IN COURT APPEARANCE

Boarder, Called Slacker, Is Charged With Assault.

STRENUOUS METHODS

Argument Over Way Soldier's Wife Was to Use Ballot Started Small Riot.

The result of an election argument on the evening of November 20 landed Fred Cross in police court Friday charged with assaulting Mrs. Marjorie Millman, another roomer at the same boarding-house. The magistrate dismissed the case upon hearing all the evidence. W. G. R. Bartran appeared for Mrs. Millman.

Mrs. Millman, the complaint, stated that she was a soldier's wife as was also the landlady. She had asked the latter which way she was going to vote in the coming election, and she had replied that she didn't think she would vote at all. Mr. Cross interfered in the argument that ensued, slapped her across the face with a towel and poured a basin of water on her head.

"I am a cigarmaker and an Imperial soldier's wife," said Mrs. Millman proudly as she left the witness box.

"It's me that should be taking the proceedings," said Cross as he made his way to the witness box. "I was in the kitchen having a wash when I heard Mrs. Millman talking to the landlady. There was a lot of talk about enumerators asking about votes and something was said about being imprisoned. The landlady said that she wasn't going to vote at all, and I heard Mrs. Millman say 'You're influenced by that dirty low slacker in the kitchen.' I went into the room, and she went at me grabbing a canister of tea and hitting me over the head. I tell you that woman's a raving lunatic."

The landlady was the only witness called. She stated that Mrs. Millman was doing more or less electioneering and asked her how she was going to vote. "I told her 'I ain't going to vote for neither man. I was going to give it to Col. Coles, who is a soldier's man, but he's out of it now.' She says 'You're drawing patriotic money, and you ain't going to vote. I told her that part of that money was my husband's pay, and she said that she would have that pay cut off. She insulted both Mr. Cross and myself when she said that he was living with me enjoying all the comforts of life while my husband had been sent to his death in France."

"Did this man attack Mrs. Millman?" asked the court.

"No, emphatically no," replied the witness. "I didn't wish to have a scene in my house, and that's why I interfered in the quarrel."

Mrs. Millman was anxious to make denial of the statements, but the magistrate dismissed the case without hearing any more evidence.

CITY TEACHERS MUST KEEP AWAY FROM POLITICS

Investigation Into Alleged Partisanship in Schools May Be Started.

It was rumored about the city Friday that the board of education will probably investigate charges that some of the teachers are busying themselves into politics.

One teacher is alleged to have told her class that if Sir Wilfrid Laurier is elected, Canada would be handed over to the Prussians. One of the children attending the class reported this to his father, and the latter is decidedly put out about it. His friends state that he will bring the matter to the attention of the board of education.

"Any teacher guilty of discussing politics before his or her class, no matter on what side it is, will be disciplined," said Chairman Thos. Rowe. "I have received no complaints as yet, but if I do, there will be an investigation. Let the teachers keep out of it on both sides. They have something else to do."

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL WILL LIKELY GO TO FRANCE VERY SHORTLY

Unit Is Now Known as 14th Canadian General Hospital.

Dr. Braithwaite has just received letters from Lieut.-Col. Edwin Seaborn, O. C. of the Western University Hospital unit, in which he states that the unit may shortly be ordered to France. Lieut.-Col. Seaborn had just returned from a few weeks' absence following his recent illness. In these letters he gives particulars of the new classification of the hospital, which is now the 14th Canadian General Hospital instead of the 10th. Stationary Hospital as formerly. This raising of the unit to a much higher position than previously occupied is a signal and unexpected honor, and testifies to the excellent character of the work, which has been done by the unit since being in Eastbourne.

An inspection had just been made by the Duke of Connaught and his staff, and after a thorough inspection of all the departments of the hospital the duke reported that on no occasion had he seen a hospital that pleased him more. A previous inspection by a high official of the British command had also given high commendation to the orderly room and registrar's department.

The colonel has been given to understand that the hospital will soon be ordered to France. Some of the officers have already gone to France, but expect to rejoin the unit when the rest go over. Lieut. Dickie, the dispenser, who was so effective as a drillmaster, has transferred to the Flying Corps, as the establishment would not allow the unit to take a dispenser to France.

Col. Seaborn's health has been quite restored, and he reports everything in good shape.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Local conditions in connection with the social evil will be dealt with by Dr. Silcox tomorrow evening. He speaks with no uncertain sound on this subject and handles the whole question without gloves.

