

BRUGES PEOPLE WIL WITH JOY AS LIBERATED

Only American Woman There
Did Not Know the Yankees
Were Fighting on
West Front.

London, Oct. 21.—Scenes of happiness in Bruges eclipsed those at Lille after the liberation of the two cities, according to the correspondent of the Daily Mail. During the occupation of Bruges by the Germans the people there were not allowed to receive news from the outer world unless the news was handled by the German officers. The correspondent writes:

"When the only American woman left in Bruges was told of the deeds of Americans in France she cried with happiness: 'Oh, if I had only known that!'"

Bruges was fined enormous sums on various occasions, the correspondent says and everything made of metal taken away.

Searched for Copper.
The city was searched four times for copper. The works at Bruges were robbed of every scrap of machinery. The town itself is intact. Most of the pictures remain in the gallery and Bruges seems to be as restful as in the old days except that all the bridges are gone.

With the British Army in France, Oct. 20.—(By Associated Press.)—Roubaix and Tournai today celebrated their deliverance from the enemy.

The people of the two cities were wild with emotional joy. There were kisses, hugs and handshakes for every British soldier. There was good reason for Roubaix and Tournai to celebrate. The swabbing Germans had gone, leaving in their wake as much ruin as they could do. Nearly every home in the city had been sacked and things that could not be carried away were destroyed.

Homes Are Wrecked.
Piqued at being forced to leave the towns the Germans went to extreme lengths to defile, destroy and steal. Roubaix and Tournai were systematically burglarized. In Roubaix the Germans cut fine leather seats from chairs, ripped pictures from their frames, and even took the cloth coverings of mattresses. Apparently they went through the fine old homes of the city with the idea of seeing how thoroughly they could wreck the interiors. In many places they deliberately broke everything they could lay their hands on.

For miles around Roubaix and Tournai the countryside has been singed and scorched by the red heat of war. Broken cannon, rusted rifles, pieces of shell, barbed wire and the bayonets and other equipment of soldiers are scattered all about. There are miles of mangled fields where the shell craters are so thick that it is impossible to tell where one begins and the other leaves off. Here and there are old machine gun mounds, of stone, concrete and dirt. The trees are leafless and many have been chewed to pieces by flying shells and bullets.

**Belgians' Partial
Bill Against Huns
Now \$1,692,252,000**

London, Oct. 21.—Some of the items which figure on Germany's bill in Belgium are given as follows from an official Belgian source:

Local contributions and fines levied by Germany on Belgium in 1914, £8,000,000.
War contributions from November, 1914, to October, 1916, £38,400,000.
War contributions, seven months, to May, 1917, £14,000,000.
War contributions from May, 1917, to May, 1918, £28,800,000.
War contributions from June to October of the current year, £15,000,000.

Raw materials and machinery taken by the Germans were reckoned by them in January, 1915, at £80,000,000. The damage to December, 1914, estimated by the North German Gazette amounted to £200,000,000. This makes a grand total of £384,200,000, or, in round numbers, \$1,692,252,000.

These items do not include material destruction and requisitions since January, 1915, which alone must be reckoned at several hundred million pounds.

During the winter of 1916 Belgian workmen to the number of 1,750,000 were deported to Germany. The future production of these men was thus totally lost to their country.

**Turkish Newspapers
Want Separate Peace
With Allied Nations**

Amsterdam, Oct. 21.—The correspondent at Constantinople of the Weser Zeitung of Bremen, says that it must be admitted public opinion for some time past favored a separate peace for Turkey. This view underwent a change as a result of Prince Maximilian's speech in the reichstag, which also strengthened the position of the party of union and progress.

Proposals are now being discussed, the correspondent continues, for a reformation in Turkey, according to which Constantinople would become a free port and the fortifications of the Dardanelles dismantled on condition that the powers guaranteed the continuance of Constantinople as the capital of Turkey. It is further proposed to grant autonomy to Arabia, Syria, Armenia and the Jewish zone in Palestine.

Influential Turkish newspapers continue to advocate a separate peace with the entente.

