WILSON PRAISES ACHIEVEMENTS OF PRESENT CONGRESS

President in Letter to Majority Leader Underwood Expresses Admiration For Way Promises Were Carried Out.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Pres't Wilson made public Sunday a letter to Majority Leader Underwood of the house in which he reviewed the achievements of his administration and outlined the program for the next session ofcongress.

The letter is to take the place of a personal appeal for votes which the president intimates he would like to make in every congressman's district. It follows:

The White House.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1914.

"My Dear Mr. Underwood:

"I cannot let this session of congress close without expressing my warm admiration for the fidelity and intelligence with which the program outlined in April and December of last year has been carried out, and my feeling that the people of the country have been served by the members of this congress as they have seldom, if ever, been served before. The progress was a great one, and it is a matter of great satisfaction to think of the way in which it has been handled.

"It had several distinct parts and many items, but, after all, a single purpose, namely, to destroy private control and set business free. That purpose was manifest enough in the case of the tariff and in the legilation affecting trusts; but, though perhaps less evident upon the surface there, it lay at the very heart of the currency bill, too. May I not add, even though it lies outside the fold of legislation, that that, and that chiefly, has been the object of the foreign policy of the government during the last 18 months?

Hid Behind Tariff.

"Private control has shown its sinister face on every hand in America, had shown it for a long time, and some times very brazenly, in the trusts and in a virtual domination of credit by small groups of men. The safest hiding place and covert of such control was in the tariff. There it for a long time hid very shrewly. The tarif was a very complicated matter; none but experts thoroughly understood its schedules. Many of the schedules were framed to afford particular advantages to special groups of manufacturers and investors. That was the soil in which trade combinations and combinations of manufacturers most readily grew and most rankly.

"High prices did not spring directly out of the tariff. T hese sprang out of the suppression of domestic, no less than of foreign, competition by means of combinations and trade agreements which could be much more easily contrived and manufactured under the protection of a high tariff than without it. The European war came before the withdrawal of this much coveted opportunity for monopoly could show its full effects and active competition bring prices to their normal level again; but it is clear enough already that the reduction of the tariff, the simplification of its schedules so as to cut away the jungle in which secret agencies had so long lurked, th ecorrection of its inequalities, and its thorough recasting with the single honest object of revenue, were an indispensible first step to reestablishing competition.

Lobby Is Driven Away.

"The present congress has taken that step with courage, sincerity, and effectiveness. The lobby by which some of the worst features of the old tariff had been maintained was driven away by the mere pitiless turning on of the light. The principle was adopted that each duty levied was to be tested by the inquiry whether it was put at such a figure and levied in such a manner as to provoke competition. The soil in which combinations had grown was removed lest some of the seeds of monopoly might be found to remain in it. The thing had needed to be done for a long time but nobody had ventured before to undertake it in systematic fashion.

"The panic that the friends of privilege had predicted did not follow. Business has already adjusted itself to the new conditions with singular ease and elasticity, because the new conditions are in fact more normal than the old. The revenue lost by the import duties was replaced by an income tax which in part shifted the burden of taxation from the shoulders of every consumer in the country, great or small, to shoulders certainly able to bear it.

"We had time to learn from the act administration of the law that the revenue resulting from the double change would have been abundant had it not been for the breaking out of the present war in Europe, which affects almost every route of trade and every market in the world outside of the United States. Until the war ends and until its effects upon manufacture and commerce have been corrected we shall have to impose additional taxes to make up for the loss o fsuch part of our import duties as the war cuts off, by cutting off the imports themselves—a veritable war tax, though we are not at war; for war, and only war, is the cause of it.

Reduction Came First.

"It is fortunate that the reduction of the duties came first. The import duties collected under the old tariff constituted a much larger proportion of the whole revenue of the government than do the duties under the new. A still larger proportion of the revenue would have been cut off by the war had the old taxes stood, and a larger war tax would have been necessary as a consequence. No miscalculation, no lack of foresight, has created the necessity for the taxes, but only a great catastrophe world-wide in its operation and effects.

"With similar purpose and in a like temper the congress has sought, in the trade commission bill and in the Clayton bill, to make men in a small way and to kill monopoly in the seed. Before these bills were passed the law was already clear enough that monopolies once formed were illegal and could be dissolved by direct process of law and those who had created them punished as for crime. But there was no law to check the process by which monopoly was built up until the tree was full grown and its fruit fully developed, or, at any rate, until the full opportunity for monopoly had been created.

