

# FRESH FROM THE NEWS SERVICE OF THE NIGHT WIRES

## REVEALS FRIENDSHIP FOR TARIFF REVISION

Republican Applause Greeted Speech of Congressman in the House.

By Publishers Press. Washington, Jan. 6.—Tariff revision sentiment in the republican party made itself evident in the house of representatives today. A Connecticut member cried a solemn warning of impending defeat and the applause that followed was not confined to the democratic side of the chamber.

The incident arose during a speech by Mr. Lawrence, republican, Massachusetts, a member of the committee on ways and means. The Philippines tariff bill was under consideration.

The Massachusetts member followed Representative Hill, republican, of Connecticut, in support of the tariff bill and Representative Mondell, republican, of Wyoming, a beet sugar man, in opposition. He told of a hard ship worked by "the unnecessary tariff on hides."

"The tariff is not sacred," he declared, "as many of the standpat republicans would have the people believe. The Dingley bill has been in operation for eight years and in that time changes have come to the country's markets and industries that make its revision an absolute necessity."

The demand for revision came from substantial classes, he declared, and he maintained that it was growing.

"My party must read the signs aright and bring about the necessary reforms or else suffer defeat and let the revision work fall to the lot of the tariff wreckers," he exclaimed.

Mr. Mondell declared that the American congress, which put itself up as the champion of the American laborer, was discriminating against the beet sugar industry by the indorsement of the proposed bill.

From Personal Observation. Mr. Hill's speech was given the closest attention by both sides, was teeming with facts and figures gained by his personal observation made in two trips to the Philippines. He talked for two hours and a half and the house had much the appearance of a school-room. A large map of the islands was displayed from a stand near the clerk's desk.

With a pointer in hand, Mr. Hill occupied a position in front of it, and the members took seats as near him as possible. He predicted that the population of the Philippines in fifty years would be 50,000,000, instead of 7,500,000, as at present, but he declared that the whole ambition of the population was simply to subsist. Reverting to a statement about slavery, Mr. Clayton (Ala.) interrupted.

Slavery Then and Now. "Is it true, did I understand the gentleman to say that slavery still exists among the Moros? Do they traffic in men and women who sold from \$10 to \$10,000?"

"I did not hear of this traffic," replied Mr. Hill, "but I believe slavery exists. These people are savages and there is no civilization."

"And how long have we had these islands?"

"Five years."

"I would like the gentleman to tell us why republican assimilation has not eradicated this condition." (Democratic applause.)

"We would have slavery in this country today, had it not been for that great republican party," retorted the member from Connecticut. (Republican applause.)

Fault in America. Mr. Hill said he thought there was some cause for criticism in the case of the American government in the Philippines, but he contended the fault was in America and grew out of the division of opinion as to the policy to be pursued.

He admitted that the Philippine question was a hard and difficult one, but he declared that the United States was "too great and strong, too generous and noble," to forsake its task "begun and continued in the interests of humanity." (Republican applause.)

## HUMANE OFFICER ARRESTED

Dr. Wilkie of Oshkosh Charged With Beating His Wife.

Special to the Journal. Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 6.—Dr. F. J. Wilkie, humane officer for this city and the Fox river valley district, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of beating his wife. It is said the woman was terribly punished and the affair created a great sensation. Dr. Wilkie has been city health officer and has held numerous other important positions under the municipal government. It is difficult to get at the facts of the affair, but it will probably get a complete airing Monday, when the preliminary hearing will be held.

## 100,000 FIRE IN INDIA

Bombay, India, Jan. 7.—The palace of Thakur Sahib of Limbdi has been totally destroyed by fire, which has raged for three days without there being any means of extinguishing it. Several inmates of the palace have been lost. The damage is estimated at fifty lakhs rupees, or about \$2,000,000.

## SMOOT CASE REOPENED

Washington, Jan. 6.—Further testimony in the Smoot case will be taken. The understanding is that the committee on privileges and elections of the senate today reached this decision, which is recognized as a victory for his opponents, which comprise the W. C. T. U. and allied women's organizations of the United States.

## YANKEE SUBMARINES ARE SOLD ABROAD

Five New and Terrible Engines of Death Go to an Eastern Government.

New York Herald Special Cable Service. Copy-right, 1906, by the New York Herald. New York, Jan. 6.—Five submarine torpedo boats to be operated by wireless telegraph have been shipped to an eastern government. They are the invention of Henry Shoemaker of Jersey City.

