

LEAVE ONLY SKY AND SOIL BEHIND

Hordes of Car in East Prussia Kill, Outrage, Burn, Lay Waste and Carry Off Thousands.

DESOLATION IS EVERYWHERE

LONDON, April 24.—A strong column of Russian cavalry again has invaded East Prussia near Memel, says the Daily News' Petrograd correspondent, "and is threatening the Germans' left flank."

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) KOENIGSBERG, East Prussia, April 3.—Thousands of persons homeless, thousands of buildings burned to the ground and hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars' worth of damage done—such is the toll of the Russian invasions of East Prussia, which culminated recently in a raid on the little city of Memel in the northernmost corner of the province.

Hard on the heels of the most recent invaders, an Associated Press correspondent recently toured East Prussia—or that part of it which at one time or other had been held by the Russians—and had an opportunity to see the effects of their forward march, and of their retreat as they were driven back into their own country.

Land Laid Waste. From the German-Russian border, which is fifteen miles to the northwest of Memel, to Bialla, which is far to the south, and for miles inward from the curving boundary line, there now lies, in place of a one time prosperous agricultural section, an almost desolate waste, punctured here and there with their ruined communities.

Less than seventy-two hours after the Russians had wrecked the town of Memel, only to leave it—and all of their number dead—when German reinforcements arrived, the Associated Press correspondent reached the isolated community to find it a veritable city of fear, only partly hardened by the presence of strong military forces.

Along every road within miles of Memel were hundreds of wagons full of fugitives, hurrying with what they had been able to save from their homes before the invaders, crushing into the large centers of population to the south and the westward. Their numbers were added to the thousands who earlier had fled to similar fastness, and now are quartered all over Germany, until the time may be ripe for them to go back to the ruins of their homes.

Succession of Raids. Along a line of 150 miles as the crow flies, and for a distance varying from five to fifty miles, inward from the Russian border, there now remains only a succession of ruins.

After painstaking efforts the East Prussian authorities have been able to estimate the number of fugitives driven out of about 300,000, the number of horses taken at 100,000, the number of cattle at 150,000. The extent of the property damage, however, is as yet impossible even to guess. That it will run into the millions is altogether likely.

These same authorities appear to have proceeded with conservatism. Wild tales of atrocities, which can be heard on every hand, have been discounted from first to last and in many cases have been proved to be the products of excited imagination. Careful investigation nevertheless has established beyond much doubt, according to German statements, that thousands of women and children have been carried off to Russia and that in addition to the marauding that is patent to the casual glance, civilians have been killed and outraged.

People All But Fled. In the eastern part of Prussia today presents, not the appearance of Belgium with its ruined towns, but a succession of devastated towns, all but devoid of inhabitants. The extent of the damage varies only in degree—from Schirwindt in the city of the Dead, to Memel, the City of Fear.

The tour of East Prussia began at Insterburg, which has felt the Russian invasion virtually not at all, and extended to Gumbinnen, which is raged about with battlefields, where in the fall the Russian invasion was combated desperately. The town has suffered but negligibly in comparison with those nearer the border.

Through a waste of partly ruined villages the way led to Tilsit, once held by the Russians under Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief. Even the most bitter anti-Russian, however, admits that the troops which first came were soldiers, not marauders, and behaved themselves.

Casts Shadow Before. The invasion of Memel had in a measure cast its shadow before until even in Tilsit the effects were felt. Hundreds of wagons poured into the city. The occupants had not the slightest idea of their ultimate destination. They traveled blindly, actuated by a terrible fear of the Russians and the one desire to save themselves.

Though nominally a city, Memel is really a large town, with the one main street common to towns everywhere. That street bore the traces of the Russian invasion, for every store window was smashed in.