"With this new legislation there is clear and sufficient law to check and destroy the noxious growths in its infancy. Monopolies are built up by unfair methods of competition, and the new trade commission has power to forbid and prevent unfair competition, whether upon a big scale or upon a little; whether just begun or grown old and formidable. Monopoly is created also by putting the same men in charge of a variety of business enterprises, whether apparently related or unrelated to one another, by means of interlocking directorates. That the Clayton bill now in large measure prevents. Each enterprise must depend upon the intelligence and business energy of the men who officer it. And so all along the line: Monopoly is to be cut off at the roots.

Laborer Gets Justice.

"Incidentally, justice has been done the laborer. His labor is no longer to be treated as if it were merely an inanimate object of commerce disconnected from the fortunes and happiness of a living human being, to be dealt with as an object of sale and barter. But that, great as it is, is hardly more than the natural and inevitable corollary of a law whose object is individual freedom and initiative as against any kind of private domination.

"The accomplishment of this legislation seems to me a singularly significant thing. If our party were to be called upon to name the particular point of principle in which it differs from its opponents most sharply and in which it feels itself most definitely sustained by experience, we should no doubt say that it was this: That we would have no dealings with monopoly, but reject it altogether; while our opponents were ready to adopt it into the realm of law, and seek merely to regulate it and moderate it in its operation. It is our purpose to destroy monopoly and maintain competition as the only effectual instrument of business liberty.

"We have seen the nature and the power of monopoly exhibited. We know that it is more apt to control government than to be controlled by it; for we have seen it control government, dictate legislation, and dominate executives and courts. We feel that our people are safe only in the fields of free individual endeavor where American genius and initiative are not guided by a few men as in recent years, but made rich by the activities of a multitude, as in days now almost forgotten. We will not consent that an ungovernable giant should be reared to full stature in the very household of the government itself.

Democracy of Credit.

"In like manner by the currency bill we have created a democracy of credit such as has never existed in this country before. For a generation or more we have known and admitted that we had the worst banking and currency system in the world, because the volume of our currency was wholly inelastic; that is, because there was more than enough at certain seasons to meet the demands of commerce and credit, and at other times far too little; that we could not lessen the volume when we needed less nor increase it when we needed more. Everybody talked about the absurd system and its quite unnecessary embarrassments, sure to produce periodic panics and everybody said that it ought to be changed and changed very radically; but nobody took effective steps to change it until the present congress addressed itself to the task with genuine resolution and an intelligence which expressed itself in definite action. And now the thing is done.

"Let bankers explain the technical features of the new system. Suffice it here to say that it provides a currency which expands as it is needed, and contracts when it is not needed; a currency which comes into existence in response to the call of every man who can show a going business and a concrete basis for extending credit to him, however obscure or prominent he may be, however big or little his business transactions.

Bankers Can't Control.

"More than that, the power to direct this system of credits is put into the hands of the public board of disinterested officers of the government itself who can make no money out of anything they do in connection with it. No group of bankers anywhere can get control; no one part of the country can concentrate the advantages and conveniences of the system upon itself for its own selfish advantage. The board can oblige the banks of one region to go to the assistance of the banks of another. The whole resources of the country are mobilized, to be employed where they are most needed. I think we are justified in speaking of this as a democracy of credit. Credit is at the disposal of every man who can show energy and assets. Each region of the country is set to study its own needs and opportunities and the whole country stands to assist. It is self government as well as democracy.

"I understand why it was not possible at this session to mature legislation intended especially for the development of a system for handling rural, or rather, agricultural credit; but the federal reserve act itself facilitates and enlarges agricultural cerdit in an extraordinary degree. The farmer is as much a partner in the new democracy of credit as the merchant or manufacturer. Indeed, special and very liberal provision is made for his need, as will speedily appear when the system has been a little while in operation. His assets are as available as any other man's, and for credits of a longer term.

Achievements Notable.

"There have been many other measures passed of extraordinary importance, for the session has been singularly rich in thoughtful and constructive legislation; but I have mentioned the chief acts for which this congress will be remembered as very notable, indeed.

