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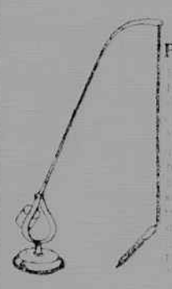
Economy is not how little one can spend but how wisely one can spend it.

"Cross" Shopping Bag

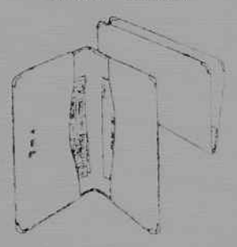
This handy bag will hold many small articles, while on a shopping tour. Made of the finest calf leather and lined throughout with attractive colored silk. Two compartments, shirred elastic inserts, double strap handle, specially priced for the week ending March 4th $6.50
Gold plated block letters, each 35c.

"Cross" Pencil Stand



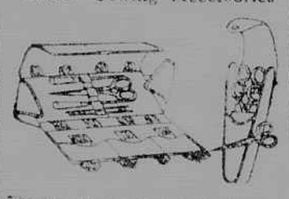
For Office or Home use. Paper weight with pen and pencil tray. Made of best quality brass highly polished, black lacquer finish. Weight suspended in centre. The base, which is heavy, is felt lined, so as not to scratch any surface. Special price $2.50

"Cross" Wallet



This pocketbook is made of soft calf leather, with two pockets for bills with a bill compartment. Black leathers. Size, 3x4½ inches, sound especially priced for the week ending March 4th $5.75
Tax 20c extra
Initials stamped 25c

"Cross" Sewing Accessories



The compact sewing case, at left, contains a pair of scissors, thimble, needle book and a selection of needles and a spool of silk. Flat folding case, of soft pebble morocco, lined throughout with moire silk. Size, 3x4½ in. $9.00
Tax 40c extra

A handy sewing case is shown at right. These cases are best quality seal grain handles, pearl mounting. Size, 4½ x 2½ inches, contains 6 best quality steel scissors, thimble, needle book, etc. Size, 2½x6 in. $7.50
Tax 20c extra

"Cross" Chair Lamp

Adjustable, handy for reading or playing cards. Wrought iron with a leaf decoration. Parchment shade, 12 inch diameter. Lamp 24 inches high over all.
$15.00

An extensive line of Lamps, China, Silver, Glass, Mahogany, Wickerware and Stationery, displayed on the Mezzanine Floor.

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Dealers Throughout the World

Supreme Court Upholds Raise In N. Y. Fares

Right of States to Oppose Commerce Commission in Fixing Uniform Rates for U. S. Denied in Two Cases

End of Two-Cent Mileage

Taft Says Control of Interstate Trade by Congress Does Not Invade Authority

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—In two decisions to-day, one in the Wisconsin case and the other in the New York case, the Supreme Court of the United States, in opinions by Chief Justice Taft, upholds the Interstate Commerce Commission in the issue of orders requiring the state railroad and public service commissions to raise intrastate railroad rates so as to conform to the level of interstate rates. Decisions of the lower courts in both instances are sustained.

The effect of the decisions is to give the Interstate Commerce Commission sweeping authority to regulate rates within the borders of the states whenever the commission concludes these rates constitute an undue and unreasonable discrimination against interstate commerce. The finding of the Supreme Court, as generally viewed here, is a body blow at the state commissions and marks a tremendous step in the direction of unified control and regulation of the railroads by the Federal authority.

The ruling of the court to-day brings out into the full light the importance to the railroads of Section 15-A of the Cummins-Esch transportation act. This is the section of the new transportation law of 1920, which requires the Interstate Commerce Commission so to adjust rates that the revenue of the carriers shall enable them, as a whole or by groups, to earn a fixed net income on their property. For the present the law fixes that net income at an aggregate of 5 per cent.

By the decisions in the Wisconsin and New York cases the court holds that the Interstate Commerce Commission can deal with intrastate rates when it finds they are interfering unreasonably with the net income of the roads as contemplated under the transportation act.

May Go to Congress

A large majority of the state railroad and utility commissions united in the Wisconsin case to overcome the construction of the law as insisted on by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The finding of the court means that a strong movement will at once be pressed to obtain legislation at the hands of Congress which will check the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission and restore the power of the state commissions as well as repeal Section 15-A.

Bills to that end are already pending before the Interstate Commerce Committees of both houses and have been pending there for many months.

