Resolutions Record Party's Views on Divers Subjects

PARTY PLANKS FIRM IN STAND ON ALL POLICIES

Platform Condemns League Of Nations and Urges Rigid Program in Mexican Affairs.

Coliseum, Chicago, June 10.—The platform reads:

The republican party, assembled in representative national convention, reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the constitution of the United States and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained. It will resist all attempts to overthrow the foundations of the government or to weaken the force of its controlling principles and ideals, whether these attempts be made in the form of international policy or of domestic agitation.

For seven years the national government has been controlled by the democratic party. During that period a war of unparalleled magnitude has shaken the foundations of civilization, decimated the population of Europe, and left in its train economic misery and suffering second only to war itself.

The outstanding features of the democratic administration have been complete unpreparedness for a war and complete unpreparedness for peace.

Unpreparedness for War.

Inexcusable failure to make timely preparations is the chief indictment against the democratic administration in the conduct of the war. Had not our associates protected us, both on land and sea, during the first 12 months of our participation, and furnished us to the very day of the armistice with munitions, planes and artillery, this failure would have been punished with disaster. It directly resulted in unnecessary losses to our gallant troops, in the imperilment of victory itself and in an enormous waste of public funds literally poured into the breach created by gross neglect. Today it is reflected in our huge tax burden and in the high cost of living.

Unpreparedness for Peace

Peace found the administration as unprepared for peace as war found it unprepared for war. The vital needs of the country demanded the early and systematic return to a peace time basis. This called for vision, leadership and intelligent planning. All three have been lacking. While the country has been left to shift for itself, the government has continued on a war time basis. The administration has not demobilized the army of peace soldiers. It continued methods of financing which was indefensible during the period of reconstruction. It has used legislation passed to meet the emergency of war to continue its arbitrary and inquisitorial control over the life of the people in time of peace, and to carry confusion into industrial life. Under the despot's plea of necessity or superior wisdom, legislative usurpation of legislative and judicial functions still undermines our institutions.

Continue to Flounder.

Eighteen months after the armistice, with its war-time powers unabridged, its war-time departments undischarged, its war-time army of place holders still mobilized, the administration continues to flounder helplessly.

The demonstrated incapacity of the democratic party has destroyed public confidence, weakened the authority of government and produced a feeling of distrust and hesitation so universal as to increase enormously the difficulties of readjustment, and to delay the return to normal conditions.

Never has our nation been confronted with graver problems. The people are entitled to know in definite terms how the parties purpose solving these problems. To that end, the republican party declares its policies and program to be as follows:

We undertake to end executive autocracy and to restore to the people their constitutional government. The policies herein declared will be carried out by the federal and state governments, each acting within its constitutional powers.

Foreign Relations.

The foreign policy of the administration has been founded upon no principle and directed by no definite conception of our nation's rights and obligations. It has been humiliating to America and irritating to other nations, with the result that after a period of unexampled sacrifice our motives are suspected, our moral influence impaired and our government stands discredited and friendless among the nations of the world.

We favor a liberal and generous foreign policy founded upon definite moral and political principles, characterized by a clear understanding of and firm adherence upon our own rights and unfailing respect for the life, liberty and property and all international rights of every American citizen and should require a proper respect for the American flag; but we should be equally careful to manifest a just regard for the rights of other nations. A scrupulous observance of our international engagements when lawfully assumed is essential to our own honor and self-respect and the respect of other nations. Subject to a due regard for our international obligations, we should leave our country free to develop its civilization along the line must conducive to the happiness and welfare of the people, and to cast its influence on the side of justice and right should occasion require.

Attack Mexican Policy.

The ineffective policy of the present administration in Mexican matters has been largely responsible for the continued loss of American lives in that country and upon our border; for the enormous loss of American and foreign property; for the lowering of American standards of morality and social relations with Mexicans; and for the bringing of American ideals and justice and national honor and political integrity into contempt and ridicule in Mexico and throughout the world.

The policy of wordy, futile, written protests against the acts of Mexican officials, explained the following day by the president himself as being meaningless and not intended to be considered seriously or enforced, has but added in degree to that contempt and has earned for us the sneers and jeers of Mexican bandits and added insult upon insult against our national honor and dignity.

We should not recognize any Mexican government unless it be a responsible government, willing and able to give sufficient guarantees that the lives and property of American citizens are respected and protected, that wrongs will be promptly corrected and just compensation will be made for injury sustained. The republican party pledges itself to a consistent, firm and effective policy towards Mexico that shall enforce respect for the American flag and that shall protect the rights of American citizens lawfully in Mexico to security of life and enjoyment of property in connection with established international law and our our treaty rights.

