THE JOURNAL COVERS DIXIE LIKE THE DEW

THE WEATHER
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UNDERTAKER ADMITS PLANTING DYNAMITE FOR MANUFACTURER

Mystery of "Planted" Dynamite During Famous Lawrence Textile Strike Cleared by John J. Breen

GIVEN $700 TO PLANT IT AMONG STRIKERS, HE SAYS

Undertaker Accuses Fred Atteax, Dyer Manufacturer, of Paying Him and Conspiring With Him

(By Associated Press.)

BOSTON, Mass., May 21.—Fred A. Atteaux, a dye manufacturer and co-defendant with President William W. Wood, of the American Woolen company in the dynamite conspiracy trial, told John J. Breen, a Lawrence undertaker, to "plant" explosives in buildings occupied by the striking textile operatives, according to Breen, who testified for the state today.

Atteaux, the witness said, gave him $700 before the dynamite was placed, and made the second payment of $2000 some time later.

Breen testified that he said to Atteaux, "If I were fighting these fellows (meaning the strikers), I'd fight them by their own methods." Atteaux, he said, asked him if he meant dynamite, and he replied, "Dynamite or anything else."

Ernest Pittman, of Andover, a builder, who testified yesterday when the grand jury began its investigation, was named by Breen as the person who delivered the dynamite to Breen and to Dennis J. Collins the third defendant, who yesterday turned state's evidence.

MEANT NO INJURY.

On cross-examination the witness said he never had conferred with Wood, Atteaux or Pittman to injure any person or property.

The first testimony connecting either of the defendants with the dynamite was given by John J. Breen, whom he took the stand this morning. He testified that about Atteaux had asked him if he could obtain some dynamite.

Breen said he knew both Collins and Atteaux. In January, 1912, the month of the textile strike, he met Atteaux at the latter's office in response to a telephone message. This was a few days before the dynamite episode. The all-hand two hours, the witness said, and the conversation was in regard to the Lawrence strike.

"Atteaux said he was glad to see I was interested in keeping the striking element quiet," said Breen.

"The next time I saw him was on January 19. I went to report the conditions of things to him. The conversation was about strike conditions. I said efforts at the mills were getting pretty bad. I added, 'If I was fighting these fellows, I'd fight them by their own methods.'

"What do you mean?' he said, 'dynamite?'

"'Dynamite or anything else,' I said 'Could you get some dynamite?' said he. I said 'No.'

"He he suggested that perhaps Mr. Pittman might get some."

The Pittman mentioned by the witness was Ernest R. Pittman, a builder, with whom the state alleges Wood, Atteaux and Collins conspired. Pittman committed suicide on the day he was subpoenaed to appear as a witness before the grand jury which was investigating the alleged dynamite plot.

"Atteaux telephoned to Pittman," Breen continued, "and an hour later Pittman arrived at Atteaux' office.

"Atteaux said, 'excuse us, John,' and he took Pittman into the inner office," said Mr. Breen.

"Atteaux returned in about three minutes and said to me, 'Do you think you can do this business?' I said, 'I do.' He said, 'I am not sure that Atteaux is present at the time.

"Atteaux said to me, 'I'll get some. Can you telephone you?'

"I told him.

"Atteaux came in after Pittman left and said to me, 'Well, you can't do this for nothing.'

"I said, 'No. I will have to hire some one to help me.'

"'How much do you need?' he asked. 'Will $100 be enough?'

"I told him that would be enough. Atteaux then asked me about the people and I told him that Mr. Wood was a friend of mine and would never suspect me when I gave him the job about the dynamite.

Walter Weggett, an expert on explosives, testified regarding the dynamite found at Lawrence.

From a bag he produced several sticks which he said resembled the dynamite he inspected. He explained that the sticks of wood contained dynamite. He also produced imitations of detonators and described the method of discharging the bomb.

Dynamite that was thoroughly frozen, he said, was hard to discharge, but partially frozen dynamite was apt to be discharged unexpectedly and was more dangerous than any other form of the explosive.

It was very dangerous to have dynamite and detonators near each other. He described methods by which he identified the dynamite in the Lawrence detonators and detonators. As part of the tests he and Blair Gulcher Flynn exploded three of the dynamite sticks at a cement tray at Lawrence. One of the blasting caps used to explode the dynamite had been found in a package of dynamite that had been planted.