The New York case is that of the State of New York and Charles D. Newton, personally and as Attorney General of the State of New York, appellant, vs. the Interstate Commerce Commission and interveners, Lehigh Valley et al., railways in the State of New York. The state sought to enjoin an Interstate Commerce Commission order requiring increased passenger, baggage and sleeping car rates and a 20 per cent increase in milk rates. The district court for the Northern New York District dismissed the bill and this appeal was taken accordingly.

The New York Public Service Commission, the record shows, had increased freight rates 35 per cent to correspond to interstate increases, but denied the increase as to passenger fares and milk rates. The passenger interstate fares were 2 cents per mile under order of the President in war control, but the state had passed a 2 cent fare rate on the New York Central from Boston to Albany, to be effective when war control ceased.

Evidence was adduced to show the injury to interstate business in the transportation of milk from the country to New York City from points outside of the state in competition with intrastate traffic in milk.

The New York case differs from the Wisconsin case in that it is a direct proceeding to annul the Interstate Commerce Commission order.

Contracts Disregarded

The court refuses to sustain the objection raised by the state that it has a charter contract with the New York Central by which the latter is bound not to charge more than two cents between Albany and Buffalo and that if the transportation act permits the Interstate Commerce Commission by an order to enable the railroad company to violate its contract it is unconstitutional. The court falls back on the ruling in the Addystone Pipe case and says anything which directly obstructs commerce among the states should be subject to the power of Congress.

"The evidence in this case," proceeds the court, "shows that if the passenger and other rates here in controversy were to continue in force as ruled by the Public Service Commission of New York the annual gross revenues of the interstate railroads operating in the State of New York from both interstate and intrastate passenger and milk business would be less by nearly twelve millions of dollars than those revenues if the intrastate fares and rates were on the same level as the interstate rates as fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"As we have just held in the Wisconsin case, this constitutes 'undue, unreasonable and unjust discrimination against interstate commerce,' which is declared to be unlawful and prohibited by Section 13, Paragraph 4, of the interstate commerce act as amended by Section 416 of the transportation act of 1920, 41 stat. 456, 484, and which the Interstate Commerce Commission is authorized therein to remove by fixing interstate rates for the purpose."

Uphold Land Bank Charges

Chairman Says Discipline Has Been Employed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Charges of Senator Smoot, Republican, of Utah, and other Senators that borrowers from joint stock land banks in some cases had been charged illegal premiums were declared sustained in a report made to the Senate to-day by Chairman Lobdell of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

In reply to a resolution of inquiry adopted by the Senate, Chairman Lobdell said:

"That such charges have been made we know beyond question. Individual cases have been called to our attention and field investigation has developed others. Considering the number of loans involved and the opportunity for extortions, we believe they have been surprisingly few."

Mr. Lobdell added that the board, when it learned that borrowers were required to subscribe for the stock of two joint stock banks at a premium in order to secure loans, had issued an order stopping the practice.

Labor's Beer Plea Spurs Wheeler to Remonstrate

Union Leaders, He Declares, Do Not Represent Workers, Who Benefit by Prohibition

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Action of the American Federation of Labor in urging modification of the Volstead act drew a rejoinder from the Anti-Saloon League to-day. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the league, insisted such sentiment was not general.

"The beer and wine declaration of certain labor leaders indicates no general sentiment for a modification of the national prohibition act," said Mr. Wheeler.

"These same labor leaders have fought prohibition from the beginning. The votes in the states prove that they do not represent the rank and file of the workingmen of the country. No one has benefited more by prohibition than the laboring man and his family. Divorcing local unions from liquor headquarters has made it possible for labor to fight for its rights as never before. More labor temples have been built under prohibition than under the saloon system.

"It is strange logic to insist that a law which outlaws liquor dealers creates bootleggers and lawbreakers. By the same logic, every criminal law should be repealed. Prohibition has decreased arrests for drunkenness and crimes related to liquor, and we challenge these wet labor leaders to prove to the contrary."

Harding to Give Congress Ship Program To-day

(Continued from page one)

the privilege of deducting from their income returns 5 per cent of the total sums paid on imports and exports carried in American bottoms, as a means of increasing the total tonnage of United States flag vessels.

Creation of a naval reserve, with one month's salary paid to officers and men out of the receipts from port charges, with the stipulation that not more than $3,000,000 go for this purpose.

