

Ivey's Ivey's Ivey's Ivey's

Remarkable Values in Coats, Dresses, Suits, Sweaters, etc.

Our Buyers have been in New York all week looking for Specials, and they are sending home remarkable bargains.

On account of the influenza epidemic, a great many orders have been cancelled and they are enabled to buy many fine values at big reductions.

Ladies' Coats at Special Prices

About 50 Coats in this lot, carefully selected styles, selling regularly \$35 to \$45

\$29.50

50 very handsome Coats, bought at a discount and passed on to you at similar saving. Coats that are selling regularly up to \$60. We secured them to sell at

\$39.50

Ladies' Suits

Our Buyers secured a big bargain in Ladies' Suits. They are expected for today's selling. Suits that are selling everywhere up to \$40. In this offering at

\$25.00

Special Purchase Dresses

These were selected from hundreds of styles by our buyers, and of course, they took the best. A big variety, all the popular materials, dresses that are worth up to \$45

\$29.50

Ladies' Sweaters at Special Prices

Bought from our very best manufacturer, lot of samples and small lots of desirable Sweaters at about half price. These are expected this morning and will be offered at very attractive prices.

Closing Out of Basement Dry Goods at Sacrifice

Today we commence our big sale in the Basement of Ladies' Silk Waists, Muslin Underwear, Boys' Suits, Hosiery, Outings, etc., at prices less than we could buy them.

We are discontinuing this department, and must close out right away to make room for our Toy Opening next week.

"That Smart Looking Hat Your Friend Is Wearing Probably Came From Ivey's"

For today we offer a most attractive collection of ANDREA and CONSELLO models. Also our own workroom Hats, in new, exclusive styles that are only priced

\$5.00, \$6.95 and \$8.50

At something very special we will close out about 100 trimmed hats at

\$2.85 and \$3.85

J. B. Ivey and Company



MOVIES, BOOKS AND SONGS OF UNITED STATES IN HIGH FAVOR

Liberty Bond Salesman in Denmark Would Have Sold Out, Says Andersen—Officially Neutral, Danes at Heart Are Strongly Pro-Ally, and American Army Includes Many Relatives of Race Still Chafing Over Schleswig-Holstein.

BY ALFRED G. ANDERSEN. (Copyright, 1918.)

If an American Liberty bond salesman could have canvassed Denmark he would have done a rushing business.

Every Dane I met during a stay of more than two months gladly would make a sacrifice to see Germany whipped. The loss of Schleswig-Holstein is still a matter of great indignation, particularly in Copenhagen.

Officially, Denmark is neutral. But in their hearts the Danes are pro-ally to a man. And since the United States joined the entente the war has become a very personal matter with the Danes.

One day a baker in Aalborg sent a boy to see me with a very official looking letter, which he was anxious to have translated. The envelope bore the return address of the war department in Washington. It contained an American soldier's life insurance policy for \$10,000.

The Danish baker was named as beneficiary. The American soldier was his son. A letter from the boy stated that he was with the A. E. F. somewhere in France.

Believes With Pershing. Everybody in Denmark seems to have a son, brother, cousin or uncle in Pershing's army or some woman relative in the American Red Cross.

Crossing St. Annae Plads in Copenhagen one morning on my way to the American legation I observed a small boy with a pushcart. His cap dangled on the back of his head. And with all his heart he was whistling a tune that seemed strangely familiar. For a second time I pondered. Then I recalled it. It was "Over There."

Since then I heard jazz bands play "Over There" in front of the "world-renowned magician" and the fat man's tent on Dyrehavsbakken, outside Copenhagen, at the merry-go-round in the Tivoli, in motion picture houses and cafes and by young folk bumping the piano in dozens of homes.

The words, too, had been translated. The Danish version was called "Til Gevaer" (to arms).

I heard 500 persons cheer at the Industriekafen when the orchestra played Sousa's "Stars and Stripes." Twice that number applauded at the Palads motion picture theater when American troops in action appeared in a pictorial review.

Griffith's gigantic film production, "The Birth of a Nation," had a record run in Copenhagen before my arrival and returned before I left.

Gerard's Book Translated. The best seller I found to be a Danish translation of ex-Ambassador Gerard's book, "My Four Years in Germany."

Years ago at last, you have the truth about Germany," said the Danes. English copies of "Face to Face with Kaiserism" had appeared in book stores. All who could read English purchased it. Before I returned to America a Danish translation was out.

By far the most popular fiction was Danish translations of Jack London and E. Phillips Oppenheim.

The cordial understanding between Denmark and America, I found, was in a large measure due to Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, recently retired American minister. Dr. Egan, the Danes told me repeatedly, made it a point to see things from the Danish point of view and teach the Danes to see the American view.

