anuary White Sale

The Pretty, White Embroideries

Fine Sheer Organdle, Batiste and Embroidery Flouncings, all new patterns, hemstitched, ruffled and scalloped edges, regular price 75c, yard50c

Cambric and Nainsock Embroideries, good quality, suitable for flouncings and corset covers; 25c values. Sale 19c Extra fine Swiss and Nainsock Embroideries, big variety of patterns, neat and showy designs. All wide widths up to is inches. Regular 25c values. Sale price, yard. 25c

-- Greatest of Its Kind in Our History

tricacies and peculiarities of the Cotton a few rief, strong facts that make this

in of GOOD COTTON, plenty of er prades of underwear, etc. We did ours and so that we would have ample

ess of the sale, we found some of the best perate and make concessions to secure n furth redour plans for the offering of er concessions and favors.

g preparations are splendid and well that make it worth while to buy a plenecord in value, variety of styles, conAt \$1.39 At \$1.89 \$2.50 to \$6.98

Crisp White Undergarments, made | Crisp White Undergarments, made | conception, of specially selected of sheer lingerie cloths and of sheer lingerie cloths and patterns for this occasion. The trimmed with dainty laces and em- trimmed with dainty laces and em- sheerest of materials and pretty broidery; many new ideas and broidery; many new ideas and pat- filmy laces and fine embroid-

A very special lot of Dainty, Another special lot of Dainty,

Undergarments of the daintiest

Extra Special- "Marcella" Umbrella rawers, especially selected for this occasion. Pretty trimmings and 39c

French-American Undermuslins

89c, \$1.39, \$1.89

These are the dainty new undermuslins that have all the features of the original hand-made and hand-embroidered French lingerie, but cost one-third to one-half less. Imitations and real hand-embroidered, semi-hand and machine made. Gowns, Skirts, Chemise, Envelopes, Com-binations, Drawers, Corset Covers.

Ami-French Drawers and Double Panel Skirts, specially selected for this sale, choice

Extra Sizes for Stout Women, special lots arranged

for women who require the out-sized garments. Special lot of Tucked Flounce Drawers 35c Extra and Out-Sized Drawers....45c, 69c, \$1.00

Extra and Out-Sized Gowns. . . 59c, \$1.00, \$1.39

Extra and Out-Sized Skirts . . . \$1, \$1.39 \$2.50

Choice of assorted lot of pretty lace and embroidery Trimmed Princess Slips, Gowns and Drawers for 33c Choice of big lot of Assorted Gowns, Brassieres, Drawers and Corset Covers, lace and embroidery trimmings. January

33c

Special lot of 60 dozen Specially Selected Corset Covers and Drawers, sale

price18c

Jin White Goods--We e Unusual Savings

Dresses, Blouses, Lingerie, Undermus-

its. Uni aren 8 vvear. Etc. ter White Novelties r January White Sale, 36, orth up to 39c, including-Lace Cloth

Embroidered Organdie Plaxon Novelty

.....15c

othe & Nainsooks

they are made from best filling; snow white, soft th washing. For strength

89¢-\$1.20-1.40-1.49 \$1.98 \$2.59

Nainsook

\$1.45 \$1.19 her soft silky material for comes put up in a box of 12

32.69 22.35 digh heavy, pure white, put es wide. Box.......69¢

Draperies in the January

White Sale

of Lace Curtains and Curtain Materials. We are mak-

ing many special offers in our Great January White

One case (about 60 pieces) of beautiful Ribbon Edge Marquisettes, Scrims and Volles, val-

24 pieces of Doublefold Drapery Swiss, the yard9C

Aniffles. January Sale Price, pair, 95c and ... \$1.25

89c value, yard 30c

Extra Special

Your choice of any one, two and three-pair lots

of Lace Curtains in our entire stock. This means

all our fine Imported Duchesse. Point Milan,

Cluny, Scrims, Marquisette, Quaker Lace, Lace

Edge and Novelty Curtains Half Price

\$2.00 Curtains go at, pair. \$1.00 \$2.50 Curtains go at, pair. \$1.25 \$3.00 Curtains go at, pair. \$1.50 \$4.00 Curtains go at, pair. \$2.00 \$5.00 Curtains go at, pair. \$2.50

Here are a few of the bargains:

A'l our regular stock of Drapery Nets, Filet Nets

This is the time of the year to buy in your supply

White Novelties.