"I did not mean when I began to write to make this letttr so long, and even to mention the other legislation that is worthy of high praise would extend it to an inordinate length. My purpose in writing was merely to express my own great admiration for the industry and the leadership, as well as the wisdom and constructive skill, which has accomplished all these things. I wish I could speak by name of the many men who have so honorably shared in these distinguished labors. I doubt if there has ever been a finer exhibition of team work or of unhesitating devotion to the fulfillment of party pledges—and yet the best of it is that the great measures passed have shown, I venture to say, no partisan bias, but only a spirit of serious statesmanship. I am proud to have been associated with such men, working in such a spirit through so many months of unremitted labor at trying tasks of counsel. It has been a privilege to have a shore in such labors. I wish I could express to every one of the members who have thus cooperated together my personal appreciation of what he has helped to do. This letter may, I hope, serve in some sort as a substitute for that.

Will Reward Service.

"I look forward with confidence to the elections. The voters of the United States have never failed to reward real service. They have never failed to sustain a congress and administration that were seeking, as this congress, and I believe this administration have sought to render them a permanent and disinterested benefit in the shape of reformed and rectified laws. They know that, extraordinary as the reward is, which I have recited, our task is not done; that a great work of constructive development remains to be accomplished, in building up our merchant marine, for instance, and in the completition of a great program for the conservation of our natural resources and the development of the water power of the country—a program which has at this session already been carried several steps toward consummation. They know, too, that without a congress in close sympathy with the administration a whole scheme of peace and honor and disinterested service to the world, of which they have approved, cannot be brought to its full realization. I would like to go into the district of every member of congress who has sustained and advanced the plans of the party and speak out my advocacy of his claim for reelection. But, of course, I cannot do that; and with so clear a record no member of congress needs a spokesman. What he has done speaks for itself. If it be a mere question of political fortunes, I believe the immediate future of the party to be as certain as the past is secure.

Democrats United.

"The democratic party is new in fact the only instrument ready to the country's hand by which anything can be accomplished. It is united, as the republican party is not; it is strong and full of the zest of sober achievement, and has been rendered confident by carrying out a great constructive program, such as no other party has attempted; it is absolutely free from the entangling alliances which made the republican party, even before its rupture, utterly unserviceable as an instrument of reform; its thought, its ambition, its plans are of the vital present and the hopeful future. A practical nation is not likely to reject such a team, full of the spirit of public service, and substitute, in the midst of great tasks, either a party upon which a deep demoralization has fallen or a party which has not grown to the stature that would warrant its assuming the responsible burdens of state. Every thoughtful man sees that a change of parties made just now would set the clock back, and not forward. I have a very complete and very confident belief in the practical sagacity of the American people.

"With sincere regards and admiration.

"Faithfully yours,
"WOODROW WILSON.

"Hon. Oscar Underwood, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C."

Resinol Soap

gives natural beauty to skin and hair

There can be no comparison between a *naturally* beautiful complexion and one of the defects of which are *covered up*. Resinol Soap helps you to have the right kind of skin.

It is a delightfully pure soap, perfectly suited to everyday use in the toilet and bath. Yet to it are added gentle *Resinol* balsams. These stimulate the pores to healthy activity, allay irritations, and prevent or overcome the complexion defects which are so often caused by neglect, improper treatment, or the use of artificial aids to beauty.

Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 4-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

END INDIGESTION OR STOMACH PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES

"Pape's Diapepsin" Makes Sick, Sour, Gassy Stomachs Feel Fine.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain indigestion remedy in the whole world, and besides it is harmless.

Millions of men and women now eat their favorite foods without fear—they know Pape's Diapepsin will save them from any stomach misery.

Please, for your sake, get a large 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it; enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home anyway. Should one of the family eat something which don't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at daytime or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest, surest relief known.

SERIES IS ENDED BY THREE TALKS

Father Conway Tells Large Audience Why He is a Catholic. Father DeGroote Tells Aims of Lectures.

Impressive and felicitous was the occasion of Father Bertrand L. Conway's closing lecture in South Bend on the Catholic faith, delivered last evening in the high school auditorium before an audience which exceeded any that heard him on any preceding evening. The huge theater was filled in both balcony and parquet and many stood in the rear and in the aisles. The closing lecture was an ardent and eloquent summary of the reasons for Catholic belief, the specific subject being, "Why I Am a Catholic."