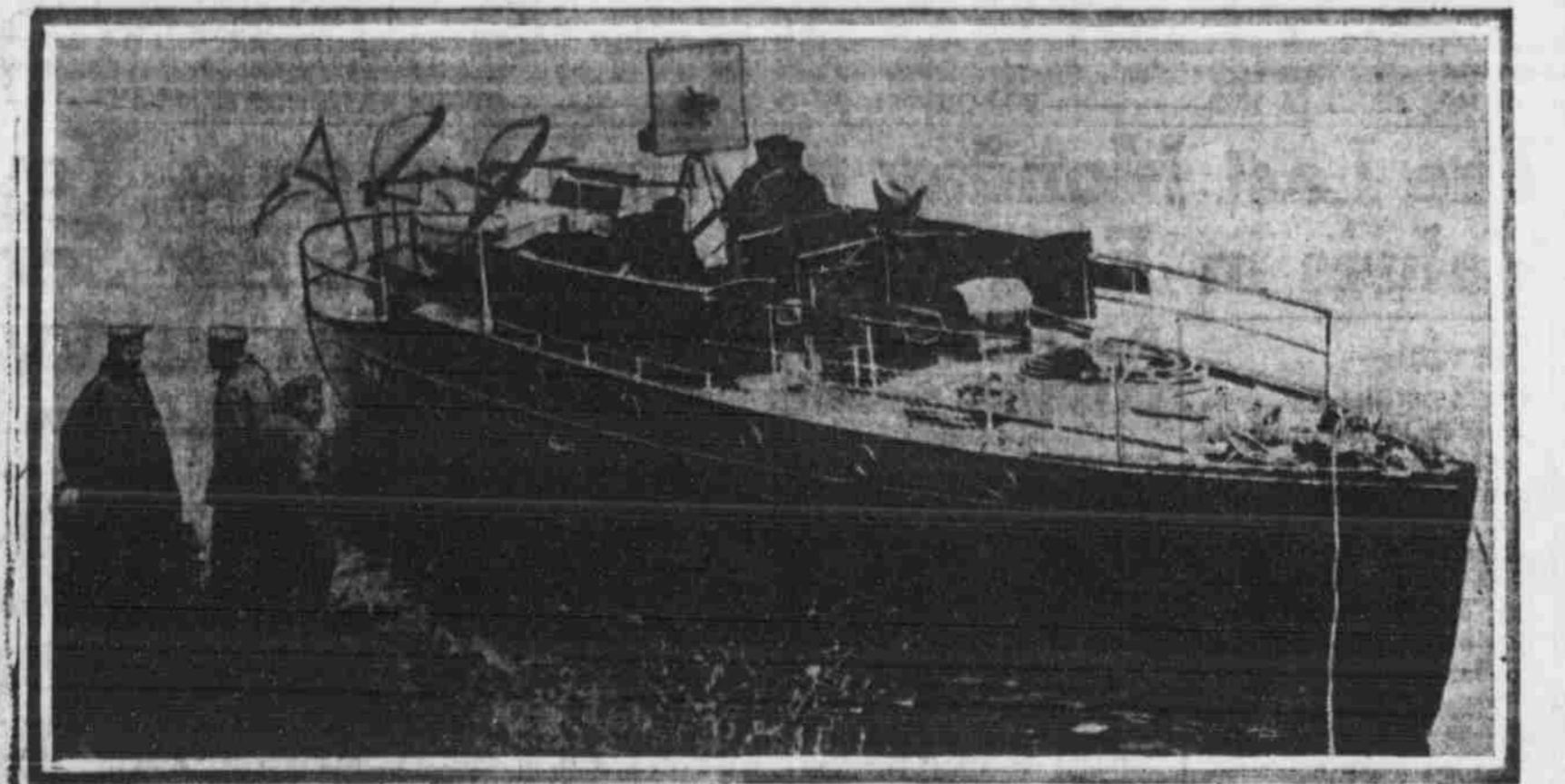
In the place of the 600 landstrum that formerly had guarded the place—and the whole region surrounding it—there were thousands of regular troops. The two hotels were full of officers and the streets swarmed with both soldiers and sailors, for in the harbor lay cruisers and torpedo boats that had been sent hastily to Memel to bombard the Russians as they retreated.