The boat is so constructed that it may be launched from the deck of a vessel or from shore and thereafter be controlled at will by the operator on the boat or shore from which it may be launched.

At the point from which the boat is to be controlled, there is a complete wireless apparatus, consisting of a wireless transmitter, the usual masts, generators and other appliances. This marvellous new engine of destruction can be steered with far more deadly accuracy than if controlled by the most fearless skipper.

Exhaustive tests have proved its practicability. Representatives of the foreign government to which five of the boats have been shipped witnessed several tests a short time ago and were so favorably impressed with the new creation that they at once paid for the five boats already alluded to. Each boat cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000 to construct, the engine alone costing more than \$3,000. The boat complete weighs six tons.

## GERMANY ON EVE OF WAR WITH FRANCE

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he regards his navy as a match for any in the world save England's; and, with words of peace in his mouth and infinite palaver for America and Russia, he is pushing on with naval construction that will cost more than \$600,000,000, as Leroy Beaulieu estimates the outlay.

## The Vital Spot.

"If we could discern a clearly defined object for this mighty armament," says M. Clemenceau, in the Aurore, "we would feel easier than in the suspicion that he cannot get near territory in Europe, or colonies abroad by peaceful means, is intending to strike somewhere with the mailed fist, when the suitable opportunity is offered. For Germany must get new fields, by fair means or foul, and if not in South Brazil, or South Africa, where?"

M. Clemenceau has placed his finger on the vital spot in Morocco controversy. The ultimate issue is whether France or Germany is to become dominant in the Moroccan territory. However carefully diplomacy may seek to overlay it with talk of international policing of a frontier and a hinterland, the question in last analysis is one of colonization. Germany's chief desire is for colonies in temperate zones, but she cannot ignore the tropics and the German colonial party loudly demands a footing in Morocco.

## Wrath of Germans.

It is well understood in London that the wrath of the German colonial party is mainly against Britain, for without the aid of England, France would not venture to resist the Tonton in this hour of Russian collapse. Britain has felled Germany's colonial hopes in South Africa; Britain prevented Germany from organizing a European coalition against America during the war with Spain; a conflict which Die Greutzboten, usually inspired by von Buelow, described in the summer of 1898 as a "war of annihilation." New York and Chicago speculating bullies, whose insolence, in common with that of their piratical government, must some day be chastized."

## Impressable Kaiser.

The effect upon the impressible mind of William II. cannot be overestimated. The kaiser is discovered by Sir Charles Dilke, who is not sanguine concerning the Algerias deliberations, as "equally in danger from a very full knowledge of his own ability and a very insufficient knowledge of the ability of others." "William II.," says M. Jaures, "the master passion of the Hohenzollerns for more territory is as strong as it was in Frederick the Great."

## CONVICTED MURDERER IS GIVEN NEW TRIAL

Alleged Perjury of Juror Causes Reopening of Eagle Case.

Special to the Journal. Saint Ste. Marie, Mich., Jan. 6.—Isaac Eagle, who was recently convicted of murdering his wife and sentenced to the state prison at Jackson for life, was granted a new trial by Judge Steere today on the ground that James Ferguson, a member of the jury, is not a citizen.

Ferguson at the time of the trial swore he was a citizen. It is alleged that later he made an affidavit that he was not. An investigation will follow.

Eagle was for many years prominent in political circles in the upper peninsula, holding office and amassing a fortune in Chippewa county lands. The evidence at the trial showed that he chased his wife out of the house into the back yard and blew her brains out. The defense was that Eagle was insane. The case will come up in the February term of court.

## KANSAS COLOR LINE LEGAL

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 6.—The state supreme court decided today that the law allowing the separation of the negro and white high school children in Kansas City, Kan., is constitutional. This means that the board of education of that city has the right to keep the negro children apart from the whites.

## DAVIS FINDS LOVE AND DUTY OPPOSED

Philippines Tariff Bill Presents Problem to Minnesota Congressman.

By W. W. Jermaine. Special to the Journal. Washington, Jan. 6.—Representative Davis is in the throes of a contest between love and duty on the Philippine tariff bill now pending in the house.

It is perhaps the most pronounced tariff revisionist in the Minnesota house delegation, and for that reason, if for no other, he is inclined to vote for a reduction of duty on sugar coming from the Philippines.

This is the side he loves. His duty to his district impels him to the other extreme, however, to vote against the bill, because by reducing the tariff on Philippine sugar, an important industry in the district is menaced.