Weggett said that the temperature of an ordinary railway passenger car in winter would be not strong enough to explode dynamite in three-quarters of an hour.

Breen said of asking Collins to go to Lawrence to see Fred A. Atteaux at a street corner. Atteaux said: "Know Mr. Jones?"

PAID BREEN $500.

"I followed him," continued Breen, "and he dropped a package. As I picked it up, he said, 'Don't say I ever gave you anything.' The package contained $500.

Breen said, on a second trip to the street corner, this time, with Collins, "I stood on the corner," said the witness, "until Pittman came up. He

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.)

FINGER PRINT EXPERT WORKS WITH DORSEY TO SOLVE MYSTERY

P. A. Flak, of New York, Visits Scene of Crime and Also Takes Finger Prints of Men in the Tower

BURNS INVESTIGATOR INTERVIEWS NEWT LEE

He Is Said to Be Convinced That Negro Is Innocent—Pinkertons Still Busy in Search for Additional Evidence

The employment by Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey of one of the best known finger print experts in the world on the Phagan mystery was Wednesday's principal development in the sensational case.

P. A. Flak, of New York City, noted criminologist, and a recognized expert on finger prints, was brought to Atlanta by the "Southeastern Banker" and introduced to Mr. Dorsey.

The expert and the prosecuting officer spent the entire day Wednesday in an effort to find the murderer of Mary Phagan through finger prints.

Together they visited the scene of the crime, and also the jail, where they are said to have secured the finger prints of Leo M. Frank, superintendent of the pencil factory, and Newt Lee, the negro night watchman, the two men held by the coroner's jury.

Finger prints, which may lead to the conviction of the murderer were found on the noise left beside the dead girl's body, and they were closely examined by Mr. Flak and the solicitor general.

Mr. Flak recently attended a meeting of the Georgia Bankers' association at Macon and consented, at the request of representatives of the Southeastern Banker to come here and look into the Phagan mystery.

Solicitor General Dorsey and the finger print expert spent practically the entire morning Wednesday together.

With the solicitor general, the city detectives and the Pinkertons practically ready for the grand jury hearing which will commence on Friday morning, the latest addition to the ranks of the Phagan probers, C. W. Felix, of the Burns agency, is driving into the heart of Mary Phagan and the secret

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.)

SECRETARIES TO BE NAMED BY ASSEMBLY OF U. S. CHURCH NOW

Power Conferred by a Former Assembly Upon Executive Committees Is Taken Back by This One

KANSAS CITY GETS THE 1914 ASSEMBLY

Overture Prohibiting Use of Tobacco Among Ministers Is Turned Down—Gratification Shown at That

Southern Presbyterians in session at the North Avenue Presbyterian church, Wednesday morning, rescinded the action of a former general assembly by taking from the executive committee of the church the power to elect field and other secretaries, and at the same time restored the power to the general assembly.

The action on the part of the present general assembly in adopting the report of the committee on bills and overtures, headed by the secretary, Dr. Thomas S. Clyce, confirms overture No. 48 from the presbytery of Wilmington.

The overture follows:

"No. 48. The presbytery of Wilmington overtures the general assembly to rescind the action granting the executive committee the power to elect field and other secretaries and to restore that power to the general assembly. The committee's answer was: "We recommend that the overture be answered in the affirmative."

NO INTENSE FEELING.

Though the rescinding of this power of the executive committees brings a vast change in the manner of procedure of the assemblies and opposed stoutly by members and supporters of these bodies, there was scarcely the intense feeling that manifested itself at the conference of Tuesday during the debate on the "brief statement" of the report of the committee on foreign correspondence touching on the Federal council, which remains a part of unfinished business.

The discussions were conducted purely on a basis of a difference of opinion and theological lines played no part in the matter.

The adoption of the report of the committee on bills and overtures takes immediate effect upon the vote of the assembly, which gives the executive committee ante-dated power to elect these secretaries, some of whom remain

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.)