NO COUNSEL TO BE PERMITTED AT APPEAL HEARING

Men Who Protest Tribunal Findings Cannot Employ Lawyers.

THE MILITIA HAS THEM

Representatives for Department, However, Instructed to See Justice Is Done.

Is a man who has appealed the decision of a local exemption tribunal to be allowed the privilege of employing a lawyer as counsel to defend him?

This is the question that is being asked by a number of men who intend to appeal their cases. Apparently no one is allowed to have a counsel appear in his behalf, unless the appeal tribunal itself should so decide.

On the other hand, lawyers are to be appointed to represent the military authorities before the appeal tribunals, and the question has been raised in Toronto as to whether this would be fair to the man claiming exemption. The purpose of the regulation barring lawyers was apparently to place both the rich and the poor man on the same basis, so that no advantage would be with the more well-to-do applicants because of the fact that they could afford to employ a lawyer.

Lieut.-Col. H. D. Smith, district military representative under the military service act, today informed The Advertiser that lawyers were to be chosen to represent the military authorities before the appeal tribunals in Western Ontario.

To See Justice Done.

"We intend," said Lieut.-Col. Smith, in answer to a question from The Advertiser, "to appoint lawyers to represent us at the appeal tribunals. Their instructions will be to investigate every case carefully and to see that we get a fair deal, and that the applicant gets a fair deal. Their duty in representing us is to see that justice is done to both sides. If the man should not be exempted we want him, but if he should be exempted our representative will see that he gets exemption."

It was explained that the reason for the selection of lawyers to fill such positions was that it will save much time, since they are accustomed to dealing with such questions, and therefore could dispose of them much more rapidly than could ordinary persons. The result would also likely be fairer, for the lawyers would be less likely to be affected by local prejudice or business relations than the ordinary man who might be chosen for the work.

Similar to Railway Board.

It has been pointed out that it would be similar to appearing before the railway board, where it has been found that railway employees can with their knowledge of the facts, tell their story and present their case as well as a counsel.

Every case of appeal is being closely scrutinized by the military authorities with a view to ascertaining the justice of the claims, as are also the decisions of the local tribunals.

Occasionally it is found that a man has appealed against the finding of a local tribunal which has refused him exemption, and that in the opinion of the military authorities the exemption should have been granted. In this case the military representative will not oppose the appeal, and it will in all probability be granted. Cases are also found in which an exemption has been granted where it should not have been, and these cases will be appealed by the military authorities.

One man who has appealed his case was of the opinion that the Government, through the department of justice, should provide a lawyer free of charge for those who wished a counsel to present their cases to the appeal tribunal, but who was unable to pay for his services.

The proceedings of the appeal tribunals will be conducted in an informal manner, however, and it is unlikely that the suggestion will be acted on by the department of justice.

ALARM BELL RANG BEFORE COLLISION, WITNESS SWEARS

Inquest Into Asylum Accident Has Been Adjourned a Week.

Because the principal witness, Cyrus C. Hopkins, a taxi driver, was unable to attend and give evidence last night, it was found necessary to adjourn the inquest called by Coroner MacLaren to inquire into the death of Allan Kay, Toronto, until next Friday night, when Hopkins will be able to testify.

Kay died as the result of injuries sustained on the afternoon of Friday, November 16, when a C. P. R. train struck the taxicab driven by Hopkins, who was conveying Kay as a passenger to the asylum grounds, where he was to take motion pictures of drainage work.

Thomas Hartney, C. P. R. engineer, the first witness to be called, testified he was on the engine of train No. 634, which left the C. P. R. depot at 1:30 o'clock on the afternoon of November 16. He gave the usual signal for approaching a crossing. The motor car came into view so suddenly from the side of the asylum station that he was unable to see the car until it came into view on the tracks, a few feet away. A curve in the road also partially obstructed the view.

James Grassick, fireman of the train, gave evidence corroborating that of Engineer Hartney.

Alarm Was Ringing.

Mrs. Nellie O'Neil, who resides at the asylum station, gave evidence as to the circumstances in connection with and just preceding the accident. She testified the automatic alarm bell rang as usual when the train was approaching. She heard the whistle of the locomotive and looked down the track and saw the train approaching from the west. She saw a motor car coming and waved her hand as a signal for the car to stop. The driver apparently failed to comprehend the signal, and a few seconds later the train struck the motor car and hurled it and the occupants to the side of the road.

