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SPECIALS

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John S. Barnard

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FINE JEWELRY.

EMPLOYERS WARNED OF SEETHING UNDERCURRENT AMONG WORKERS; BETTER CONDITIONS NECESSARY

President Moore of Dominion Trades Congress Lays Case of Labor Before London Audience—Rev. Dr. Peever Also Speaks.

That by far the greater portion of organized labor still has confidence in the constitutional methods of obtaining its rights was the statement of Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at the Labor mass meeting held on Saturday evening in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. Rev. R. G. Peever, D.D., of the First Methodist Church, who also addressed the meeting emphasized the need of all sections of the country standing together for the common good at this crisis.

The meeting was attended by 500 representative workers of London, who had come out to hear the momentous questions of the day discussed as they affect labor and the country generally. Quietly the listeners sat through the meeting, but applauded the sentiments that took particular hold of their thoughts.

Introducing Tom Moore, Chairman Fred Young called him the "veteran from the firing line," and remarked that it was the man from the midst of the fight who could tell "how goes the battle."

Labor and Soldiers.

Referring to organization, President Moore in his opening remarks, intimated that it was only through organization that the worker had a chance of expressing his thoughts and that the thoughts of unorganized labor if thy could be expressed, would be found to coincide with those as expressed by the labor organizations. He was glad to see so many men in khaki present, and he had no doubt that many of those in civies had only recently made the change from the uniform of their country. He had been asked what organized labor intended to do with relation to the returned soldier. "I may say that it will still take care of his interests as it has in the past, while he was overseas, and before he signed up. Why, the returned soldier is only coming back home when he comes to the labor meetings."

"In connection with our attitude towards the soldier organized labor has been grossly misrepresented at times. The returned man will find that the labor forces have been the ones to look after his interests while he was away. Time and again has labor requested the Government to take some action towards taking some of the excess profits and adding them to the separation allowances and to the pay rolls of those at home. The separation allowance was increased, but not in a measure to compare with the increase in the cost of living.

Looked After Interests.

"While in the trenches the soldier could take no steps to remedy conditions in his home, which he knew were unjust on account of the increased cost of living, and it was on this account that organized labor took up this duty."

Referring to the G. W. V. A., the speaker intimated that labor had no desire to interfere with the ranks of that organization, but that it was always ready to give any assistance possible in putting through any measure the soldiers' organization thought necessary. "There is no force doing more than is labor to help the soldier get an adequate pension. Men who risked their all and lost much are receiving pensions on which they cannot subsist, and this must be remedied."

Referring to the fact that everybody is wondering what will be the condition of the country now that the war is over, the speaker referred to the two classes of workers and two classes of employers. "There are those among organized labor who still have confidence in constitutional rights, and these, I am happy to state, are in the majority. But there is a minority, and they are a minority in numbers and in mental qualities to think force is necessary for the worker to get his rights."

"Among the employers we find two similar classes. Some of them are willing to meet their men and grant concessions, but there are some still living who are a menace to this and every other country. The revolutionary spirit among some of the men is but a reflection of the spirit of the employers."

Resolutions Not Enough.

Touching on the question of the various associations of the employers which have met and passed resolutions intimating their willingness to co-operate with their employees, Mr. Moore intimated that while this was a step in the right direction it did not go far enough.

"Passing resolutions is not enough; the employers must take action along the lines of those suggested in the resolutions. This country of such vast natural resources must be freed forever of the necessity of the bread line. The employers must move in this direction, and is they do not they must taken the responsibility of the action of the masses. There is a seething undercurrent, and the masses cannot be restrained at all times.

All that is needed to start a great conflagration is a match, and the action of some of the employers may furnish this match. It is to prevent, if possible, this conflagration that these meetings are being arranged in London and throughout the country."

Misuse of Powers.

