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All \$20.00 Overcoats	All \$22.50 Overcoats	All \$25.00 Overcoats	All \$27.50 Overcoats	All \$30.00 Overcoats	All \$35.00 Overcoats	All \$40.00 Overcoats	All \$45.00 Overcoats
\$14.50	\$15.50	\$17.50	\$18.50	\$20.50	\$23.50	\$28.50	\$32.50

Every coat in the sale is hand-tailored throughout from the lowest-priced one to the best. Tailored by such masters of the craft as Hirsch-Wickwire & Co., the "L" System, Priess Bros.—overcoats that are raincoats—and Hickey-Freeman.

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DYNAMITE PLOTTERS ARE FREED

(Continued From Page One)

N. Y., former president of the Detroit Federation of Labor; Milton H. Davis, Westchester, Pa., former member of the executive board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers; John R. Carroll, Syracuse, N. Y., former official local ironworkers' union; Spurgeon P. Meadows, Indianapolis, Ind., business agent of the local council of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

The government said its release of these defendants did not affect the merits of the remaining cases.

"Contrary to the contemptible published statements of Olaf A. Trevitt-moe," said District Attorney Miller, addressing the court, "the government has no desire to punish an innocent defendant. We have concluded that while Carroll, Benson and Meadows have had guilty knowledge of a conspiracy illegally to transport explosives, the evidence is not conclusive. Benson since his leadership as a union official at Detroit, has re-

tired to a farm, and is not now connected with a union.

"In the case of Davis the evidence is conclusive that he is guilty as a conspirator. His letters as an executive board member of the ironworkers' union show he knew of the dynamite plots. There is only one reason we ask his discharge. It is that he retired from the union in 1907, and has taken no part in it since."

Benson besides being head of the Detroit federation, was also connected with the steamfitters' union.

Motion for the defense by the dismissal of Michael J. Cunniff of Philadelphia; Clarence P. Dawd, Rochester, N. Y., formerly of Detroit; John H. Barry, St. Louis; James E. Ray, Peoria; Murray L. Fennell, Springfield, Ill.; Fred Mooney, Duluth, and other defendants, was overruled.

"I will say at the end of the trial, I will listen to motions as to a few more defendants but these motions will not be entertained now," said Judge A. B. Anderson.

Frank M. Ryan, president of the ironworkers' union, was then called as the first witness for the defense. Ryan is charged with promoting a dynamite conspiracy by writing letters as president of the ironworkers' union, and by appropriating as an executive board member money with which John J. McNamara bought explosives.

Ryan testified he became president of the union in 1905, succeeding Frank Buchanan, now a member of congress,

McNamara, after his arrest as a dynamiter, remained the union's secretary-treasurer, the witness said.

In line with the defense's contention that McNamara alone knew the union's funds were being used for dynamiting non-union jobs, Ryan said he visited the union headquarters at Indianapolis about two days each month.

"Telling of a general strike by the ironworkers against iron and steel contractors, which still continues, Ryan said in 1906 he called on President Roosevelt.

"I went to the White House to attempt to stop the coercion of the United States Steel corporation," said Ryan.

Ryan said he talked with the president about a possible settlement. Later, he said, he appealed to the National Erector's association for a conference but it was denied.

He denied having knowledge that McNamara was carrying on a dynamite conspiracy or that explosives were stored in the union's office. He asserted he never had urged violence in labor disputes.

Hockin's resignation came while he is being kept in jail in default of increased bonds. Judge Anderson increased his bonds after saying: "The evidence has shown he cannot be trusted by anybody, day or night."

GREEKS IN FAVOR OF CONTINUING

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ing the Adrianople railway, it is asserted, probably will be dropped, as will the Turkish counter demand for permission to send food to the garrison there. This is regarded as utterly impossible. The Adrianople railway is less indispensable to Bulgaria, because great supplies of wheat have been discovered at Dedegatch with a mill capacity of many tons of flour daily, which can be sent by railroad direct to the troops at Tchatalja.

The third clause of the protocol relating to the blockade of the ports on the Black and Aegean seas is not considered vitally important and probably will give rise to no contention.

If any further delay occurs in the completion of the armistice it is felt here that the blame will rest with the Greeks, who for some inscrutable reason, wish to continue the war. Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro favor peace. Turkey is believed to be actuated by the same desire. According to reliable information

received here, Great Britain and Russia as well as Germany have counseled Turkey to make peace and it is expected that negotiations to this end will begin shortly at Sofia. The Turks proposed to hold the peace conference at Brussels and the Greeks suggested Constantinople, but all the other allies favor the Bulgarian capital.

King Ferdinand, accompanied by the minister of finance, has left Sofia for Tchatalja and this is regarded as a positive indication that the armistice is at the point of completion.

Can't Agree.

London, Dec. 2.—The Sofia correspondent of the Times says: "The Turks would consent to raise the Turkish blockade on the Black sea, only on conditions that the Greeks raise the blockade on the Aegean. It is doubtful whether the Greek government will agree to this."

"Doubtless the early fall of Adrianople would expedite negotiations. The final possession of Adrianople is regarded here as doubtful."

A Saloniki dispatch to the Times, dated Nov. 23, says that as a result of the exodus of Greek troops to Monastir and of Bulgarian troops to Dedegatch, the town at that time was regaining its customary calm. There then was little probability of any outbreak between the soldiers of the allied armies.

Both Greeks and Bulgarians agreed that the final disposition of Saloniki

should be left to diplomatic negotiations. There were 30,000 refugees at Saloniki, all in a deplorable condition. After the arrival of the troops they were ejected from the mosques and other buildings and driven to the open spaces around the town, where they were without shelter, exposed to the cold and drenching rain, starving and wallowing in filth. Numbers died from exposure and hunger while smallpox and other diseases had appeared.

The Turkish prisoners in the camp were living under similar conditions. Although the Turkish Red Crescent was well equipped, the Turkish military hospital was in a terrible condition, without bandages, or medicine, and the only food was mouldy bread.

FIGHTING THE TONGS.

New York, Dec. 2.—A considerable part of the time of the criminal courts here this month will be taken up by cases involving members of the Chinese tongs. The district attorney's office plans to show conclusively that a state of actual warfare exists between the tongs and that this warfare is not confined to New York, but is nationwide.

SELL FOOD BY AUCTION.

New York, Dec. 2.—The establishment of city markets where food products shall be sold by auction to retailers and consumers is the remedy for the high cost of living proposed by a

committee of Columbia graduate students which has been making an extended inquiry into the subject. This scheme, the committee believes, is the best means of cutting down unnecessary costs in distribution, as it would do away with jobbers.

DEPORTATION ACT IS GOOD.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The constitutionality of the section of the immigration act of 1907, authorizing the government to deport women who become undesirable inhabitants within three years from the time of their arrival in the United States, again was upheld by the supreme court in the case of Ursula Zakonits, arrested in East St. Louis, Ill., and held for deportation to Russia.



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