

Woodward & Lothrop

THE MEN OF WASHINGTON

Now Have a New and Distinctly Exclusive Shopping Place---

OUR NEW MEN'S SHOP:

In Which We Are Specially Displaying Clothing, Hats and Haberdashery for All Occasions.

In locating the various sections which go to make up the complete Men's Shop we have endeavored to simplify the arrangement so that selections may be accomplished in the least possible time and with the greatest satisfaction. The facilities afforded by our new building are exceptional.

We cordially invite your inspection.

To make the occasion one of more than usual interest we are offering the following Introductory Values in Men's High-grade Wearables.

SILK SHIRTS—A shirt for the well dressed man; absolutely all pure silk, in colors that will wash; a production of the famous Bates' Street Shirt tailors, which is in itself a guarantee of its high-grade. There are throughout this make of shirts marks of distinction and devotion to detail that give it the "custom" fit and appearance. This quality regularly commands \$5.00.

Opening Special price, \$3.50.

NECKWEAR—A neckwear offering that is out of the ordinary in exclusiveness and value. Months ago there was planned in France a design and color scheme on a specially woven silk exclusively ours for this occasion. From this silk has been made one of the most attractive four-in-hand ties of the season. Material, make and style pronounce it a dollar tie.

Opening Special price, 55c.

SILK HOSE—From the largest producer of Silk Hosiery in this country we selected a grade of Men's Pure Thread Silk Socks in shades that are today the most popular—black, navy, tan and gray—all fully fashioned; toes, soles and heels spliced or reinforced. A grade that is fully worth \$1.00.

Opening Special price, 65c pair; 4 pairs for \$2.50.

PAJAMAS—For many years we have been and still are the only house in Washington distributing pajamas and night shirts made by an eastern manufacturer whose productions are the very best. From his enormous variety we procured a solid-colored pajama of cloth (60 per cent silk and 40 per cent mercerized cotton, having the appearance of pure silk. The texture, colors and make-up are very attractive, finished with white silk loops and ocean pearl buttons. Under ordinary conditions \$5.00 is the regular retail price.

Opening Special price, \$3.50 suit.

BATH ROBES—To the average man a bath robe is next in importance to a bath towel. The offering we make is one every man will appreciate. The colors, designs, the terry cloth from which they are made, and the scuffs or slippers to match—will appeal strongly to the discriminating man who pays much attention to comfort. Usually sold at \$5.00 the set.

Opening Special price, \$3.50.

AN ESPECIALLY STRONG SHOWING OF MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS AT \$25.00.

These Garments possess marks of quality that are unmistakable—the most highly developed styles that the season has produced—graceful, dignified, supreme in their highly perfected manly appearance, also those of the more pronounced style types for the younger men, and all favoring new departures in designing and styling.

The variations of all these models have been most carefully developed, and we take great pleasure in the knowledge that they are clothes built exactly as discriminating men would have them were they acquainted with the means of accomplishing.

BLUES, MIXTURES, PLAIN COLORS.

Woodward & Lothrop.

DUTIES OF CAVALRY

Summary of Instruction Enjoined by War Department.

TEXT OF BULLETIN ISSUED

Rules Applied to West Point Academy and to the Several Service Schools.

opposed to cavalry should fight mounted, thus retaining the mobility and power of maneuver necessary to its security and success.

The historical value of cavalry, including the experience and evolution of our own and that of other countries, must be carefully studied, and due consideration given to its importance. The day's total advanced or isolated positions, thus delaying the advance of the enemy until the arrival of the other arms; to operate on the flank and in the rear of the enemy; raids and other enterprises requiring great mobility; the mounted charge at the opportune moment against infantry or the cavalry; the covering retreat of its own forces; when none of the above roles has been assigned to it, the cavalry is to be used as a dismounted force of hard-pressed infantry to fill gaps in the firing line.

APATHY IN POLITICS.