## Farmers Fear Competition.

The promoters of the new beet sugar factory at Chaska have signed agreements with farmers for thousands of tons of beets annually, and naturally these farmers do not want any legislation enacted that will have the effect of lowering the price of their product. Consequently they are telling their congressman about their position.

Mr. Davis has not made up his mind which way he will vote, but he is paying close attention to the debates and studying the question in all its phases.

## SURVEY FOR A NEW HARBOR ON PACIFIC

Continued From First Page.

At the approaching session of the Dominion parliament, application will be made for an appropriation sufficient to cover the cost of survey and a report as to the expenditure approximately.

The bridging of Seymour narrows is advocated as a work of the first national importance, and of great value on the ground that a saving of at least a day and a half would thereby be effected in the handling of the trade with the far east. Not only would there be a saving of time, but the fogs and smoke in the trouous waterways thru which Pacific shipping now must thread to reach a mainland port, would be avoided.

## 24th Annual Reduced-Price Sale.

The Great Plymouth Clothing House.

## RESIGNATION COSTS M'CALL HIS HEALTH

Former Insurance President Seriously Ill at His New York Home.

New York Herald Special Service. New York, Jan. 6.—John A. McCall is seriously ill at his home, No. 54 West Fifty-second street. He has been confined to his bed ever since Saturday, Dec. 23, when he realized for the first time that he would have to resign his office or face almost certain expulsion.

The shock unnered him, he had never before had a serious illness in his life.

On the night of Dec. 30 he signed his letter of resignation. He was in bed the day drawing it up, then went home and took to his bed. He was anxious to have the matter settled, and after he was in bed insisted that the draft of the letter should be typewritten. When the document was shown him, he insisted upon signing it, and had to be propped up in bed to do this.

## SLAYER HAS RIGHT TO SLAIN WIFE'S GOODS

Court Holds Murderer Inherits Property for Which He Killed Woman.

By Publishers Press. Topeka, Kan., Jan. 6.—In an opinion handed down today the supreme court held that a man who has killed his wife may inherit her property, even though the crime was committed for the purpose of acquiring the property. The decision is rendered in the case of Millie McAllister against the administrator for the estate of Kate Brandt, who was killed by her husband in 1902. It is now in pending under sentence of death. Mrs. Brandt's brothers and sisters claimed the estate on the ground that a murderer should not be permitted to inherit the property of his victim, but the supreme court ruled differently.

## 24 VICTIMS OF TRAIN WRECK.

Dr. Pa., Jan. 6.—Running fifty miles an hour, passenger train No. 4 on the Pennsylvania railroad collided head-on with a light engine at Horn's Sliding tonight. Three persons were killed and twenty-one injured, a number of whom will probably die from their injuries.

## NAMED CONSUL FOR NORWAY.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—F. Herman Gade, mayor of Lake Forest, and an attorney with offices in the Stock Exchange building, has received official appointment from the administration from King Haakon, as consul for Norway in Illinois and Indiana.

## \$150,000 FIRE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 6.—Fire in Curtis & Pope's lumber yard at Albany and Northampton streets caused a loss of \$150,000. Nearly a dozen firemen were overcome by smoke and taken to the city hospital.

## 12 HOUR RECORD OF CASUALTY AND CRIME IN CHICAGO

Special to the Journal. Chicago, Jan. 6.—This is the record of twelve hours of crimes and casualties in Chicago.

Gentry, Mrs. A. W., aged 26, murdered at her home, presumably by Frank J. Constantine, Jr., of New York, rejected lover.

Almberg, Mrs. Carl O., shot to death by J. E. Moeller, a rejected lover.

Moeller, J. E., committed suicide after murdering Mrs. Almberg.

Rustman, Jacob C., president Jefferson ice company, committed suicide over business troubles.

Cuba, Mrs. A., shot herself to death, believed because she had no children.

Stebila, Jacob, killed in dynamite explosion.

Sanlander, Joseph, killed in dynamite explosion.

Goedike, John, killed in dynamite explosion.

Weber, Fred, killed in dynamite explosion.

Parpat, Herman, killed in dynamite explosion.

Kelmer, crushed by fall down elevator shaft.

Mah, Richard, aged 60, killed by Santa Fe train at crossing.

Edgar, J. P., arrested, shot here, just awarded high honors, inhaled gas because of ill health.

