## TAFT'S DEFINITION OF "INTOLERABLE CONDITION" VITAL

### On His Decision Depends Action of United States in Mexican Situation.

On President Taft's definition of what constitutes "an intolerable condition" in Mexico, depends intervention by the

Official Washington today believed that the Executive would hold such

condition had arrived, under the following contingencies: If anarchy continued to spread in Mex-

ico City. If demands of the American ambassador continue to be ignored.

If some foreign power intimates that will intervene if the United States does not.

If the Madero administration falls and a not immediately succeeded by a cenis not immediately succeeded by a centralized government.

If the rules and principles of civilization warfare are disregarded.

If communication between Washington and Mexico City is cut off.

If there is an outbreak of anti-American, or anti-foreign sentiment, resulting in loss of life.

### Anxious to Avoid Trouble.

It was pointed out today that at least three of these contingencies had already arisen. But President Taft is extremely anxious to avoid intervention. He is hopeful that either Diaz or Madero will win a decisive victory and that some semblance of government will be restored at the capital. Continuance of the present condition is Mexico City of itself is a most sufficient to force

intervention.

The belief was almost universal here today that President Taft would put the zhole situation up to Congress for decision, if it was apparent that the present condition of affairs at Mexico City was likely to continue for any length of time.

It was pointed out here today that in-It was pointed out here today that in-ternational law and custom draws a sharp line between "armed invasion" and "an evpeditionary force." Thou-sands of marines and b'uejackets might be landed as an expeditionary force under the theoretical "police nower" of international law, but if a dozen "regu-lars" of the army were sent into a foreign nation such an act would con-stitute an "armed invasion."

President Has Power. Doubt as to the President's power of order an "expeditionary force" of nur rines or bluejackets into a foreign nation was settled in favor of the Executive some months ago, when Senator Bacon of Georgia, raised the ques-tion by a resolution in the Senate fol-lowing President Taft's dispatch of ma-rines into Nicaragua. Even when Coa-gress is in session, the general belief was that the Executive had power to dispatch "expeditionary forces without Congressional action." But "armed in-vasion" constitutes an act of war and only Congress can declare war.

It was the general belief here that
Taft would not exercise his prerogative
of sending an expeditionary force
ashore at any Mexican port without
Congressional sanction.

### Congressmen More Ready Than Before to

Congress would be obliged to sanction the use of troops by the President in order to protect American lives or, in other words, armed intervention to restore order.

to act in the Mcxlcan situation. When President Taft suddenly mobilized an army on the border a storm of protest went up from many men in Congress. Democrats at that time feared President

dent Tak meant to ride into the Presiin addition to this, there was a strong feeling in Congres against intervention. strong sentiment that Mexico should allowed to work out her own trou-

ican financial interests were prodding this Government and public sentiment up to the point of forcing an invasion of the republic to the south. Furthermore, men in Congress familiar with the use of troops and cognizant of con-oltions in Mexico, perceived that to in-tervene in Mexico meant years of fight-ing, much of it guerrilla warfare of the hardest nort, and that it would cost many good American lives. Many good American lives.

An aversion existed and still exists to sacrificing American soldlers in order that American mining, oil, and railroad interests, as well as others, might

have their chestnuts pulled out of the spite of all this, there is never-

theless a perceptible drift of sentiment in Congress in favor of vigorous action. The outbreak in Mexico City recently has shown Congress that American lives in the Mexican capital are in danger, that foreigners generally are in danger, that the nations of Europe are likely to insist on America living up to the consequences of the Monroe doctrine, and that the men leading the revolu-

### Rheumatism A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

A home Cure Given by One Who had it

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried tensedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Pinally, I found a remedy that evred me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedrifden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

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### American Forces Awaiting Orders to Start DISTRICT SOLDIERS Upon Invasion of Mexico.

BATTLESHIPS ALREADY UNDER WAY.