Awake to Meaning of War. A whole army corps, however, would have served to calm the town completely. Its inhabitants had suddenly been awakened to what the war really meant. He may lay in the hospital desperately ill from a bayonet wound. Between 500 and 600 of the population of the city and the environs had been carried off by the retreating forces. Shops were wrecked and pillaged.

The scenes of destruction on the way to Memel had seemed bad enough but they could not be placed in the same category with conditions to the north and the east of the city. The Russians had moved in two columns, driving the landstrum troops before them and little was left behind.

The way led due north to Nimmerau, almost on the Baltic, and only a few hundred yards from the German-Russian border, over which the Russians had poured a few days before. The

RUSSIAN MILITARY CUTTER ON VISTULA—It is an ordinary American-made, hunting cabin, motorboat, with a quickfiring gun mounted amidship. It is boats of this type which the Russians used against the Germans in the drive on Warsaw when the kaiser's troops attempted to cross the Vistula on huge rafts.



RUSSIAN MILITARY CUTTER ON VISTULA. Photo by U.S.P.

force had included, according to all accounts, 600 cosacks, followed by civilians, who completed the work of wreckage.

Half a hundred Russian prisoners were concluding the work of burying their 171 dead fellows when the Associated Press correspondent left Memel.

Checked with Refugees. The route led back to Tilsit, still choked with refugees. Ever and again there would appear long wagon trains of ammunition and supplies, bound for some point along the long fighting line, and once in a while batteries of artillery plowing through the deep mud.

A non-commissioned artillery officer, plodding along toward the hospital in Tilsit, asked permission to ride and told the tale of the previous day's battle. His company, called in an emergency to act as infantry and help defend a position near the border, had been badly broken up by what he described as a villainous machine gun fire.

"These Russians certainly can shoot," he declared. "I've put in a good many years as a snarlshooter and don't mind artillery fire. Neither is infantry fire so alarming. But deliver me from the machine gun. It's awful. Out of eighty-six of us they killed six with bullets from a flank fire and severely wounded a lot more. But we held that position."

Turns to Blinding Snow. The rain turned to blinding snow, through which the automobile slipped and slid over its way from Tilsit to Pilsken, Pilsken used to bear a very lively reputation because of its run shops, but all that is left of them now is wrecked interiors and smashed glass. A few of the thousands who formerly lived in the place are still there, wandering about aimlessly, waiting for the time when the war will be over and former activities restored.

In all the city there is not a trace of gunfire or damage by shelling. The Russians, so the inhabitants tell, came in, occupied the place for a while, and then set fire to it when the Germans who drove them out approached. In all of East Prussia it has only one parallel—Goldap. Its gaping fire-ringed walls, its band of inhabitants, its smoking signs indicating former property, tell the story of destruction more strikingly even than deserted villages and isolated buildings from which the owners have fled.

Enhances Spectacle. The very presence of a few people serves to enhance the spectacle of desolation. Yet even Pilsken, twice the stronghold of the Russians since the beginning of the war, did not oppress one as the city nearest to it—Schirwindt, directly on the Russian border, appropriately named the "city of the dead" by an otherwise unemotional German lieutenant.

The approach to Schirwindt leads along a broad, tree-lined boulevard. For miles one can see the tall, two-spired church that stands as an outpost for the city. Here, almost for the first time were indications of a bombardment, for both towers had been riddled by shells from big guns, and the roof in a half a dozen places is sagging.

Crows Only Inhabitants. Schirwindt's only living "inhabitants" are flocks of carrion crows that were devouring the carcasses of the horses killed in the battles there. The birds rose in black clouds as the automobile approached and circled overhead until it was gone.

In all Schirwindt there remains only one object that has not been partly or entirely destroyed—a little public fountain, surrounded by a bronze figure, sheltered by the church. The last inhabitant has fled, for none of the houses are habitable.

Months ago the pews in the church were ripped away to make room for horse stalls, and over all the dust is thick. Empty cartridge shells litter the floor both of the church and of houses that were used for defensive purposes. At the entrance to the house of worship there stands out the frontal sign, ornamented with a soldier's riddled helmet, bearing the words: "Peace be with you."