The republican party is a sincere friends of the Mexican people. In its insistence upon the maintenance of order for the protection of American citizens within its borders, a great service will be rendered the Mexican people themselves, for a continuation of present conditions means disaster to their interest and patriotic aspirations.

Condemn Wilson.

We condemn President Wilson for asking congress to empower him to accept a mandate for Armenia. The acceptance of such mandate would throw the United States into the very maelstrom of European quarrels. According to the estimate of the Harbord commission, organized by authority of President Wilson, we would be called upon to send 59,000 American boys to police Armenia and to expend $276,000,000 in the first year and $756,000,000 in five years. This estimate is made upon the basis that we would have only roving bands to fight, but in case of a serious trouble with the Turks or with Russia, a force exceeding 200,000 would be necessary.

No more striking illustration can be found of President Wilson's disregard of the lives of American boys or American interests.

We deeply sympathize with the people of Armenia and stand ready to help them in all proper ways, but the republican party will oppose, now and hereafter, the acceptance of a mandate for any country in Europe or Asia.

Stands for World Peace.

The republican party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international assertion must be based upon international justice and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by development of law and the decision of impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened by political action, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war. We believe that all this can be done without the compromise of national independence, without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair, when the occasion arises, and without involving them as participants and not as peace makers in a multitude of quarrels, the merits of which they are unable to judge.

The covenant, signed by the president at Paris, failed signally to accomplish this purpose and contained stipulations not only intolerable for an independent people but certain to produce the injustice, hostility and controversy among nations which it proposed to prevent.

Repudiated Peace Policy.

That covenant repudiated to a degree wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable the time-honored policy in favor of peace, declared by Washington, Jefferson and Monroe, and pursued by all American administrators for more than a century, and it ignored the universal sentiments of America for generations past in favor of international law and arbitration and it rested the hope of the future upon mere expediency and negotiation.

The unfortunate insistence of the president upon having his own way without any change, and without any regard to the opinion of a majority of the senate, which shares with him in the treaty-making power, and the president's demand that the treaty should be ratified without any modification, created a situation in which senators were required to vote upon their consciences and their oaths according to their judgment upon the treaty as it was presented or submit to the commands of a dictator in a matter where the authority under the constitution was theirs and not his.

Performed Duty.

The senators performed their duty faithfully. We approve their conduct and honor their courage and fidelity, and we pledge the coming republican administration to such agreement with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duty of America to civilization and humanity in accordance with American ideals, and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise its judgment and its power in favor of justice and peace. Pointing to its history and relying upon its fundamental principles we declare that the republican party has the generous courage and constructive ability to end executive usurpation and restore constitutional government; to fulfill our world obligations without sacrificing our national independence; to raise the national standard of education, health and general welfare; to re-establish a peace-time administration and to substitute economy and efficiency for chaos; to restore and maintain the national credit; to reform unequal and burdensome taxes; to free business from arbitrary and unnecessary official control; to suppress disloyalty without denial of justice; to repeal the arrogant challenge of any class; and to maintain a government of all the people as contrasted with government for some of the people, and finally to allay unrest, suspicion and strife, and to secure the co-operation and unity of all citizens in the solution of the complex problems of the day, to the end that our country, happy and prosperous, proud of its past, sure of itself and its institutions, may look forward with confidence to the future.

Congress and Reconstruction.

Despite the unconstitutional and dictatorial course of the president and the partisan obstruction of the democratic congressional minority, the republican majority has enacted a program of constructive legislation which in great part, however, has been nullified by the vindictive vetoes of the president.

The republican congress has met the problems presented by the administration's unpreparedness for peace. It has repealed the greater part of the vexatious war legislation. It has enacted a transportation act, making possible the rehabilitation of the railroad systems of the country, the operation of which, under the present democratic administration, has been wasteful, extravagant and inefficient in the highest degree. The transportation act made provision for the peaceful settlement of wage disputes, partially nullified, however, by the president's delay in appointing the wage board created by the act. This delay precipitated the outlaw railroad strike.

Stopped Outgoing Flood.