CALL HUN REPLY AWKWARD MOVE

(Continued From Page One.)

der they are prepared to give if pushed to the wall. It is assumed also that they want to prepare gradually the German public for a realization of what has happened to their military machine and the war lords' dream of power so as to avoid a complete collapse of government.

Diplomatic observers point out that the president is at liberty, with perfect consistency, to make no response at this time but to await developments; to await the performance of the promises of the Germans not to torpedo passenger ships, their implied promise to work no more destruction during the war, their military necessity requires, and finally to await further development of the political situation which evidently is working toward the complete overthrow of military and autocratic power in the empire.

Hostilities Not Over.
No one believes that an immediate cessation of hostilities is in sight. The opinion most generally held is that if Mr. Wilson decides to make a reply—and if the entente governments agree, the only step possible at this time would be to sanction arrangements to be dictated by General Foch in the field for withdrawal of the Germans without further fighting. Such arrangements, of course, would be contingent upon guarantees of continued supremacy of the victorious allied armies; and consequently virtually would mean surrender for the Germans.

The official view here so far has been that evacuation of invaded territory must be completed before there can be an armistice. Should President Wilson, after consultation with the allies, adhere to the view, the work of driving the Germans to the sea and across their own borders would proceed and the opportunity for fixing details which the new note suggests "be brought about" would come only through a request from the German lines under a white flag from the battlefield.

Denials Unimportant.
Little importance is attached to the protests and denials in the note regarding German brutality and ruthless destruction of property. The important thing is whether atrocities now stop. As to an armistice, as suggested in the note, the president indicated long ago that such investigations come to nothing except in connection with arrangements for final peace.

Regarding the German denial of unnecessary destruction of property by the retreating armies, military experts say that undoubtedly such armies are authorized under international law to work terrible havoc in evacuated territory.

But there is one prime condition to be met—all of this must be done with the sole purpose of damaging and retarding the pursuing army. Bridges may be destroyed, stores of food burned and even buildings which might shelter enemy troops. But it is not permitted to poison wells, to destroy fruit trees or to loot and destroy private property which would be of no use to either army, or, in fact, to commit any of the acts of wanton devilry which are charged against the German armies.

Senate Would Stop Notes
Senator Poinsett of Washington, republican, introduced a joint resolution today proposing that congress forbid further negotiations by the United States with Germany looking to the granting of an armistice or peace until the German military forces have surrendered unconditionally. It was referred to the foreign relations committee.

The resolution further calls for the prosecution of the war with the utmost vigor and the occupation and control by the allies of such German territory as can be obtained by our military forces until peace negotiations have been concluded. It would declare it unlawful for any official of the American government to answer in any way, note, message or representation to the German government or the German people or from any official representing or purporting to represent them on the subject of peace or an armistice until the German armed forces shall have surrendered.

Doesn't Look for Armistice.
Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, said tonight that while the German government apparently has accepted all the requirements laid down by President Wilson, he did not believe the reply would lead to an immediate armistice.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the republican leader, and other senators, reserved comment until the official text of the reply is received. "The note appears," said Senator Hitchcock, "to be an acceptance of the president's stipulations. In my judgment, however, it will not lead to an armistice immediately. I think the military authorities will make conditions so hard that Germany will hesitate to accept them, and that this will lead to a delay in negotiations over an armistice. In the meanwhile the war will go on."

"As far as the change in the German constitution is concerned, the president's demands have apparently been met, although Germany avoids stating that it was done at the president's request and seeks to give the impression that it was done upon the demands of the German people."

Held on Desertion Charge.
Private Floyd Stratton felt the lure of the road, and didn't think he was doing the kaiser much harm by staying at Fort Sill, Okla., anyway, so he came to Omaha, where he was picked up by military police Monday night. He was lodged at the city jail. Police believe after one night there, he will be glad to go back to Oklahoma.

Famous Lawyer Dies.
Alameda, Cal., Oct. 21.—Wesley N. Hohfeld, the Charles S. Southmayd professor of law at Yale university, died here today of influenza.

FIGHTING HUNS GIVE GROUND ON BIG FRONT

(Continued From Page One.)

great drive for the reoccupation by the allies of the Belgian coast. The city of Ghent, an objective which the allies have always had in mind, is yet seven miles away. Probably it will be outflanked from the north before it is taken. Allied troops already have made considerable progress with this end in view.

