

London Advertiser

FOUNDED IN 1852.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.
Limited, Publishers.
191-192 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

PHONE NUMBERS:
Business Department 107
Editorial Rooms 124 and 126
Job Printing Department 173

TO SUBSCRIBERS:
Readers of The Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Daily, Delivered by Carrier in City: \$5.00
One year 10c
Daily, Delivered by Carrier Outside City: \$5.00
One year 10c
One month 25c
One year, by Mail, Outside City: \$3.00

The Advertiser is on sale regularly at the following news stands, where subscriptions may be left:
Buffalo, N. Y.—R. J. Seidenburg, Elm-cott Square News Stand.
Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Newspaper Agency, 170 Madison Street.
Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky International News Company.
Toronto—Hogwells Hotel News Stand; Rossin House News Stand.
[Entered at the London (Canada) post-office as matter of the second class.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 21.

SIR WILFRID AND THE GRAIN GROWERS.

Since the collapse of the Patrons of Industry movement, there has been no organization of Ontario farmers on a similar scale for political purposes. The Grange preceded and survived the Patrons, and is still leading a useful life, but it is not strong numerically, although its membership has a high average of intelligence, and is energetic and public-spirited. In the west, however, the grain growers have effected a combination which recalls the palmy days of the Patrons in Ontario. They have not formed an independent political party as did the Patrons, but they are exerting their influence upon the old parties with very tangible results. If today even the Conservative members of parliament from the prairie provinces are professedly low tariff men, and if the Conservative leaders are being urged by influential voices in their own party to throw high protection overboard, it is because the low tariff sentiment of the west is crystallized and organized in the Grain Growers' Association.

These "embattled farmers" confronted Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Brandon this week, and made some radical demands. They asked for free trade in agricultural implements, woollen, cottons, cement, and other articles largely used in the west, and, generally speaking, for the elimination of the principle of protection from the tariff. The exact point at which a customs duty begins to be protective, and ceases to be purely a revenue tariff, is not easy to determine. Certainly the Dominion has need of all its present revenue, and there are great transportation projects to be begun in the near future which will bale out any surplus for some years to come. The grain growers argue that the burdens of the protective system weigh on the farmers more heavily than on any other class, while they get no compensations, such as other producers derive. This complaint is not unfounded; the western farmers undoubtedly are taxed for the benefit of the industrial eastern provinces. The eastern provinces, too, are taxed for the building of railways and canals to provide better transportation facilities for the west. These in turn react to the advantage of the east. It is impossible to strike an exact balance between the east and the west in this respect, but it is a problem that statesmen have to face, and they can only attempt to meet it by a compromise between the claims of the agricultural and the industrial communities. The Prime Minister told his Brandon interviewers that he could not deprive the implement industry of all the benefits of the protective system, while compelling it to bear all the burdens, but he promised an earnest consideration of tariff grievances, and some measure of redress in cases where these existed. The present administration is not, like its predecessor, tied hand and foot to the protected interests. It withstood the high tariff propaganda of the manufacturers' association a few years ago, though the Opposition was completely stampeded by it. The activity of the Grand Growers' Association is a warning to the Canadian Dingletrites not to again press for excessive and oppressive favors, lest they provoke an agitation to deprive them of privileges which could not be withdrawn without serious disturbance to Canadian industry.

The law of compensation is at work in the wheat market. A short crop is bringing big prices.

British people used to regard Lloyd George as an extreme Radical. But that was before Joe Martin swam into their ken.

Mr. Monk has cut loose from his party, and some Conservative contemporaries are now discovering that he is no loss.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer estimates that \$2,250,000,000 is spent annually upon armaments. And there are millions of ill-fed people contributing their mites.

Prison life is to be made easier for the suffragettes. They are to be allowed literature, but no books "touching on current events." Perhaps they will not lose a great deal by the restriction.

The Dominion technical education commission has begun its work in Nova Scotia. This is appropriate, as Nova Scotia has done more toward bringing technical instruction to the people than any other province.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

[Toronto News.]
There's many a beautiful summer hotel on the foldiers the railways send out. But we look at the cuts with a questioning eye.
And an innermost feeling of doubt.
They look most imposing, but here is the rub—
Can anyone tell us the style of the grub?