Falling Off of 60,000 in Registration in New York City.

NEW YORK, October 12.—The first day's registration in New York City was higher than it has been for several years despite the fact that a presidential campaign is in progress. The day's total showed a considerable falling off from 1908, the last presidential year. This is especially notable in view of the fact that the gain in population since that year has increased the number of voters by about 8 per cent. The total registration for the opening day in the entire city was 190,000. In 1908 the first day's total was nearly 250,000.

The Greyfriars' Covenant.

From the London Chronicle.

Uster's new covenant, now in print, has little resemblance to the national covenant, signed in Greyfriars churchyard, Edinburgh, February 28, 1638. The old battle mainly covered forms of worship and assumed the shape of an international treaty. But the personality of the leader of the movement, Alexander Henderson, is as picturesque and modern as one could wish. He was a skilled diplomat as well as a determined man, and appears to have understood the character of Charles I. When that monarch visited Holyrood during the episcopal crisis, the Rev. Mr. Henderson was not afraid to rebuke him from the pulpit for appointing himself from afternoon service in order to play golf. Charles appears to have taken his castigation as an excellent joke, for he gave the bold minister a chaplaincy and other valuable appointments.

Discretion of Commander.

"Cavalry must maneuver freely and widely without fearing too much for its rear; and being often at a distance from the main body of an army, its commander must be clothed with authority to conform to actual conditions.

"While the chief tasks of the cavalry is to assist the other arms in accomplishing the common object, its role is often of primary importance. The action of cavalry must be bold and daring; it must, whenever practicable, assume the initiative, seeking out the enemy and placing him upon the defensive.

"The principal weapon of cavalry in mounted action is the horse and the force of impact should be utilized to the utmost. The terrain and nature of the operations will determine which of the other weapons must be used.

"When circumstances permit, cavalry

SENTENCE POSTPONED IN GRAY CHECK CASE

Record of Bookkeeper Acquitted of Charge of Robbing Bank to Be Inquired Into.

Check Higher Cost.

Problem Met in Europe.

It Was Not Proven.

Hungry for It.

Speaks in Washington, Pa., Today and Pittsburgh Tonight.

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Taft Calls State Governors for Discussion.

WOULD USE GERMAN IDEA

Co-Operative Credit Plan of Foreign Banks Adaptable Here.

EXPECTED TO CUT LIVING COST

Favors Organization of Land Mortgage Banks Under State and Federal Control.

BEVERLY, Mass., October 12.—In a letter to the governors of all the states, President Taft proposes radical legislation, which he desires be made, so far as possible, uniform throughout the states, in favor of the American farmer, by obtaining for the agricultural interests a system of co-operative credits similar to that practiced by the banks of Germany.

Would Lower Living Cost.

President Taft has asked the "house of governors" to meet with him at the White House, when they gather in Washington in December for their annual meeting. In this new financial plan, and he believes, if it is put into practice it will have a material effect in lowering the cost of living by lowering the cost to the farmer of production. The plan would consist of the farmer a financial machine which would gain him access to all the money centers of the world and afford him greatly reduced rates of credit.

More Farms and Farmers.

"What this plan offers," writes President Taft to the governors, "is a means to secure this country greater productivity at less cost from the farms that are now under cultivation, and, above all, to give us more farms and farmers."

In asking the governors to take the subject up with their legislatures in December, President Taft says: "My conviction of the importance of this subject would cause me to invite you to a conference at a still earlier date, were not the interval so short."

On Reports of Diplomats.

President Taft bases his recommendations on reports submitted by the American diplomatic officers in Europe who have, since last March, been engaged in an investigation of this question and upon the special report of Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, who has made a study for years of the question of co-operative credit in the United States.

To Operate Under Government.

"As a later step, I favor the enactment of laws by Congress permitting the organization of national land-mortgage banks, to be operated under strict government supervision with the power to guarantee and market the guaranteed debenture bonds of the state land-mortgage banks or co-operative societies. I recommend your consideration of the report and recommendations of Ambassador Herrick, now published by the Department of State for general distribution."

