

Oct. 16, 1918. Scores of Warm, Comfortable Coats at \$25

By CARL W. ACKERMAN
Continued from Page One
clothing, ammunition, food and money, which the Allies should furnish."
Ought to Help Czechs
I suggested to the general that the Allies were supposed to be united on this point. He replied: "England, France and Italy agree as to what steps should be taken, but unfortunately the Allies are now solid. It is the fact remains that we ought to help the Czechs. We ought to do it too for humanitarian reasons. I wonder if the humanitarianism of all countries understand what it means for the Czechs to evacuate a city like Samara. I wonder if they realize that this means that every decent citizen will get his throat cut as soon as the Czechs leave."
"If we want to help them they will all be with us. Although the people have not been taught self-sacrifice, they are capable of great enthusiasm. If we let them down after promising help we shall be doing an awful thing."
Walking to a map of Russia hanging on the wall of his office over the Vladivostok depot, the general pointed to a line marking what there is of the Russian front. It begins in advance of Ekaterinburg, thence runs to Samara, thence south to Orenburg, along the Orenburg-Tashkent railroad.
This does not mean that there are lines of trenches, only that the cities and towns along this line are held by friendly troops.
Reports of a general movement of Bolshevik and German prisoner troops toward Samara junction are confirmed. In the evacuation of the town the enemy object was to push the Czechs and Russians out of control of the Orenburg-Tashkent railroad to get Turkestan's cotton.
Because of the very limited wireless and cable communication between here and America and Europe, officers are unable to follow detailed developments in the Balkans and Berlin. General Knox, speaking of the reported armistice, was emphatic:
"Peace with Germany now would turn Russia entirely over to Germany, perhaps preventing the Allies forever from making headway in this country."
Vladivostok, Oct. 9 (Delayed).
It is because Vladivostok is the entrance to Germany's backdoor, which is Russia, that the Central Powers reported request for an armistice before the situation here. Knowing what is happening in the interior of Russia through the German-Bolshevik combination, knowing that the Czechs have evacuated the Samara bridgehead, which connected Siberia and Russia proper, learning from travelers who succeeded in crossing the country that German propagandists have made all Russians believe that Germany occupies Paris and has invaded England, one sees through Germany's backdoor the reasons for the requested armistice in the west.
Germany is more anxious than ever to make peace now with the western powers. She could even afford to promise to evacuate Russia, knowing all the time that with her present organization here it would be impossible for the Allies, before the Allies or the Russians themselves could interfere with her Russian booty.
Army of 200,000 Tentons
Showing how Germany is using the present to strengthen her position in Russia, the Czechs have reliable reports that 200,000 German prisoners, Bolsheviks, have been organized, trained, and equipped to attack the Volga front. Samara, an important railroad junction, the nearest Czech post to Moscow, was lost because the Czechs were unable to obtain the Allies' assistance. The Allied commanders here received a dispatch from Czech headquarters asking a maximum of a hundred Americans, British or French to maintain the morale at what is called the front along the Volga. The French and British were able to send only the smallest forces, but they arrived too late to save Samara. The Americans were unable to comply with the Czechs' request.
In connection with the military situation on the Volga and Allied-American policy, there are two things which a new arrival encounters immediately. I have talked with Americans, British, French, Russians, and Czechs. Among only a limited circle is there a belief that an effective Russian front can be reconstructed. Second, while the Allies are united in principle as to policies here, they are not united as to method or means.
These two points are very strong to an American arriving from the United States, where many believe that with the nucleus here it is only a question of a short time, possibly until spring, when the Russian front along the Volga may be reconstructed. Those who believe this do not understand the tremendous handicaps here, while others who know the situation believe that America, with unlimited resources, could bear the chief burden and succeed.
Without attempting to judge after so short a time here, I can report a diversity of opinions. Six months ago there was opportunity to establish some kind of effective front. It was believed to be necessary in order to compel the Germans to weaken the western front. Today, with the collapse of Bulgaria and the Allied advance in France, the Central Powers request an armistice. Military men don't believe it is necessary to re-establish a stable front.
Politically, they believe the Allies should intervene for moral and political reasons, but whenever the question of intervention is discussed, all realize the handicaps, including the frightful railroad service, the poor telegraph communication, the lack of supplies, men and equipment, the most important being the fact that the Allies cannot seize or operate the railroads or telegraph without interfering with Russian internal affairs.
There is not only one central government, but there are hundreds of local governments working jealously, in-