We stopped the flood of public treasure, recklessly poured into the lap of an inept shippinig board, and laid the foundations for the creation of a great merchant marine; we took from the incompetent democratic administration the administration of the telegraph and telephone lines of the country and returned them to private ownership; we reduced the cost of postage and increased the pay of the postal employes, the poorest paid of all public servants; we provided pensions for superannuated and retired civil servants, and for an increase in pay of soldiers and sailors. We reorganized the army on a peace footing and provided for the maintenance of a powerful and efficient navy.

The republican congress established by law a permanent woman's bureau in the Department of Labor; we submitted to the country the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage, and furnished 29 of the 35 legislatures which have ratified it to date.

Relief Legislation.

Legislation for the relief of the consumers of print paper, for the extension of the powers of the government under the food control act, for broadening the scope of the war risk insurance act, better provision for the dwindling number of aged veterans of the Civil war and for the better support of the maimed and injured of the great war, and for making practical the vocational rehabilitation act, has been enacted by the republican congress.

We passed an oil leasing and water power bill to unlock for the public good, the great pentup resources of the country; we have sought to check the profligacy of the administration to realize upon the assets of the government and to husband the revenues derived from taxation. The republicans in congress have been responsible for cuts in the estimates for government expenditure of nearly $3,000,000,000, since the signing of the armistice.

We enacted a national executive budget law; we strengthened the federal reserve act to permit banks to lend needed assistance to farmers; we authorized financial incorporations to develop export trade, and finally amended the rules of the senate and house, which will reform evils in procedure and guarantee more efficient and responsible government.

Agriculture.

The farmer is the backbone of the nation. National greatness and economic independence demand a population distributed between industry and the farm, and sharing on equal terms the prosperity which is wholly dependent on the efforts of both. Neither can prosper at the expense of the other without inviting joint disaster.

The crux of the present agricultural conditions lies in prices, labor and credit.

The republican party believes that this condition can be improved by practical and adequate farm representation in the appointment of governmental officials and commissions; the right to form co-operative associations for marketing their products, and protection against discrimination; the scientific study of agricultural prices and farm production costs at home and abroad with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuations; the uncensored publication of such reports; the authorization of associations for the extension of personal credit; a national inquiry on the co-ordination of rail, water and motor transportation with adequate facilities for receiving, handling and marketing food; the encouragement of our export trade; an end to unnecessary price-fixing and ill-considered efforts arbitrarily to reduce prices of farm products which invariably result to the disadvantage both of producer and consumer, and the encouragement of the production and importation of fertilizing material and of its extensive use.

The federal farm loan act should be so administered as to facilitate the acquisition of farm land by those desiring to become owners and proprietors and thus minimize the evils of farm tenantry, and to furnish such long-time credits as farmers may need to finance adequately their larger and long-time production operations.

Industrial Relations.

There are two different conceptions of the relations of capital and labor. The one is contractual, and emphasizes the diversity of interests of employer and employe. The other is that of copartnership in a common task.

We recognize the justice of collective bargaining as a means of promoting good will, establishing closer and more harmonious relations between employer and employe and realizing the true end of industrial justice.

The strike or the lockout as a means of settling individual disputes inflicts such a loss and suffering on the community as to justify government initiative to reduce its frequency and limit its consequences.

We deny the right to strike against the government, but the rights and interests of all government employes must be safeguarded by impartial laws and tribunity.

Favor Tribunal.

In public utilities we favor the establishment of an impartial tribunal to make an investigation of the facts and to render a decision to the end that there may be no organized interruption of service to the lives and health and welfare of the people. The decisions of the tribunals to be morally but not legally binding and an informed public sentiment to be relied upon to secure their acceptances. The tribunal, however, should refuse to accept jurisdiction except for the purpose of investigation as long as the public service be interrupted. For public utilities we favor the type of tribunal provided for in the transportation act of 1920.

In private industries we do not advocate the principle of compulsory arbitration, but we favor impartial commission and better facilities for voluntary mediation, conciliation and arbitration, supplemented by that full publicity which will enlist the influence of an aroused public opinion. The government should take the initiative inviting the establishment of tribunals or commissions for the purpose of voluntary arbitration and investigation of this issue.

We demand the exclusion from interstate commerce of the products of convict labor.

National Economy.

A republican congress reduced the estimates submitted by the administration for the fiscal year 1920 almost $3,000,000,000 and for the fiscal year 1921 over $1,250,000,000. Greater economies could have been effected had it not been for the stubborn refusal of the administration to cooperate with congress in an economy program. The industrial demand for a legislative budget is a recognition of the incontrovertible fact that leadership and sincere assistance on the part of the executive departments are essential to effective economy and constructive retrenchment.