Dr. J. L. Stapleton, who performed the post-mortem examination, stated that Kay's death was due to hemorrhage, which resulted from injuries sustained in the accident.

Saw the Crash.

Dr. Clarence Crawford, of the asylum staff, testified he was using the telephone in the office and turned to look down the road, when he saw the train and motor collide. He said an order posted at the gate placed the speed limit at six miles an hour.

Alexander Fulton, watchman at the diamond, testified he heard the usual signals given for the approach of the train, and heard the crash from his position in the tower when the train hit the motor car.

Thomas Fitzsimmons, 99 Elm street, section foreman on the Grand Trunk, heard the whistle sounded for the crossing in the asylum grounds.

John Hoste, 1344 King street, heard the automatic gong ringing as the train approached the asylum road crossing. He heard the crash of the collision.

PRESENTED WITH RING.

The congregation of Emmanuel Church met at the home of David Fraser and presented his son, Sergt. J. A. Fraser, 71st Battery, with a signet ring. The address was read by W. A. Shoebottom, and the presentation was made by Earl Shoebottom. Sergt. Fraser replied, thanking them for their kindness.

POLICE ORDERED TO ENFORCE ALL OF REGULATIONS

Will See That Restaurants Live Up to Beefless-Bacon-less Day Schedule.

Chief of Police Williams received instructions from the food controller at Ottawa Friday to rigidly enforce all laws pertaining to restaurants. It is expected that the city's minions of the law will wax and grow fat in the carrying out of the food controller's orders—to wit, that beef and bacon shall not be served at more than one meal on any day, and nary a smell on Tuesdays and Fridays. At every restaurant or in any other public eating place there shall also be served with bread some substitute, such as corn bread, oat cakes, etc.

"I am going to carry the law out to the letter," said the chief to an Advertiser reporter Friday. "Any infringement will mean a penalty of a fine of not less than $25 or more than $100, in default of which there is a three-months' term in jail."

DR. ROCHE TELLS OF WORK BEING DONE FOR SOLDIERS

Chancellor Gave Fine Address at Western University.

Crammed full of interesting statements was the address of Hon. Dr. William B. Roche, chancellor and first graduate of the Western University, and chairman of the military hospitals commission on the work of the military hospitals commission and its care of returned soldiers, given before the Literary Society of the Western University last night in the university gym. It was more than a pity that a larger audience was not present to listen to the foremost graduate of the Western, who is at present holding in a most capable manner one of the most responsible positions in Canada. However, what the gathering lacked in numbers it made up in warmth.

In his opening remarks Dr. Roche stated that his talk would be of an informal nature. Over 400,000 of Canada's manhood had crossed the ocean to do battle for the principles that the Empire stood for. These men had gone from every walk of life, giving up good positions to unite in a common cause. The public had given them a great send-off, and although their hearts had been saddened, yet they had been thrilled with joy at the people's enthusiasm. The boys had entered the front line trenches and acquitted themselves as had been expected. They had put Canada on the map as she had never been put before, and now thousands of soldiers, mutilated for life, were coming home.

What Has Been Done.

"What have we done for the returned soldiers?" said the speaker. "Have we greeted them as we should. Have we extended the helping hand and given them back their positions? If so, then we can feel satisfied that we have done all in our power. But if it can be shown that we are indifferent and let the soldiers shift for themselves, then deep down in the hearts of the returned men there is a resentment that can never be assuaged. Although there may be room for improvement, Canada has endeavored to do her duty by the soldiers, and in comparison with other countries we have no reason to feel ashamed."

Dr. Roche traced the work of the Hospital Commission since its inception in June, 1915, up till the present time. He spoke of the patriotic citizens who gave up their homes for returned soldiers, but as the number of wounded increased it was found that the medical treatment necessary could best be given in a hospital. The work of the commission had developed so rapidly that it was now as large as some of the Government departments. At the present time 57 institutions in Canada were given up entirely to the treatment of soldiers. Fourteen provided only partial accommodation while arrangements had been made with 27 hospitals to give the boys treatment.

The Hospital Cars.

Dr. Roche also spoke of the good work done by the sixteen hospital cars which met the boats and transported the worst of the cases to their destinations. Six to eight cots with room for the staff made up one car of the train, while the other had accommodation for fourteen cots, plus a well-equipped kitchen.