Hanna, John, aged 26, just operated upon at hospital, leaped from window, killed, died from exertion and exposure.

Clingman, Oswald, aged 43, cut throat, died in hospital.

Perkins, William, shoots wife and mother-in-law and kills himself; both women alive, but likely to die.

Lazzarine, Louis, aged 50, killed by Lake Shore train at crossing.

Kelver, Thomas, aged 59, died as result of injuries received in McCormick Harvester works.

## GOPHER PRESIDES AT RULES MEETING

New Football Code Committee Addresses Letter to Old Rule Governors.

Special to the Journal. New York, Jan. 6.—At a meeting here today, the rules committee appointed by the recent national intercollegiate football conference prepared a letter to be sent to the universities and colleges having representatives on the existing football rules committee relative to the amalgamation of that committee with the one appointed by the conference. Sixty-eight colleges and universities were represented at the conference.

Members of the committee who met here today said they did not look for a definite answer from the committee representing Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Annapolis and the University of Chicago until the meeting of that committee on Friday, Jan. 12, in this city. The committee appointed by the intercollegiate conference will also meet that evening in this city.

At today's meeting were Dr. Henry L. Williams, University of Minnesota, chairman; F. Homer Curtis, University of Texas; F. K. Hall, Dartmouth college; Lieutenant Charles D. Daly, West Point; C. W. Savage, Oberlin college, and Dr. James A. Babbitt, Haverford college (secretary). The only absentee was Professor James T. Lees of Nebraska university.

The meeting was chiefly for the purpose of making plans for carrying out the instructions of the general convention if its amalgamation scheme submitted to the old rules committee is not adopted, and to discuss the letter to be sent to the institutions represented by the present football committee. This letter tells of the appointment of the new committee at the recent conference and the plan to amalgamate with the old committee. The letter merely shows that the whole matter is still in abeyance.

## BOY SEEKS FORTUNE; RETURNS RICH MAN

Frank L. Lang, Absent 34 Years, Pays Visit to Former Home.

Special to the Journal. Manitowoc, Wis., Jan. 6.—Frank S. Lang, who as a boy of 15 years, ran away from home in 1871 to seek a fortune, returned today to Manitowoc a wealthy mine owner. He is on his way to the home of his aged mother in Germany.

Coming to Manitowoc in 1869, in company with his uncle, Frank Haer, and his brother, Ed Haer, Lang was apprenticed to a tinsmith in 1871. Dissatisfied and imbued with the spirit of adventure, he left the city and for thirteen years was not heard from. In 1884 he was at Helena, Mont., where he became associated with Senator Clark.

The established and successful in business, Lang was caught by the Klondike gold fever that swept the west in 1890, and early in that year he left for the far north.

At Nome he opened a hardware store and secured possession of mining property that developed into great wealth. Success crowned all his ventures, and in a few years he was counted among the wealthiest of Klondike residents.

## CALL UPON CONGRESS FOR PURE FOOD LAW

Representatives of Manufacturing and Jobbing Interests Adopt Resolution.

The "pure food" convention at the old Capitol, St. Paul, adjourned late yesterday and began immediately adopting a resolution calling upon congress to enact a pure food law applicable to all states. J. W. Cooper, the St. Paul wholesale grocer, brought to the attention of the convention the desirability of taking action on this subject. A committee consisting of J. W. Cooper, chairman; S. C. Joe of Minneapolis secretary; W. S. Jordan and E. B. Burdick, both of Minneapolis, drafted the resolution.

E. K. Slater, state dairy and food commissioner, explained that jollies and jams which are not made absolutely from the pure fruit and sugar, must be labeled "this preparation is mixed and adulterated. Relative to corn and cane syrups there is no specific law as there is for maple syrups. For the former, the state department will be satisfied if the manufacturers simply label the goods with the names of the ingredients of which they are manufactured. High sounding names, such as "Honey Drip," are prohibited. Vegetable coloring will be allowed in certain fruit extracts.

"If the jobbers would but take more interest when the legislature is in session," concluded Mr. Slater, "they would find the resultant laws would be better and more to their suiting." W. S. Coo of Minneapolis read a paper on "The Traveling Man as the Go-Between." J. H. Schoonmaker of Minneapolis presented a paper on "Pure Food Law Enforcement from the Jobbers Standpoint." Joseph Clark of St. Paul read a paper on "The Relation Between the Inspector and the Traveling Man."