Their Countless Graves. Farther south lies Goldap, which was reached only after plowing through snowdrifts—late in March—with the aid of Russian prisoners and their shovels. The way led across the battlefields of Gumbinnen again—over the now deserted trenches with their barbed wire entanglements and their countless graves.

Goldap is in every respect a second Pilsken, though there is more life there now than has as yet been revived in the more northerly cities.

The first troops to occupy Goldap were possessed of the idea that the Germans were operating an extensive and effective spying system and believed that it was being operated through the electric light plant in the city. Therefore they demolished the plant.

TOPICS FOR A DAY OF REST

Episcopal Sunday School Classes to Hold Rally This Afternoon at All Saints.

BISHOP LLOYD WILL SPEAK

All of the Sunday-school classes of the Episcopal denomination will gather Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. at All Saints church, Twenty-sixth and Dewey avenue, for a special Sunday school rally. The occasion of this meeting will be the advent in this city of Bishop Lloyd of New York, president of the board of missions, who will talk to the children of interesting events and adventures in connection with missionary work. The children of each church will meet in their respective Sunday schools before 2:30 and leave at that time for All Saints.

The midweek service Wednesday evening of the Church of the Covenant will be observed by the congregation attending the commencement exercises of the Omaha Presbyterian seminary at the North Presbyterian church that evening.

A meeting of the Men's society of the Zion Lutheran church, Thirty-sixth and Lafayette avenue, will be held Wednesday evening in the church parlors. J. L. Jacobsen will address the gathering on the "Duties of Citizenship" and refreshments will be served by Mrs. P. A. Edquist.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary society of the Omaha presbytery will be held April 27 and 28 at the First Presbyterian church and South Omaha, Twenty-third and J streets. The home board will be represented by Mrs. D. F. Diefenderfer of Erie, Pa., and the northeast board by Mrs. Clara Davidson, Mrs. H. C. Purviance, who has just returned from the Far East, will speak, as will Miss Margaret Best, who has come from Pyongyang, Korea.

Right Rev. Arthur Seiden Lloyd, Bishop of New York and president of the Episcopal Board of Missions, will address the members of the Woman's auxiliary of the Episcopal churches of the Northeastern district at Jacobs Memorial hall Tuesday at 1:30 o'clock. Mrs. Albert Noe is president of this district, which includes Omaha, South Omaha, Florence, Blair, Fremont, Tekamah, Hartington, Decatur, Randolph and Papillion.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary society of the Omaha presbytery, will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, April 27 and 28, in the First Presbyterian church, South Omaha, Twenty-third and J streets. The sessions will open at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The home board will be represented by Mrs. D. F. Diefenderfer of Erie, Pa., and the northeast board by Miss Clara Davidson, Young People's secretary. Mrs. W. C. Purviance, a returned missionary from Chung Ju, Korea, will speak, as will Miss Margaret Best of Pyongyang, Korea. Miss Edna Pindley will tell of the pupils of Sheldon Jackson school, Sitka, Alaska.

At the Spiritualist meeting, held at 239 Leavenworth, it was decided Tuesday night to call the church the Second Progressive Spiritualist church, to hold 11 o'clock services, to have public reading rooms at the church and to be chartered by the International Spiritualists' union.

Baptists. Mount Moriah, Twenty-sixth and Beward, W. H. M. Scott, A. B. Th. Minter in charge—11 a. m., The Accursed Thing; 8 p. m., A Great Lesson; 10 p. m., From the first Sunday in June the Sunday school will begin at 9:30 a. m.

First, Harney Street and Park Avenue. H. O. Rowlands, Minister—Morning worship at 10:30, subject of sermon, "Divine Therapeutics"; evening worship at 7:30, subject of sermon, "Shamgar." Sunday school, 11 a. m., George Waterman, superintendent; young people's meeting, 8 p. m., Olivet, William Mufford, Pastor—Morning worship at 11, subject, "The Sin of Achan"; Sunday school, 10 a. m., R. E. Edquist, superintendent; evening worship at 8, subject, "How a Good Man was Lost and a Bad Man Saved"; Baptist Young People's union, 8 p. m., prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Wednesday.