dependently. Before General Graves or General Knox can send soldiers away, they must begin negotiations for transportation days or weeks in advance. Even then they are not sure of the facilities. Vladivostok is a harbor of disorder, a haven of discontent, with every one pulling at cross purposes, which is extremely unfortunate because the Allies all have the same object—helping Russia. What is lacking here is that the Allies lacked in France last March, unity of command and unity of policy.
However, I don't wish to give the impression that this is a hopeless situation or that the Allies cannot work together. As an indication of what can be accomplished in a short time witness the telegraph censorship which was made effective yesterday for the first time by Japanese and Americans; witness the Allied guards in various parts of the city, where Japanese, British, American and Czech troops stand side by side; witness the plans now under way to establish a mail censorship.
At present any one can send letters to the interior of Russia or abroad through the Russian post office without censorship, which is dangerous in view of the active German propaganda. With strong traces here of even money payments, the situation is not only filled with danger, but the Allies have not yet accomplished what they set out to do. The assistance of the Czechs has been very small. So far there is no nucleus outside this city about which the Russians might form.
The brightest spot is Bulgaria's collapse, which should enable the Allies to push into Russia through the Black Sea later, enabling them to move men and supplies from here to co-operate with that force. Another bright spot is that the Czechs now control the chief platinum and coal mines, which is of tremendous economic significance.
One of the dark spots is that if the Czechs are forced from the Volga, it will permit the Germans to get enormous supplies of cotton from Turkestan, but the darkest is the fear that an armistice and peace now will be equivalent to turning Russia over to Germany, even if Germany promises to evacuate with her military forces but keeps her present political, intriguing, economic organization.

GEN. GRAVES TO INSPECT AMERICANS ON USURI
By CARL W. ACKERMAN
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Vladivostok, Oct. 9.—(Delayed.)—General Graves is leaving here today to inspect the American forces encamped on the Ussuri river.
Ambassador Morris moved his headquarters from a United States warship in this harbor before leaving for Harbin to continue his investigations for the Washington Government.

CLEARED OF BAD MEAT CHARGE
Wilson & Co., Chicago, Acquitted of Duping the Army
Washington, Oct. 16.—Wilson & Co., Chicago packers, have been cleared of charges alleging sale of unfit meat to the army. There were seven charges on which the Federal Trade Commission filed formal complaints, based upon sales made at New York and at Camp Travis, Tex.
Union Stockyards, Ill., Oct. 16.—"Full details of the Federal Trade Commission's decision have not reached me, but we never have had the slightest doubt we would be completely exonerated," said Thomas R. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., last night. "The hearings were ably and fairly conducted. They certainly investigated every charge against us and left no avenue of possible evasion unexplored."
"I am justified in saying the published report of the charges and the hearings worked incalculable harm to Wilson & Co."

like ourselves, to negotiate an armistice with a State whose armies continue to dishonor themselves by acts of desecration, devastation and savagery."
"A Straight Blow" is the caption of an article by Jean Harbette, foreign editor of the Temps, dealing with President Wilson's latest reply to Germany, which his finds was not only satisfactory in every sense, but says will be received in France with gratitude for the manner in which it stigmatizes Germany's crimes.
After President Wilson's first reply to Germany, the editorial begins, German official representatives rejoiced that the conversation could continue. It is doubtful now, the article continues, if they rejoice at having opened the conversation.
The writer welcomes President Wilson's decision to send a separate reply to Austria-Hungary, and in this connection says:
"A single reply would have been to sanction their alliance, which was one of the principal causes of the war, and the destruction of which is one of the essential conditions of peace."