Permission to American railroads to own ships and operate them on all trade routes except those designated as constwise. This provision also stipulates that the constwise laws shall extend to the Philippines and that American railroad owned vessels may participate in this trade.

Authorization for granting loans to American ship owners up to two-thirds of the value of their tonnage, at an interest rate of 2 per cent.

Amendment of the immigration laws to provide that at least 50 per cent of aliens from maritime nations patronize United States flag vessels and 100 per cent of aliens from inland nations.

Taking over by privately owned ships of all transport work of the army and navy when adequate tonnage operative to meet the demand.

Putting into effect the provisions of Section 21 of the Jones shipping act, extending coastwise laws and the provisions of Section 28, giving preferential treatment to American carriers of freight.

The President is also expected to make known his disapproval of Section 34 of the Jones act, requiring the abrogation of commercial treaties in order to admit of reduced levies on imports carried in American ships. No recommendation will be included in the message concerning regulations for navigation or affecting marine insurance.

"The bill as outlined," one official said, "does not do enough in a direct way to put American ships on an even basis with foreign bottoms, but with the indirect aids suggested it does put American operators on a parity with British lines."

The President's message is to be based on the extensive study of suggestions made by a special committee of the Shipping Board, headed by Commissioner Lissner. Proponents of the plan said the expected opposition from the agricultural blocs in Congress might not materialize because the plan did not stipulate any great draft on the nation's treasury.

Detroit Car Lines Accept City's Offer for Plant

DETROIT, Feb. 27.—The thirty-year fight for municipal ownership of the local streetcar lines was virtually concluded late to-day, when stockholders of the Detroit United Railway agreed to accept the city's offer of $18,500,000 for their properties.

The proposition now goes to the voters at a special election April 10, and city officials are confident it will be ratified.

The agreement was reached just a day in advance of the time limit set by Mayor Couzens, who informed the traction company's stockholders that failure to accept the city's offer would result in enforcement of an ouster ordinance, which would have driven the company off two principal thoroughfares immediately and caused suspension of operations on all other lines as the franchises expired.

Daugherty Rules Porter's Rum Doesn't Incriminate Car

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Attorney General Daugherty has instructed Federal authorities at Boise, Idaho, to release a Pullman car seized there by prohibition enforcement officials, it was said to-day at the Department of Justice.

The case, which is the first involving the seizure of a railway car for violation of the national prohibition act, officials said, resulted from discovery by prohibition authorities of a quantity of liquor on board in possession of the porter. It was held, however, officials said, that possession of liquor by an individual on a railroad car was not sufficient to warrant seizure of the vehicle, as such procedure carried to any considerable extent might result in seriously impeding transportation facilities.

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TORMENTING, agonizing rheumatic aches are quickly relieved by Sloan's Liniment. Apply it freely, *without rubbing* and you will feel a comforting sense of warmth and relief.

Good also for rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, soreness, over-exerted muscles, stiff joints, backache, strains sprains and weather exposure.

Don't let pain lay you up. Keep Sloan's Liniment handy and at the first sign of an ache or pain, use it.

For forty years, Sloan's has been the world's pain and ache liniment. Sloan's Liniment couldn't keep its many thousands of friends if it didn't make good. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, $1.40.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

Six Experts to Gather Facts On Gas Rates

City, Companies and Public Service Commission Each to Name an Engineer and an Accountant

Select Men This Week

Hearing of Protest Against Increased Newtown Water Rates On in Queens

Decision to appoint six experts to draft a statement of data considered necessary for a working basis for the settlement of squabbles over gas rates between the gas companies and the city was reached yesterday at a conference called by Public Service Commissioner William Prendergast.

An accountant and an engineer will be appointed for each of the interested parties—the Public Service Commission, the city and the gas companies. Objection to recognition of the city authorities as parties at interest was offered by William L. Ransom, representing the companies. Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien argued for the city.

It is understood that the names of the accountants and engineers appointed by the city and the companies are to be submitted to the Public Service Commission this week. No definite date has been set for the beginning of the work by the six experts.

Mr. Ransom, in objecting to participation by the city, contended that the consumer was properly represented by the Public Service Commission, notwithstanding the fact that the Corporation Counsel insisted on the right of the Mayor and city authorities to "protect the people."