Georgia, 15,000-ton battleship, Catp. Marbury Johnston; due Vera Cruz

Vermont, 16,000-ton battleship, flagship, Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding second division Atlantic fleet, Capt. H. McL. P. Huse; due

Nebraska, 15,000-ton battleship, flagship of Rear Admiral Usher, third division Atlantic fleet; Capt. Spencer S. Wood; due Vera Cruz Satur-

Virginia, 15,000-ton battleship, Capt. John McDonald; due Tampico Satur-

Colorado, 14,000-ton armored cruiser, Capt. William L. Gilmer; due Mazatlan tomorrow. South Dakota, 14,000-ton armored-cruiser, Capt. Charles P. Plunkett; due

Acapulco Sunday. On the six warships rushing toward Mexican ports are nearly 6,000 blue-

jackets and marines. Ten other dreadnoughts, including the Wyoming, Utah, Florida, Arkansas, North Dakota, Michigan, South Carolina, Minnesota, Idaho, and Ohio are at Guantanamo bay, and ready to leave at a minute's notice. Seventeen torpedo-boat destroyers and many auxiliaries are at Guanta-

Within call to supplement the Pacific squadron are three cruisers, the Denver, Nashville, and Annapolis.

On and near the international boundary-7,000 regulars.

Under orders to "be prepared to entrain and embark on transports" from Newport News-3,000 regulars.

Every post commander in the country in receipt of instructions to be prepared for further orders.

selfishness and ambition than by love of country.

Fear General Outbreak. Great fear exists lest there be an outbreak that will cost many American ives. Under such circumstances, opinion is rapidly veering to the point where resolution authorizing intervention will have powerful support. It is beginning to be felt in Congress, and this without reference to American monetary interests in Mexico, that there is no Mexican leader strong enough to cope with the situation and restore order. Zanata is looked on here as a cutthroat, Orozco and Felix Diaz as in spired by purely selfish motives, and Madero as having lost his grip by reason of the fact he was too much inclined to be humane and too little in

clined to be humane and too little in-clined to use the iron hand.

Senator Cullom, chairman of the For-eign Relations Committee, declares the time has not come for the United States to interfere. So do many other promi-nent men in Congress. But it is gener-ally recognized that turmoil in Mexica-cannot go on indefinitely, and the sentiment is growing that it has lasted long enough. So far as Congress is con-cerned, the country is much nearer to Mexican intervention than it was when the grmy was mobilized along the border some months ago and everybody was looking for the troops to cross the Rio Grande.

### **Diplomats Discuss** Intervention With Secretary Knox

The first signs of tremendous pressur to be brought by foreign governments on the United States to take measures to bring about peace in Mexico are "the casual" visits of foreign representatives in Washington to the State De-

American Intervention. The trend of tend embarrassments, the Administradiscussion was to the effect that, un-less the situation changed for the bet-ter before any great length of time, bald facts that the American army is

### Would Take Time.

United States troops could not be moved to a Mexican port in less than

Coupled with this goes the talk that, if the flag once floats beyond the Rio regiments now in the United States, Grande, at the head of an American army, it will remain there.

"If we go in we will stay," is the tone of the utterances freely heard in House and Senate.

"Congress has been remarkably slow to act in the Maxican situation. When army officers are afraid to suggest. LAREDO, Aex., Feb. 12.—The Colonia what might happen if so small a force station of the Mexican National rail-

lionary bands are inspired rather by these distasteful events and demands on the outside, while on the inside there is scurrying to meet a theoreti-cal state of armed preparedness.

Four Transports Ready.

Instead of two transports being place n commission, at Newport News, Va. for use in case troops are taken to Vera Cruz, all four transports at that port have been placed in commission They are the Meade, McClellan, Sum ner, and Gilpatrick. The four vessels are capable of transporting the entire First brigade of 3,000 men who are held in readiness under orders issued yes-

terday.

The vessels are being stocked with rations and forage for thirty days, and when the actual sailing orders are given, this supply may be increased.

