SINGERS BALK ON THE 13 HOODOO

Metropolitan Opera Stars Stay on Steamer Until Today.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, Oct. 14.—With their fingers crossed and their arms folded for luck, Mme. Johanna Gadski, prima donna of the Manhattan Opera company, Signora Campanini and others of the collection of operatic stars landed today from the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. They were to have set foot on shore yesterday, but one and all balked at the thought of landing on the "fatal 13th" of the month. In vain Oscar Hammerstein, the impresario, excitedly implored them to disembark. He appealed to Campanini and Daddi, the baritone, to land in order to discuss with them the approaching season's plans. They mutely pointed to the "13" on a calendar one of them had carried, and shook their heads decisively.

Mme. Gadski was about to brave the superstition, owing to the fact that she first landed in America on Friday, the 13th, and had been very prosperous, but was dissuaded by the fearful arguments of her companions.

TRIES TO PROVE HE WAS AT HOME

(Continued from Page One.)

uty District Attorney Fitzgerald. For nearly an hour he was under fire. He preserved his temper well as the prosecutor picked up the points where he is contradicted by testimony of the state and demanded explanations for the things that seem most improbable. Having gotten the witness to emphasize some point that the state regards as weak, the district attorney passed on to others, but he did not harass the witness with minute examination. The state will argue that his story is so inconsistent with all the circumstances and the testimony of other witnesses that the jury should throw it aside as worthless.

Martin's story of his movements on April 30 and May 1 is that of a man "killing time" about town, drinking saloons and having frequent recourse to the use of the nerve soothing drugs he used. He did not stay home, he said, because he had told his wife he was working, although his job at the city engineer's office had ended about the middle of April. He offered the same explanation for the sale of his gun and his visits to the warrant brokers. He wanted money to show his wife and make her think he was at work.

Drugs Bested Him.

His memory was good as to where he spent his time except for his excursion into the north end on the night of April 30. He said that "cocaine had about got the best of him," and he could not tell on what street it was that he received his wounds. He only knew that he was thrown out on the street and was bleeding a little. In that condition he went to Erickson's saloon and later went home.

He said his wife saw the scratched condition of his face for the first time on the night of May 1, although she let him into the house the night before. On direct examination he said that on the night of April 30 she showed her disgust with his "condition" when he appeared at the door, and made some sarcastic remark about his being "at it" again, referring to the use of drugs. She could tell when he was using them, he said, when no one else would notice it. She went into her own room and he slept on the lounge in the front room. The morning of May 1 he left the house without seeing her, he said, and it was not until that night about 11 o'clock that she observed that his face was scratched. He told her he had a fight over a poker game.

Admits Telling Falsehood.

Martin admitted that at the police station he said the scratches were made by a cat and by an ax when he was splitting wood. These statements were false, made because he did not want to say where he had been. The state will argue that if his wife was able to tell his "condition" on the night of April 30 she would also have observed the scratches, if there had been any.

For the first time since the trial began Mrs. Martin and her sister were absent from the courtroom this morning. Evidently the strain of hearing the accusations against her husband has taxed her strength, and she did not come to hear the climax, when her husband was to tell the story that the defense hopes will save him from the gallows.

The circumstance of the borrowed gun is regarded as strengthening the case of the state, since Martin has testified and admitted that he borrowed it. First he admitted that he sold his own revolver on the morning of May 1, saying he wanted to increase his supply of cash to prove to his wife that he was at work. Then he went to see Mrs. Grub in south Portland, with no particular aim in view. After he had been there perhaps 15 minutes he said something about her gun and he examined it. He wanted to possess it, he said, and made some excuse for borrowing it. He might have said that he wanted it for target practice. In fact, he had no particular purpose in getting it.

Sold the Pistol.

A little later Martin said he wanted the gun for protection, because the hoboes were so numerous in Sellwood. On leaving Mrs. Grubb's place he went to the plaza, and there the revolver slipped out of his pocket while he was seated on a bench. A man at his right hand smiled, and he thought some explanation was due, so he offered to sell the weapon. The man gave him $1.50 for it. He no longer wanted it for protection because in his judgment the gun was "no good." He ascertained the fact that it was not worth much before he took it from Mrs. Grub's home, he said. Why did he want to take it? Just because he wanted to possess it.