Government by order-in-council was lightly touched upon by the speaker. "Our Government mistakenly attempts to repress the extreme element by a misuse of its parliamentary powers. It has banned free speech by orders-in-council and that order has not yet been repealed. We have no quarrel regarding the restrictions during the war when harmful expressions might have caused the sacrifice of life, but they should be removed now. However, I am not here to back up the extreme element.

"We are asking the Government to remove these restrictions, because we hold that it is not the right of any section to deny man the liberty of thought and speech. Any attempts to do this by force causes more progress of the extremists than all the propaganda could have done."

That autocracy had grown in the industrial field with an alarming pace was intimated by the speaker. Capital today has gathered to itself greater political and social powers than was attained by any of the kings of the past. "It is in the power of the employers to say to their employees, 'go home and starve until you think as I do.' They also have and are exercising the power right here in London to say to men whom they need, 'You shall not work for me, but you shall starve because a friend of mine does not want you and I shall not have you in my employ.' Employees under these conditions are hard to influence with reason. It is easy to talk to a man who has a full stomach, but when he is hungry and there is no food in the cupboard at home, argument ceases to exist.

Many Walking Streets.

"The workers must be emancipated, and they must be free to earn their livelihood and receive due recognition for their services. I do not know how the situation is here, but in Toronto there are more then 15,000, and in Montreal 20,000 men walking the streets without the means of buying the goods which their labor helped to produce. This is a strange thing. It is also strange that there are many other workers who have to live with relatives as their wages are not sufficient to enable them to pay the rents and live.

"This condition is due to the apathy of the workers themselves. They did not take the proper steps to prevent such powers being placed in their class. It is now up to the workers to use their combined mental forces to bring about better conditions. There is no need for bloodshed. Everyone is sick of slaughter. I do not see how any thinking person can hold up Russia as an ideal, our British institutions might better be held up as our ideal."

Coming to the question of shorter hours for labor, Mr. Moore said that there was some fear that any action along this line might curtail production, but he thought that underconsumption was more to be feared than underproduction. That there are employers at present using their men for from 9 to 11 hours a day was a question for regrets, he thought.

Government Sets Example.

As an employer of labor, in his opinion, the Dominion Government was far from perfect. In this connection he related that when the armistice was signed the Government was employing men on some buildings at Ottawa, and they were working 9 hours a day. Immediately after the armistice organized labor requested that the Government reduce the hours of work instead of laying off any men.

"Instead of the Government doing this it laid off 25 men and the work is now proceeding on the nine-hour basis as before. What is the use of appealing to private employers when the Government sets such a glaring example? Organized labor is asking for a reduction in the hours of labor and this could be much easier accomplished if the Government would take the lead. In asking for a shorter work day, we hope to bring about a fairer distribution of labor."

Touching on home consumption and exports the labor leader expressed the idea that rather than sending a mission to Rumania the Dominion should look to the home markets and make it possible for the people to purchase as much of the products of the country as they need. He also expressed the thought that each country should produce enough above its home consumption to provide the necessary trade balance to pay for the imports which cannot be secured at home.

Production for Profit.

"In the past production has been for profit rather than for use. The workers have been the slaves of industry and we want to change these conditions. Industry should be harnessed for the use of the masses and shortening the hours of labor will lay the foundation for this. It will also give the workers time for their intellectual development."

Dealing with the question of homes, Mr. Moore intimated that the Government had wound too much red tape around the money it had intended for loan for the building of houses for it to be of much value. He suggested that the Federal Government could have placed the money in various banks to be loaned to the men after they had complied with certain conditions. As it is he thinks the crisis will have been passed by the time the money is available. Otherwise some of the houses would have been under construction now, and this would have aided in the labor situation.

That the old bogey of the cost of building being too high on account of the wages paid was a fallacy, Mr. Moore intimated. The real cause was the fictitious values placed on land and lumber. Land prices have doubled and trebled as a result of speculation. Land and lumber must be sold at reasonable prices. The Government should investigate the betters secured by the lumber barons for the timber cut from the limits which they received for practically nothing from the Government.