A large number of representative members of the Knights of Columbus from the South Bend and Notre Dame councils sat on the platform. The chairman of the evening was Charles A. Hagerty and before introducing Father Conway with a few appropriate remarks he gave place to Rev. John F. DeGroote, pastor of St. Patrick's church, who expressed beautifully his pleasure at the success of the lecture course and his gratitude to those who made it possible.

Father Conway spoke three times Sunday and each time to a large audience. Sunday morning at 10:30 he spoke on the subject of "Internal Religion" at St. Patrick's church. Every seat in the church was filled and chairs were placed in the aisles. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock he spoke to Catholic men in the high school auditorium on "The Lay Apostolate." Father Conway left late last night for New York.

In his opening remarks Father DeGroote said:

Father DeGroote Speaks.

"It gives me great happiness on this occasion to greet my friends, Catholic and non-Catholic. I wish this evening to say that the 16 years of my pastorate in South Bend have been the happiest of my life, not alone because of the kindness and cooperation of the people of my own parish but because of the kindness and cordiality of my friends, non-Catholic as well as Catholic. And this occasion—this series of lectures by the eminent Father Conway—has meant much to me. It has meant to me the opportunity to explain to these non-Catholic friends who have always shown me so much consideration, the faith which I teach.

"The lectures have been a magnificent success, much of which we owe to Father Conway. Their purpose has been not to antagonize or to malign anyone who may believe differently from us. Their sole purpose has been educational—an effort to place before you all, correctly, the doctrines and practices of our church which have not been understood at all or which have been misunderstood or maligned.

"In my life I have believed and tried to practice my belief that every man is sincere until he has proved himself insincere. That is all I ask of you who are not of the same faith as I, and who cannot belive as I believe—that you look upon me as sincere; that when you hear the teachings of our church maligned you will not believe ill of us; that, in uncertainty, you will come to us for explanation."

Father DeGroote closed with a tribute to Father Conway and with an expression of thanks to the South Bend and Notre Dame councils of the Knights of Columbus and to L. W. McGann, grand knight, for making possible Father Conway's coming, to Catholics and non-Catholics and to the press of the city for their cooperation.

The delightful musical features of the evening were an orchestral number by Miss Lucille Weber on the harp; Miss Mildred Guilfoyle, violin; Miss Kathleen Guilfoyle, cornet, and Miss Maude Weber at the piano; two splendid vocal numbers by Prof. John Drurry of Notre Dame university, and another by Miss Josephine Decker of South Bend.

Father Conway's closing lecture was in part as follows:

"I am a Catholic because the Catholic church guarantees to me, with a divinely infallible certainty, the answer to my soul's most ardent yearning, the union with God through Jesus Christ, God's only son, in a society of God, founded in a love made perfect by the presence of God within me. I am a Catholic because the Catholic church answers a demand of my reason with its certain presentation of the complete revelation of God and satisfies the aspirations of my soul and will and heart by its perfect interpretation of the commands and counsels of the Savior. I am Catholic because the Catholic church gives me God, complete in His doctrine, law, love and worship.

Three Great Problems.

"Three great problems have worried the minds of men from the beginning. Whence am I? Why am I here? Whither am I going? There are the essence of the religious problem. What is man? What is God? What is the relation between them? These questions demand an authoritative answer. I look around me and see millions of unbelievers, doubting, skeptical and indifferent. Some exalt man to the level of the Most High. These are Pantheists. Others lower man to the level of the beast of the field. These are the materialists. Some few declare there is no God. These are atheists. Others declare that He exists, but that no one knows anything about Him or His plans. These are the agnostics. Some say that He cares naught for the creatures He has made. These are deists. Others say the world is too evil to be the product of a good God. These are pessimists. Some declare that we should worship only the great men of the race and call this the religion of humanity. Christian Scientists declare religion to be only a system of bodily healing. Some say that one religion is as good as another, thus in cowardly manner attempting to free themselves from all religious obligations. These are indifferentists. A great chorus of denial cries out every day in its despair and its longing.

Reasons for Faith.

"I am a Catholic because the Catholic church has always protested strongly against indifferentism and unbelief and tells me that I am come from God and that one day I shall be a free, intelligent being, to answer before the throne of God for every thought, word and deed. I look around and see million's of Christians who profess to follow Jesus and they are divided into two great camps, those who deny the divinity of Jesus and those accept it. I am a Catholic because I build my Christianity upon the dogma that Christ is perfect and perfect God in one divine personality; because I accept that Jesus, of his own power, rose from the dead. I am a Catholic because I believe no one can profess to know and follow Jesus unless he admits the claim that he is God with the right of the allegiance of every man that comes into the world. To deny His divinity deprives of the right to take His name.