He denied that he obtained any cartridges from Mrs. Grub. He admitted a previous conversation with the woman regarding the weapon, as testified to by her, but said that was a week before instead of the day before, as she testified. He denied remarking to her that it was a good gun.

The case for the defense will close this afternoon. At the time of the noon adjournment Martin's attorneys were undecided as to the question of presenting medical testimony to show the defendant's condition from the use of drugs at the time of the crime. If this line is taken up with expert testimony the case will be dragged out to unexpected length. Otherwise the state will soon go ahead with its rebuttal, which may consume half a day. Arguments to the jury are not likely to be reached before tomorrow afternoon.

Martin Takes Stand.

When Martin was called and sworn, with arm uplifted, he repeated the latter part of the oath with an impressive inflexion, "I do, so help me God."

Under the questioning of his attorney, Martin gave a brief story of his earlier life. He said he was 34 years old last February and is a native of New York. He was educated in a private school in New York, graduating from Fordham university in 1895. Then he went to the New York Law school and in June, 1894, entered West Point, graduating with the class of 1898, and reporting at once for duty at Tampa, Fla. Then he went to Cuba, fought at San Juan hill, and was invalided home after the battle of Santiago. He was sick with yellow fever and spent 10 days in the hospital.

Martin said he came to Oregon in October, 1906, and matriculated in the medical department of the state law school. Last spring he worked in the city engineering office. This brought him down to the time of the murder.

On the morning of April 30, he said, he left home about 8 or 9 o'clock and took a car for Portland. At the waiting room at First and Alder streets he read a newspaper for about an hour, then went to the Turn Halle cafe. There he took his second dose of drugs for the day. Then he went to the plaza until about noon, when he went back to the Turn Halle and again used the drugs. Again he returned to the plaza, then back to the Turn Halle and another "shot" of morphine.

Too Early to Go Home.

It was then about 5 o'clock and too early to go home. He thought he took a drink of whiskey as an antidote to the drugs. He had had trouble with his wife about the use of morphine and did not want to go home in the condition he was in, so he wandered down Third street to Erickson's. Here he drank beer and took some cocaine.

From that place, after dark, he went to some resort in the north end. He saw men and women there and must have had a fight, for the next he remembered he had been kicked out on the sidewalk and his face was scratched and cut. The wounds bled a little, but not very much. He went back to Erickson's and remained half an hour or so, talking with several people and drinking. He could not remember what he said.

Martin felt the need of fresh air, so went out and walked around for a time. Then he went to First and Alder and took a car for Sellwood, arriving home about 10 or 12 o'clock. The house was dark, but his wife came to the door and let him in. She made a sarcastic remark about his condition and went into the bedroom. He lay down on the lounge in the sitting room and remained there all the night, but slept little. Early the next morning he left without seeing his wife, as he wanted to avoid her.

To Day of Murder.

This brought his narrative to the fateful first day of May, when Wolff was slain. The witness said that after he arrived at the waiting room of the O. W. P. he took some drugs, about 10 o'clock and went to the Turn Halle. He had his revolver with him and took it to a pawnshop at Third and Pine and sold it for $6 or $7.

About noon he went back to the Turn Halle, took a drink and then went to make his call on Mrs. Grub on Pennoyer street. He made some excuse and got her revolver, which he put in his cravenette pocket. Returning to the plaza on an S car, he sat on a bench, where the gun fell from his pocket and he sold it to the man sitting next to him.

The witness said he next went to the saloon once more and remained there until 5 or 5:30. Then he started home. Arriving ther, he found the door locked, his wife being away from home. He went to a barn in the rear where he sometimes waited for her to come back, thinking he would wait for her. Here he used more drugs and fell asleep. About 11 o'clock he woke up. It was chilly and he went to the front door, his wife admitting him into the house. He followed her to the bedroom and then for the first time she saw the scratches on his face. He told her he received them in a poker game.

Goes to Church.

He remained at home after that until Sunday morning, May 3, when he went with his wife to attend services at the cathedral. He no longer needed to go to town, as he told his wife his position ended May 1. That Sunday evening he and his wife again discussed their domestic troubles and he decided to leave and make a man of himself. Coming down town he registered at the Imperial hotel as J. H. Barrett. He used that name because he wanted his wife to have the impression that he had left town, as he told her he would. But he resolved that he would remain in Portland and reform, then go back to her.