Free Education.

Dealing with educational questions, the speaker pointed out that labor had been agitating for 32 years to have some of the restrictions to free education removed. He referred to free text books. "It is the duty of the community to pay for the education of its children," he said. Regarding employment for women he stated that labor had no collections as there were safeguards to protect the potential mothers from any injuries as a result of their work, and they were paid the same rate of wages as their brothers for the same work.

Employers should not be allowed to exploit female labor to increase their profits.

In connection with the employment of children he wanted the age raised to 16 years. There were men who objected to this, he knew. "I have no doubt that there are some in this audience who would object to it, for the reason that they cannot afford to maintain the child at school so long. This condition is wrong and the men and women are not to blame."

Touching on the wage problem, the labor leader said that the wages must be considered in the true perspective, however, and not in mere figures. That they have not kept pace with living during the last four years he had no hesitation in saying. "In 1914 a pair of shoes could be purchased for one day's wages, but today a man has to work for four and a half or two days to buy a pair. Is everything else in the same proportion. Has the price of wages advanced as much? In no place that I have heard has this been done with the exception of the car shops in the east end of the city, and wages there were ridiculously low to start with. In any event, wages never did come down."

Would Depress Market.

Referring to the anti-loafing act which has recently been repealed, the speaker said that it was still a crime to be unemployed, not a crime against the Government but against humanity. "There are rumors in this country to the effect that some employers with orders still on their books are laying off workers in order to depress the market for labor and material. If this is true, and the Government should investigate the rumor thoroughly, the plant should be taken over by the Government and operated for the benefit of the country."

In connection with the signs of unrest today, he thought they were healthy ones of impending growth. Calmness and judgment are needed to direct the energy of discontent into channels of construction rather than destruction. The introduction of democracy into the industries by the formation of councils among the employees was touched upon by the speaker. This is already being tried out in some factories, and according to Mr. Moore was working out well.

The work of the councils varies in scope according to the development of the workers. One of the simplest is where the sanitary arrangements and safety devices are under the supervision of the workers' council. The men recommend whatever improvements they consider necessary. In others the men have more industrial authority.

Urges Workers' Councils.

The formation of the councils among the workmen cannot be successfully prevented, says Mr. Moore, unless the men are organized. He points out that in England the employers encourage organizations among the employees, but in North America organization is discouraged. He urged that employers should recognize the right of their employees to band together for development. While he does not think they will eliminate strikes entirely, Mr. Moore has great hopes for these workmen's councils and intimates that they will be formed in the Canadian factories shortly. "The feelings of revenge harbored by years of unjust treatment must be removed by honest dealing and the spirit of co-operation and confidence. As this spirit of confidence grows will the possibility of strikes be eliminated. We are looking for this time when all strikes shall cease, but we fear it is still some distance off. The reason must realize that the efforts of the workers are not selfish, but they aim toward the general benefit. We look for the time when industry will return to the control of the worker, but we aim to bring this about without the loss of life.

Stands With Labor.

Rev. R. G. Peever at the commencement of his speech asserted "I stand with you as a laborer among laborers." Continuing he expressed the thought that any person who works with brain or heart or hand is a laborer. "Each and all, we stand essential for the maintenance of civilization, and in that relationship I stand for all."

Touching on the transformation period, Dr. Peever intimated that no body of men had greater opportunities than the toilers. "A new tide is moving the hearts of men to the ideals of duty, service and sacrifice. All sections of a community must stand together for the common weal. When a ship is in distress and the cargo is shifting in the storm it is the duty of each man of the crew to stand in his place and give security and stability to the ship. In this period of transition it is for all thinking men to steady the ship of state, and thrust the prow into the storm until all danger is passed. Every man primarily must contribute of himself to the end that the world's ship finds a harbor.