A CHANCE FOR HER.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
An educated, well-bred young woman with brains, initiative, executive ability, unusual accuracy, loyalty, and the best combination—desires position as secretary and stenographer, etc.—New York Mail.

Is she beautiful, would she object to working in a garden after office hours? Would she take care of the children and wash the dishes on Thursdays, and would she start at 8 a week? If so she can find out something to her advantage by addressing us.

JUST WHAT SHE WANTED.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"Poor Wapsieigh!"
"What's his trouble now?"
"He bought a nice pair of flannel trousers the other day—the kind that are turned up at the bottoms, you know—but he never got a chance to wear them more than once."

IN GOOD COMPANY.

[Toronto Star.]
A correspondent complains that the newspapers use the words "farther" and "further" interchangeably. The defense of the newspapers might be summarized in four words: "So do the dictionaries."

SIR WILFRID IN B. C.

[Victoria Colonist, Conservative.]
If all goes well, the reception that will be accorded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier will demonstrate in a delightful way the one-sidedness of Canada, and show that, differ as we may in the longitude of our homes, in our outlook as individuals, and in our

hands of other holders. During the same half-year there were imported into the United States 46,889,109 pounds of manufactured cotton, equal to 93,778 bales of 500 pounds each, the total value being \$8,500,875.
Meanwhile Great Britain continues the world's greatest cotton manufacturer, her imports of the raw material for the past three years being valued at \$845,423,922. It is this cotton that keeps the English mills running, and the incomparable Lancashire spinner busy, and enables the United Kingdom to export the product of British labor.

PAPER PARLIAMENTS.

The Imperial Conference will be held again next year. It is quite likely that the conference will be pronounced a failure by imperialists of the Denison stripe unless some steps are taken toward realizing their mechanical conception of empire, which confounds unity with centralization. A paper-made Parliament of Empire was sketched recently in an address before the Royal Colonial Institute by Mr. L. S. Emery. He proposes that King George preside over the Imperial Conference, and advocates also the creation of a new department of state. He would have each self-governing dominion appoint a minister for imperial and external affairs, who would be in constant consultation with the British minister of imperial affairs and with one another. The prime ministers attending the full Imperial Conference, he says, should each be accompanied by a delegation of members of Parliament, who would meet together with a similar delegation from the British Parliament to discuss the resolutions arrived at by the conference, which would be submitted to them for their approval. Once committed to those views by speech and vote, the delegates would not so easily be tempted to turn round under the influence of local prejudices or of considerations of personal or party advantage when they returned.

Mr. Emery's ideas are wildly impracticable. The crown would be placed in an equivocal position, attended by difficulties and dangers, if the sovereign presided over a deliberative and legislative assembly. As for such an assembly, on what principle or process would its colonial contingents be selected? Mr. Emery shows a naive ignorance of Canadian politics if he thinks that a Canadian delegation, composed of both parties, would stand together against party influences at home. The people and Parliament of Canada will never intrust a small number of representatives, sitting as a minority at Westminster, with such extensive powers. Imperial unity is progressing on autonomous lines, and it is only on these lines that it will continue to progress.

The law of compensation is at work in the wheat market. A short crop is bringing big prices.

British people used to regard Lloyd George as an extreme Radical. But that was before Joe Martin swam into their ken.

Mr. Monk has cut loose from his party, and some Conservative contemporaries are now discovering that he is no loss.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer estimates that \$2,250,000,000 is spent annually upon armaments. And there are millions of ill-fed people contributing their mites.

Prison life is to be made easier for the suffragettes. They are to be allowed literature, but no books "touching on current events." Perhaps they will not lose a great deal by the restriction.

The Dominion technical education commission has begun its work in Nova Scotia. This is appropriate, as Nova Scotia has done more toward bringing technical instruction to the people than any other province.

Prison life is to be made easier for the suffragettes. They are to be allowed literature, but no books "touching on current events." Perhaps they will not lose a great deal by the restriction.

The Dominion technical education commission has begun its work in Nova Scotia. This is appropriate, as Nova Scotia has done more toward bringing technical instruction to the people than any other province.