The next night he went to the Belvedere and registered again as J. H. Barret. Monday morning he had bought a suitcase, but was not sure as to having it with him when he went to the Belvedere. He placed in it articles that he took from his cravenette, among these being a pair of gauntlet gloves. He did not remember having any other pair of gloves there, and was sure he would not have two pairs. He had worn many pairs of Dent gloves, he said, but could not say whether or not the gloves identified by Mrs. Wolff were his.

Martin put on his spectacles to examine the cravenette taken from him at the time of his arrest, which has also been identified as the property of the murdered man. The coat was his, he said, the one he had worn about town for some time. He purchased it from a Jew peddler opposite the Portland hotel about four months previous, he said. He admitted that he wanted to leave it at Arquett's on the day of his arrest, but said that was because the day was warm and he told the people at the house his wife would call for it. He contradicted Detective Hellyer as to wanting to leave the coat behind when he was arrested, saying that on the contrary he wanted to take it with him.

Meeting With Max Drey.

The witness told of meeting Max Drey at the Third street pawnshop, as testified to by other witnesses. Drey wanted to sell some shirts, but did not examine them there. In the plaza he sat on a bench with Drey and bought one shirt for 30 cents. The clerk from the Solomon pawnshop passed while they were there and made a joking remark, but did not stop.

Martin admitted that he wore a collar of the size and brand shown by the evidence to agree with the one found in the Wolff pawnshop, and also with one found at his home. Shown the bloody overcoat found in South Portland, he said he had never owned it. He had, however, owned several light tan box overcoats. The last one he sold to an old clothes man when he moved to Sellwood, and that one was purchased in New York. All of his clothing in New York was tailor made, he said, except that he sometimes bought at Brokaw Bros.

The last question on direct examination was one regarding the time he contracted the drug habit. He said that he began in 1898, following the administration of morphine while he was sick with yellow fever.

On cross-examination Martin said he was not acquainted at Erickson's, thus apparently contradicting the logger who testified yesterday that he drank with Martin there on the night of April 30 and that the bartender let Martin order drinks without paying for them because they were acquainted. He said he knew of no way his cuts and scratches could have been received except in his fight in the house of illfame. There was no blood on his collar or shirt that he could remember.

When the examination of Martin had been finished by the attorneys, Juror McPherson wanted to know whether the witness had been using drugs while he was working for the city. The witness said he had, but not to such extent as to affect his eyesight or to the extent he did after he was out of a job. He also said that he gave to his wife part of the money he obtained by pawning articles and by hypothecating his pay checks. With a few more questions from the state as to dry goods firms with which he is acquainted on Broadway, New York, Martin left the stand, a few minutes before noon.

The only other witness called this morning was Deputy Sheriff Frank Beatty, who testified to the circumstances of the identification of Martin by the witness Waldy, the logger, in the jail yesterday. He said that Waldy had not been pointed out by anyone, this evidence tending to exonerate Attorney Jeffrey from any charge of having "manufactured" evidence.

At the opening of court Jeffrey attempted to make a statement to the court in reference to a charge that he has tried to "frame up" testimony, but Judge Cleland would not hear him. The court said that matter could not be taken up there. The woman who was quoted as having made the charge repudiates the quotation and says that the publication of such a report was due only to an effort to spring a "sensation."

BRINGS UP MAN WHO SAW PAIR OF MEN IN PAWNSHOP

The second strong card of the defense that is being made in Edward H. Martin's fight for life was played yesterday afternoon, the first having come earlier in the day in the testimony of the logger who said that Martin was "scratched as if he had been in a fight with a wildcat" the day before the murder. Alfred Balden was the second star witness of the day, his testimony being to the effect that he saw two men, presumably the men who murdered Nathan Wolff, leave the pawnbroker's shop about 6:30 o'clock on the evening of the murder.

Balden was brought from the city prison, where he was held on a charge of vagrancy, and an effort was made to prove that the detectives have been harassing him because he wanted to testify in favor of Martin. He was put through a rigid cross-examination by Deputy District Attorney Fitzgerald, and the latter, as well as his chief, District Attorney Cameron, last night ridiculed the idea that Balden's testimony added any strength to Martin's case. They assert that the cross-examination, followed by rebuttal testimony that will be offered, leaves nothing that the jury will believe.