"I am a Catholic because I do not build upon a dead bock which can not answer when it is questioned; because I reverence the entire Scriptures which my church has safeguarded and interpreted as the word of God, allowing no one to stay within her fold who rejected any of the divinely inspired books. I am a Catholic because I know that a sublime and mysterious collection of books does not prove itself, but demands of divine, infallible witness, outside itself, to guarantee its meaning and safeguard the people from every error that human prejudice can read into the written or printed page. I am a Catholic because my church, by claim of infallibility, is the only church that professes to represent the infallible Jesus, while others logically declare they are but fallible voices that may lead men astray with regard to Christ's doctrine and worship. My church is the one divine society ruled by St. Peter and his successors, the bishops of Rome, appointed by the Christ, to keep His church one in her infallible witnesses to His gospel. My church is not tossed about by every wind of doctrine, but sails secure and certain toward the eternal promises of God with one same teaching at all times and places. My church has the perpetuation of Christ in the eucharist, the perpetuation of His sacrifice in the mass, the channels of His vivifying blood in the seven channels of His atonement, the sacraments.

Not of Modern Origin.

"I am a Catholic because my church knows no modern origin in Germany, or Switzerland or America, no modern doctrines like justification by faith alone, no private interpretation of the Bible. She goes on as the first church, with Jesus as the apostles at the time of the Roman occupation of Palestine, holding to all the old doctrines preached to the world by Jesus. My church is the mother of countless holy men and women who lived, not lives of goodness and truth as many do in the outside churches, but lives of heroic sanctity that are unique in the history of the world. My church knows no evil but sin, no good but the grace of God, insisting strongly at all times upon the one great commandment of the law, 'Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God.'

"The essence of our country's constitution is an ardent love of liberty. When the cry of liberty and the right not to be taxed without representation rang out from Massachusetts to Virginia, that cry might have died as the utterance of a few enthusiasts if there had not existed a Washington to concrete it. Although his own men maligned and conspired against him, he led the American forces in triumph with the aid of old Catholic France, until the final victory at Yorktown. Useless would have been all the bloodshed if the government were not framed to concrete for future generations the ideas that men died for in 1776. A head was declared, laws made, a constitution framed, a supreme court appointed to decide all controversies that might arise, and so the United States was formed.

So With Christianity.

"So it is with Christianity. The love of God and the brethren was the essence of the gospel. This was perfect on the God-man, Christ Jesus, who came on earth to teach men how perfectly to love God and the brethren for God's sake. After His death, Christ saw to it that His gospel was perpetuated in a divine, infallible society, with a head, written and non-written in the Bible and traditions, with a supreme court in Rome to settle every controversy about the contest of His teachings. Men today are coming to the old church for many reasons. Some are attracted by her painting, some by her architecture, some by the fact that she is the church of the fathers, some by the sense of the unsatisfaction of their own church. One pure soul finds her the church of the saints, while another wicked soul finds the comfort of her pardon in the sacrament of penance. One is led by her conservative spirit and another sees in her the liberality of Christ which insists on dogmas and laws while leaving broad scope for individual thinking outside their domain. One admires her for her benefactions to the poor. Another loves the saints she has produced by the millions. Some are won by the heroic sacrifices of the missionaries in every age. One reads a book, another speaks to a servant, a third unlearns a calumny, a fourth hears a sermon and God's grace wins them by the gentle leading with firmness to the one true fold of the one true shepherd. All become Catholics for the one reason, the Catholic church is God's divine society to make them love Him in all His truth and law and worship."

RAISES MONSTER BEET

The prize sugar beet is believed to have been raised on the farm of Thomas Beaning southwest of the city. Beaning brought in a beet yesterday that registers the following measurements: 26 inches long, 28 inches in circumference, weight, 29 pounds.