Prison life is to be made easier for the suffragettes. They are to be allowed literature, but no books "touching on current events." Perhaps they will not lose a great deal by the restriction.

The Dominion technical education commission has begun its work in Nova Scotia. This is appropriate, as Nova Scotia has done more toward bringing technical instruction to the people than any other province.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

[Toronto News.]
There's many a beautiful summer hotel on the foldiers the railways send out. But we look at the cuts with a questioning eye.
And an innermost feeling of doubt.
They look most imposing, but here is the rub—
Can anyone tell us the style of the grub?

A CHANCE FOR HER.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
An educated, well-bred young woman with brains, initiative, executive ability, unusual accuracy, loyalty, and the best combination—desires position as secretary and stenographer, etc.—New York Mail.

Is she beautiful, would she object to working in a garden after office hours? Would she take care of the children and wash the dishes on Thursdays, and would she start at 8 a week? If so she can find out something to her advantage by addressing us.

JUST WHAT SHE WANTED.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"Poor Wapsieigh!"
"What's his trouble now?"
"He bought a nice pair of flannel trousers the other day—the kind that are turned up at the bottoms, you know—but he never got a chance to wear them more than once."

IN GOOD COMPANY.

[Toronto Star.]
A correspondent complains that the newspapers use the words "farther" and "further" interchangeably. The defense of the newspapers might be summarized in four words: "So do the dictionaries."

SIR WILFRID IN B. C.

[Victoria Colonist, Conservative.]
If all goes well, the reception that will be accorded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier will demonstrate in a delightful way the one-sidedness of Canada, and show that, differ as we may in the longitude of our homes, in our outlook as individuals, and in our

political opinions, we are united as Canadians in a common desire to advance the welfare of our land and fit it for the place in the world which God and nature have fitted it to occupy.

A GREWSOME PARTNER.

[Toronto Star.]
Glenn Curtis has been flying with a man named Coffin. There is something gruesome appropriate in the partnership.

JUST AS GOOD.

[Montreal Herald.]
Edison has invented a trolley-less street car. We already have the seatless trolley car here.

SHAKESPEAREAN ITEM.

"Lay on, Macduff!" the hero said, "Lay on, you bloomin' toff!"
Macduff got busy, and alas, Macbeth was soon laid off.

KING EDWARD.

[William Watson.]
Honor the happy deal with sober praise, Who living would have scorned the fulsome phrase,
Meet for languorous Orient's jewelled ear.

This was the English king, that loved the English ways;
A man not too remote or too august, For other mortal children of the dust To know and to draw near.

Born with a nature that demanded joy, He took full draughts of life, nor did the vintage cloy;
But when she passed from vision, who so long Had sat aloft—alone—
On the steep heights of an imperial throne,

Then rose he large and strong, Then spake his voice with new and grander tone,
Then, called to rule the state Which he had only served,
He saw clear duty plain, nor from that high way swerved.

And, unappalled by his majestic fate, Pretended not to greatness, yet was great.

NOT ASTUTE, INDEED!

[Tava Journal, Conservative.]
Had Sir Wilfrid Laurier been an astute politician he would have, etc.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

If that is not just what Sir Wilfrid Laurier is, then a good many of us will be missing our guess for the fourteen years and four days since July 11, 1896, when he was sworn in as prime minister of Canada.

MONK'S MISTAKE.

[Ottawa Free Press.]
F. D. Monk has definitely thrown in his lot with Henri Bourassa in opposition to the naval policies of both political parties in Canada. After his course in Parliament he could do nothing else, but it seems a pity that so generally broad-minded a man as the member for Jacques Cartier should take so narrow-minded a view of a national duty.

OPERA A LA MODE.

[New York Tribune.]
Mark Twain had a top love for good music. One night he accepted an invitation to hear "Tristan" from the box of a great woman. The opera was beautifully performed, but from the rise of the curtain to its fall the great woman talked to the hummer steadily.

As he took leave at the end his hostess said: "Won't you share my box again tomorrow night? They're playing 'Aida'."

"Yes, thanks," said Mark Twain. "I have never heard you in 'Aida'."

POOR BUT PROUD.