Grace, South Tenth and Arbor, E. B. Tarr, Pastor—Men's prayer meeting, 8:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 10 a. m.; morning worship at 11; Junior meeting, 2:45 p. m.; evening service at 8; Young People's union, 8:30 p. m.; Wednesday.

Calvary, Hamilton and Twenty-fifth, J. A. Maxwell, Pastor—Morning, Christ's Conception of His Own Death; evening, "A Divine Operation for the Removal of Prejudice"; Bible school, 11 a. m., G. W. Noble, superintendent; Young People's union, 8 p. m., led by Miss Margaret Huber, special music, prayer and conference meeting of the church, Wednesday evening, subject, "The Lord's Day in Omaha."

Immanuel, Twenty-fourth and Pinkney, Arthur J. Morris, Pastor—Morning worship, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 10:30 a. m.; Bible school, 11 a. m.; young people's meeting, 7 p. m.; evening worship at 8. The ordinance of baptism will be administered in connection with this service. The Juniors will hold their last meeting for the season Wednesday afternoon at 2:30. The men of the Barbra brotherhood will hold their last meeting for supper and

Bible study on Wednesday evening at 5:30. Prayer and praise meeting at 8 o'clock.

Christians. First, Twenty-sixth and Harney, Charles E. Cobley, Pastor—Morning worship, 11 a. m.; "Church Study"; evening worship, 7:30; theme, "The Failure of Officially Recognized Societies of Christian Endeavor, 6:15 p. m. Bible school, 6:45 a. m.

North Side, Twenty-second and Lehigh, George L. Peirce, Pastor—Bible school, 9:30 a. m. Morning service, 10:15; theme, "The Unmeasurable Love of God." Officially recognized societies of Christian Endeavor, 6:15 p. m. Senior Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m.

Christian Science. First Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Mary's Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street services, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; subject, "Probation After Death." Sunday school, (two sessions), 9:45 and 11 a. m.; Wednesday evening meeting at 8.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Dundee Hall, Fifteenth Street and Underwood Avenue—Services, 11 a. m.; "Probation After Death." Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.; Wednesday evening meeting at 8.

Congregational. First, Corner Nineteenth and Davenport, F. T. Rouse, Pastor—Morning worship, 10:30; sermon by pastor; Sunday school at noon.

Hillside, Thirtieth and Ohio, W. S. Hampton, Pastor—Morning service, 10:30; subject, "The Christian's Duty." Sunday school at noon; L. Steiner, superintendent. Senior Endeavor, 7 p. m. Junior Endeavor, 3 p. m.

Plymouth, Eighteenth and Emmet, Frederick E. Smith, Pastor—Morning service, 10:30; address by W. M. Danner, secretary of the International Mission to Leprosy, Bible school, 11 a. m. Young People's meeting, 8 p. m. Evening service, 7:30; sermon by pastor on "Religion of the Heart and Religion of the Head." Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10 a. m.; E. D. Geppon, superintendent. Central Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m.; subject, "The Christian's Duty." Men's Bible class, 12 to 12:45 p. m. Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m. International Endeavor, 8 p. m. Junior Endeavor, 3 p. m.

Unitarian Parish House, 45 North Fortieth—Sunday school at 3:15 p. m. Vesper services at 8, conducted by Rev. William Terrington.

Episcopal. St. Matthias, Worthington and Sixteenth—Holy communion at 8 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Special Sunday school rally at 11 a. m. In All Saints' church, 11 a. m. "The Christian's Duty." Sixth street. Children and teachers will meet in our Sunday school rooms at 10:30 a. m. The service will be held in the church Sunday schools of the city for a special service. Bishop Lloyd, president of the Episcopal board of missions, will address the children. The usual evening service will be omitted. Albert E. Wells, priest in charge.