Leaves of absence of officers and men in the First Brigade have been automatically revoked by the orders placing that brigade in readiness to entrain that brigade in readiness to entrain Two years ago specific orders to this effect were issued, but the process is automatic and officers began yesterday to re'urn at once to their commands.

### American Supporter Of Madero Declares Wall Street at Fault

Charging that agitation for intervention in Mexico has its source in Wall Street, and that it is entirely without the province of the United States to interfere with the civil strife now raging, Capt. Sherburne Hopkins, who raging, Capt. Sherburne Hopkins, who arrived here from Mexico City today predicted ultimate victory for Madero. Hopkins was one of Madero's American representatives during the revolution which resulted in the unseating of

the elder Diaz.

Armed interference by the United States at the present time. Hopkins declared, will bring imminent danger to the lives of Americans in Mexico. President Madero, he said, had "traced Vote for Intervention

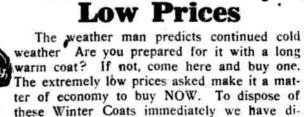
Within the last forty-eight hours, at least five diplomats representing governments which have a number of citizens is being rapidly crowded to the formal demands for protection, have called at the State Department and while they have not intervene in Mexico City than Great Britain had when Sampson stormed bave indicated very clearly that they said and found not only the general source but the very individuals." They were all big financiers, Hopkins declared. "The United States has no more right because of the influences which were attempting and found not only the general source but the very individuals." They were all big financiers, Hopkins declared. Britain had when Sampson stormed saming to force intervention by this country. pumping-off place with respect to the Mexican situation pervaded the Capital Mexican situation p

practically peaceful until the Madero-Diaz imbroglio flamed up. In Chihuahua, Durango, and Sonora, and Guerera, he said, all sparsely settled, the revolu-tionists, mostly brigands, were operat ing sporadically, but were being over-come by Madero.
"Madero will drive Diaz out," the cap-

### tain concluded. 'He has the power Mexican Railroad Station Destroyed

LAREDO, Acx., Feb. 13.-The Color was sent into a hostile country and road, in Mexico City, has been destrocompelled to garrison the posts as ed by the rebels according to dispatch-they were taken on the advance. es received at the milrond's offices. In consequence, there is worry with—here today. The station was erected in worry, the Administration facing lat a cos; of \$400,000.

### "BUSY AS BEES" SELLING TODAY The R. M. Sutton & Co., of Baltimore Stock Women's Coats At Sensationally



vided the stock into two prices. Women's All-Wool Coats \$8 and \$10 Styles and Qualities, to go at

Women's All-Wool Coats In Chinchillas, As-trakhans, Broad-cloths, and a large variety of the newest materials and mod-els. \$12.50 and \$15 Qualities to go at **Z.95** 

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# HAVE FIRST CALL IF U. S. SENDS TROOPS

Militia Is Under Federal Control, Unlike National Guards of States.

event the mobilization of troops for intervention in Mexico proceeds to a point where any part of the nation, and that means the organized militia is called upon for States, will have to intervene. duty, the National Guard of the District of Columbia probably will have first call for service. Word to this effect was circulated

the local guard yesterday and led to much gossip, polishing of equipment, dreams of valorous deeds and occasional glances at the regulations. The local organization consists of tw

regiments of infantry, a separate battalion of colored militiamen, one battery of field artillery, a signal corps company, a corps of engineers, the medical corps and officers. The present strength, including officers and ment is 1,630. The District of Columbia militia oc

cupies a peculiar position, being, in fact, a Federal militia. Money for its support is serived from appropriation by Congress. In the States, militia organizations must depend for a con-siderable part of their funds on legislative appropriation.

The crisis in Mexico and the probability of interference by this country has again brought to the surface an alleged defect in the organization of the District militia. A large part of the men are employed in Government

departments, and in time of war would

departments, and in time of war would be drawn away from their clerical duties, thus tending to cripple administrative work at the very time when their services would be most needed.

It was recommended by Colonel Garrard, in command of the District militia, that a distinction in organization between the men who are entered. e made between the men who are em loyed in departmental work and tho project in departmental work and those who are engaged in private enterprise. It was the purpose of Colonel Garrard to have the departmental clerks organized in separate companies which would be called upon for home guard duty only.