Dr. Roche declared that a year ago, 2,365 soldiers had been returned to Canada. Up to the middle of this month 10,953 had been sent home, and it was estimated that during the ensuing year twelve to fifteen thousand per month would come back to this country.

The speaker dwelt at length on the cumbersome question of providing for soldiers affected with tuberculosis. In the summer and fall of 1916 the commission had been confronted with an unexpected phase of the work. Many men passed by the medical doctors as physically fit had been found subsequently to be affected with tuberculosis. It had not been a difficult matter to take care of them during the summer months, but it meant that additional accommodation had to be found for them in the winter. This was done on a fifty-fifty basis, with some of the hospitals as far as expense had been concerned. The commission had the use of the buildings as long as they were needed. Fully half of the cases were those of men who had never been overseas. It was felt that it would be better to have a number of buildings through the country than one central organization, in order that the soldiers could be closer to their families.

Few From Trenches.

Dr. Roche declared that contrary to the popular idea, few cases of tuberculosis were contracted in the trenches. They had started when the men were in civilian life, and as these men had been passed by the medical boards they were entitled to receive treatment until discharged as cured.

The mental disability cases were for the most part treated at the Ontario Military Hospital at Cobourg, which had looked after 160 cases in the first six months since its inception. The two classes treated were insane and shell shock. It had been found advisable to segregate the cases, and shell shock men were now sent to Newmarket.

The chancellor spoke at length on the manufacture of artificial limbs for the soldiers, which had been made in Canada since July, 1916. All improvements had been noted, and at the present time 950 Canadian soldiers had been provided with artificial limbs. It had been hard to get trained workmen, but a number of returned men were being employed at the Toronto factory.

In stating that the man who was working would recover more rapidly than the soldier who wasn't, Dr. Roche said that a report received from France showed that the disabled Frenchmen who could not take up their old occupations was less than one per cent. Everything possible was being done for the returned heroes here. Many positions had been filled by women, and even though they were filling them in an efficient manner, he hoped that employers would live up to their promises and hold the positions open. Canada could not afford to break faith with her boys.

Needed on Land.

Dr. Roche expressed the hope that many of the returned men would go back to the land. They were being encouraged to do so. Ontario was offering 80 acres of land, 10 acres cleared, and a loan of $500 at 6 per cent. The old homesteading act of the west meant that a man got 160 acres, had to live six months on the place every year for three years and crop 20 acres. A returned soldier was entitled to just double the land, and in addition was loaned $2,500 for 20 years at 5 per cent. The loan held good for any land purchase in Canada.

"We realize that nothing we can do will compensate the brave lads for what they have endured, but we do appreciate what they have done, and we will do the best we can to make them useful law-abiding citizens of Canada," concluded Dr. Roche, amidst a burst of applause.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Grant, A.D.M.S., President Braithwaite, T. G. Murphy and C. R. Somerville also spoke briefly a few words of welcome to Dr. Roche, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was tendered. G. A. P. Brickenden, president of the literary, presided while the numbers of Miss Isabel Ivey and the University Quartet were heartily received.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

VICTORY IS COMING.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

We are now in the fight for political freedom from our would-be oppressors at Ottawa, and members of the so-called Union Government. A government prematurely formed, without a mandate from the people or by the wish of the people. Now, the question is: What are the people going to do with it? The results of the nominations on Monday seem strongly to indicate that it will be swept out of existence on the 17th of December, and will suffer an ignominious defeat by an enlightened and determined electorate of the Dominion of Canada. The so-called "Union" Government will have the shortest and most abortive life of any government our country has ever known. One of the great factors to bring about the desired results will be the free and independent vote of the labor parties of Canada. I can tell of and feel the strangle hold the military service act is having and will have on the production of food for the people. Farms are being robbed of the help so badly needed, and we are going to suffer severely. Away with the present Union Government! Conceived in weakness and helplessness, and born in illegitimacy, nor can it be made right by titled and high-paid gentlemen that have come to its assistance. May the motto of our forces be: Onward, onward! The light is breaking, the victory is coming! W. S.

Norwich.