Imported White Novelties, including Embroid-ered Linens, Lace Cloth, Voile, Marquisette, Batiste and other dainty fabrics for dresses and blouses: 36 to 45 in. wide; worth to

\$1.50. Sale price, 98c Linen Crash. Our own importation

and special purchase of 48-Inch Heavy White Crash, every thread pure linen. We have a limited quantity Absolutely worth \$1.00. yard50c

Chimnoza Nainsook. Made from the best selected combed yarns. sheer and silky, put up specially for Brandels' Stores. Comes in small checks and plain; 39 and 42 inches wide, 10yard bolts \$2.25

White Pajama Check, extra heavy quality, 36 inches wide; 20c value. price, yard10c

Buy Your Linens Now--Or Pay Much More for Them Later On

wide; all very pretty patterns; washes beautifully. Regular 29c value, 10c spe, in the basement, yard......19C

72-Inch Damask, patterns copied from high class damask; made of fine quallty mercerized yarn. Regular price 49c and 59c. Special in our 25C

Lunch and Serving Cloths

All Linen Damask Serving Cloths, size 18x27 inches, with hemstitched ends, beautiful patterns. Regular 98c values. Special, at.....

All Linen Damask Luncheon Cloths, 54-inch size, with scalloped or hemstitched ends. All in very pretty patterns. Regular \$1.50 sach, only.

Mercerised Napkins, hemmed cuds, ready to use; size 18x18 linches; Be value. I likx18-in. Beautiful patterns to select from, hemmed ready to use. Reg. price 20c, all Lines Drmask Napkins, 24x and 26x26 in. sizes. Worth Full Bleached, Blo.00. Sale All Lines Drmask Napkins, at 12½c in. sizes. Worth Full Bleached, Blo.00. Sale All Lines downask Napkins, at a range of pretty patterns, 82.25 values, specially priced, dozon. S1.75

Crashes

\$2.45

\$1.75

Full Bleached and Unbleached Toweling. extra heavy quality, linen finished; in lengths of 5 and 10 yards; 10c value. 9C Special, the yard. (Limit 10 yards to a customer.)

Bed Spreads

The crochet kind, hemmed ends; all 89c ary Sale price, each.....

500 Crochet Spreads, bemmed and scalloged ends: extra heavy quality, \$1.49 large size, in a variety of pretty \$1.49 patterns: \$2.00 values, each..... 300 Bed Spreads, in the Marsellies and crochet kind, sealloped or plain hemmed ends. One of the greatest values over of- fered in our linen sale; \$2.76 \$1.89 values. January Sale price.....

Full bleached, mercerized table dam-isk, made of fine quality yarn, 54 inches | All-Linen Creme Damask, also full | All-Linen, Full Bleached Table Damask, bleached and linen finished, 70 inches wide; all very handsome patterns, very serviceable; extra heavy weight

Pattern Table Cloths

Full Bleached All Linen Pattern Table Cloths, made of a very fine quality Irish damask, superior satin finished: extra heavy, in a range of beauti-ful patterns; \$4 values. Jan price... \$2.89

Extra Special-This lot comprises Full Bleached All Linen Cloths, in the hemstitched ends and round scalloped; made of fine quality superior finished double damask; sixes 2x72 and 72x78 inches. Regular \$2.49

Table Cloths made of very fine selected yarn, all linen, patterns are copied from the very high class damask; all the elaborate round designs; sizes 72x72 \$4.89 and 72x90 inches. \$7.50 values.....

EXTRA SPECIAL \$10 Spreads, \$5.00

This lot consists of the very finest quality of foreign and domestic spreads, made of the highest class cameo satin, size 91x100 inches, Scalloped out corners. The greatest val-

Fancy Linens at a Saving of About 50 Per Cent

This is a manufacturer's entire sample line, consisting of Scarfs and Center Pieces, scalloped or hemstitched.