The Overman act invested the president of the United States with all the authority and power necessary to restore the federal government to a normal peace basis and to reorganize, retrench and demobilize. The dominant fact is that 18 months after the armistice, the United States government is still on a wartime basis, and the expenditure program of the executive reflects wartime extravagance rather than rigid peacetime economy.

As an example of the failure to retrench, which has characterized the post-war policy of the administration, we cite the fact that, not including the war and navy departments, the executive departments and other establishments at Washington, actually record an increase subsequent to the armistice of 2,184 employes. The net decrease in payroll costs contained in the 1921 demands submitted by the administration is only 1 per cent under that of 1920. The annual expense of federal operation can be reduced hundreds of millions of dollars without impairing the efficiency of the public service.

We pledge ourselves to a carefully planned readjustment to a peace-time basis and to a policy of rigid economy, to the better coordination of departmental activities, to the elimination of unnecessary officials and employes, and to the raising of the standard of individual efficiency.

Executive Budget.

We congratulate the republican congress on the enactment of a law providing for the establishment of an executive budget as a necessary instrument for a sound and businesslike administration of the national finances, and we condemn the veto of the president which defeated this great financial reform.

Reorganization of Federal Departments and Bureaus

We advocate a thorough investigation of the present organization of the federal departments and bureaus with a view to securing consolidation, a more businesslike distribution of functions, the elimination of duplication, delays and overlapping of work and the establishment of an up-to-date and efficient administrative organization.

War Powers of President.

The president clings tenaciously to his autocratic wartime powers.

His veto of the resolution declaring peace and his refusal to sign the bill repealing war time legislation, no longer necessary, evidence his determination not to restore to the nation and to the states the form of government provided for by the constitution. This usurpation is intolerable and deserves the severest condemnation.

Taxation.

The burden of taxation imposed upon the American people is staggering, but in presenting a true statement of the situation we must face the fact that, while the character of the taxes can and should be chaned an early reduction of the amount of revenue to be raised is not to be expected.

The next republican administration will inherit from its democratic predecessor a floating indebtedness of over $3,000,000,000, the prompt liquidation of which is demanded by sound financial considerations. Moreover, the whole fiscal policy of the government must be deeply influenced by the necessity of meeting obligations in excess of $5,000,000,000 which mature in 1923. But sound policy equally demands the early accomplishment of that real reduction of the tax burden which may be achieved by substituting simple for complex laws and procedure, prompt and certain determination of the tax liability for delay and uncertainty, tax laws which do not for tax laws which do excessively mulct the consumer or needlessly repress enterprise and thrift.

We advocate the issuance of a simplified form of income returns; authorizing the Treasury department to make changes in regulations effective only from the date of their approval; empowering the commissioner of internal revenue, with the consent of the taxpayer, to make final and concvlusive settlements of tax claims and assessments barring fraud, and the creation of a tax board consisting of at least three representatives of the taxpaying public and the heads of the principal divisions of the bureau of internal revenue to act as a standing committee on the simplification of forms, procedure and law, and to make recommendations to the congress.

Banking and Currency.

The fact is that the war, to a great extent, was financed by a policy of inflation through certificate borrowing from the banks, and bonds issued at artificial rates sustained by the low discount rates established by the federal reserve board. The continuance of this policy since the armistice lays the administration open to severe criticism. Almost up to the present time, the practices of the federal board as to credit control have been frankly dominated by the convenience of the treasurer.

The results have been a greatly increased war cost, a serious loss to the millions of people who in good faith bought liberty bonds and victory notes at par and extensive postwar speculation, followed today by a restricted credit for legitimate industrial expansion. As a matter of public policy, we urge all banks to give credit preference to essential industries.

The federal reserve system should be free from political influence, which is quite as important as its independence of domination by financial combinations.

The High Cost of Living.

The prime cause of the "high cost of living" has been first and foremost a 50 per cent depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar, due to a gross expansion of our currency and credit. Reduced production, burdensome taxation, swollen profits and the increased demand for goods arising from a fictitious but enlarged buying power, have been contributing causes in a greater or less degree.

We condemn the unsound fiscal policies of the democratic administration which has brought these things to pass, and their attempts to impute the consequences to minor and secondary causes. Much of the injury wrought is irreparable. There is no short way out, and we decline to deceive the people with vain promises or quack remedies. But as the political party that throughout its history has stood for honest money and sound finance, we pledge ourselves to earnest and consistent attack upon the high cost of living by rigorous avoidance of further inflation in our government borrowing by courageous and intelligent deflation of over-expanded credit and currency, by encouragement of heightened production of goods and services.