LIFE WILL SOON BE WORTH LIVING

WILSON WARNS SISSON TO GO SLOW ON WAR TALK

Mississippi Congressman Is Warned to Make No Inflaming Speech on Japs

WASHINGTON, May 21.—President Wilson today sent for Representative Sisson, of Mississippi, and told him to go slow on his proposed speech in the house today on the Japanese question. It was a "far speech" and gives notice of his intention to speak in the house today on the legal phases of the Japanese alien land question. He had a long, informal conference with the president, during which, however, he assured Mr. Wilson that he would not discuss the peoples complications, or touch on anything of an immediate character bearing himself to an explanation on alien land ownership.

That was the White House version of the conference, though Mr. Sisson himself declined to make any comment, declaring merely that he would speak Friday.

The president is known to be anxious about discussion in congress at this stage of the Japanese question, especially involving any observations on racial discrimination.

It is indicated at the White House that the American note just sent, and the tenor of future exchanges, will be to assure Japan that the majority of Americans are a genuine respect and admiration for the achievements and character of her people. Public expressions, that might give an opposite impression are regarded at the White House, at this time, as seriously embarrassing the negotiations between the state department and the Japanese ambassador.

Japanese Government Has Sealed Its Lips on Answer

(By Associated Press.)

TOKIO, May 21.—The Japan foreign office is studying the reply of the United States government to its original protest in regard to the California alien land ownership legislation. It declares that, by agreement with Washington, the document will not be made public. The officials make no comment on the subject.

The Japanese public apparently is waiting for information before expressing its opinion of the American reply. In the meantime the press reiterates that the question goes deeper than the ownership of land or making of treaties and that it is racial discrimination, which must be wiped out by equal education and fusion of blood.

Ichiro Yokiomi, editor of the Kokumin Shimbun, writes:

"The loyalty of Japan should join forces with the liberality of America. By this means the Pacific would nobly justify its name.

"On the other hand, much interest is attached to the formation of a new patriotic association by Count Shigenori Uesugi and other scholars "for the maintenance of Japanese individuality."

The founders declare that "souls of the Japanese are intoxicated with western civilization to such an extent that they are apt to forget their individuality and introduce dangerous thoughts into the minds of the people and foster patriotism in a different way from that prevailing among their ancestors."

In some quarters it is alleged that this new organization is a political one, masquerading under the guise of patriotism, and that it has been created to fight the battle of bureaucracy against the encroachments of the growing democracy.

IF THIS IS DEATH, THEN NONE NEED FEAR IT, SAYS WALKER

Macon Banker Who Took Poison by Mistake, Has Another Wonderful Rally—He Describes Sensations at Death Bed

MACON, Ga., May 21.—[illegible] Walker, who yesterday swallowed poison by mistake, [illegible] Walker, who [illegible] death, was pronounced to be entirely after the effects of the poison [illegible] today. He [illegible] yesterday stated that time he has been [illegible] experienced any about his condition.

Physicians begged the patient to allow them to rest. Its strenuous for fear of that consequences, as they said, they [illegible] nerve has never for a moment left him.

"When at times life seems ebbing, he experiences his nurses by calling for them when they seem most concerned about his condition he offers words of encouragement assuring them, that if he is dying that the sensation is not so unpleasant as it is generally pictured.

Sanders Walker, the young banker who swallowed poison by mistake, [illegible] his

NEXT ASSEMBLY TO GO TO NEWCASTLE NEXT YEAR

Decided It Wednesday. Monmouth, Ill., and Xenia, Ohio, Also Invited It

Seattle, Pa., was chosen as the 1914 place of the United Presbyterian Central Presbyterian church Wednesday morning.

Invitations for next year's meeting extended Tuesday afternoon and continued Wednesday morning. The taken shortly after 10 o'clock, stood Seattle, Pa., 165
Monmouth, Ill., 18
Xenia, Ohio, 48.

A assembly heard with regret a telegram announcing the sudden death of Mrs. M. R. Mitchell, wife of one of the commissioners from Kansas City.

Reports of the committee on ways and means, finance and correspondence were read and adopted with little discussion, and unimportant routine business consumed the morning session.

SECRETARIES TO BE NAMED BY ASSEMBLY OF U. S. CHURCH NOW

(Continued from Page 1.)

large salaries, they have been granted the right to nominate such men as they see fit for such positions and place those nominations before the general assembly for final action. Aside from this, it will be permissable for any commissioner to make additional nominations for the several positions. In other words the selection of secretaries is a matter of popular choice before the entire Presbyterian church in the United States.