Cluny Dollies, made of a fine quality inen, trimmed with cluny lace, regular 19c price, 25c. Special while the

Beautiful Hand Embroidered Maderia Napkins. Our \$7.50 and \$10 values. Dozen

Cluny Lace Tes Cloths, in the 45-in. size, slightly soiled; \$10.98 Extra Special—One lot of Fine Embroidered; also Lace Lunch Cloths; 54- inch size; values up to \$4.50. While \$2.75 they last each

Sample Line of Fine Embroidered and Cluny Lace Scarfe, in the 18x54- \$1.98 inch size. Values up to \$3.98.

Extra Fine Quality, Satin Finished Marsellies Bed Spreads, in the large size, scalloped cut corners, plain or fringed ends. All very pretty patterns. In our January sale \$2.50

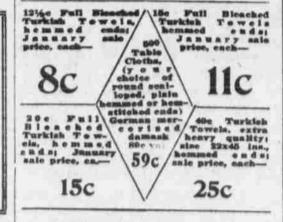
79 inches wide. Patterns are exclusively of the newest designs, with napkins to match; \$1.75 value, a special \$1.25

Full Bleached All-Linen Irish Damask, the celebrated "Gold Medal" damask, 72 inches wide; in the newest designs (no worth \$1.89, in our January linen sale, yard......95c

Pattern Table Cloths

All Linen Table Cloths in the full bleached and Austrian bleached, with hemmed ends or hematitched; regulation size. All pretty patterns to select from; while 150 last, your choice, \$2.00 \$1.49

500 Full Bleached All Linen Table Cloths, size 72x72 inches, made of fine quality double damask, satin finished; in round or square designs; very elaborate; \$1.89 \$2.50 values. Bale price.......



Huck Towels

500 dozen Bissohed Cotton Huck Towels, fancy red borders, hemmed ends; size 17x34 inches; \$c val. Spe. sa. Full Bleached Huck Towels, linen finished, with fancy red borders, hemmed ends. (One dosen limit). Regular 15c 10c values Special, each..... All Linen Huck Towels, henuned ends, extra heavy quality; also hemstitched; 15c values. Special in the linen sale, 15c

All Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched ends, extra heavy quality; size 20x40 inches, with Jacquard borders. The greatest value ever offered in our linen sale. One dozen limit), 35c and 40e values. Special 25C each

Extra Special—250 dosen Full Bleached Turkish Towels, extra large size and weight; double twisted yarns, plain and fancy colored Jacquard borders. Regular 75c values; 39c in our January Sale, each.....

Face Cloths, regular 5c values; January Sale price, while the 500 dozen 1C

Table Padding, 54 inches wide; good heavy quality, the double fleeced kind; fregular 39c value. Special in the base-15C ment, at yard.

5,000 yards of Full Bleached Turkish Toweling, a heavy quality, regu-

DOCTORS DISCUSS DEFECTIVE BABIES

Subject Which Stirred Chicago.

SOME FORGET PART OF WORK

Chicago on Friday, when Health Commissioner Robertson assailed Dr. Halselien for not attempting to operate uron the Bollenger baby, Dr. Haiselden imerrupted the witness with: "Don't you know hat this is done in Chicago every day?" The Medical Review of Reviews pubtakes the views of forty-five prominent obstetricians on this subject. 'One day,' writes the editor of the symposium, "I was sitting at an obstetrical clinic in Chicago waiting for the baby to be born. A famous surgeon was presiding over the linic. In the course of his talk he remarked casually that when a hopelessly malformed child is born in his practice he 'neglected' to the the umblical cord, and thus the child escaped from a world into which it never should have been born." The baby slowly bled to death,

The medical magazine then decided to natitute an inquiry to decide what the representative obstetricians thought about the problem. Forty-five of the leading obstetricians in the United States expressed their views. Most of them are unqualifiedly opposed to Dr. Haiselden's stand, but others warmly support his

Eugene W. Belknap, professor of obstetrics at Syracuse university, writes: We have no right to sacrifice any life except to save another. The world unloubtedly would be better off if we could do away with the imbecties, the hopelessly insune, the habitual criminal, etc., but that is not what we, as medical men have the right to determine. Let society at large decide that question. Our duty as medical men is, first, to prolong life, and, secondly, to make that prolonged existence as comfortable and as useful as possible. There is but one ground to take in this question without opening the

or to shameful abuses." Prof. Stricker Coles of Jefferson Medical college fortifies his argument by citing an interesting case. "I have now under my care," he says, "a woman without arms, only a stump on the left side. She has been married twice and has raised a family of five normal children. Would t have been justifiable to kill this child?" Prof. Colte's Views.