[Judge.]
Miss Summer—We are thinking of establishing some "kitchens" in your neighborhood, Mrs. Slum.
Mrs. Slum—"Is ladies couldn't patronize anything as common as that, miss; but you might put in a few 'soup parlors'."

FAIRLY SAFE.

[The Widow.]
As the spangled horses pranced up to where the mixed throng was waiting for the evening opera, the lady in the very decollete gown popped her jewelled head out of the coach window.

"Officer," asked she, appealing to the policeman on the curb, "do you think it is safe for me to alight here?"

"Jump out," returned the policeman, after staring, in silence, "You're pretty smart about the chest, but Ol' Guss yere within th' law."

QUITE THE OPPOSITE.

[Exchange.]
"Let's see, we sometimes call a man a Jonah, don't we?"
"Yes, when he brings disaster."

"That's the funny part about it. The original Jonah was a prophet, while the modern Jonah is a loss."

THE ROSS RIFLE A LEADER.

[Ottawa Free Press.]
The Ross rifle continues to secure leading places at Bisley for the Canadian riflemen, as well as for those English and Scotch shots who are using it.

COMPENSATIONS.

[London Opinion.]
"I am afraid, madam," said a gentleman who was looking for rooms, "that the house is too near the station to be pleasant."

"It is a little noisy," assented the landlady, "but from the front windows one has such a fine view of people who miss the trains."

SCORES BANQUETTING IN LODGE ROOMS.

Belleville, July 21.—At the 55th annual communication of the Masonic Grand Lodge, which convened here yesterday morning, between 600 and 700 delegates were present. Many more would have been present but for the G. T. R. strike.

Judge McWatt, of Sarnia, grand master, presided, and in his annual address said the revenue of the grand lodge last year was \$41,207.39, with an expenditure of \$25,216.53. Grants for benevolence totalled \$26,631.34. On May 31, 1910, the membership was 46,000. There were 413 lodges on the roll.

The grand treasurer's report showed that the assets of the grand lodge were \$114,129.50. The grand master heavily scored the practice of dancing, card playing and banquetting in lodge rooms, and said Masonry should be above such things.

FLOUR FOR CHINA.

Seattle, Wash., July 21.—Orders for thousands of barrels of flour are pouring into Puget Sound millers from the Orient, marking a revival of business that has been almost dead for several years. The orders have been coming in for two weeks, and already business has been booked for delivery about September 1st.

The grand treasurer's report showed that the assets of the grand lodge were \$114,129.50. The grand master heavily scored the practice of dancing, card playing and banquetting in lodge rooms, and said Masonry should be above such things.

LABOR WINS FIGHT AGAINST THE BUCKS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 21.—Labor leaders are jubilant today over the Bucks Stove and Range Company victory, declared to be the greatest triumph in the history of organized toil.

Even members of the non-union help look glum, and admit that the submission of the big St. Louis stove concern yesterday after a sturdy fight of six years, is a body blow to their interests.

The victory for the labor union side is unequivocal. The Bucks Stove and Range Company finally agrees to abandon its open-shop policy, and after employ none but union men.

This action is the more remarkable because instead of the American Federation of Labor winning its union fight by strikes, beginning with its weakest enemies, it has won over the corporation that for years was the hope and admiration of open-shop manufacturers.

James W. Van Cleave, the head of the Bucks Stove Company, who died last May, was for six years the leader of the anti-union fight. Union labor leaders, while bitter against him for his aggressiveness, took off their hats to him as a determined fighter. He called the federation "a muscle trust."

The union men, however, were not so bitter against him as they were against the American Federation of Labor, almost forced into a prison cell through Van Cleave's fight against him, and with a sentence for contempt of court still hanging over his head.

The peace conference yesterday with officers of the Bucks Company. It was agreed that within 30 days the officers of all unions connected with the Bucks Company employees shall meet with the company's manager and determine wages, hours of employment and general conditions of all men on the big concern's pay roll.

The company will withdraw suits pending, and will press no case against unions. This will not affect the Gompers contempt case, growing out of President Gompers' printing the name of the Bucks Company on the "unfair list," despite a prohibitory mandate of a lower court.

The speed of others under water is amazing. Fish have no chance against them. In some places in India others are kept by the natives to fish for them.