The moderator, Dr. J. R. Lyons announced that the assembly would be asked to act in this capacity before final adjournment of the conference here. No date for the election was set, however.

KANSAS CITY FOR 1914

By virtue of a special order set for 11 o'clock a. m. the choice of a meeting place for the 1914 general assembly came up.

Though opposed by three other cities bidding for the gathering Kansas City, Mo., was chosen unanimously by the assembly amid applause and congratulations from champions of Waco, Tex., Rock Hill, S. C., and Newport News, Va.

Dr. F. T. Walford, of Newport News, named his city and pleaded for the conference to choose the historic site of his church. He was seconded by Dr. Thornton Whaling of the Columbia Theological seminary. Waco was represented by Judge John W. Davis, who drew a vivid word picture of the beauties of the great west. Dr. Thomas S. Clark gave the second.

Then came the addressant Judge William H. Wallace of Kansas City. He figure he was half through with his allotted ten minutes. It was manifest that Missouri had won.

A UNIQUE APPEAL.

He appealed to the assembly on the grounds that Kansas City was the most immoral city in the United States, vitally and in dire need of the good influences that are bound to arise out of such a gathering. In the name of "the poor and unfortunate" he appealed in his address with telling effect. The applause that lasted for several minutes after he had concluded and calls that came to be stopped to him, sustained the appeal.

Pleasant Rock Hill was heard from, through Dr. Walter L. Lizzie as a former resident of the little city he told of the great strides of the Presbyterian church there, and declared that despite its size the following there is the largest in the state of South Carolina.

By unanimous consent a rising vote was taken on each city in the order named. Before the announcement of the result of the ballot Dr. Whaling arose and declared that Kansas City was the unanimous choice of the assembly. It was seen at a glance that Judge Wallace had sub-over the commissioners and not one, nor was it really necessary. To a man the members of the assembly rose to their feet in favor of the motion.

At 12:30 o'clock the conference adjourned for lunch to reconvene at 2:30 p. m.

YOUNG SCHOLARS PRESENT.

A feature of the devotional exercises held at the opening of the sixth day's session of the Southern Presbyterian was the presence of some hundred and eighty children, members of the North Avenue Presbyterian school, which adjoins the religious office on Peachtree street.

The little ones took an active part in the services and received standing in Madison avenue church of scripture. Memorizing parts of the old and new testament is one of the requirements of the school.

Dr. J. R. Lyons, the moderator, called attention to the slow progress in the work of the assembly and made especial reference to the sessions of Tuesday that were consumed entirely with short minutes on the brief statement and the report of the committee on foreign correspondence touching relations with the federal council.

MUST SHORTEN THE SPEECH

"If we should spend the time we desire to make long speeches, said Dr. Lyons, we will be here through next week. Therefore I urge upon you the necessity of refraining from long and unnecessary debate." The moderator had announced on a former occasion that it was hoped the conference would be able to adjourn sine die Friday afternoon. His admonition was received with smiles and a general laugh. The assembly apparently welcomed even a hint that real business would be made in the future.

There was a discussion of the committee on bills and overtures, read the reports of the committee, all of which were adopted.

Those overtures of the far the most part from certain synods and presbyteries and touch on matters of personal privilege. There was practically no debate and the long list of overtures was quickly dispensed with.

TOBACCO STILL HENIED

General satisfaction and pleasure was written on the faces of the commissioners and pastors when the committee answered in the negative an overture forbidding the use of tobacco among Presbyterian ministers.

The recommendation of the committee was passed without a dissenting voice.

The choice of the meeting place of the southern general assembly came as a special order at 11 o'clock, setting aside action on the final report of the judicial committee, headed by Dr. R. R. Reed, of Columbia, S. C.

The following clause of the committee's report caused a general discussion and was finally displaced:

"Your committee recommends that the general assembly decline the request of the memorialist on the ground that our general assembly has no authority to correct the records of a previous assembly as to facts."

NO BETTER INFORMATION

The substitute for this section of the report declaring that the general assembly decline the request of the memorialist, "on the ground that this assembly is not in a position to judge of the facts complained of by the first, W. Sumat," was adopted in place of the phrase "on the ground that our general assembly has no authority to correct the records of a previous assembly as to facts."