### U. S. Army to Have Test of Ability to

The Southern Pacific railroad has for the transportation of troops to points in Texas, and officers from Fort Sam Houston have been sent to Gal-Sam Houston have been sent to Galveston to select a camp site which would be occupied by United States troops should mobilization be decided upon. The quartermaster's department has under way preparations for the purchase of unusual quantities of rations and four brigades of infantry have been ordered to "sleep on their arms" in anticipation of the sudden loosing of a wave of men horses, arms and ammunition toward the Mexican border.

The state of preparedness of the United States army is to be given a raking test. The new tactical formation is to be given a shaking down trip. tion is to be given a shaking down trip.

The loose screws in the theories on which the organization was founded, if such there are, will be noticeably rattled within the next few days.

fantry, Plattsburg, N. Y., and Twentyninth Infantry, Forts Jay Porter and Niagara, N. Y.

It is possible that a different policy will be pursued with respect to intervention in Mexico than was followed recently in Nicaragua. The Mexican proposition is much larger. It is a man's job. Nicaragua was hardly more than a healthy, exciting diversion. President Taft may lay before Congress all facts connected with the Mexican situation if events force him to the unwilling conclusion that intervention is necessary. This action will be praetically the same as that required when it is desired to declare war. Marines, an armed force, were sent into Nicaragua without Congressional approval, such an act being within the discretion of the President.

of the President.

Owing to the lethargic attitude of the Administration and the fact that there is much opposition to intervention in Congress, one may judge accurately of the seriousness of the situation in Mexico, whenever the slightest aggressive may be made. ive move is made.

The Administration is hoping that one faction will crush the other before so many foreign lives are sacrificed that,

No One Strong. But not since the iron hand

Porfirio Diaz was lifted from the necks of his long-suffering countrymen has a character appeared of sufficient force to put down rebellion and bring about peace. Each day is awaited with trembling by the Administration, as the extremely serious situation in Mexico seems pregnant with events that may force the hand of the Taft Administration and compel the instant movem tion and compel the instant movement of armed troops to perform the same service for foreigners that the allies did at Peking during the Boxer rebellion.

The last naval force has been dispatched to Mexican ports which will be sent up to the time transports begin to move and intervention is on in earnest. The present disposition of the vessels of the Atlantic fleet is now as follows:

Georgia, 15,000-ton battleshipe, Capt. Marbury Johnson; due at Vera Cruz tomorrow; Vermont, 16,000-ton bat-Marbury Johnson; due at Vera Cruz tomorrow; Vermont, 16,000-ton battleship, flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the second division of the Atlantic; Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse; due at Vera Cruz Saturday; Nebraska, 15,000-ton battleship, Capt. Spencer S. Wood; due at Vera Cruz Saturday; Virginia, 15,000-ton battleship, flagship of Rear Admiral Usher, commanding the third division; Capt. John McDonald; due at Tampico Saturday.

Colorado, 14,000-ton armored cruiser, flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland, commander-in-chief of Pacific fleet; Capt. William L. Gilmer; due at Mazutlan tomorrow; South Dakota, 14,000-

Capt. William L. Gilmer; due at Mazat-lan tomorrow; South Dakota, 14,000-ton armored cruiser, Capt. Charles P. Plunkett; due at Acapulco Sunday. Within call to supplement this force are the cruiser Denver, en route, to Acajutia, Salvador; transport Buffalo, at Corinto, Nicaragua; cruiser Des Moines, en route to Blueficids, Nicara-gua, and due there Saturday; cruiser gua, and due there Saturday; gunboat Nashville, en route to Puerto Corfez. Honduras, and the gunboat Annapolis, en route to Amapala, Honduras.

en route to Amapala, Honduras.