Introducing the question of labor struggles, the speaker intimated that they had been in evidence since the beginning of history, and that there was little difference between the struggle today and that of centuries ago. "Today there is a struggle for social and economic freedom, and in the centuries of the past, they were aspiring for personal freedom. The same weapons are used also. The strike and lockout were used in the early years to gain their ends. It is true that methods then were not so perfect as they are at the present time, but we find trades unionism as far back as the seventh century before Christ.

Movement Is Old.

"There is this difference. In the early centuries labor was looked upon as without a soul and without a personality, as a thing to be driven, bound or destroyed at will. In the struggle of today every man is placed upon a pedestal of personality. He thinks, and acts and should have freedom, but by some he is still considered as a 'hand'."

The speaker related the results of a strike in the silver mines of Greece in A. D. 415, when 20,000 laborers lost their lives in the struggle for personal freedom. Another instance of the loss of life was given when in 74 B. C. Spartacus led a labor campaign and 60,000 people were slain.

"Therefore from the study of such scenes as these, I may say that the background of the present struggle represents a dark retrospect. Back of the revolutions of history was the desire of the laboring people for better conditions.

"There are two features which characterize the struggle of today. These are the aspiration of personality for expression, and the desire for a better social and economic condition for the workers and their families. No one of us can condemn them for this.

All Are Interested.

"What is the situation as we find it today? Who are the interested parties in the struggle? Andrew Carnegie said that they were capital, labor and business management. I would add a fourth, as I think the outside community has a great interest in the struggle. These four elements must be recognized, and they must stand in unity."

Dr. Peever granted capital the right to centralize, and he also said that labor should be allowed the same freedom. Speaking of business management, the speaker intimated that the man of brains was as necessary to the laborer as to the capitalist. One of the bad results of organization he pointed out as the difficulty in locating its conscience. He applied this equally to labor organizations as to the centralization of capital. Referring to the outside community, or the welfare of the people, he pointed out that this was the innocent sufferer in all struggles. "This element must be recognized, and must ever be kept in mind. Let each section stand not for itself, but for all. During the coal strike of 1902 many children of the outside community froze, and women were chilled while the struggle went on, and it was not till pressure was brought to bear from the great outside that the parties got together.

Get Together.

"There must be a willingness on each side to co-ordinate. Let the parties get their feet under the same table and discuss the difference. Then will a settlement be reached without strife. It is easy for men to quarrel when they are not face to face, but not so easy when this is the condition. The time has gone by when any section of any people can press the crown of thorns on the brow of any other section, or when any section can crucify any other section, even on a cross of gold."

Chairman Fred Young, in a brief introductory address, intimated that this was the first of a series of meetings which would be held for the purpose of placing the aims and objects of the workingman before the public. He thought it was fortunate Tom Moore had been able to come for the inaugural meeting. "His reputation for honesty and fair dealing has been firmly established, and he has made the study of labor questions his life work."

Chairman Young also thought it a good sign when the ministers of the city put their shoulders to the wheel in the interests of labor. He intimated that labor could be congratulated in having Rev. Dr. Peever for one of the speakers. The audience was informed that a letter had been received from the Ministerial Alliance stating that that body upheld Rev. Dr. Peever, Rev. W. R. McIntosh, and the other ministers of the city in their stand for the rights of the laborer.

"It is meetings like this that will make of Canada what it ought to be," said Chairman Young. "As for unionism, the Canadian army was the best example of this that the world has ever known. The meaning of the word is 'standing together,' and that is what the Canadian boys did 'over there.' I am glad to see so many of the boys here tonight, and we will stand together."

He announced that at the next meeting, which would be held on March 28, Rev. Dr. C. MacGregor and Bishop M. F. Fallon would be the speakers.

A. E. G. Stead, violinist, Miss M. Patterson, Miss Lulu Somerville and Miss M. Griffith enlivened the meeting with songs and instrumental selections.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 30c.

McCLARY COMPANY'S NEW ROOMS OPENED

Portrait of Lieut.-Col. Gartshore Unveiled.