Having cleared the Germans out of Belgium, the allied forces are standing on a line from the Dutch frontier to the Oise canal that is virtually straight. A new movement has begun to the east of Courtrai, the object of which is to free the northern section of Belgium from the enemy. French troops have reached the Danube river in the region of Vidin after offensive operations in the eastern theater of the war lasting more than a month.

Manifesto Soon.
The economic independence of Hungary is to be proclaimed at an early date in a manifesto which is reported to be issued by Emperor Charles. Hungary will be permitted to maintain her own army and her own diplomatic corps.

British Headquarters in France.
Oct. 21.—(Reuters.)—It is the general impression that the resistance of the enemy everywhere is stiffening. Apparently the rapidity of the British drive in Flanders and northern France has caused the enemy to realize that the allied forces are approaching the fatherland at a rate that, if not checked, might bring in the long range guns pitching shells across the Rhine. Therefore, the enemy is pulling himself together with a view to delaying to the utmost the allied advance.

Heavy Rain Falls.
In heavy fighting, which proceeded throughout the night and continued today in a heavy rain, the Germans everywhere were driven still further eastward. In Belgium the allies are three miles from Eecloo, and in the whole vast stretch between Courtrai and the Dutch border the British, French and Belgians are pushing the Germans before them, closing in toward Ghent, from which they are now less than seven miles.

In the center of the battle area the British are on the west bank of the Scheldt for more than 10 miles, north of Tournai, in front of which the Germans are resisting stubbornly with machine guns. Frontally the British have reached positions less than four miles from Valenciennes. Northwest of Valenciennes they have entered the great Viçogito-Raimse forest. In the region northwest of Lille, the British are pushing out in the general direction of Le Quesnoy, fighting every foot of the way.

The Germans here and there in Belgium have held out strongly in enormous concrete forts, from which the guns had been removed. These forts were used by German machine gunners and in some cases it required shells from heavy guns to crack them.

More prisoners have been captured, the third army taking over 2,500 yesterday.

Three German Planes Downed by American Flyer in Single Day

With the American Army North-west of Verdun, Oct. 21.—Three German airplanes were brought down on Friday by Lt. Cleland McDermott of Syracuse, N. Y. This was disclosed by further details received today of the exploit of this airman, who previously was reported to have brought down one Fokker on that day.

This increases to 18 the number of German machines destroyed on Friday by Lieutenant McDermott and the other American aviators, who were protecting the planes engaged in the all-American bombing raid.

After bringing down his first opponent the lieutenant was attacked by five Fokkers. He maneuvered toward the American lines, fighting all the time and sending down one of the Germans. Just before his machine was downed near Brielle he winged the third German. This places a total of four enemy machines to the credit of the lieutenant.

**Denmark Asks Germany
to Respect Two Treaties**

Amsterdam, Oct. 21.—Denmark, according to news agency telegrams to the Dutch press, has sent a note to Germany suggesting that certain terms of the treaties executed between the two countries in the period from 1860 to 1870 should be carried out.

The Væderland points out that Article V of the treaty of 1864 which ceded the dukedoms of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg to Prussia provided for a plebiscite in Schleswig to decide whether the inhabitants would prefer allegiance to Germany or to Denmark. This provision, it is declared, never has been carried out.

The Weather
Comparative Local Record.
Highest yesterday.....71 58 57 75
Lowest yesterday.....52 32 26 47
Mean temperature.....52 45 42 59
Precipitation......00 00 00 00
Normal temperature.....52
Excess for the day.....-10
Total excess since March 1.....-823
Normal precipitation......8.07 inch
Deficiency for the day.....-.07 inch
Total rainfall since March 1.....13.33 inches
Deficiency since March 1.....-4.26 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1917 5.75 inch
Deficiency for cor. period, 1918 11.59 inch