It became known here today that should President Taft order intervention, the 7,000 regular troops now on the Mexican border would be replaced by twice as many men from the organized militia. Whole companies, in the case of intervention, will be "drafted" for service in Mexico, and although no order has been issued from the War Department, the military policy of the United States includes the organized militia in its plans, and gives to it no small share of the work.

Under the law, the militia, as organized, can be used but for three purposes—repelling invasion, supporting the constituted Government, and subduing local insurrections or disorders. In the militia pay bill, it was provided, however, that any militiaman "accepting pay from the Government" can be directly into the volunteer army if he passes the army physical examination. Under this provision whole companies may be drafted for service, if intervention is ordered.

Army officials believe that drafting would not be necessary for aiready the

vention is ordered.

Army officials believe that drafting would not be necessary for aiready the organized militia has shown a willingness to volunteer for any sort of serwice in the event of trouble with Mex-There are 3.142 officers and 112,710 en-

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tra quality webbings

but tomorrow's clearance prices totally eclipse all former sale offerings.

American representatives are tained. This figure represents, for the most part, Americans who are more The laws of that country do not re-

quire passports from American citizens However, most Americans, especially of the class which goes to Mexico seek-

of the class which goes to Mexico seeking investment or recreation, ask for
passports when they expect to remain
a long time.

There are four or five times as many
Americans, however—miners, railroad
men and others—who have gone across
the border without an official declaration of their American citizenship. An
accurate census of Americans in Mexico
has not been made, but State Department officials who are familiar with the
emigration to that country believe that
only one person in five or six asks for
a passport.

in Mexico.

Consular representatives are maintained by this Government in twenty-five of the more important cities. They are Acapulco, Aguascalientes, Chihuahua, Ciudad Juares, Ciudad Porfirto Diaz. Durango, Ensenada, Frontera, Guadalajara, Hermosillo, La Paz, Manzanillo, Matamoros, Mazatian, Mexico City, Monterey, Nogales, Nuevo Laredos, Progreso, Salina Cruz, Saltillo, San Luis Potosi, Tampico, Tapachula, and Vera Cruz.

### **Taft Sends Wilson** Sufficient Funds to **Protect Americans**

Unlimited funds were today placed a he disposal of American Ambassad Wilson at Mexico City to care for abou 600 American and foreign refugees in the American embassy. At the request of

Ready to Start.

All troops within the first tactical dissipation on short indice. Other troops now ready to entrain on receipt of orders are the Fourth Brigade, with headquarters at Chicago; the Fifth Brigade with headquarters at Chicago; the Fifth Brigade with headquarters at Chicago; the Fifth Brigade at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The first regular troops to be moved in first regular troops to be moved will comprise about 3,000 men, including the Fifth Infantry, at Madison Barracks, Fort Ontarlo, N. Y.; Fifth Involude either be enlisted or drafted.

Ilsted men in the organized militia. In many States, no man is accepted unless the army's physical and the German ambassador had made futile appeal to both Madero and Gental and the German ambassador had made futile appeal to both Madero and Gental to both Madero and Gental appeal to both Madero and Gental the Operations yesterday quite by chance and the German ambassador had made futile appeal to both Madero and Gental to both Madero and Gental to both Madero and Gental and the German ambassador had made futile appeal to both Madero and Gental appeal to both American properity. Several Americans have taken advantage in the first papeal to both Madero and Gental appeal to both Madero and

AMERICANS

Number of Yankees

Ountry Is Based on John Passports Issued.

Actional Interest in the Mexican situation is dictated not only by the fact that the country may be plunged into war as a result of the outbreak in the Mexican capital, but the fact that the country ware so a result of the outbreak in the Mexican capital, but the fact that the country may be plunged into war as a result of the outbreak in the Mexican capital, but the fact that the country was been selected by the American in the Mexican capital, but the fact that the country may be plunged into war as a result of the outbreak in the Mexican capital, but the fact that the country may be plunged into war as a result of the outbreak in the Mexican capital, but the fact that the country may be plunged into war as a result of the outbreak in the Mexican capital, but the fact that the country may be plunged into war as a result of the outbreak in the Mexican capital, but the fact that there are nearly 20,000 American citizens in the broad land south of the United Service in Mexican capital, but the fact that there are nearly 20,000 American citizens in the broad land south of the United Service in Mexican capital, but the fact that the country was a result of the outbreak in the Mexican capital, but the fact that there are nearly 20,000 American citizens in the broad land south of the United Service in Mexican capital, but the fact that there are nearly 20,000 American citizens in the broad land south of the United Service in Mexican capital for the country of the country and the country an