But from the side of the defense a different view is taken. The most of his story, it is pointed out, hangs well together, although he made some mistakes as to time and confused some of his statements. That he has been arrested for vagrancy and admitted that he never pays rent for a room longer than one night in advance will not weigh seriously against him, it is argued. He has been persecuted by detectives, the defense will argue, and as he is a sailor boy, he cannot be expected to be steady in his habitat.

Aside from Balden's testimony, the defense offered some other important testimony. One who may or may not be regarded as corroborative of Balden was E. L. Giles, a real estate salesman, who said he stopped in front of Wolff's shop about 5:45 o'clock on the evening of May 1 and saw two men inside talking to a man behind the counter. He said he had been told by the officers that they did not want him as a witness.

Two more witnesses were added to the line of assault upon the state's case at what may be regarded its most vulnerable point—the difficulty of identifying overcoats, gloves and collars. The effort of the defense along this line is to convince the jury that such articles of wear cannot be positively identified under the circumstances of this case, and that there are too many chances for mistake to forfeit a man's life upon things as uncertain as these.

Two bartenders, who had also been called as witnesses for the state, were brought forward to prove that before May 1 Martin owned and frequently wore a cravenette very similar in color and pattern to the one found in his possession when he was arrested, now claimed by the state to be the property of Wolff. These witnesses were both from the Turn Halle cafe, a place that Martin frequented for several months before his arrest, and where he first learned from a newspaper extra that he was wanted for the murder of the pawnbroker. Other testimony of the afternoon was of comparatively little significance.

SAW LIGHTS FLASH IN SHOP AND TWO MEN LEAVING IT

John G. Hertz, a clothing salesman for R. M. Gray & Co., was first called. He said he could not identify an overcoat when the tags were removed unless it had some distinguishing mark. The defense also brought out from this witness the large number of collars and gloves sold of popular brands and common sizes.

Alfred Balden in beginning his testimony said he is living at the Saranac hotel. Later he said he never did pay for a room more than one night ahead. He is a sailor, he said, but much of the time for the last year or more he has been out of work. He said he arrived in town three weeks ago from Seattle with $200 and now has nothing left. He was arrested by Detective Coleman on a vagrancy charge and he said Coleman had sweated him on the theory that he had been paid to testify for the defense in the Martin case.

He was here on May 1, he said, and had nothing to do. He put in his time reading and going to theatres, and said he never hung around the north end saloons, although he has visited them. Between 6 and 6:30 o'clock on the evening Wolff was murdered, he said, he stood in front of the clothing store at the northeast corner of Morrison and First streets. He was there from two to five minutes, seeking shelter from the rain on his way to catch a streetcar. While there he saw the light in the Wolff pawnshop window flashed on and off six or seven times. That attracted his attention, and he saw two men come out the door. One was a heavy, tall man, dressed in black, wearing a long, dark overcoat. That man turned north. The other man, probably five feet six inches, wore no overcoat, but carried under his arm something resembling a net fish basket. The little man turned south and seemed to be in a hurry.

On cross-examination the witness objected to telling about his streetcar ride, but objections by the defense were overruled by Judge Cleland. He said he had been reading at the Sailors' union hall on the east side in the afternoon, but had a date with a girl and he walked across the Morrison bridge to take an "L" car at Second and Alder streets. After an unsuccessful effort by the defense to parry the question, he said he went to see a girl named Irene Fry, and that this girl is now in the House of the Good Shepherd. She was then employed in a family on the east side. It was getting dark when he reached First and Morrison, he said, and considerable rain was falling. That was about 6:20. He saw no people on the street at that point and noticed no streetcars. It was about 6:30, he thought, when the two men came out of the pawnshop, after his attention had been attracted by the rapid switching on and off of the lights, six or seven times in succession. Finally the lights were left off and the men emerged from the darkened store.

The witness said that the little man who went south on First street did not carry a rifle, or he would have noticed it. He knew nothing about the murder until he started home on the car from Albina after visiting the girl. He said he took the car down town at 9 o'clock or quarter of an hour earlier, and the news of the awful crime was being discussed on the car. The state's attorneys will aim an attack at the witness on this point, as the testimony of other witnesses shows that the crime was not discovered until a few minutes before 9 o'clock.