A new recreation room and dining hall was opened at the McClary manufacturing company's uptown plant, Friday evening. For the occasion the new rooms were beautifully decorated with brilliant paper decorations. The men wore red tissue paper hats and the ladies wore white bonnets, adorned with hearts and cupids. The delightful entertainment was tendered the girls of the different departments by Lieut-Col. W. M. Gartshore. As the guests arrived they were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. John Gunn and Mr. and Mrs. John McClary Moore. Luncheon was served by Mrs. Edna Cleghorn, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Gunn.

In appreciation of what Lieut.-Col. Gartshore has done for the welfare of the McClary employees, on their behalf he was presented with an address and the occasion was marked by the unveiling of a large portrait of Col. Gartshore. The portrait is to hang in the new hall in appreciation of what he has done.

The address was read by Mrs. Bowyer, secretary of the McClary welfare organization. The portrait was unveiled by R. A. Somers, superintendent of the York street plant, and during the evening a large bouquet of red and white roses was presented to Miss Agnes M. Malloch, nurse of the welfare department. An enjoyable musical program was rendered, which included the following vocal solos by Miss Edith Knighton and J. Ballantyne. The remainder of the evening was spent in cards and dancing, while a buffet luncheon also was served.

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When we have less than the ordinary number of red corpuscles in the Blood, then we have Anaemia. With this is associated Pale and Sallow Complexion, Pallor of the Tongue and Lips, a Swelling or Puffiness of the Eyes and Heart Murmur. Outdoor Exercise, good food and restful sleep are advisable, along with HACKING'S HEART AND NERVE REMEDY to enrich the blood and build up the strength. This treatment will bring back the Rosy Cheeks and restore vitality and vigor. Don't be discouraged, this remedy will help you if you will give it a fair trial, better try a six-box treatment today. Price 50c a box, 6 for $2.50; sold by all dealers or by mail. C. P. Hoskins Drug Co., Listowel, Ont.

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G. W. V. A. CONCERT PROVED REAL TREAT

Ward Buchner Company Delighted Audience.

The Ward Buchner Concert Company, consisting of Corda Ward-Buchner, violinist; Thomas G. Mitcheltree, pianist; Evelyn H. Braithwaite, soprano, and Rev. Horsman, reader, and Lenore Coughlin, accompanist, stopped over in the city on Saturday night, in the midst of a successful concert tour, to give a recital in the Masonic Temple, under the auspices of the Great War Veterans' Association.

Glowing reports have come in the past few weeks from St. Thomas, Windsor, Leamington, Blenheim and other towns, of the enjoyment afforded by the artists making up the company organized in this city, three of whom are among London's most prominent musicians.

Mrs. Evelyn H. Braithwaite, soprano, is possessed of a voice, clear, sweet and under excellent control. Her personality is most winsome, adding charm to the part she plays in the recital programs. On Saturday night, she contributed two numbers, "Break o' Day" (Sanderson), and "Golden Bird" (Haydn Wood), responding to an encore with "Annie Laurie."

Brilliant Instrumentals.

Mrs. Corda Ward Buchner played with her usual captivating vivacity a Polonaise by Mlynarski, given by request; a Spanish Dance by Fabian Rehfeld, Carl Bohm's "Perpetual Motion," and as an encore "Rosauf."

Mr. Mitcheltree played brilliantly a Paganini "Caprice," with which he grouped a Chopin "Nocturne," marked in the interpretation by fine singing tone and poetic feeling; and a Chopin "Waltz," given with daintiness and sprightliness.

A group of his own compositions evoked enthusiastic applause, the delicate and elusive "To a Rose," and a Minuette in which statelliness and liveliness are happily mingled.

Showed Dramatic Ability.

Miss Horsman revealed unusual dramatic power in her presentation of the "Cattle Thief," by Pauline Johnson, recalling in the passionate protest of the Indian woman on behalf of her race the interpretation given by the authoress herself in this city several years ago. Equal to the demands of the highly dramatic, Miss Horsman was also very successful in numbers of lighter mood, such as the humorous sketch "Spreading the News."