"The twelve millions of farmers of the United States add each year to the national wealth approximately \$1,000,000,000. On this sum they pay annually interest charges of \$100,000,000. The interest rate paid by the farmer of this country is averaged at 5 1/2 per cent, as compared to 3 per cent paid by the farmer for instance, of France or Germany."

Farmer Pays Higher Interest.

"Again, the interest rate paid by the American farmer is considerably higher than that paid by our industrial corporations, railroads or municipalities. Yet, I think it is admitted that the current offered by the farmer in his lands is quite as sound as that offered by industrial corporations. Why, then, will not the investor furnish the farmer with money at as advantageous rates as he is willing to supply it to the industrial corporations? The answer is, the advantage enjoyed by the industrial corporation lies in the financial machinery at its command, which permits it to borrow money at a lower rate of interest than the farmer can obtain. The farmer lacks this machinery. This is not theory."

Check Higher Cost.

"But the advantages to be gained by the adoption of this plan go beyond the direct saving in interest charges to the farmer. The great necessity which prompted the establishment and extension of this plan throughout Europe was the need of the farmer to reduce the cost of his production. The cost of foodstuffs, brought about by the inevitable increase in consumption and the failure of the long-drawn soil to afford a corresponding increase in production. That problem has not in so many forms as it threatened the older countries of Europe, but still, as a great and pressing economic problem."

Problem Met in Europe.

"If Europe this problem has been successfully met, first, by reducing the cost to the farmer of producing his crops and, secondly, by increasing his production through the adoption of improved methods of cultivation. Both the federal and state governments in this country have done much to afford the farmers instruction in improved agricultural methods. They have long sought to reduce the cost of the farmer's production by affording him the necessary capital for the exploitation of his soil upon the most advantageous terms. The farmer needs the money necessary for him to adopt improved methods. It must be made profitable for him to place every acre of his ground under cultivation. This offers the consumer relief from the increasing cost of foodstuffs."

No Government Subsidy.

President Taft strongly deprecates any idea of establishing co-operative credit in the United States through the support of government subsidies.

"We must establish a credit system of, for and by the farmers of the United States," he writes. "The country enjoys a rich soil, the farmer is industrious, the workmen are employed, and everywhere the wheels of industry hum. The farmer needs the money necessary to subsidize the American farmer. Fortunately for the country, he does not need it, nor would he accept it."

President Taft warns the governors that, in his plan, as in all financial schemes, there is room for harmful exploitation for personal gain.

Wilson Gratified at His Reception in Tour Just Ending.

HE IS NOT FOR FREE TRADE

Addresses Throng Filling Central Army in Cleveland.

EULOGIZES HIS PARTY'S AIMS

Repeats Charge That Steel Trust Is Behind Third Term Party in Thought.

HARRISBURG, Pa., October 12.—As Gov. Wilson traveled to New York early today to close an eleven-day campaign trip that took him through eleven states in the recent excursion through the north, he was gratified at the reception over the reception given him.

"The big meetings," he said, "have been exceedingly gratifying. It seems to me the people are intensely interested in the issues of the campaign. It has seemed to me that they have been earnestly trying to find something definite to get their teeth into. It has been a source of great satisfaction to see and feel such emphatic evidences of approval of the democratic program as I have stated it in my speeches."

No Doubt of Election.

When the correspondents asked the governor how he felt about the chances of his election, he replied: "I have tried in this campaign not to permit my mind to arrive at a conclusion on that subject. I know that the democratic party offers to the people the only sound program for the nation. I have not the slightest doubt that they will elect me."

The governor's voice suffered seriously from the effect of the seventy-five speeches he made, but the nominee thought today that the rest of the day would not only restore it but would bring back his physical vigor. He will make two speeches tonight in New York, one at the banquet of the Knights of Columbus and the other before the United Italian Societies.