The convention passed a resolution, on motion of J. H. Schoonmaker of Minneapolis, thanking Commissioner Slater and began to discuss the merits of the proposed law. Slater expressed his appreciation of the manufacturers by asking for the gathering.

## Monument Is Complete.

Special to the Journal. Madison, Wis., Jan. 6.—Governor Davidson, today, received notification that the Wisconsin monument on the battlefield of Shiloh had been completed. The contractors suggested that the monument be dedicated April 6 and 7, in honor of the battle which occurred on those dates. Governor Davidson has replied that the dates are satisfactory.

## ROOSEVELT STAKES ALL ON RATE LAW

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First—They demand rate reduction. Second—They demand the abolition of the export and import freight rate system.

Third—They demand control by the government of differentials; or, in other words, they favor a minimum as well as a maximum rate.

Fourth—They demand the abolition of the long and short haul provision.

Fifth—They demand a readjustment of the export and import freight rate system.

The disappointment of this large mass of the people—in the main the shippers outside of the great terminal points—will be keen, no matter what the character of the bill that congress will finally pass. No bill that can be passed can be made to carry the foregoing provisions, except the second. Its failure to carry them will enrage the shippers to turn against the president and abuse him for taking a middle ground. It will matter nothing to them that this position is the one which he has occupied consistently from the beginning. They want him to be a radical, and his failure to be one will invite their criticism.

Disappointments Coming. No bill that can be passed will reduce the general level of all rates. This may as well be understood one time as another. Here will be disappointment number one.

No bill that can be passed will affect differentials, and should it do so, it is the opinion of many of the president's friends that it would for years lay the entire west prostrate, commercially and industrially. Disappointment number two.

No bill that can be passed will touch the long and short haul clause, and were it to do so, it is again the opinion of the president's friends that chaos and destruction would run riot in all that section of the country beyond the Mississippi river. Disappointment number three.

No bill that can be passed will touch the export and import freight rates, and were it to do so, again the president's friends say that the points inland would be torn down in order to build up the coast cities. It would be impossible then to ship by thru rate from the interior United States to Europe for export, or from Europe to the interior United States for import. If imports and exports are to be hauled east or west to or from the American seaboard for the same rates charged for domestic goods consigned to points within the country, the whole interior would suffer, and instead of selling to and buying direct from Europe, this immense section would buy and sell thru New York. Disappointment number four.

## The Differentials.

The Dooliver bill, which is to be the administration bill—Representative Hepburn has introduced it in the house—has been attacked because it fails to cover differentials. But there are farmers and small shippers filling a million square miles of the interior. United States farmers and shippers who were embraced in the law, would find their property depreciated in value by the increased cost of getting their products to market. The long and short haul and the differentials are necessary to the prosperity of the great interior, when it is discovered that, and whose farmers, under the differential policy, are enabled to sell the products of their farms in the great markets of the country, in competition with the same goods raised nearer to those markets.

E. B. Bacon, who is at the head of the organized shippers of the country in the demand for rate legislation, attacks the bill for its silence as to differentials in his circular letter, sent out broadcast during the holiday recess. It might be presumed that this gentleman and his associates would be able to see the situation as the president sees it, but they are not, and there is no use arguing with them.

## Support the President.

It is the purpose of representatives in the house to subordinate their own ideas as to the kind of a rate bill that ought to be passed, and to support exactly what the president wants. The bill which will finally be passed will therefore be known as the president's bill, and after the lapse of six months or a year, when it is discovered that it is not reducing rates, that it doesn't affect differentials, the long and short haul or the export and import rates, there is a likelihood of a violent reaction against the president, led by the disappointed shippers, and encouraged and aided by the machine politicians in New York in Pennsylvania in Ohio, and elsewhere, upon whom he has trodden with an iron heel in his purpose to purify politics and elevate the standard of efficiency and honesty in the public service.

What will be the result upon President Roosevelt personally? He doesn't know, and to be blunt about it, he doesn't care. He feels that he is right, and he is quite willing, if necessary, to be made a sacrifice for the sake of what he conceives to be principle.

## Power as to Rates.

After the great epochal affirmation which the rate law of this session will contain, its next most important feature will be the giving of power to the interstate commerce commission to investigate, upon complaint, any certain rate, and if the complaint is sustained, to name a new maximum rate. It is said that the new rate to be operative at once. Obviously, it would take many years for the commission, acting under such a law, to affect rates by reducing them on any large scale. Power over differentials, however, would make it possible for the commission to change the entire rate system of the country by changing the differentials in a dozen strategic places. This would give the commission the general rate-making power, in effect, which the president has never asked for, and which he is understood to want, and after it shall have become known that the administration bill is the Dooliver bill, or some bill closely akin to it, these gentlemen will probably make their attacks on the president in person.