BARTENDERS SAY MARTIN HAD LONG WORN A CRAVENETTE

W. W. Robinson, a Washington street merchant, was called as an expert and testified that it is impossible to identify cravenettes unless there is some mark on them. He went over the same ground as other witnesses for the defense concerning the identification of gloves and collars, except that he had had no experience in having gloves repaired.

John H. Beaver and William Schultz, bartenders at the Turn Halle, who had been witnesses for the state earlier in the trial, testified to the same effect as to Martin having frequently worn a long, dark cravenette before the date of the murder. When shown the coat alleged by the state to have been the property of Wolff, Beaver said "It is very much like the one Martin wore," and Schultz declared, "That's about the coat Martin wore." Each remembered that Martin had several times laid the coat on the bar while waiting for his drink, and they had to move it out of the way.

E. L. Giles, of 412 Second street, a real estate salesman, testified that he passed the Wolff shop about 5:45 on the evening of the crime and saw a man behind the south counter, apparently transacting business, with a heavy set man, who wore a long, dark overcoat, while another and shorter man was leisurely looking around the shop. He could see the men over a curtain while he was looking in the front window. The larger man wore a derby hat and probably weighed 175 to 190 pounds. The witness said he paused in front of the window only two or three minutes. There were few people on the street.

Patrolman L. K. Evans was called in an effort to show that Martin telephoned that he would give himself up. Evans testified that he was on duty in Captain Baty's place from noon to 1 o'clock on May 5 and was called up by a man who asked for the captain. When he told the man the captain was out the voice at the other end said, "That man Martin will be in and give himself up at 5:30 o'clock." He did not know who sent the message or where it came from.

W. A. M. Ashley of the firm of Ashley & Rumelin, testified that he advanced money to Martin in April on the latter's salary, the defendant being then at work at the city engineer's office. He advanced $42 on April 7, $8 the following day, $20 on April 11, and $20 on April 14. The last payment entirely consuming the prospective salary of $90. The broker said that he has been paid back $46. He discounted the salary check at five per cent, he said. He admitted that this amounts to 60 per cent per year interest, but said plenty of others do just the same.

L. G. Carpenter, city detective, was called and testified concerning Wolff's stature and weight. He estimated the weight of the dead pawnbroker at 170 pounds and said he was a strong man. An effort to have him try on one of the gloves supposed to have belonged to Wolff was defeated by an objection. He said Wolff was quick tempered and started to tell an experience illustrating the point when he was cut off by an objection from the state.

J. D. Dunn, a barber, was questioned on much the same lines as Carpenter, but the examination failed to get anywhere. The witness several times started to tell some unpleasant experience he had had with Wolff in business transactions, but was not allowed to proceed with it. This closed the evidence for the day.

MIKADO BIDS PEOPLE

(Continued From Page One.)

fairs, where they will be introduced to the leading financiers and officials of the Japanese empire. Friday they will be given an excursion to Nikko and other cities en route.

The American commissioners to the Japanese exposition are to be presented to the emperor and empress Friday afternoon, and on Saturday a dinner in their honor is to be given by Baron Mumm de Schwartzenstein, the German ambassador.

As the result of the imperial edict issued today the people of Japan are expecting that an agreement between America and Japan, insuring peace and territorial integrity for both nations, will be concluded during the visit of the American fleet here.

J. D. STEVENS CAST OUT BY SOCIALISTS

It has been brought to attention of the Socialist organization in this city that one J. D. Stevans has been posing as a representative of the Socialist party in this city. This is to inform whoever may be concerned that J. D. Stevens has no authority to represent the Socialist party in this city or anywhere else and to the best of our knowledge is not even a member of said party. J. D. Stevans is considered by the great majority of Socialists within the organization as being more of a Populist than a Socialist, and it is an injustice to the organization in this city that he without any authority from any organization should be foisted upon the public as a representative of that organization. Stevans is simply self appointed and we desire to call attention to the fact that any utterances of said J. D. Stevans be regarded as a personal opinion of an individual. THOMAS A. SLADDEN, Secretary State Committee Socialist Party of Oregon.

HAWAIIAN GROUP AT A. Y. P. EXPOSITION

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Honolulu, Oct. 14.—A miniature group of paper-mache Hawaiian isles in a tank of real water will be a feature of Hawaii's exhibit at the approaching Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. The relief map will illustrate the relative size and positions of the islands.

The water will be given the typical blue tings of the tropical seas that surrounds the group, and an appliance to keep the water in agitation will add to the reality of the exhibit.