The company is to be congratulated upon having such a capable and sympathetic accompanist as Miss Lenore Coughlin of this city, whose part in the program Saturday evening well merited the terms "artistic" and "finished."

The company is leaving the city to fill engagements in Hamilton, Toronto, St. Catharines, and a number of other cities and towns east of London.

THRESHERMEN PROTEST PROPOSED PROVINCIAL LAWS CONCERNING THEM

Will Take Up Questions Thoroughly at Convention in March.

To thresh the matter out thoroughly at the provincial convention of the threshermen, which is being held here on March 5, 6 and 7, was the decision of the Brotherhood of Middlesex Threshermen at their meeting held in County Buildings on Saturday afternoon, in regard to the proposal of the Provincial Government to amend the motor vehicles act so as to force the threshermen and farmers to so treat the wheels of the engines when driving them on the roads of the province as to make them smooth.

Keep Off Roads.

It was claimed by the members, who strongly protested against any such action, that practically it would mean that they would have to keep off the roads, and that they would not be able to travel at all in slippery weather because the wheels would not be able to grip the ground, if the surface of them were smooth.

Another Protest.

There was strong objection to another question that will come up at the next session of the Legislature, namely that of forcing all threshermen and others to have their boilers inspected. This scheme, the threshermen say, would entail the employment of an army of inspectors because the inspections would have to be made every month to be of any value at all. This question will also come up at the convention in March.

Officers Elected.

At the convention, George Hogarth, engineer of the department of public highways, and D. M. Medcalf, chief boiler inspector of the department of public works of the Provincial Government will be here to discuss the above questions with the threshermen.

The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: Ira Currie, president; A. J. Ayre, vice-president, and Robert Hill, secretary-treasurer.

WHEN TONGUE IS COATED

your liver is torpid and is affecting your stomach and bowels. To rouse your liver, take the little, purely vegetable and in-all-ways satisfactory Hood's Pills. They relieve biliousness, constipation, all liver ills. Do not irritate nor gripe. Price 25c, of druggists, or C. I. Hood Company, Lowell, Mass.

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THE WEATHER.

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Let us say a word in behalf of this humble, much-abused and much-misunderstood member of society.

The principle of the gas meter is simple. Two bellows alternately fill themselves with gas from the service piping. The index or dial records the movement of the bellows. No movement of the index is possible unless the gas actually passes.

There are few measuring devices in common use as accurate and reliable as the gas meter.

Although Natural Gas Is Cheap, Do Not Waste It—the Supply Is Not Everlasting.

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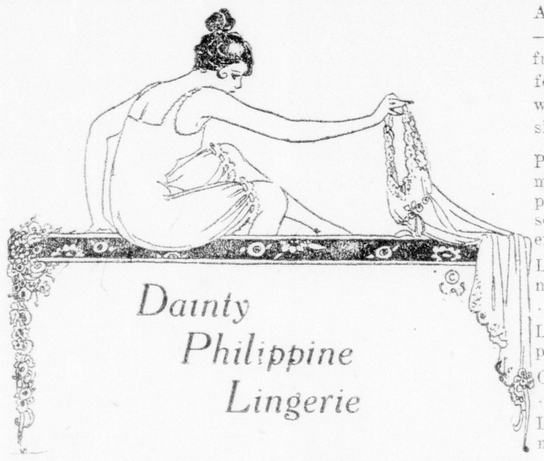
Beautiful Hand-Embroidered Philippine Gowns



A few years ago Philippine underclothes were only an attempt—today they are one of the greatest successes—made beautifully by hand, delicately embroidered, every detail quietly perfect. The Philippines are competing with France in needlework—the garments are equally pretty and less expensive; soft, sheer materials. See these lovely creations in bridal cloth.