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.
Station and State Temp. High. Rain. Wind. Weather.
Cheyenne, Wyo.....44 50 .04
Denver, Colo.....48 50 .00
Denver, part cloudy.....50 58 .01
Dodge City, cloud.....58 64 .26
Lander, clear.....54 68 .00
North Platte, clear.....54 .03
Omaha, cloud.....46 71 .00
Pueblo, clear.....70 81
Rapid City, cloud.....68 .00
Santa Fe, part cloudy.....44 52 .00
Shenandoah, cloud.....74 76 .00
Sioux City, clear.....50 .00
Valentine, part cloudy.....52 .01

L. A. WELSH, Meteorologist.

Press Comment On German Note

Chicago-Tribune: From the German response it is apparent that the ruling powers at Berlin now look complete defeat in the face. There is but one mind in America on this war, that it shall go on to victory, to the utter destruction of Prussian militarism and to the establishment of peace founded on its ashes.

Des Moines Register: If the German government were different than it is, and the purpose of Germany in the war had been different, the note would lead to an immediate cessation of hostilities. As it is, we may doubt whether the president will consent to continue the correspondence.

Baltimore American: There is nothing in this note actually to promote peace; the evident disposition of the German authorities is to give way step by step as they are forced so to do. The United States and its allies have yet before them to follow out the prescription of force and without stint and limit. This will be followed until Germany has been brought to a full concession of ally and American demands.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution: The latest German note to President Wilson is involved and ambiguous. * * * Now, let us refer all further communications from Germany to General Foch for his attention. If we are to have peace it will come that way.

New York Times: The terms of peace will be just to the rest of the world, however, harsh Germany and the German people may deem them to be. It remains for them not to choose the terms, but to accept whatever terms may be imposed. The armies of Marshal Foch will give them no respite until they come to that conclusion.

New York Tribune: They have maneuvered for an armistice which would save their precious fatherland from an invasion and lead to a peace conference based upon Mr. Wilson's conditions, which provide for Germany's restoration to free seas and free trade and omit to mention moral punishment or reparation. If that is what the American people have been fighting for, let them hold their peace, if not, then now is the time to speak.

New York Sun: The great fact that stands forth in the last note of "the present German government" is the swift progress of that government in the direction of unconditional surrender. * * * The apparent intent * * * is to bring the people * * * to a state of mind which shall realize and accept the defeat now inevitable, without turning upon the dynasty primarily responsible for the national disaster.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: The general feeling will be that he must be trusted to answer this last fulmination from Berlin without any pressure of uninformed public opinion upon him, one way or the other.

Washington Post: The communication is nothing else than an effort to obtain relief for the German army by uttering a series of falsehoods and false promises to President Wilson. There should be only one answer hereafter to anything that Germany may say: "Surrender to Foch."

New York Herald: Today as on the heels of the American note of October 8, the demand of the American people will be—no armistice, no negotiations, no discussions, no peace until there is open admission of defeat by whatever government Germany may have, and no thought of peace until the German armies have surrendered unconditionally.

On with the war—We have just begun to fight.
New York German Herald: An examination of the wireless version, seems to show that there is at least some endeavor on the part of Germany to fulfill the basic conditions as enunciated by Mr. Wilson—We trust the German rulers are, at last, inclined to let reason rule and see things as they are.

Boston Globe: The ink and paper of the German reply to President Wilson are new; but it is the same old handwriting. Item by item, the note reveals its insincerity.

New York World: Germany is not yet ready to admit its defeat and accept the terms which it begins to fear are to be imposed by its triumphant adversaries. When it presently recognizes that it cannot win in the field and that all its stratagems elsewhere do not involve its adversaries in jealousies and disputes, it will yield, as many another nation as proud if not as powerful has had to yield.

Chicago Herald-Examiner: Germany's latest communication to President Wilson, as reported from London, is characteristically indefinite. It is far from a surrender. If the London text is authentic, it would be a safe bet that the war is still on.

Los Angeles Times: Two things have apparently been achieved; the U-boats atrocities have been stopped and kaiserism has been put out of business. Now let us submit armistice questions to the supreme war council.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Whatever the German note means, it is wholly unsatisfactory and wholly hypocritical. It does not come to the point. It is a mere beating about the bush to gain time, to save the German face.