A WOMAN HELD AS AID IN GEM STEAL

Police Find Gems Worth \$6,500 When They Take in State-ly Widow.

Detroit, July 21.—Mrs. Anna Scholes, a state widow of 40 years, was arrested last night by Detectives Lally and Ed. Fox, charged with being an accomplice in a sensational diamond robbery that occurred about ten days ago in St. Louis.

With her arrest the detectives recovered diamonds from a \$6,500 brooch, which is said to have been the article stolen. Joseph Lucas, an electrician, who is alleged to be the one who took the brooch, is in jail in St. Louis. It was through his confession that the woman is now in custody.

According to the story received by the police here, the brooch was stolen from J. C. Jones, a prominent St. Louis attorney. Lucas was working in the Jones residence, installing some wires. The brooch was in a safe in the house. The door was shut, but unlocked, and Lucas is supposed to have opened it and removed the brooch. Its loss was not discovered immediately, and Lucas was not arrested until last Monday. He denied everything at first, but Tuesday morning broke down. He admitted the theft and said he had given the property to Mrs. Scholes, who had come to Detroit as soon as she received the jewels.

Arrested After Long Search. The authorities here were notified at once, and Detective Fox spent the day searching for her. He was joined in the evening by Lieut. Lally, and they looked until midnight Tuesday with no success. Yesterday the chase was resumed and Detective Fox arrested her as she passed the Cadillac Hotel.

Previous to that he had secured a description of her from Wright, Kay & Co., where she had gone to have the diamonds from the brooch reset. She told Detective Fox she had been in Detroit a week. She had stopped at a number of downtown hotels, never remaining longer than a night in each.

The stones had all been taken from the brooch, but the brooch, but they were all recovered. Of the diamonds there were 36, two of them being two-carat stones. These two the police did not secure, until she had had a conversation with Lucas, over long distance telephone. The 34 small jewels were in the hands of the police and when they asked for the other two she smilingly said she did not have them.

Hard To Get Big Stones. "You had better give them up," said Lieut. Lally, "for Lucas says you have them." She looked a trifle skeptical, so Lally said she had better talk to him. The connection was sighted and she took the phone, but refused to believe that Lucas was on the other end.

"Talk of some private matter and see if it isn't," said Lally. He stepped back, the woman said several words in a low, throaty voice, through the transmitter, received a reply and smiled. When the conversation ended she took off her hat and extracted the two large diamonds from her pocket, and handed them over. They were also set in the brooch were recovered with the smaller diamonds.

Mrs. Scholes is a tall, well-proportioned woman, with a dignified manner. She takes her arrest very coolly. She said the jewels were given her by a friend, but denies knowing they were stolen.

Mr. L. Hooker, a law partner of Mr. Jones, was in Port Huron on a vacation and came to Detroit last night to identify the jewels. Mr. Jones and his wife are expected here today. Mrs. Scholes had some expensive jewelry of her own when she was arrested. Two of her rings were set with two-carat diamonds. She gives Los Angeles as her home.

LABOR WINS FIGHT AGAINST THE BUCKS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 21.—Labor leaders are jubilant today over the Bucks Stove and Range Company victory, declared to be the greatest triumph in the history of organized toil.

Even members of the non-union help look glum, and admit that the submission of the big St. Louis stove concern yesterday after a sturdy fight of six years, is a body blow to their interests.

The victory for the labor union side is unequivocal. The Bucks Stove and Range Company finally agrees to abandon its open-shop policy, and after employ none but union men.

This action is the more remarkable because instead of the American Federation of Labor winning its union fight by strikes, beginning with its weakest enemies, it has won over the corporation that for years was the hope and admiration of open-shop manufacturers.

James W. Van Cleave, the head of the Bucks Stove Company, who died last May, was for six years the leader of the anti-union fight. Union labor leaders, while bitter against him for his aggressiveness, took off their hats to him as a determined fighter. He called the federation "a muscle trust."

The union men, however, were not so bitter against him as they were against the American Federation of Labor, almost forced into a prison cell through Van Cleave's fight against him, and with a sentence for contempt of court still hanging over his head.

The peace conference yesterday with officers of the Bucks Company. It was agreed that within 30 days the officers of all unions connected with the Bucks Company employees shall meet with the company's manager and determine wages, hours of employment and general conditions of all men on the big concern's pay roll.