There are four things the soldier holds unpardonable—four deadly sins in the doughboy's moral code. What are they? What would you guess them to be? Wine? Women? Cards? Cussing? No, they are none of these.

What sins seem worst to you? What do you think are the four most contemptible things a human being can do?
Fred B. Smith, formerly a New York business man, now a Y in France, has found out what sins the soldier despises most—in himself or in others. He tells all about it in the November American Magazine.¹ It's a remarkable code of morals. Try it on your friends—on yourself. Isn't it a good code for civil life—for business use also?

1 "Four Sins that Soldiers Say They Hate"

PERFECT FITTING WEAR UNION SUITS
The confidence of millions of people in Munsingwear quality, their satisfaction in Munsingwear itself, their continued and repeated buying of Munsingwear, their daily proof of its superiority in actual use—
—these are the things that make necessary a production of millions of garments to supply the popular demand for Munsingwear annually.
Sold at the better department stores, men's clothing stores, haberdasheries, and general dry goods stores.
Let Munsingwear cover you with satisfaction.

Many styles of velour and burr-ella coats have fur collars. Others of burr-ella and velour have entire collars of plush or collars with soft velvet set in. One of these is sketched.
Warm, heavy wool coating in good Autumn shades forms coats with generous collars entirely of the material or with bands of plush at the bottom.
Bands of heavier fur-cloth edge the collars of most attractive velour coats. The unusual cuffs are well worth noticing.
Then, mannish coats of mixed velours are quite tailored with inverted pleats in back and small collars.
Splendid Winter Coats at \$29.75
About three styles of velour have fur collars and are warmly interlined and lined with fanciful silk to the waist.
The coat that is sketched with the band of heavier fur-cloth on the collar is of velour and is fully lined.
Among the many others at this price are some fully lined with plain-color silk or with figured silk. Soft pompon is pleasing to feel, to look at and to wear.
Of Course, these are but a few of the many, many styles of coats— inexpensive models and luxurious coats elaborately trimmed with fur.
The Perfect Gloves for Service Are of Capeskin
They are thick enough to be warm, they are soft enough to fit well and gracefully and they are sturdy enough to stand a great amount of hard wear. When they are washable, as these good capeskin gloves are, there seems to be no end to their service.
Women's gloves of pliable skins in dark and light gray, khaki, brown, ivory and pearl-white are full pique sewn with heavy silk embroidery on the backs or are outseam sewn with spearpoint backs in tan, gray and khaki. The price is \$2.25 a pair.
Fine White Kidskin Gloves Are Always Supreme for Dress
These well-cut gloves are overseam sewn, with two clasps and self or contrasting embroidery on the backs. They are of excellent quality throughout. \$1.85 a pair.
Hair Nets 50c a Dozen
Cap and fringe shapes in blonde, black and the various shades of brown.
The Loveliness and Warmth of Furs
are indispensable in the Winter months. Women could scarcely get along without their soft warmth when the cold days come. And they are trooping in now to see the new ones as they arrive. There are muffs and scarfs in the newest shapes of raccoon, of wolf in its various forms, of Japanese badger, of kit coney and the like.
Every piece is plainly marked for what it is and all are moderately priced.
Inexpensive School Frocks
Girls of the grade school age—6 to 12 years—need a number of simple, sturdy frocks and mothers are always delighted when they can find them at small prices.
Gingham frocks in three pretty styles are in various gay plaids trimmed with plain color collar and cuffs. They are but \$1.50.
Cotton serge regulation frocks are to be had in navy blue or brown, box pleated and trimmed with braid about the collar and cuffs. \$5.75.
Many Groups of Satin Frocks at \$16.50
Satin of really good quality is used, and the styles show an interesting variety. Wide girdles, overskirts, beading, silk embroidery, trimming or sleeves of Georgette crepe and perhaps white vestees or collars of satin or Georgette crepe distinguish individual frocks. On others covered ball buttons are featured.
You Will Welcome new navy blue serge dresses of undoubted distinction. Black bone buttons are used in abundance, while black silk braid is to be seen in new forms. Many of the newest dresses are collarless. The frock that is sketched is representative of the group. \$16.75 and \$19.75.
Business Women will find much of interest among the one and black serge dresses that begin at \$16.50. Women who wear large sizes will find some dresses for them at \$15.
More Elaborate Frocks of serge, wool, jersey, satin, tricolette, charmeuse, etc., are awaiting your inspection in the Dress Salon.
Warm Japanese Kimonos
Heavy, soft flannellet in rose, lavender, Copenhagen and light blue makes full Japanese kimonos that are embroidered with trailing white flowers and a butterfly or two. \$9.50.