Kansas City Times: Germany is beaten; fundamentally beaten. She might fight on for months. But her doom is written in the only language she understands—the language of arms. xxx The only possible peace is the peace of unconditional surrender. The sooner Germany is given to understand this the better.

Boston Herald: We hope the president will break off these negotiations by proclaiming at once the keynote of the situation. This keynote is unconditional surrender.

AMERICAN NAVY WORKS WONDERS IN FOREIGN SEAS

Details Given to Public by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt; Mine Barrage One Accomplishment.

By Associated Press.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 21.—Construction of the North sea mine barrage against submarines, agreement to lay an oil pipe line across Scotland, establishment of naval aviation stations from the Spanish border to the English channel, and other details of the work of the American navy in foreign waters were given to the public today by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who recently returned from a visit to Europe.

"The American people seem to have very little idea of the extent of our naval activities abroad," said Secretary Roosevelt. "The tendency is to think merely of the conveying and patrol work our destroyers and other vessels are doing and the presence of our battleships with the British fleet. But important as this is it is only a part of our activities and there are dozens of other things of importance of which little has been said."

"The building of the northern mine barrage was one of the biggest things ever accomplished in ordnance work," Mr. Roosevelt said. "In turning out material for it, a number of plants in this country were kept busy for months. Several American bases were established on the British coast to lay and handle the mines."

"To save haulage of oil, the American navy has undertaken to construct a pipe line across Scotland. All the way from the Spanish border clear around to the English channel," said Mr. Roosevelt, "we have established aviation stations so spaced that the entire coast line is covered by seaplanes and dirigibles. These stations were built almost entirely by our sailors. At each station there is an average of from 200 to 300 men. This aviation force and our patrol vessels have been doing such splendid work that for the past six months there have been practically no sinkings within 50 miles of the French coast. We hope to extend this patrol zone to a 100 miles."

In northern France, in co-operation with the British, the Belgians, Secretary Roosevelt said, there had been established what is known as the northern bombing group, composed of a number of aviation units which did much to prevent the Germans from against using Zeppelins and Ostend as submarine bases.

Navy in Italy.
An American naval force co-operating with the British at Gibraltar is patrolling the Atlantic in that vicinity and is acting as convoy to vessels going to and from Italy, Greece and Egypt. There is a flying school with several naval aviation units on duty in Italy while in the Adriatic is a large group of submarine chasers.

Each naval base has its hospital. Secretary Roosevelt said, and in Scotland an entire watering place has been taken over by the Americans for use as a hospital. "Conditions have vastly improved from what they were last year," said the secretary, "but we cannot afford to let up in our activities for one single second. In regard to the respect which U-boats have shown for international law, you have but to ask any officer or man in our own or in the British or French navies. They will tell you of, and prove to you, great numbers of actual cases where the Hun has violated every rule and principle of humanity."

**Emperor to Proclaim
the Independence of
Hungary to People**

Amsterdam, Oct. 21.—Emperor Charles will shortly issue a manifesto to the Hungarian people announcing the independence of Hungary, according to the Budapest correspondent of the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette.

Hungary, the manifesto will say, is to have independence and will maintain its own army and its own diplomatic corps.

POSTUM

When the morning cup is unsatisfactory

suppose you make a change from the old-time beverage to the snappy cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

You'll be surprised at its cheering, satisfying qualities and delightful flavor. It's all health—no caffeine.

Try a Tin

Los Angeles Times: Two things have apparently been achieved; the U-boats atrocities have been stopped and kaiserism has been put out of business. Now let us submit armistice questions to the supreme war council.

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Huns Hurl Reserves Against Americans in Fighting Near Verdun

Washington, Oct. 21.—Germany is drawing heavily upon other parts of the western front for reinforcements to check the Americans north of Verdun. General Pershing's communique for Sunday says during the heavy fighting of the past week a constantly increasing number of German divisions have been brought up and are bitterly contesting every foot of ground.

**Many Dainties Gathered
By Girls With Baby Buggy**

Little Janet Jefferies and Lois Finck were the heroines of Hanscom park last Saturday. In response to an appeal by Mrs. Frank Hamilton that the women of the neighborhood make contributions toward the relief of sufferers from influenza, these little girls went forth with a baby buggy to gather dainties for the sick, and so generously did the people respond that they were kept busy a good portion of the day.