The final section of the report upon which action has not yet been taken, recommends that the synod of Alabama which has failed for three successive annual meetings to review the minutes of the presbytery of north Alabama, appear before the general assembly in 1914 by representation or in writing to show what it has done or failed to do in the question.

Ed Watson for Hawaii

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Senator Vardaman and other members of the Mississippi congressional delegation urged President Wilson today to appoint Edward Watson governor of the Hawaiian islands.

ENEMIES IN '65, FRIENDS NOW

Reading from left to right: General B. M. Adams, of Mississippi, who was with Sherman's army; S. R. North, of Camp 156, C. S. A.; Rev. J. Wynne Jones, Baltimore, past G. A. R. chaplain-in-chief; Captain George Mulvey, Army of Northern Virginia, C. S. A.

—Staff Photo by Wide.

REUNION OF MUSKINGUM COLLEGE HELD MONDAY

One of the pleasant features of the U. P. assembly was the reunion on Monday afternoon of the alumni of Muskingum college, located at New Concord, Ohio. President J. Knox Montgomery, presided, and the meeting opened with the singing of a number of the college songs. This was followed by addresses from as far west as California, south as Texas and east as the New England states.

Muskingum college is the largest college of the U. P. church, and has been growing by drops and bounds during the last five years. Considered of the graduates of the technological seminaries of the church this year are graduates of Muskingum.

Since President Montgomery came to the assembly the representatives of his institution has won the tri-state oratorical contest, and also the interstate, winning over the leading orators of eleven states.

FINANCE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER SHEET FRIDAY

Clerks in the comptroller's office at the city hall are busily at work preparing the June sheet for the finance committee, which meets Friday morning to go over the sheet. The committee will report on it at the next meeting of council.

The work at present consists painstaking in setting stock of the sums now at the city's disposal. The comptroller's task is a heavy one, but he declared Wednesday that the sheet would be in good shape to present to the finance committee by Friday.

NEW SEATTLE P. M. HAS RELATIVES IN GEORGIA

Hon. Edgar Battle has been appointed by President Wilson as postmaster at Seattle, the largest city in the state of Washington. Mr. Battle was this appointment over formidable opposition because he had the indorsement of the best Democrats of his state and of all the bankers and most of the business men of Seattle.

Mr. Battle is a son of the late Judge N. W. Battle, who removed from Monroe county, Ga., to Waco, Tex., in 1848. In Waco he reared a large family. His wife was the oldest daughter of the late Judge E. G. Cabaniss, of Forsyth. Several years ago Judge Battle removed to Seattle with his two sons, Alfred and Edgar. The former is a leading lawyer of Seattle.

The Battle family in Monroe county is one of the oldest and most influential there. Many members of the third and fourth generations live there now.

The newly appointed postmaster has a host of other relatives in Georgia, among others ston. T. R., H. H., J. W. and E. G. Cabaniss, his uncles, and Hiram, Thomas J. Edward and Howell Peeples, his cousins.

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No. 128

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6—Pills (Sugar-coated)
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
Write for a free sample sixty size package of either of the above to Warner's Safe Remedies Co., Dept. 7 Rochester, N. Y.

FINGER PRINT EXPERT WORKS WITH DORSEY TO SOLVE MYSTERY

(Continued from Page 1.)

tingly unimportant incidents in her life just before her murder.

Today is conducting a vigorous probe of the case, and Attorney Thomas B. Felder, who is responsible for the employment of the Burns people, is well pleased with the progress of his work so far.

FRED NEWT LEE.

Mr. Felder spent an hour interviewing Newt Lee, the negro suspect, at the Tower Tuesday, and according to Attorney Felder, the detective developed an important fact from the negro, which was not brought out when Lee was on the stand at the coroner's inquest.

As the result of his interview with Lee and subsequent developments, it is authoritatively reported that the Burns man is convinced that Lee is eliminated from the case as a suspect, and Mr. Felder is of the opinion that the negro made a truthful statement to him, telling all he knows of the tragedy.

According to Mr. Felder, the Burns interrogator will be able to establish beyond any doubt the theory that Mary Phagan met her death between noon and 1 o'clock on the Saturday of April 26.

The Burns man, according to Mr. Felder, has developed several additional facts of importance in the case.

"There is no doubt about it, Mr. Felder will deliver the goods," said Mr. Felder.