Uncle Sam has about 7,000 American regulars stationed on or near the Mexiavailable for service should intervention be ordered. These troops are scattered in four States, as follows:

California-One Twelfth Infantry at Calexico, Campo, and Tiajuana, two companies coas artillery at Fort Rosecranz.

artillery at Fort Rosecranz.

Arizona—Yuma, one platoon TwelfthInfantry; Nogales, two troops Fourth
Cavalry; Huachuez, seven troops
Fourth Cavalry; Warren, one troop
Fourth Cavalry; Hereford, one troop
Fourth Cavalry; Douglas, headquarters,
Ninth Cavalry, two troops Fourth
Cavalry and the Twentieth Infantry.

New Mexico—Huchita, one troop Third
Cavalry; Pelea, one troop Third
Cavalry.

only one person in five or six asks for a passport.

Those obtaining passports are given an official standing and are recorded in the State Department files in such a way that certain information regarding them can be easily obtained. A large card index, arranged alphabetically, contains the names of Americans who have registered with American consuls in Mexico.

Consular representatives are maintained by this Government in twenty-five of the more important cities. They are Acapulco, Agusscalientes, Chihuahua, Cludad Juares, Cludad Porfirio Diaz. Durango, Ensenada, Frontera, Guadalajara, Hermosillo, La Paz, Manzanillo, Matamoros, Magatlan, Mexico.

City Montervy Nogales Nivero Within a few hours of the border are troops at:

Fort Sill. Okla., five battallons Fifth
Field Artillery.
Fort Riley, Kan., Sixth Field Artillery.
Fort Leavenworth, an. Sanitry, Second

lery.
Forth Leavenworth, an., Seventh Infantry, Second and Third Battalions Engineers, and Second Squadron Fifteenth Cavalry.
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Eleventh Infantry and Fourth Field Artillery.
Presidio, Monterey, Cal., Twelfth In-

### American Demand for Peace Ignored, Says Ambassador Wilson

Ambassador

Amb

# WILSON ON WAR

President-Elect Denies Having Hearr Fro mthe Chief Exec-

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.-Presidentfrom or with President Taft concerning

"I have heard nothing from the Presi-

Governor Wilson was pressed for a statement of his attitude on the Mexi-

"I must decline to discuss it."
The President-elect said he had read the newspaper reports of yesterday and today carefully, and it is known that he is following developments in Mexico with the keenest interest. He appre-

ciates the seriousness of the situation but is maintaining absolute silence as to what is in his own mind. It is believed his refusal to discuss the question is due to his appreciati the gravity of affairs in Mexico, to the fact that the present responsibility is largely upon President Taft and to the probability that he will inherit it when

ne assumes office on March 4. A desire on his part to be free to take whatever action he believes to be neces-sary at that time is thought to be another reason he will not make any

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throughout the city for RELIABLE QUALITIES and LOW PRICES will be in force in our new quarters. The new spring lines of men's and boys' clothing will soon arrive—but in he meantime come in and get acquainted with our new store and reap the tremendous money-saving advantages now offered in all lines of merchandise brought from the old place These sensationally low prices will rid us of every dollar's worth of clothing and furnishings quickly. Be here tomorrow to supply your needs.

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onths' \$12.50 Suits go at.

Youths' \$18.00 Suits go at. Youths' \$22.00 Suits go at.

worth up to three dollars.

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sian lamb collar; reduc- \$16.75 Men's \$40.00 Fur Overcoats, Perer fur lined, reduced \$23.50

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