Prof. Edward Martin Colle, jr., associate in clinical obstetrics at Columbia university, thinks the time has not yet arrived for the profitable discussion of such terminate life of a newborn infant, ne matter how horrible the deformity, for no one shall be deprived of life without the process of law. There exists at the present time no process of law by which this, however desirable, can be accom-

"While it is true," he continues, "that in a large number of cases the deformity is not compatible with life and the babe survives but a few precarious hours, there are, we must admit, a large group of cases where the span of life-if life it can be called—is spun over a period of days, months, or even years." Prof. Colle believes that the question i

the economic facts." Personally he conpon the part of any person of the powe of life and death, however clear cut may seem the particular case, as being a usurpation of a very dangerous power. department of the University of Chicago has similar beliefs. "This whole matter should be put on a legal basis," he writes, 'not only relative to monsters, but to children of defectives. Until such a basis for scientific elimination is established, however, no physician, alone or with consuitation, is justified (nor can he defend himself legally) in being the judge as to which individuals shall live and which perish. It were certainly better for society that monsters should not live, but I personally cannot be, and do not desire to

be, the executioner." "No physician can assume to correct the mistakes of the Creator, unless he be definitely appointed," writes Prof. Walter Lewis Croll, a well-known obstetrician of Pittaburgh. "No one can tell with absolute certainty just how great the deformity is, or how well the child, by subsequent development, may overcome it, or compensate for it by greater capacities in other respects."

Says Human Life is Sacred.

Prof. Joseph Bolivar De Lee of Northwestern university, one of the most famous obstetricians in the country, feels that human life is too sacred to permit even the most deformed baby to perish. "We have no right to take human life. It is a matter for the state," he writes. "For unately, a monster seldom survives In the milder deformities surgical art often helps a great deal."

Prof. De Lee wonders if the war in Europe has not depreciated our ideals of the sacredness of human life. His cor clusion is emphatic: "No. my feeling and OWNS PETER THE GREAT RING opinion are that we have no right to let a deformed baby succumb through negligence or intent." Prof. Charles Sumner Bacon of the Uni-

versity of Illinois, another celebrated obstetrician, discusses the matter almost wholly from the standpoint of medical In the first place, he argues, the baby

will not always, or indeed not usually, die from hemorrhage from an untied "Hence," he says, "if one sets out to kill the deformed child he cannot rely upon this method. The usual methods of killing new-born are by smothering, stranglating or dividing. I cannot see that these methods are more objectionable than the one suggested." Secondly, Prof. Bacon points out, there

are many kinds of deformities. Some are compatible with a fairly normal life. Another class of monsters who might live would always remain freaks. "These dens maintained by the caar. As you turn might be of great financial value to the it you see these down-trodden people parents, and their destruction might lead carrying their petition to the coar and to extensive damage suits. They are, moreover, of considerable scientific in- three judges sitting at a table before an terest and value," Finally, there are the hopelessly mal-

formed children who will not survive as they arrive.
long in any event. "Generally the pa-"When I wa

United States are by no means united in pposition to the principle that Dr. Halreiden would establish.

Allowed to Perish at Birth, "I fully sympathise with the views of those who advocate that the child with great congenital deformity should better perish at birth, and in the few cases of Views of Prominent Obstetricians on extreme deformity or monstresity where I have cut without ligating the cord." writes Prof. David Monash of the Northwestern University Medical school at Chicago. "I fully realise that the obstetrician cannot well preside as judge and arbitrarily decide what grade and degree of deformity he will grant the child There is a wide border line of deformities between the two extremes. The physician cannot constitute himself, in all fairness o his ethical attitude, and to the rights of others interested, the sole arbiter of the life of the unfortunate child. One parent should share the responsibility." Another well known obstetrician, Dr William Rausch, jr., of Albany, writes as follows:

"It has always been my opinion that all children who are born with a congenital abnormality are, a detriment to ociety. I sincerely believe that it is humane to cut off their future suffering by one means or another, preferably forgetting' to tie the cord. It must be remembered, however, that very often parental love and religious principles have more away than the laws of medical

"I have never been able to bring my self deliberately to kill any kind of a baby, however deformed, which has been born alive, says Prof. W. H. Rubovits of Chicago. At the same time I would not criticise any one who would do so under certain conditions. The subject is very difficult one to decide, but it could be easier if some definite conclu sion could be arrived at by the profession and the practice could be sanctioned by

Prof. George H. Washburn of Boston, a well known New England obstetrician,

to decide the question of allowing a monstrosity to live. I have always thought that the general opinion of the profession was in favor of letting them die if they were born alive."