Evangelical. United, 540 Franklin, Rev. J. M. Runcie, Pastor—Teachers meeting at 9:30. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Bible school at 10:30 a. m. Mid-week prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Grace English, 1238 South Twenty-sixth, Rev. Clarence N. Swihart, Minister—Morning service at 11 o'clock, subject, "The Church in the World." Evening service at 8 o'clock, subject, "Time to Turn." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. J. Smith, superintendent; prayer meeting at 7 p. m. H. C. Steak, leader.

St. Mark's English, Twentieth and Burlington, Rev. J. H. Frantz, Pastor—Morning service at 11 o'clock, subject, "God is Great Beyond Measure; Man Nothing But a Fool." Evening service at 8 o'clock, subject, "Paul Trust Brings Power to Weak Men." Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Young People's Christian Endeavor meeting at 7:30 p. m.

Kountze Memorial, Farnam Street and Twenty-sixth Avenue, Rev. Oliver D. Baitinger, Pastor—Morning service at 10:30, subject, "Talking With God." Evening service at 8 o'clock, subject, "An Abundant Life." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Oscar P. Goodman, superintendent. Luther league meeting at 8 o'clock.

St. Matthew's English, Nineteenth and Castellar, Rev. G. W. Snyder, Pastor—Morning service at 10:30, subject, "Commands on Christian Conduct in Sociological and Governmental Conditions." Evening service at 8 p. m. Confirmation class meets Wednesday evening afternoons. Wednesday afternoon services at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting in the church parlors, J. J. Olin, superintendent. The Willing will serve refreshments. The Willing will meet on Saturday afternoon at 7:30 o'clock. Choir practice Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Methodist. Jennings Memorial, Fifty-first and Hickory—Sunday school, 10; preaching by Rev. Ada S. Anderson, 11; subject, "The Christian's Duty." Evening service at 8 p. m. Gustav Eriksson, Pastor—Sunday school, 10; preaching service, 11; subject, "Sowing and Reaping." Epworth league service, 6:30 p. m.; preaching, 8; subject, "Springtime."

Services, 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school, 12:30; prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 8 p. m. Mission services at 201 Ames avenue every night except Wednesday.

Associated Bible Students, Lyric Building, Nineteenth and Farnam—Dr. C. W. Farwell will speak at 3 p. m. Special meetings on Monday, April 26, at 3 and 7:30 p. m. E. P. Sexton of Los Angeles, Cal., will lecture in the afternoon on "Signs of the Times Indicate that Christ's Kingdom Will soon be Set Up on Earth."

The Church of Life 85 North Eighteenth, Rev. Mrs. V. A. Bell, General Superintendent—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Mrs. Bertha Veman, superintendent. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, 8 p. m. Mission services at 201 Ames avenue every night except Wednesday.

Much Building in Streets of Berlin

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) BERLIN, April 19.—Foreigners who come to Berlin now are astonished to find how much new construction, notwithstanding the war, is going on in and under the streets. The municipality is building a subway under the principal north-and-south street, and in carrying out this scheme it has just torn away the chief bridge over the Spree. It is also putting a four-track tunnel under the famous street Unter den Linden, so that it shall no longer be impeded in any way by the slight of street cars crossing it. Further to the east another subway is in course of construction through very crowded business sections; one of the two great electrical companies is building it. It will connect suburbs in the north and northeast with those in the southeast.

Another important improvement has been undertaken by the Prussian railway authorities—the enlargement of the Friedrichstrasse station, the principal railway station in the heart of the city. Here the enormous arched roof has been torn away in order to double the size of the building. The city of Berlin is engaged in other work besides those mentioned above. It is excavating a great harbor for canal barges on the western side of the city, after having opened a new one to the east of the city only about a year ago. It is also building a wholesale market hall, a school of industrial art, besides about a half-dozen other schools.

Tea and Soda Pop on Tap at Despard Arms

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, April 17.—The "Despard Arms," the super-saloon founded by the suffragette leader, Mrs. Despard, with a view to luring young men and young women away from places smothering beer and liquors, has been opened to the public in one of the laboring districts.