Not for Free Trade.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 12.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson, the democratic candidate for President, declared in his speech here last night that no democratic program of free trade is a program he has met with contempt. He said: "I have not the slightest doubt that the democratic party offers to the people the only sound program for the nation. I have not the slightest doubt that they will elect me."

"There cannot be free trade in the United States so long as the established fiscal policy of the federal government is maintained. The federal government has chosen throughout all the years of its history a policy to maintain itself chiefly by indirect interest of direct taxation."

"The democratic party has not proposed the abolition of the established fiscal policy of this country, except where it furnishes root for special privilege, and where special privilege grows there American labor languishes."

Vision of the Democratic Party.

"The vision of the democratic party," which he declared had preserved it from alliance with and domination by special privilege, was the burden of his address. He performed what he designated as a ceremony of introduction of the democratic party to some of the country's "no more well acquainted with."

"I want to introduce you to the present democratic party," said Gov. Wilson. "It is not the party of the past, but a party that has been purified, has been shown such errors as it has committed in past years, and has now come forward and enthusiastically united upon a progressive program, a platform such as the country now desires to see carried out."

Ancient Bogy Revived.

"That is the new democratic party," he said, "because the old, new because the principles in which it is rooted and grounded never can grow old. This is the party which is now being questioned with regard to its purposes by the leaders of parties which are either breaking up or have just joined the progressive ranks, setting sails upon unknown waters, now find themselves cut off from the lifelong associations which they have had in the past."

"There are many democrats who are turning to Taft, and they believe that Roosevelt has given Taft a raw deal, and they are anxious to rebuke the colonel. And, in addition, they do not wish to do anything which will interfere with the prosperous conditions which exist in the country. They have seen hard times follow the election of Grover Cleveland in the past. One democrat said to me that there is more work to do today than ever before, and wages are higher. He said that if the democratic party took control and did succeed in lowering the cost of living, as they promise to do, what was the use of being able to purchase goods more cheaply if he had nothing with which to make the purchase? He was afraid that the election of the democratic party might result in hard times."

Repeats Steel Trust Charge.

Gov. Wilson, in developing his argument yesterday that "the thought of the leading men of the United States Steel Corporation is behind the steel party program with regard to the regulation of the trusts, directed attention to what he termed "a very significant fact"—that George W. Perkins "is himself back of the program."

Tribute to McKinley.

The governor spoke at Canton, the home of McKinley; Orville, and Cleveland. Besides the attack in his speeches on the trust party of the progressive party he paid tribute to the memory of President McKinley. He said that McKinley had died he would "symptoms of adjustment to the new age such as his successors have not exhibited" and foresaw the necessity for "a new era of party lines to be proclaimed in relations with the world."

In his speech at Orville the governor referred to the "concentration of economic control" at the same time that he stood for the "concentration of political control" of the United States. The governor said Senator Aldrich "was Mr. Hanna's successor in exercising this kind of control."

Massachusetts Avenue Heights

"The Best Buy in Washington"

A residential park within two miles of the White House.

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TAFT MAKES GAINS

Gen. Michener Describes Conditions in Indiana.

RESULTS OF HIS INQUIRY

Strong Tide, He Says, Toward Republican Party Nominee.

BUSINESS MEN FEAR CHANGE

People of Country, General Declares, Are Disposed to Let Well Enough Alone.

"A strong tide is running toward Taft from the progressive party, and in a less degree from the democratic party. This tide set in strong about September 15, and is gaining daily in speed and volume."

"This is the information given to a reporter for The Star today, which Gen. L. T. Michener, for many years one of the leaders in the republican party, has brought with him from Indiana, considered heretofore a stronghold of the progressives, and which went democratic at the last election. Gen. Michener spent several weeks in the state recently, and while there he talked with men of all professions and in all walks of life. His