"And," said Henrik Cavling, editor of The Politiken, "Mr. Graf Smith, the charge d'affaires, is following in Dr. Egan's footsteps."

He added: "Nothing would please us Danes better than to have him remain with us permanently. Vice Consul Glesing is doing his utmost to promote the friendship of Denmark and the United States."

A few months ago the Danes were much delighted by the wedding of Secretary Osborne, of the American legation, son of former Warden Osborne, of Sing Sing, and the Countess Raben-Letsbau, a member of one of Denmark's oldest noble-families. Newspapers devoted columns to this union.

American Trade Sought. "But," I was told repeatedly, "America ought to hurry and send more airplanes, if they could bombard Berlin the Germans would surrender in no time."

I found some impatient at the delay over the trade agreement with America.

"We need American raw materials to restore our industries," was the general complaint. A dearth of tobacco and cotton, for which Denmark depends on the United States, had caused numerous cigar and textile factories to close. It was estimated that 50,000 workers were idle. But the recent trade agreement with America insures employment for these workers.

The government allowed weekly subsidies to the unemployed. This was a heavy drain on the treasury, however, and the situation had grown very serious.

Danes have been charged with selling enormous supplies to Germany. At one time this was true. Interviews with exporters convinced me that barely enough food now goes to insure Denmark a modest supply of German coal and hardware. And this trade is controlled by the Danish government.

Unscrupulous profiteers attempt to smuggle goods to Germany. But they are invariably nipped by watchful customs officers. The culprits are brought before the famous Assessor Thorup, the bugbear of all Danish "kleinhandelers." (This word means literally "clause eaters" because the export of certain goods is prohibited by clauses in agreements with the allies.)

Assessor Thorup is a judge in the criminal court of Copenhagen and is Denmark's Judge Landis. He has put scores of profiteers behind the bars. The fact that some of these men were millionaires never bothered him.

Lack of materials has sent prices sky high. The poorest suit of clothes costs 200 kroner (about \$60). Everything else was in proportion. An American typewriter cost 1,000 kroner, or more than \$300.

Sewing thread is worrying the Danish women. A teacher's wife proudly told me she had procured a

spool from a friend for two pounds of sage.

There were food cards for bread, butter, sugar and pork. But the rations were liberal. And unlike in Germany, Danish dealers redeem the cards in full, with the exception of pork. There is no feed, so Danish farmers had ceased raising hogs.

Foreign Food Seekers. I could obtain a juicy beefsteak with potatoes, bread and butter for \$1. Before the war this meal cost about 25 cents.

Foreigners flocked to Denmark in great numbers for food. Germans, Swedes and Norwegians were in the majority. The Danes long had looked askance at those visitors. Finally the government limited such visits to one week, and before granting permission to come at all they must show good reason to Danish consuls.

Neighboring Scandinavians were making heavy inroads on Denmark's supply of clothing. Every person entering Denmark must now make a complete list of his wearing apparel to the customs authorities. At his departure, the customs officers check this list against his baggage. Any garment not listed is confiscated.

Danish consuls charge that Swedes and Norwegians eluded this restriction by bringing their old suits to Denmark and leaving with a corresponding number of new garments after changing the labels.

Whenever I entered a street car in Copenhagen the conductor would greet me with a cheerful, "Good morning." And the greeting invariably was repeated when I got off. If a Copenhagen conductor would dare cry, "Move along, lousa room up in front," he would get written notices to quit.

Coffee Price Doubled. I could find no coffee in Denmark. And a Dane without coffee is—well, comparisons fall short. Various substitutes, equally unpalatable, had been introduced. But restaurateurs charge twice the old coffee prices.

At Aalborg I found the billboards covered with gorgeous posters announcing the arrival of the "World's Greatest American Circus."

The word "American" made me skeptical. I attributed its use to the general fondness for everything American in Denmark. I went to the circus to investigate.

I was met by a short, smooth-shaven man with baggy trousers and an enormous Stetson hat. One look and I knew he was American all right. His name was Joyce, formerly of South Dakota.

"But how in the world did you get here?" I asked. "Came to Europe seven years ago," replied Joyce, "as a vaudeville actor."

He added: "Haven't been back since. I got married in France and organized the circus. Then the war broke out, and I took the whole shooting match to Denmark. I have been here for four years, just traveling from one place to another. But I can't raise enough money to get back to the states. So I just keep on traveling in Denmark."

Two grinning negroes came up. They were from Georgia. "I have half a dozen of 'em," Joyce said.