There were fruits, canned and fresh, tomatoes, jellies, jams, soups and puddings of all sorts among the gifts, and the little ones were happy in their work, to say nothing of those who gave and those who received.

**General Edouard Jamont,
French Veteran, Dies at 85**

Paris, Oct. 21.—(Havas.)—The death of Gen. Edouard Fernand Jamont was announced Sunday. General Jamont was born in 1831. After graduation from the military college in 1852 he entered the artillery and fought in campaigns in the Crimea, in Italy, China and Mexico. In 1893 General Jamont was appointed a member of the superior war council. He was retired in 1900.

**ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's**
The Original Malted Milk
For Infants and Invalids
OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS

**Hygienically Clean
Rugs Do Not Invite
"Flu" Germs.**

Better have us clean every rug you have and you'll breathe easier at least. We have always said that soiled, dirt-laden rugs carry disease germs and we believe it now more than ever.

**DRESHER
BROTHERS**
Dyers—Dry Cleaners.
2211-17 Farnam St., Omaha.

Bath Mats \$2.75
Washable Turkish bath mats in richly contrasting colors of blue, white and tan. Tuesday \$2.75. In the Linen Section

**Gifts for Men
In the Service**
Khaki and Navy colored handkerchiefs of cotton, linen and silk. Money belts, cigarette cases, muffers, scarfs, handkerchief cases, regulation black four-in-hands, gloves both lined and unlined styles, in kid, cloth and silk, army stocks. A large stock of wool hose in various weights and qualities as well as heavy cotton hose.

The Men's Shop
To the Left as You Enter

Children's Hose
Ribbed cotton, black or white, 29c; large sizes, 35c.
Pony hose of lisle, cotton, fibre, silk lisle. All qualities in white, black and brown.
Junior hose in white or black, 75c and \$1.

**An Electric
Sewing
Machine**

No larger than a grip and as easy to carry about

Sew the modern, easy way—with an Electric Sewing Machine.

Devote your time and attention to the stitches—not to the weary push-push of the treadle.

Portable Sewing Convenience

is offered you at small cost in the possession of a Portable Electric Sewing Machine. You can sew in bedroom, library or kitchen—wherever you wish—by simply putting the plug in the Electric Light socket.

The Portable model illustrated is priced at \$39.00 on time payments.

See Them in Our Electric Shop.

NEBRASKA POWER CO.

"Your Electric Service Co."

Soviets Punish Relatives Of Men Who Are Deserters

Washington, Oct. 21.—Reports from Russia reaching the State department tell of a large number of desertions from the ranks of the bolsheviks and hint at reprisals to be taken by bolshevik leaders upon the families of these men. An order issued by Trotsky warns commanders of the large number of desertions and instructed them to send to headquarters lists of the names of the deserters with any information regarding their relatives.

Thompson-Belden & Co
Established 1886
The Fashion Center for Women

Trimmed Hats for \$7.50
A Very Wonderful Sale Tuesday

One hundred hats have been selected from our regular stock for this \$7.50 sale. Every hat is new and can be worn throughout the entire winter. In fact, many have been in the department but a few days. For real values, smart styles and for extensive variety these are exceptional.

Latest materials in winter shades, including the much favored beavers and silk velvets. Numerous models from Fiske, Jane Marsh and Cicile. Values are self-evident.

These have sold up to \$25.
Tuesday \$7.50

**LaGrecque
Corsets**

The woman who wears La Grecque is, above all else, comfortable. She carries herself erect, her figure is correctly corseted to set off properly every costume. Regardless of the price paid, every La Grecque model is satisfactory.

From \$1.75 a Pair Upwards.

Bath Mats \$2.75
Washable Turkish bath mats in richly contrasting colors of blue, white and tan. Tuesday \$2.75. In the Linen Section

Children's Hose
Ribbed cotton, black or white, 29c; large sizes, 35c.
Pony hose of lisle, cotton, fibre, silk lisle. All qualities in white, black and brown.
Junior hose in white or black, 75c and \$1.

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