VOTING FOR CIVILIZATION.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

In the issue of this morning's Globe there appeared an editorial, "A Vote For Civilization." That is exactly what we are going to give on the 17th of December, despite the most iniquitous election act that was ever framed and enacted to defeat the will of the people in this country. In the interests of democracy, justice and civilization the Globe and the Liberals who have gone over to support Sir Robert Borden and his followers in the continuation of such legislation are not worthy of the support of men, and the aspersion cast on men who dare to have other opinions than those the Globe and the Borden Government hold are to be treated as traitors will not receive the support the Glove anticipates. There are those who have friends at the front, and the writer among them, who do not see eye to eye with the Globe, or N. W. Rowell, or the Borden Government, and we are just as honest, sincere and loyal as the Globe or any supporter of the so-called Union Government ever thought of being, and we are going to support Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the man with a policy and the ring of a true patriot, to weld the resources of this country in men and money for the one single object of rendering the very best service to our country, and who gives no countenance to the profiteer, grafter and political juggler. W. T. MOSSOP.

London, Nov. 22, 1917.

WHO SHALL RULE?

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I wonder if the people of this fair Dominion are realizing that this coming election is one than merely a party fight, but that there is one, and one only, great issue to be decided, and that is: Who shall rule this country? Shall it be ruled by a self-selected few for the benefit of big capital, or shall the plain people rule? This talk about "win the war" is only tommyrot. It is only intended to throw dust in the people's eyes. Who does not want to win the war? Is patriotism confined to those only who have made millions out of this war, and to their faithful servants of the late Government? The real issue is: Shall this country, Canada, which is noted as one of the most democratic lands in the world, a real daughter of Great Britain, the foremost civilized nation in the world, remain as such, or shall it be dominated by a few moneyed plutocrats who will stop at nothing in order to retain their grip on the people? How would the kaiser vote? The kaiser would vote for the little and the big kaisers, and everything that pertains to kaiserism, of course. I leave it to any fair, unbiased mind to say under what name he would style the different means and methods adopted by the late Government in order to insure itself a return to power. Surely you cannot name it democracy. "Win the War" party they call themselves. Win the election would be the proper name, for if they were out to win the war one must naturally ask himself the question why they do not face the people on their record. They have had over three years of the war while in power. What did they do to win the war? What did they do for the people at home to shield them against the profiteers and grafters of all description? The real truth is they have no record on which they could face the people. Their record is of a kind that does not tend to win elections, so they took the flag to their aid, and they are waving it. This is an old trick, and it's always used as a last resort by those who have not a foot to stand on. It has been resorted to by these same people in the 1911 election with success, and they are repeating it this time. Will the people be fooled? It will be a dark day in Canada's history should these power-grabbers be returned to power. No Government has shown more disregard of the wishes of the people. No Government has done more to divide the people, to set up one race against another, one class against another, to draw the line so clearly between the rich and poor, than this Borden Government. And, judging them by their past deeds, it's my opinion, as well as of many others, that if returned to power the Borden Government will eventually lead to an uprising. Every Canadian man or woman to whom the unity of their country is dear, who values its institutions of real democracy and freedom, will show themselves real sons and daughters of that great Empire of ours which has blazed the light for so many centuries, and will express themselves in no uncertain way on the 17th of December.

J. WOLFE.

"Give Her Bread and Milk"

These were the words of a well-known physician—a specialist on infant troubles and a dietitian. "Good bread contains all the necessary ingredients to make bone and muscle that any baby needs," he continued. "Of course, the bread must be of the finest quality and the milk must be pure. If you can rely upon the bread and milk, you can rest assured it is the best food you can give a baby."

Parnell's Quality and Purity Breads

are the ideal breads for infants, children and grown-ups. They are manufactured of the finest ingredients it is possible to obtain and in the most sanitary manner known. Many London physicians prescribe Parnell's Breads for building up the system, and both Victoria and St. Joseph's hospitals use it for patients.

Try a trial loaf once. You are bound to like it.

You can get it at your grocer's, from our wagons, or by phoning us.

PARNELL, the Breadman
PHONES 929 and 1990.

FRESH WHITEFISH ..15c lb.
FRESH HERRING .....10c lb.
FRESH TROUT .....16c lb.
ON SALE TODAY.
WILSON'S PHONES 5600-5601

Your Child's Eyes
Need every care. They should be examined and, if necessary, fitted with a pair of GOOD GLASSES at a very moderate cost.
John S. Barnard
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American Styles
If you would keep informed as to fresh arrivals of the latest styles of shoes worn on Broadway and Fifth avenue, New York, you should drop in every few days.
Cook's Shoe Store

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