Prevention of unreasonable profits by exercise of public economy and stimulation of private thrift and by revision of war-imposed taxes unsuited to peace-time economy.

Profiteering.

We condemn the democratic administration for failure impartially to enforce the anti-profiteering laws enacted by the republican congress.

Railroads.

We are opposed to government ownership and operation or employe operation of the railroads. In view of the conditions prevailing in the country, the expenditures of the last two years and the conclusions which may be fairly drawn from an observation of the transportation systems of other countries, it is clear that adequate transportation service, both for the present and future, can be furnished more certainly, economically and efficiently through private ownership and operation under proper regulation and control.

There should be no speculative profit in rendering the service of transportation, but in order to do justice to the capital already invested in railway enterprises, to restore railway credit, to induce future investments at a reasonable rate and to furnish enlarged facilities to meet the requirements of the constantly increasing development and distribution, a fair return upon actual value of the railway property used in transportation should be made reasonably sure, and at the same time to provide constant employment to those engaged in transportation service with fair hours and favorable working conditions at wages or compensastion at least equal to those prevailing in similar lines of industry.

We endorse the transportation act of 1920 enacted by the republican congress as a most conservative legislative achievement.

Waterways.

We declare it to be our policy to encourage and develop water transportation service and facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States.

Regulation of Industry And Commerce.

We approve in general the existing federal legislation against monopoly and combinations in restraint of trade, but since the known certainty of a law is the safety of all, we advocate such amendment as will provide American business men with better means of determining in advance whether a proposed combination is or is not unlawful. The Federal Trade commission under a democratic administration has not accomplished the purpose for which it was created. This commission properly organized and its duties efficiently administered should afford protection to the public and legitimate business in this. There should be no persecution of honest business, but to the extent of circumstances warrant we pledge ourselves to strengthen the law against unfair practices.

We pledge the party to an immediate resumption of trade relations with every nation with whom we are at peace.

International Trade and Tariff.

The uncertain and unsettled conditions of international balances, the abnormal economic and trade situation of the world, and the impossibility of forecasting accurately even the near future, preclude the formulation of a definite program to meet conditions a year hence. But the republican party reaffirms its belief in the protective principle, and pledges itself to a revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, agriculture and industry.

Merchant Marine.

The national defense and our foreign commerce require a merchant marine of the best type of modern ship flying the American flag, and manned by American seaman, owned by private capital and operated by private energy.

We endorse the sound legislation recently enacted by the republican congress that will insure the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine.

We favor the application of the workmen's compensation acts to the merchant marine.

We recommend that all ships engaged in coastwise trade and all vessels of the American merchant marine shall pass through the Panama canal without premium of tolls.

Immigration.

The standard of living and the standard of citizenship are its most precious possessions, and the preservation and elevation of those standards is the first duty of our government.

The immigration policy of the United States should be such as to insure that number of foreigners in this country at any one time shall not exceed that which can be assimilated with reasonable rapidity, and to favor immigrants whose standards are similar to ours.

The selective tests that are at present applied, improved by requesting a higher physical standard, a more complete exclusion of mental defectives and of criminals and of a more effective inspection applied as near the source of immigration as possible as well as at the port of entry. Justice to the foreigner and to ourselves demands provision for the guidance, protection and better economic distribution of our alien population. To facilitate government supervision, all aliens should be required to register annually until they become naturalized.

The existing policy of the United States for the practical exclusion of Asiatic immigrants is sound, and should be maintained.

Naturalization.

There is urgent need of improvement in our naturalization law. No alien should become a citizen until he has become genuinely American and tests for determining the alien's fitness for American citizenship should be provided for by law.

We advocate, in addition, the independent naturalization of married women. An American woman should not lose her citizenship by marriage to an alien resident in the United States.

Free Speech and Alien Agitation.

We demand that every American citizen shall enjoy the ancient and constitutional rights of free speech, free press and free assembly and the no less sacred right of the qualified voter to be represented by his duly chosen representatives; but no man may advocate resistance to the law, and no man may advocate violent overthrow of the government.

Aliens within the jurisdiction of the United States are not entitled of right to liberty of agitation directed against the government or American institutions.