Revision of Rates Demanded

Commissioner Prendergast made it clear that the Public Service Commission did not approve of the stand taken by the companies. "This city, like other municipalities throughout the country," he said, "is agitated about public utilities. It is an obvious fact. To fail to recognize it is to fail to recognize the state of the public mind. They believe the present rate is unfair and they should have a rate that is fair to them and not unfair to the companies."

Commissioner Prendergast, at the outset of the meeting, made it clear that his plan providing for the appointment of six experts was offered with a view to speeding up the final disposition of rate disputes by having the accountants and engineers prepare preliminary data instead of having it all presented in the form of testimony under direct and cross examination.

Among others at the meeting were Deputy Commissioner Oliver C. Semple, J. A. Beekman, Jr., attorney for the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and Assistant Corporation Counsels John Donnelly and M. M. Fertig.

Newtown Inquiry Began

Hearing on the application for a permanent injunction made by Noah Silberberg, of 656 Woodward Avenue, Ridgewood, on behalf of the consumers of the Citizens' Water Company of Newtown, to restrain the company from collecting an increase in water rates, got under way yesterday in the Queens Supreme Court, Long Island City, before Justice Stephen Callaghan.

The courtroom was jammed and many were unable to gain admittance. J. Edward Meyer, president of the Citizens' company, was the principal witness. He testified regarding the company's property, giving a description of buildings and equipment. At the close of the day's session ledgers and time books of the company were brought into court. Other books have been subpoenaed for to-day by the plaintiff.

The company on November 20, 1920, announced that beginning January 1, 1921, it would collect an increase in rates of 50 per cent for metered water and from 25 to 40 per cent increase in frontage rates. The former meter rates were $3 for the first 1,000 feet of water, $2 for the second thousand feet and $1 for quantities above the third thousand. The frontage rates varied greatly. Silberberg testified he was willing to pay the old rates but refused to pay the increased rates.

Wife Murderer Gets Life Term

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 27.—Sentence of life imprisonment was passed to-day by Supreme Court Justice Katzenbach upon George Dobson, who beat his wife to death with a hoepost last September at their home in Runnemede Heights. Dobson pleaded guilty and was allowed to throw himself on the mercy of the court.

Terrazas Enjoins Mexico From Selling Estates

Court at Juarez Grants Injunction to Prevent Government Sale of 6,000,000 Acres

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 27.—General Luis Terrazas, sometimes known as the "Croesus of Mexico," has won the first round of his fight with the government to retain possession of his vast estates in Chihuahua, it was announced at the office of Federal Judge Medina in Juarez to-day.

The General obtained a restraining order in the Federal Court in Juarez to thwart the attempt of the government to parcel out his 6,000,000 acres in Chihuahua. A hearing has been set for March 4.

Guillermo Porras, attorney, of Chihuahua City, and A. J. McQuatters, New York capitalist, were the leaders in a movement under which the estate of General Terrazas would be purchased and parceled out to small land farmers, it is said.

The purchasers were to be financed through a land and banking corporation known as the American-Mexican Land Development Company.

Wife Kills Husband Who Thrashed Her Often, She Says

Fired to Defend Self From Blackjack, Woman Tells Prosecutor; Jealousy Is Alleged by Her Sister

Mrs. Helen Eysel, twenty-eight years old, of 159 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Reynolds in Fifth Avenue court charged with having early in the morning shot and killed her husband, George Eysel, a longshoreman. She is said to have confessed, saying, however, that her husband was about to beat her with a blackjack, and that she shot him in self-defense.

The shooting occurred in the Eysel apartment after an all-night party, in which a quantity of home brew is said to have been consumed. The guests had gone. There remained Eysel and his wife, her sister, Mrs. Margaret O'Brien, and Albert Dine, Mrs. Eysel's son by a former marriage.

According to District Attorney John E. Roston, Mrs. Eysel admitted having quarreled with Mrs. O'Brien because she believed that her husband was paying too much attention to her. She said that her husband took Mrs. O'Brien's part and that he had punched her on the jaw.

The argument, however, is said to have continued. Her husband, according to Mrs. Eysel's alleged confession, went out, saying that he would come back and kill her. When he returned he had in his hand a blackjack, she said, and that he rushed at her, prepared to use it.

Mrs. Eysel is said to have rushed to a bureau drawer and to have seized a revolver. By the time she had it in her hand he was almost upon her. She turned and fired.