## Can he survive and hod his popularity with a general assault of this kind? It is a question.

His friends are anxious about it, but apparently he is not worrying. He is understood to have said that if necessary he will go down and out, provided only that he can get the legislation that he wants. He is said to have recalled the interesting fact that in nearly all countries history is filled with the names of men who have sacrificed position in the public estimation, either permanently or temporarily, for the sake of principle. The present situation in the United States, he is said to have remarked, may develop into such a crisis, and if it does, he is ready to face it unflinchingly.

## Loss of Popularity.

Whether the president's prestige will be absolutely destroyed or not may well be a question for debate, but there is no chance for debate over the statement that within six months following the passage of his railroad rate bill he will be much less popular than he is today.

Helping along this work of bringing about his undoing will be the railroad in all parts of the land; the practical politicians, who never have liked him; and the democratic party, which, the moment his ascendancy begins to show signs of decline, will join in the hunt after him.

It is a tough combination which the president is thus called upon to face. But he isn't worried. He has been in close quarters before, and he thrives on a fight. He will enjoy this one, and, if need be, he will demonstrate that he can stand punishment, if it is in a just cause.

The motive which will actuate the politicians in moving against him under cover of the dissatisfaction which will follow the enactment of the rate law will be purely selfish. They hold Roosevelt personally responsible for the wave of civic reform which has swept over the country for two years past. They think that if his prestige should remain unbroken up to and including 1908, he would be able to dictate the nomination of some man of his type as his successor. This the practical politicians do not want. Four years of this sort of thing is more than enough for them; it has been too much for some of them, and they are now panting for the return of the old days as the hart pants after the water brook.

## Alleged Woodchucks.

Friends of radical rate legislation have discovered today what they think are two woodchucks in Uncle Pete Hepburn's act. He produced Thursday. They admit, however, that Hepburn will probably consent to have these alleged "woodchucks" taken out of the bill when attention is called to them in the house committee. The Hepburn bill is almost an exact copy of the Dooliver bill. Instead of providing for a reasonable rate before which Hepburn bill allows the interstate commerce commission to fix a maximum rate, "Which shall be reasonable, just and fairly remunerative," thus, it "fairly opened the door for lawsuits and injunctions. The objectionable feature of the bill in proceeding and in the rate named shall go into effect within thirty days, "unless changed by the commission or enjoined by the courts." This latter phrase, it is claimed by the radicals, would have the effect of showing any court that it was the intent of the bill to especially provide for injunction proceedings and in most cases will have the effect of tying up the act till it has been fought thru the courts. If these two features are not cut out of the bill it is the intention of Esch and Townsend to make a minority report from the committee and carry the fight on the floor of the house. They say any railroad should not have an injunction unless a rate is confiscatory.

## DECATUR IS AGAIN ARRESTED AS HAZER

Midshipman Acquitted in One Trial Is Again Accused.

By Publishers Press. Annapolis, Md., Jan. 6.—Shortly after he was officially notified of his acquittal of the charges of hazing by the court martial before which he was tried a few days ago, Midshipman Stephen Decatur, Jr., of Portsmouth, N. H., a star member of the graduating class, was again placed under military arrest, formal charges having been preferred against him for hazing and for encouraging or countenancing hazing. Decatur will be brought to trial immediately upon the conclusion of the case of Marzoni, now pending before the court.

## Broken Lot Slipper Sale

Please notice sizes and you'll not be disappointed. Men's \$1.25 Kid slippers in several desirable patterns, but sizes only 6, 6½ and 7. Ladies' 98c mottled gray Velvet Fur Trimmed Julietts, sizes only 3, 3½, 4 and 4½. Ladies' 98c date fur Trimmed Julietts, sizes only 6, 7 and 8. Ladies' black felt House Slippers with felt soles, sizes 4 to 8. Misses' and Child's 59c, 69c and 79c felt slippers. Fur Trimmed Julietts, sizes 6 to 7½ and 10 to 13½. Denim Cloth House Slippers with carpet soles—children's sizes, 10 to 13—women's sizes, 6 to 8, and men's sizes 6 to 11.

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