Every government has the power to exclude and deport those aliens who constitute a real menace to its peaceful existence. But in view of the large numbers of people affected by the immigration acts and in view of the vigorous malpractice of the Departments of Justice and Labor, an adequate public hearing before a competent administrative tribunal should be assured to all.

Lynching.

We urge congress to consider the most effective means to end lynching in this country which continues to be a terrible blot on our American citizenship.

Law and Order.

The equality of all citizens under the law has always been a policy of the republican party.

Without obedience to law and maintenance of order, our American institutions must perish. Our laws must be impartially enforced and speedy justice should be secured.

Public Roads and Highways.

We favor liberal appropriations in co-operation with the states for the construction of highways, which will bring about a reduction in transportation costs, better marketing of farm produce.

In determining the proportion of federal aid for needy construction among the states, the sums lost in taxation to the respective states by the setting apart of large portions of their area as forest reserves should be considered as a controlling factor.

Conservation is a republican policy. It began with the passage of the reclamation act signed by President Roosevelt. The recent passage of the coal, oil and phosphate leasing bill by a republican congress and the enactment of the water-power bill fashioned in accordance with the same principle, are consistent landmarks in the development in the conservation of our national resources. We denounce the refusal of the president to sign the water-power bill, passed after many years of controversy. The republican party has taken an especially honorable part in saving our national forests and in the effort to establish a national forest policy. Our most pressing conservation question relates to our forests. We are using our forest resources faster than they are being renewed. The result is too raise unduly the cost of forest products to consumers and especially farmers, who use more than half the lumber produced in America, and in the end to create a timber famine. The federal government, the states and private interests must unite in devising means to meet the menace.

Reclamation.

We favor a fixed and comprehensive policy of reclamation to increase national wealth and production.

We recognize in the development of reclamation through federal action with its increase of production and taxable wealth a safeguard for the nation.

We commend to congress a policy to reclaim lands and the establishment of a fixed national policy of development of natural resources in relation to reclamation through the new designated government agencies.

(Continued on Page 3.)

THOMPSON-BELDEN & COMPANY

Friday a June Sale of
Silk Dresses

Every silk dress in stock is included—Georgette, Foulard and Georgette combinations, Taffeta, Crepe Meteor and Foulard dresses in charming styles.

Dresses Formerly $69.50 to $139.50
Friday $47.50

Street dresses, dinner gowns, dresses for every occasion may be had for this very low price in Friday's sale. There are one hundred and sixty gowns.

All Sales Final

Sizes 16 to 44 *A Charge for Alterations*

Dainty Figured Wash Materials

Printed voiles may be had for a special price Friday. A fine quality in medium and dark colorings, dotted; checked or floral patterned, 40 inches wide,

A 60c quality for 49c yard

Printed flaxons in the daintiest of summery designs and colorings, are 30 inches wide and are priced

50c yard

Second Floor

A Sale of
Silk Remnants
Will Be Announced in Friday's Papers

Sale of White
Housewear

White dimity bungalow aprons that are wonderfully cool and dainty are to be sold Friday for $3.50. There are several dozen.

A dozen soiled white house frocks, dimity, dotted Swiss and voile ones, values to $7.50, **Friday for $3.50.**

In the Basement

The June Linen Sale Offers

Crash Toweling
Very heavy Scotch and Irish linen crash toweling, an excellent quality, 75c crash Friday for 49c a yard; 50c crash (unbleached) for 40c a yard.

Glass Toweling
Checked linen glass toweling, a 60c quality for 45c a yard.

Wash Cloths
Turkish and Turknit—
10c cloths, 8⅓c each.
12½c cloths, 10c each.
20c cloths, 15c each.

Linens—Main Floor

Has Prepared for Summer

And offers many aids to comfort during the hot days to come. A purchase from The Men's Shop assures the wearer the best of style and a dependability that is the first principle of economy.

In Underwear
Mansco is suggested, because it is cool and perfectly fitted and because The Manhattan Shirt Co. is responsible for it and that is sufficient recommendation.

Two Soft Collars
That are new and good looking are the Astor and the Carlton made by Delpark. Stop and see them.

Light Summer Four-in-Hands
Made of fine crepe de chine, Jersey, and silk broadcloth shirtings are a style for which many men wait each year. An attractive range of light colors just arrived, the price is $2.

Cuff Links
For soft cuffs come in enamel, pearl and silver, and soft collar pins may also be had here.

Sleeping Garments
Faultless and Universal garments are here, in by far the best assortment we have ever shown. The prices are right, too.

A Step to the Left As You Enter