"After I shot him and he fell," Mrs. Eysel is said to have told the District Attorney, "I raised up his head and said to him: 'Are you dead? Because if you aren't, I'll kill you.'"

Then she ran out with the revolver still in her hand and was met by Patrolmen John Patten and John O'Dara, of the Fourth Avenue police station.

Mrs. Eysel said that her husband beat her regularly every week. A week ago, she said he had threatened her with a revolver, but that she had been saved by the neighbors. On another occasion, she said that she had fled from him at 1 o'clock in the morning and had gone to Silver Lake, S. I. He followed her, she said, and cut the telephone wires so that no calls could be sent from the place where she was. Then he beat her.

Mrs. O'Brien told the police, it is said, that she had loved Eysel for a long time, and that her sister had shot him because she was jealous.

Father Paroled to Son

Boy Scout Knocked Down Sire for Abusing Mother

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 27.—Harry Solomon, a blacksmith, forty-six years old, was paroled to his fourteen-year-old son, Oscar, a Boy Scout, in Municipal Court to-day. Testimony showed that the boy had knocked his father down yesterday when the father struck the boy's mother.

The elder Solomon said he had been drinking.

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Women's
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Mondell Asks Bonus Delay To Get Cash

(Continued from page one)

them," said Mr. Fordney, "but I understand that they will be in our hands within from thirty to sixty days."

The suggestion was made to-day to the Ways and Means Committee in a letter from Representative John Philip Hill, Republican, of Maryland, that all forms of payment except the cash bonus be eliminated from the bill. Later, in a discussion on the floor with Representative Longworth, he declared that Congress should prepare to pay virtually all the bonus money in cash.

An investigation in Baltimore showed, he said, that at least 95 per cent of the war veterans would demand cash and he voiced his belief that the same condition would apply everywhere. Mr. Hill's letter said:

"The cost of all plans except that of actual cash payments is entirely problematical and ranges from the estimate of $2,500,000,000 to various sums ranging around $5,000,000,000.

"The adoption of all except an actual cash payment will lead to enormous administrative expenses entailed upon the national government for a period of years, increasing the dangers of bureaucracy as well as adding enormous additional expenses.

Pay It As Debt In Cash

"The only reason for paying the soldier bonus is to adjust compensation received by ex-service people in comparison with industrial workers during the war. The so-called bonus has its only logical and fair foundation upon the basis of a debt owed. It is not a gratuity, nor is it a form of pension; it should be treated frankly as a debt and paid in cash, which is the only certain way for the government and the cheapest way for the government."

Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, called at the White House to-day to discuss the bonus with the President. MacNider had not yet received a reply to the telegram he sent the President several days ago in which he demanded that the "adjusted compensation" legislation for ex-soldiers be passed at once. It was said by Legion officials to-day that the national commander decided it might be well to come to the capital and receive in person a reply to his telegram.

This morning the President was unable to see MacNider, so congested was the former's engagement list. George B. Christian, secretary to the President, informed MacNider that the President could not see him this morning, but that he would notify MacNider later in the day if an opportunity for conference presented itself. Late this afternoon Secretary Christian informed MacNider that the President would see him at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

No Affront Intended

Some Legionnaires, on learning that the President did not see MacNider this morning, assumed that the President deliberately refused to see the Legion head. It was made clear at the White House that nothing could be further from the truth. The President literally was unable to see any one in addition to the number already on his engagement list.

MacNider said at the White House that the Legion was opposed to any further delay in enacting bonus legislation and that he was here to tell the President. He reiterated that the Legion would not be drawn into any discussions of ways and means for raising the money. He emphasized the fact that the Legion's interest centered only in the speedy passage of the legislation.

Harding Heads Boys' Club

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—President Harding to-day accepted honorary presidency of the Boys' Club Federation, members of the committee, which extended the invitation, said after a call at the White House. The committee said the federation was composed of 140,000 boys organized into 184 clubs in 103 cities of the United States. The committee was headed by Eddie Ambrose, of the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Club of New York.

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GUNN DESK
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makes all the difference in the world! The 'Lino' surface wears like iron, feels like kid, is handsome and distinctive. It does not mar, is impervious to stains—and washable."

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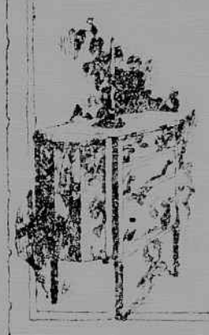

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