Don't use cosmetics to hide skin trouble
Resinol aids poor complexions
If your complexion is rough, red, or pimply, don't try to cover up the defects with cosmetics which do not conceal, but usually attract attention to the reason for their use. Begin today to clear your skin with Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap.
This treatment not only cleanses the skin and enables it to breathe, but usually removes redness and roughness.
Ask your dealer for Resinol Soap and Ointment.

The American Magazine
The Crowell Publishing Company
Woman's Home Companion
The American Magazine
Farm and Fireside
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Flannel Is a Faithful Friend When October's Days Grow Cold
White domet flannel, 24 inches wide, is 25c a yard.
White, pink or blue shaker flannel with a heavy nap is 27 inches wide and 38c a yard.
Striped outing flannel in various colored stripes—with plenty in the desirable gray—is 27 inches wide at 35c a yard.
Daintily striped outing flannel, 36 inches wide, is 50c a yard.
Part Wool
cream white petticoat flannel, 27 inches wide, is 55c a yard.
Better qualities are 27 inches wide at 85c a yard and 30 inches wide at \$1 a yard.
Bathrobe Blanketing
in many pretty color combinations, including pink-and-white and blue-and-white in juvenile designs is reversible. It is 67 inches wide and thick and 50c a yard.
Reversible Bathrobe Blankets
with cords included are 72x90 inches. Each has a border at the top and at the bottom. \$4.50.
Dainty Frills for Collarless Frocks
Women who prefer a little frill of some kind around the neck will like these new ones.
Of organdie, net and Georgette crepe in white, flesh or tan or in tan combined with navy, all finely pleated, some in Van Dyke points. Prices vary from 55c to \$2 a yard.
Fresh, New House Dresses
These of plain blue, green or pink percale have collars and cuffs and pocket-tops of snowy pique. A straight line style, with smocking in front beneath the yoke. \$3.
Shoes to Make the Whole Household Step Easily
Men's shoes of dark tan leather, black leather and black kidskin are made on new English lasts or sensible wide-toe shapes, with welted soles. \$5.40 a pair.
Women's shoes of black kidskin made on long slender lasts have gray cloth tops, or black kidskin tops. The soles are welted and the heels are medium. \$4.90 a pair.
Shoes of dark tan calfskin have fawn cloth tops that lace high. They have welted soles and medium heels. \$5.40 a pair.
For the Youngsters
Boys' shoes of sturdy black leather are made on sensible wide-toe shapes or on English lasts in sizes 1 to 6 at \$4 a pair.
Children's shoes of black leather or of black patent leather have wide toes. They are in button style and have sturdy welted soles in sizes 6 to 2 at \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 a pair.
Warm Japanese Kimonos
Heavy, soft flannellet in rose, lavender, Copenhagen and light blue makes full Japanese kimonos that are embroidered with trailing white flowers and a butterfly or two. \$9.50.