"And Mrs. Joyce," I asked, "is she European?" "Of course not. She's a Yank. She does a wonderful bareback stunt." She did. I saw it that same night.

DAILY REMINDER

"IN THE DAY'S NEWS."

Having set tight as an alderman for 10 years, and filled the office of sheriff for one term, Sir Horace Brooks Marshall today through the picturesque ceremony of being installed as lord mayor of London. As lord mayor, Sir Horace will have to eat a prodigious number of official dinners during ensuing year, spend twice or three his salary, \$50,000, in entertaining wear gorgeous robes, ride in most uncomfortable and wonderful coach, and go through a lot of fussy ceremonies just as they were carried out hundreds of years ago. The new lord mayor is 53 years old and a native of London. As head of a large firm of newspaper distributors and publishers he has accumulated an immense fortune, a generous portion of which he has devoted to philanthropy and charity.

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES.

1800—Asa Mahan, first president of Oberlin college, born at Vernon, N. Y. Died in England, April 4, 1889.
1805—Harriet K. Hunt, the first woman physician in America, born in Boston. Died there, January 2, 1889.
1841—King Edward VII, born in Buckingham palace, London. Died there May 6, 1910.
1843—Treaty of extradition concluded between the United States and France.
1861—Confederate armies in Virginia reorganized under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.
1902—King Edward's birthday party at Sandringham included the German emperor.
1914—Germans surrendered Tsingtau unconditionally to the Japanese.
1915—Russians penetrated German lines at four points on Riga-Dvinsk front.
1916—Two great squadrons of British and German aeroplanes engaged in battle over the Somme front.

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN THE WAR.

Bolshevik government declared in favor of peace.
General Diaz succeeded General Cadorna as commander of the Italian armies.
Italian retreat finally halted at Piave line, after loss of over 200,000 prisoners.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS.

John Temple Graves, noted journalist and orator, born in Abbeville county, S. C., 62 years ago today.
James A. Reed, junior United States senator from Missouri, born near Mansfield, O., 57 years ago today.
Prince Louis Ferdinand, second son of the German crown prince, born at Potsdam, 11 years ago today.
Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve university, born at New Sharon, Maine, 65 years ago today.

"Queen Anne" and "William and Mary" In Diningroom Furniture

The two most popular designs on the market.

We have these beautiful "William and Mary" suits in rich fumed oak at \$178.00 and in both "Queen Anne" and "William and Mary" in mahogany and American Walnut at \$280.00 and \$257.50. These are values that you cannot fail to appreciate when you have seen the furniture.



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Do your bit to end the war.

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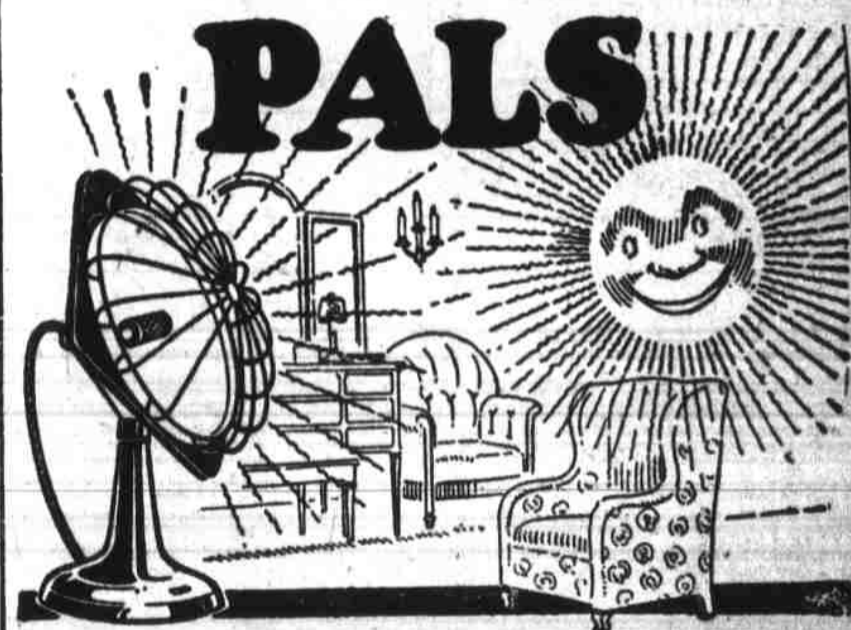
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Free sleeping quarters. Excellent board.

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WHEN YOU SEE IT IN THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER, IT'S SO.



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The surest protection against chilly corners, drafts, etc., is the ownership of a small portable Electric Air Heater.

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This Fall and Winter Electric Heaters are taking the chill out of cool mornings and evenings in thousands of homes. Is yours among them?

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