Philippine Underwear stands for something entirely handmade, attractively designed and daintily embroidered, of superior quality throughout. We have several different styles to select from. Made of very fine bridal cloth and beautifully embroidered. Prices ranging from .....$3.75 to $10.50

Ladies' Slipover Gowns, made of heavy white habutai silk, neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitching. Prices..... ..... $6.50 and $6.75

Ladies' Gowns, made of lovely quality, pink habutai silk, prettily trimmed with hemstitching. Price $6.75

Other lovely styles in silk, satin and crepe de chine from ..... $7.75 to $16.75

Ladies' Petticoats, made of white habutai silk, with flounces of material trimmed with tucks and shirring. At $5.00 and $5.50

Voiles For Summer Wear

A collection of the latest designs, in good quality voiles at reasonable prices.

RANGE 1.

This is a range of eighteen pieces, in all the newest designs and all the leading colors. These are good quality voiles and are specially priced, 38 inches wide. Per yard 65c

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About twenty pieces of beautiful quality Voiles in up-to-the-minute designs, dainty color effects, 38 inches wide ..... 75c yard

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Write for samples of these ranges while they are complete.

Wash Goods.

Bloomers, Camisoles and Boudoir Caps in Silk, Crepe de Chine and Georgette

Ladies' Silk Bloomers, made of splendid quality silk, finished at waist and knee with elastic, made in flesh, also white. Price $3.00
Other pretty styles up to $6.75

Lovely Camisoles of crepe de chine, wash satin and habutai silk, in all the newest and prettiest styles, trimmed with dainty laces, hemstitching, tucked georgette crepe and tiny French flowers; colors flesh, sky, maize, orchid, nile, also black and white. Prices ranging from ..... $1.75 to $4.50

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NEW SPRING UNDERWEAR JUST IN.

We have just opened a splendid shipment of Cotton Vests and Bloomers.

Cotton Vests, no shoulder straps ..... 50c each

Cotton Vest Lengths for the crocheted yokes ..... 50c each

Mercerized Bloomers, flesh or sky, elastic band at waist and knees, $2.25

White Cotton Bloomers, finished with elastic band at waist and knee, sizes 36 and 38 ..... 85c pair

Outsize 95c

White Cotton Vest, low neck and sleeveless, "cumfy cut" shoulder straps, size 38. Price 30c

Second Floor.

Whitewear For Girls and Misses

Lingerie for the children may be selected as economically now as can the lingerie for women, made just as perfectly and trimmed just as attractively; each garment is so cut that it will fit correctly and comfortably.

Girls' Cotton Gowns, neck and sleeves edged with lace, yoke gathered and stitched in pink or blue, ages 6 to 16 years. Price .....$1.00 each

Girls' Kimono Gowns, neck and sleeves edged with lace, ages 6 to 16 years. Price 79c

Girls' Cotton Gowns, Empire style, lace trimmed, ages 6 to 16 years. Price $1.25

Girls' Envelope Combinations, made of fine nainsook, lace and embroidery trimmed, also flesh color, nicely hemstitched, ages 14 and 16 years. Price $3.50

Girls' Cotton Drawers, trimmed with lace and embroidery, also plain tucked frill, ages 6 to 14 years. Price 50c

Misses' Drawers of good quality cotton, lace and embroidery trimmed, ages 14, 16 and 18 years. Price 75c

Gingham Dresses for Misses and Children

BUY W.S.S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

Gingham is the aristocrat for summer wear and we are now showing a range of attractive styles for all ages from 4 to 16 years.

Child's Bloomer Dresses, splendid quality gingham, button trimmed, in pink or green, ages 4, 5 and 6 years. Price $6.00

Junior Misses' Dresses, middy style, in cadet or green, ages 14 and 16 years. Price $10.50

Attractive Dress of gingham, collar and cuffs embroidered in lazy daisy pattern, made in cadet, nile or pink, ages 10 and 12 years. Price $6.50

See window and announcement tomorrow, Enamelware Seconds Sale Wednesday.

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