Gordon Bailey, the negro elevator boy, who has been held at police headquarters since a few days after the tragedy at the National Pencil factory, where he worked, was "awaked" again by the detectives at headquarters Wednesday morning.

Like James Connally, the negro sweeper, Bailey has been held since the crime largely because it was thought that a spiritual intoxication might result in the negro giving information, which the detectives think he has probably withheld. The detectives, who examined the negro Wednesday, made no comment, but it is authoritatively stated that he threw no light on the tragedy.

Rumors that Mary Phagan was seen in the afternoon of April 26 have again occupied the attention of the city detectives during the past twenty-four hours. Mrs. A. A. Smith, of 194 West Peachtree street, declares that on May 4, she heard three women discussing the tragedy on Whitehall street, and one of them stated positively that she saw Mary Phagan about 4 o'clock on Memorial day.

The revival of the rumors of the "red dress girl" about Kempleen have resulted in the detectives again going over the territory between Atlanta and that place in hopes of finding a woman, who is supposed to have gone to the pencil factory with Mary Phagan.

PINKERTONS BUSY

It was rumored Wednesday that there had been important developments in the Pinkerton investigation of the tragedy. When asked about this rumor officials of the Pinkerton agency here, who have been actively in charge of the probe, stated that there are no developments of material importance.

"We have," said one of the officials, "found evidence recently which we consider material to the case, but its nature will not be divulged as it is against the policy of Pinkertons to try their cases in the newspapers."

The Pinkerton man have not dropped the probe by any means and several men are devoting practically their entire time to the Phagan case.

No Women Astride Horses During the C.S.A. Encampment

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 21.—An order from General John P. Hickman, chief marshal and commandant of the Tennessee division of the Confederate veterans, is drawing public today, reveals the fact that no woman will be allowed to ride astride in any of the parades during the reunion here next week. The chief marshal's mandate is imperative.

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We have not waited—we have anticipated and made preparations. Now things are ready.

The skirt styles new to New York are here. And they are bright, fresh, attractive affairs.

Among the wash skirts are piques, linens—French linen, ramie linen, basket-weave linen—and ratines.

The shepherd checked woolens are prime favorites; and Bedford cords, and always serviceable serges. Moire silks and silk poplins are charming in fashioning and in colors.

You will enjoy choosing yours where there are so many fine styles shown!

Wash Skirts

At $2.45 But $2.45 does not tell the full measure of their worth, they are $3.00 skirts. Wide wale pique is the material. Plain straight lines; fastens at side front with large pearl buttons; finished with a narrow belt at the high waist line.

At $3.19 Of pique, in extra sizes—thirty to thirty-eight inch waist, plenty of fullness; fastens in side plait with large pearl buttons. Made very attractive with little tucks under the belt—a two-piece belt.

At $3.95 Skirts of heavy, yet very soft ramie linen in cream white. Pearl buttons trim them becomingly. Skirts of great service and attractiveness that will make many trips to the laundry without hurt.

At $5.00 Novel white ratine skirts, of straight lines, but made unusually smart by the way the seams are finished—inverted—and by the patch pockets. The back is tucked at the waist line and belted. Pearl buttons are used generously as trimmings.

At $6.50 Navy and tan ratine skirts in simple, but very pretty styles. Some have belts of self material with rather large and heavy gilt buckles. They are in fact as well as in name—wash skirts.

Woolen and Silk Skirts

Where there are so many styles and materials worthy of special note, it is hard to choose just one or two for your particular attention.

But here—

At $5.75 Skirts of shepherd checks—two styles, one rather plain, fastening at side front with black horn buttons, finished at back with belt. Another, a draped skirt—very slightly draped near bottom of skirt. Buttons in back, undertucks placed lengthwise of the skirt.

At $7.50 Skirts of shepherd checks, rather elaborate with piping and buttons, slight yoke effect in front, deep pointed gore running down over hips.

At $13.50 A novelty of moire poplin silk—these in black only—a style sure to find favor among those who have until now always turned to a black taffeta skirt.

Fifty $5.00 & $6.00 Wool Skirts at $2.50

A fortunate pick-up here. Fifty new styled skirts of striped worsteds and Scotch mixtures, in black and white, grays, tans and browns. We selected the styles in which they should be made. They are GOOD!

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