"I believe that a chi'd with congenital malformation of an extent to distinctly oppose the mental development to a degree necessry to a self-reliant individual should be permitted to die," writes Dr. Robert Hale Ellis of Portland, Ore. "This applies also to the physical deformities of the severer type-condemning the individual to an early death, or life as the

ward of private or public charity."
Prof. Henry D. Fry of Washington would permit a malformed child to die after birth under two conditions: First. if it be the wishes of the parents; second, according to the degree of abnormality." He does not discuss what conatitutes the degree of abnormality that a question. He says: "The physician has would justify the physician in taking no right under the laws as they exist to such action.—New York Times.

Compton System May Solve Trust Issues in America

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) PARIS, Dec. 10.-That a solution of the American trust problem, so far as it relates to the foreign trade of American manufacturers, may be found in the French co-operative comptoir system of doing business on a large scale, is indinainly an economic one, "and the ethical cated in the present activity of American questions involved ultimately arise from consuls and commercial agents throughout France, Italy and Spain in gathering demns as most rash "any assumption information regarding the workings of the system.

The information is being obtained at the request of the United States Federal Trade commission, which has previously Prof. Carey Culbertson of the obstetrical studied the German kartell system and. so it is stated here, has concluded that the French system is better adapted to American business methods and would not violate the Sherman act regarding combination in restraint of trade if applied solely in pushing foreign commerce. Much interest has been manifested by French manufacturers in the present in-

vestigation and every avenue of information has been freely placed at the disposition of the American consuls and commercial agents. There were before the war 160 comptoir organizations in France, covering every branch of industry, including the silk and cotton trades, wholesale grocers, coal mine owners and the sugar, fron and steel industries. In a nutshell, the comptoir is a union of manufacturers for the selling in common of certain articles in which there is normally little competition, the object being to prevent over-production, the cutting of prices and the reduction of sale expenses. The comptoir is capitalized at a nominal sum, its officers sell for the various firms whose goods it handles and distribute the profits yearly. There are both comptoirs for the domestic and the foreign trades, the latter being entirely distinct from the former. In neither case is there any restraint on the outside activities of the members of the comptoir for the selling of goods not engaged for sale through tthe comptoir. Two firms may be members of a given comptoir and yet compete in other products outside of it. For this reason the comptoir is not considered a trust by the French laws.

Detroit Man's Prize Souvenir Dates Back Two Hundred

Years.

A napkin ring, reputed to have been used by Peter the Great, czar of Russia, until he learned the significance of the carving on it and hanged the man who presented it to him, is in the possession of E. A. Rosenberg, a Detroit insurance Mr. Rosenberg tells a strange story about the carved ivory circlet, which is not more than an inch high, but is covered with scores of tiny ivory figures. the initials 'A. O.' and the date of pre-

"This ring," he says, "was presented to Peter the Great by Adolph Orioff. See sentation, '1708,' on the ring. The figures show the poor bowed down under the weight of the palaces and beautiful garthe judges of the land. See, here are open book, and beside them is an executioner beheading the petitioners as fact

"When I was in the coal business in rents wish these children destroyed," says Odessa I hired a man from what is known Prof. Bacon, "and not only consent to as 'the barefooted district.' He was down any measure, but beg the physician to and out, but he had papers to prove that interfere. Of course, they have no right he was a member of the Orioff family to beg this act of the physician. If he When he was dying he asked me to save consents he may feel that he is doing a his body from a pauper's grave, and I horrible burden. This is a dangerous cent burial. In gratitude he gave me the ground, and in general the path of safety ring and the papers relating to its hafrom moral and legal difficulties is to tory. The police of Odessa heard that

humane act by relieving the parents of a gave him I rubles to arrange for a de avoid the appearance of evil and resist the ring was in my possession and the importunities of relations."

However, leading obstetricians in the found it."—Detroit Times.