The model house is situated upstairs, inasmuch as the stairway is not an obstacle to customers partaking of tea and soda pop. It does not resemble very closely its original, for sanded floor, the color of beer handles and the collection of colored bottles are lacking. As a super-saloon, it makes no concessions of this kind, but has a smooth floor, small tables covered with white oilcloth, on which set vases of daffodils, white prints from the old masters ornament the walls.

A piano occupies a corner of the room, where music, as well as certain approved games are allowed. Amateur cooks bring in cooked delicacies for sale at a nominal price, for although alcoholic liquors are tabooed, there is no injunction against a patron eating all he can pay for.

So far, the Despard Arms has not hurt the business of the neighboring public houses in the least. The German workman feels lost and ill at ease in such surroundings, and if the young suffragettes did not bring their young men with them, there would be no business.

GERMANS CO-OPERATE IN SAVING WORKS OF ART

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) AMSTERDAM, April 16.—The German general staff has issued a formal reply to numerous letters and communications expressing a desire that monuments of art and civilization in the war zones should be preserved by the German armies.

These appeals, says the staff's statement, "show how deeply rooted in our people is an understanding of such cultural questions. The German army is equally inspired by such sentiments, and always spares monuments when they are not directly destroyed by the enemy or used in the enemy's scheme of battle."

Easy for Outsider To Get Liquor at The Glasgow Clubs

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) GLASGOW, Scotland, April 17.—Several of the labor delegations which urged upon Chancellor Lloyd-George the advisability of total prohibition of alcoholic liquors during the war, made a particular point of the fact that any such prohibition, to be effective, must apply to private clubs as well as to saloons and hotels.

While this was urged partly on the ground that any such prohibition should operate equally upon all classes, it was also observed that in many towns it would be futile to close the bar rooms and leave the clubs open. Glasgow is the most striking example of this, for the workmen's clubs here are very numerous, and they practically all serve liquor.

These clubs, in fact, have completely defeated the object of recent legislation for the early closing of saloons in Great Britain. Early closing and Sunday closing in Glasgow merely transfers the drinking from the licensed houses to the clubs.

The membership fees to these workmen's clubs are generally nominal, and in many cases are dispensed with entirely through the presentation of a form of receipt for money which has never been paid. The law requires that only members may be allowed admittance to a club serving liquors, but the enforcement in Glasgow is very lax, and a newspaper investigator last Sunday obtained admission unquestioned to a large number of clubs, although he was not a member of any. In several of them he found upwards of 100 persons seated around the tables.

Blames Slavs for Causing Big War

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) VENICE, April 16.—Count Julius Andrássy, former Hungarian minister of the interior, has written a book, just published at Budapest, entitled "Who Is Responsible for the War?" The book has received official approval and is to be published in German at Leipzig and Berlin, and in Switzerland in French. A version in English will also be brought out.

Count Andrássy is at present in Leipzig superintending the publication. The count argues in his book that Slav aspirations brought about the war, and that the Russian ambition to possess the Danubian lands contributed greatly to it. He asserts that Austria and Germany had no intention in the beginning of territorial aggrandizement, and urges them not to think of it when final victory is won. He thinks they should be satisfied with non-aggressive compensation, and that any territorial additions to their boundaries would not look well or prove of any great advantage.

Few Folks Have Gray Hair Now

Well-known local druggist says everybody is using old-time recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Hair that loses its color and luster, or when it fades, turns gray, dull and lifeless, is caused by a lack of sulphur in the hair. Our grandmother made up a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to keep her locks dark and beautiful, and many a woman and man who has lost that even color, that beautiful dark shade of hair which is so attractive, use only this old-time recipe.

Nowadays we get this famous mixture by asking at any drug store for a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which darkens the hair so naturally, so evenly, that nobody can possibly tell it has been applied. Besides, it takes off dandruff, stops scalp itching and falling hair. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also brings back that gloss and luster and gives it an appearance of abundance.—Advertisement.

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