Sugar plantations, coffee ranches and pineapple regions will be indicated. Pearl harbor with the improvements and fortifications under way will be represented, and the crater of Kilauea will be shown in action by the employment of chemicals.

The exhibit will be housed in the main Hawaiian building.

OREGON FIR NEEDED FOR PANAMA CANAL

Half a million feet of Oregon fir lumber is needed by the Isthmian commission for use in Panama canal work and local lumbermen have been asked to bid on the proposals. Bids must be in by November 2. The lumber needed is 50,000 feet 2x3 inches, 12 to 28 feet lond; 100,000 feet 2x4 inches, 12 to 28 feet long; 150,000 2x6 inches, 12 to 32 feet long; 50,000 feet 3x14 inches, 12 to 32 feet long; all to be surfaced one side, one edge. In the rough lumber the commission wants 50,000 feet, 4x6 inches, 12 to 32 feet long; and 100,000 feet 8x16 inches, 12 to 32 feet long.

Specifications for the lumber have been received by the chamber of commerce and copies can be obtained there.

FALL STYLES

THE BREWER

THE BEST $3 HAT

BEN SELLING Leading Clothier

Fat Hogs, Fat Cattle and Fat Sheep

At this time have the lead, and will keep it for a long time to come. BETTER GET on the BAND WAGON—join the KLAMATH EXCURSION. Secure a hog ranch in the land where they grow fat hogs, fat cattle, fat sheep and fat pocketbooks.

Excursion

OVER S. P. ROUTE
Leaves Portland at 1:30 a. m.
OCTOBER 18
(Train No. 13)
Arrives Klamath 8:00 p. m.
OCTOBER 19.

For Further Information Address or Apply to

Klamath Land Headquarters

F. J. STEINMETZ and M. L. ALLISON

193 Morrison Street Portland, Oregon

JUMP RIGHT IN

We are prepared to heel every man at $1.50 per foot.

Bring your foot troubles to Brother Dunn—the head of our shoe department.

THE LION CLOTHIERS

166-170 Third Street.

$4 $4

THE CRAWFORD STUB

EASIEST SHOE IN TOWN

Made on strictly natural lines, it properly locates, supports and protects every foot muscle. It relieves mental strain, because worry is often a symptom of cramped feet. The "STUB" will add pleasure to your work and dollars to your bank account. Made in all leathers, heavy or light-weight soles.

$4 $4 $4

FOR MEN and WOMEN

Crawford Shoe Store

270 WASHINGTON STREET.

Third and Yamhill Streets

Karo-Klapper Co

CORNER 3RD & YAMHILL

Third and Yamhill Streets

Great Showing of Flannelette Wear

We are showing a magnificent assortment of Flannelette wearables, including kimonos, wrappers, dressing sacques, petticoats, night robes, children's pajamas and dresses, in hundreds of styles and shades, specially underpriced for tomorrow's selling.

$1.50 Night Robes at 98c

LADIES' NIGHT ROBES—Made of superior white flannelette, with circular collar and straight cuffs, ornamented with open needlework in silk. Other styles in gathered yoke, with shawl collar and kimono sleeves, pleated back and turn-back cuffs, etc.; beautifully trimmed in fancy feather stitched braids—all colors and sizes; regularly sold for $1.50; Thursday only 98c

$1.50 Flannelette Wrappers 98c

LADIES' FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS, in dark and medium shades, in stripes and figures, with plain or fancy yoked collar, values up to $1.50, Thursday only, choice 98c

Children's and Misses' $1 Dresses at 63c

CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE DRESSES, in stripes and figures; colors, red and blue; neatly trimmed in braids and buttons; all sizes. Value $1.00. Thursday only, each 63c

Children's $1.75 Plaid Dresses at 94c

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL DRESSES, made of fast color Scotch Plaids, in combinations of blues and reds, trimmed in panels, pleats, braids and gilt buttons, lined throughout; sizes 6 to 14 years, values up to $1.75. Thursday only, choice 94c

Infants' and Little Children's Dresses

Inspect our Infants' and Children's ready-to-wear section. Sacques, long dresses, wrappers, booties, skirts, etc., in all styles and at all prices; in single pieces or complete sets.

INFANTS' OUTFITS, strictly handmade, all seams French welted, regular $15.00 value. Choice, only $9.00