Girlish Complexion Now Easily Acquired

"A skin of blended snow, cream and rose" is the way an Ohio correspondent describes her newly acquired complexion. She is one who has adopted mercolized wax in place of cosmetics, massage, steaming and other methods. Many who have tried this marvelous wax report that its effects are quite different from those of any other treatment. It produces a complexion of exquisite girlish naturalness, rather than one bearing evidence of having been artificially "made over." One that is indeed "Nature's own," the result of gradually absorbing dead particles of surface skin, permitting the younger skin beneath to show itself and giving its pores a chance to breathe. Mercolized wax, procurable at any drug store in original one ounce packages, is put on at night like cold cream and washed off in the morning.

I have also had many favorable letters from those who have tried the wrinkle-removing face bath which I recommended recently. If any have mislaid the formula, here it is: 1 oz. powdered saxolite, dissolved in ½ pt. witch hazel.—"Natalie" in the Woman Militant.

Big Loom End Sale

Tuesday Specials **Brandon-Durrell Co.** Tuesday Specials

S. W. Cor. Michigan St. and Jefferson Blvd.

Better Goods For Less Money—That's What This Sale Means To You—The Greatest Sale of The Year

DOMESTICS.

36 inch Unbleached Muslin, 6c kind, Loom End Sale **4½c**

36 inch Bleached Muslin, 8½c kind, Loom End Sale **6c**

100 pieces Fancy Dress Percales, in all colors, 12½c kind, Loom End Sale **8c**

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Apron Ginghams, all size checks, 10c kind, Loom End Sale **5c**

Unbleached Linen Crash Toweling, 12½c kind, Loom End Sale **9c**

White Bed Spreads, extra large, $2.00 kind, sale..... **$1.39**

White Bed Spreads, extra large sizes, $1.75 kind, Loom End Sale **$1.19**

2,000 SILK REMNANTS.

All kinds, all lengths, 50c and 75c kind, sale, yard..... **25c**

BIG SALE KID GLOVES.

2,500 pairs Women's French Kid Gloves, fine quality; black, white and all colors, $1.00 kind, Loom End Sale **69c**

CHILDREN'S COATS.

Children's Coats, all kinds, all ages, 6 to 14 years; $5.00 to $7.50 coats, ... **3.39**

LONG KIMONA APRONS.

50c kind, sale **29c**

TOWELING ENDS.

5,000 pieces of toweling, ½ to 1½ yards in a piece, pure linen, worth 25c a yard, size price, 7c, 5c and..... **3c**

DRESS GOODS.

Fancy Suitings in Novelty Effects, all colors, 39c kind, sale **19c**

Dress Goods, plain and fancy suitings, novelty effects; black and white checks, etc., 50c kind, sale **29c**

All wool suitings, granite cloth, melrose, French Serges, black and white checks, 75c kind, sale **39c**

English Suitings, plain and fancy, all colors—worth to $1.00, sale price **49c**

54 inch Suitings, in all the fall styles, $1.50 kind, sale... **79c**

5,000 REMNANTS WOOL DRESS GOODS.

In all kinds, all colors; less than ½ price.

HOSIERY.

Children's Hose, fine ribbed, all sizes, double knee, heel and toe, 25c kind, sale..... **14c**

Women's seamless Hose, in black only, the seconds of the 25c kind, sale **19c**

OUTING FLANNEL NIGHT GOWNS.

Men's, Women's and Children's, 50c kind, sale..... **39c**

KNIT UNDERWEAR

Buy now, save big money.

Women's Union Suits, all sizes, ribbed, soft fleeced, 59c kind, sale..... **39c**

Women's Union Suits, ribbed, splendid quality; regular or extra sizes, $1 kind, sale..... **79c**

Women's Vests and Pants, ribbed fleece lined, regular or extra sizes, 59c kind, sale..... **39c**

MEN'S UNION SUITS.

Men's heavy ribbed fleece lined Union Suits, $1.00 kind, sale **79c**

Men's Undershirts and Drawers, brown or ecru, ribbed; 50c kind, sale..... **39c**

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' COATS, SUITS, DRESSES AND SKIRTS.

You'll Save 20 to 25 Per Cent Here During This Big Sale.

Women's Dress Skirts, poplin, serges and panamas; black or navy, $6.50 skirts, sale.. **$3.49**

Women's and Misses' Dresses, black or navy serges; $10.00 dresses, sale..... **$4.95**

Women's and Misses' Coats, dozens of styles; black or novelties, $15.00 coats, sale.... **$9.95**

Women's and Misses' Suits, long coat models or short coat models, large selection; $20.00 Suits, sale price..... **$12.50**