The company will withdraw suits pending, and will press no case against unions. This will not affect the Gompers contempt case, growing out of President Gompers' printing the name of the Bucks Company on the "unfair list," despite a prohibitory mandate of a lower court.

The speed of others under water is amazing. Fish have no chance against them. In some places in India others are kept by the natives to fish for them.

LABOR WINS FIGHT AGAINST THE BUCKS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 21.—Labor leaders are jubilant today over the Bucks Stove and Range Company victory, declared to be the greatest triumph in the history of organized toil.

Even members of the non-union help look glum, and admit that the submission of the big St. Louis stove concern yesterday after a sturdy fight of six years, is a body blow to their interests.

The victory for the labor union side is unequivocal. The Bucks Stove and Range Company finally agrees to abandon its open-shop policy, and after employ none but union men.

This action is the more remarkable because instead of the American Federation of Labor winning its union fight by strikes, beginning with its weakest enemies, it has won over the corporation that for years was the hope and admiration of open-shop manufacturers.

James W. Van Cleave, the head of the Bucks Stove Company, who died last May, was for six years the leader of the anti-union fight. Union labor leaders, while bitter against him for his aggressiveness, took off their hats to him as a determined fighter. He called the federation "a muscle trust."

The union men, however, were not so bitter against him as they were against the American Federation of Labor, almost forced into a prison cell through Van Cleave's fight against him, and with a sentence for contempt of court still hanging over his head.

The peace conference yesterday with officers of the Bucks Company. It was agreed that within 30 days the officers of all unions connected with the Bucks Company employees shall meet with the company's manager and determine wages, hours of employment and general conditions of all men on the big concern's pay roll.

The company will withdraw suits pending, and will press no case against unions. This will not affect the Gompers contempt case, growing out of President Gompers' printing the name of the Bucks Company on the "unfair list," despite a prohibitory mandate of a lower court.

The speed of others under water is amazing. Fish have no chance against them. In some places in India others are kept by the natives to fish for them.

LABOR WINS FIGHT AGAINST THE BUCKS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 21.—Labor leaders are jubilant today over the Bucks Stove and Range Company victory, declared to be the greatest triumph in the history of organized toil.

Even members of the non-union help look glum, and admit that the submission of the big St. Louis stove concern yesterday after a sturdy fight of six years, is a body blow to their interests.

The victory for the labor union side is unequivocal. The Bucks Stove and Range Company finally agrees to abandon its open-shop policy, and after employ none but union men.

This action is the more remarkable because instead of the American Federation of Labor winning its union fight by strikes, beginning with its weakest enemies, it has won over the corporation that for years was the hope and admiration of open-shop manufacturers.

James W. Van Cleave, the head of the Bucks Stove Company, who died last May, was for six years the leader of the anti-union fight. Union labor leaders, while bitter against him for his aggressiveness, took off their hats to him as a determined fighter. He called the federation "a muscle trust."

The union men, however, were not so bitter against him as they were against the American Federation of Labor, almost forced into a prison cell through Van Cleave's fight against him, and with a sentence for contempt of court still hanging over his head.

The peace conference yesterday with officers of the Bucks Company. It was agreed that within 30 days the officers of all unions connected with the Bucks Company employees shall meet with the company's manager and determine wages, hours of employment and general conditions of all men on the big concern's pay roll.

The company will withdraw suits pending, and will press no case against unions. This will not affect the Gompers contempt case, growing out of President Gompers' printing the name of the Bucks Company on the "unfair list," despite a prohibitory mandate of a lower court.

The speed of others under water is amazing. Fish have no chance against them. In some places in India others are kept by the natives to fish for them.

Chapman's July Sale--Friday

The weekly Friday bargain list that at once establishes conviction, and truly appeals to the keen sense of the economy of Friday shoppers. Read this, the most inspiring bargain list of the season. Every department is doing its utmost to rid itself of summer goods at prices that should invoke ready response.

WAISTS 98c

Opportune Holiday Sale of Stunning White Waists. A special purchase of 312 Lawn and Batiste Waists, the surplus stock of a leading manufacturer, bought for less than original cost.