

# The Big PRE-INVENTORY SALE of Men's and Boy's Fine Clothing

IT'S just before inventory and after the biggest season in fine clothing we ever had we find a large number of broken lots and odds and ends. This, together with the tariff revision and our policy to clear all goods possible at the season's end makes this money-saving event possible at just the time of year when you need the goods.

Just bear in mind that this store does not hold a sale "at every change of the moon" but only once or twice a year and then when the reasons are good.

You all know the kind of merchandise we sell, and that is the best that we can buy—exclusive and honest goods selected from the country's best manufacturers.

You'll find on sale such well-known makes as *Hart, Shaffner & Marx* and *Hirsh-Wickwire*—and when you can buy such goods at such **price reductions** you've surely found a real opportunity to save those hard-earned dollars **SALE STARTS TODAY** and the same good service and attention goes with every sale just the same as when the goods were sold at regular prices.

## One Last Big Clean-Up on Suits and Overcoats for Men and Boys

<b>\$20.00 and \$18.00</b> Suits and Overcoats for men and young men, now at	<b>\$14.50</b>	<b>\$6 and \$4</b> overcoats, shawl and convertible collars, for boys from 3 to 12, now at	<b>\$2.00</b>
<b>\$28.00 and \$25.00</b> suits and overcoats for men and young men, now at	<b>\$17.00</b>	<b>\$10 and \$7.50</b> overcoats, shawl and convertible collars, for boys from 8 to 16 years, now at	<b>\$5.00</b>
<b>\$35.00 and \$30.00</b> suits and overcoats for men and young men, now at	<b>\$19.50</b>	<b>\$16.50 and \$12</b> overcoats, shawl and convertible collars, for boys from 12 to 20 years	<b>\$8.50</b>
<b>\$50 and \$45</b> full dress and Tuxedo suits	<b>\$32.50</b>	<b>\$6.50 and \$5</b> boy's winter suits, new and stylish, ages 3 to 16	<b>\$3.75</b>
<b>\$30 and \$25</b> Blacks and Blue suits, now at	<b>\$19.50</b>	<b>\$10 and \$8.50</b> boy's winter suits, new and stylish, ages 8 to 17	<b>\$6.00</b>

ONE-FOURTH OFF ON ALL WOOL SWEATERS



Copyright Hart Shaffner & Marx

All Goods Cash at this sale—No Credit

# J. E. Bergeson & Edson

CLOTHIERS BISMARCK, N. D.

Open Wednesday and Saturday Nights

## SUPREME COURT UP-HOLDS LIGNITE LAW

(Continued from Page One.)

impossible for proof of confiscation, to be made by any railroad, as the railroads have the burden of proving the statutory rate to be unreasonable and also as jurating to confiscate their property.

This case will probably be appealed to the federal supreme court for an early decision. The outcome of such second appeal is that great court from our supreme court will be awaited with interest.

Much credit is due Attorney General Miller and his former assistant, C. S. Young, who have handled the state's side of this litigation and have succeeded in sustaining the rate.

## ECZEMA ON SCALP—ITCHED AND BURNED

Would Fester and Come to Head, Could Not Sleep, Hair Fell Out, Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in Two Weeks:

R. F. D. No. 2, Seymour, Mo.—"My scalp broke out with fine pimples at the start. They itched and burned so much that I was compelled to scratch them and they would fester and come to a head and break out again. The trouble was attended by such burning and itching I could not sleep, also when I awoke it burned the same. My hair fell out gradually and the scalp kept rough and dry with itching and burning. After about two years the pimples broke out between my shoulders. My clothing irritated them. I was troubled with this eczema five or six years.

"I tried everything that was recommended without any benefit until I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment according to directions, and Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me sound and well in two weeks." (Signed) S. L. Killian, Nov. 22, 1912.

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores. Sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

\*Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

The keeping of low lignite coal rates mean much to our people and the development of the lignite industry generally.

## None Censured for Williston Lynching

(Continued from Page One.)

imprisonment, which took place on the night of the 15th and 16th of December, 1913. I immediately proceeded to Williston, leaving here on No. 4, December 19th, and arriving at Williston Saturday morning Dec. 20, over the Great Northern on No. one.

During my stay in Williston, I talked with the various county officials and citizens generally and examined and took the statements of numerous persons as to what happened, more particularly the statement of Carl Erickson, the sheriff, Mrs. Erickson, his wife, J. C. Bromberg, driver of the Williston fire department, Dan Brennon, Joe Scrivener, Duffy Peterson, George A. Bissel and Frank Luneford, a night policeman, all of which statements are hereto attached and made a part of this report.

As near as I was able to ascertain the fact, the prisoner was found guilty by a jury and the sentence fixed at life imprisonment on the Friday preceding the lynching, which occurred about two o'clock, Tuesday morning, December 16th. He was formally sentenced by the judge on Monday morning, December 15th, that being the Monday preceding the night of the lynching. The reason that the prisoner was not removed to the penitentiary the day he was sentenced was that another charge of murder in the first degree was pending against the prisoner and the state's attorney desired the prisoner to be arraigned on this second charge before he was conveyed to the penitentiary, and it also appears that the formal papers of the commitment to the penitentiary had not, on Monday, been formally signed, it being the intention of the authorities to arraign the prisoner on this second charge the Monday preceding the lynching, and to convey the prisoner to the penitentiary the following day.

The jail of Williams county is located in the second story of the court house. The sheriff's residence is also located in the court house. The court house itself is located immediately across the street from the fire department, and is a substantial, two-story, brick building. The outside ground floor entrance to the jail is protected by two iron or steel doors, an outside, heavy grate door protecting an inside, solid steel door. On the night of the lynching this outside, heavy grate door was open. The inside solid door was closed and properly locked. The sheriff's explanation of the out-

side steel grate door being open is that this outside door was never kept closed or locked by him except during the summer time when the inside door would be left open for ventilation. Passing through this entrance to get to the jail, you proceed through a corridor to the south side of the jail and then up a narrow stairway to the second floor. On the second floor, and immediately to the east of the stairway landing, is one part of the jail, protected at its entrance by a heavy grate, steel door, inside of which are two steel cages with a narrow corridor, in front thereof leading to the east wall of the jail.

The prisoner on the night of the lynching, was kept in the east cell of this part of the jail. To get to him it was necessary to force the heavy door guarding the entrance to the corridor and also the heavy steel grate door to the prisoner's cell. In the south half of the upper story of the court house are two other prisoners' cells or cages, the entrance to which is guarded by a more modern and heavier, solid steel door, operated by levers enclosed in a solid steel compartment. To effect an entrance to this door the street compartment enclosing the levers must be first opened and then the door itself opened by operation of the levers. After passing this entrance you enter a narrow corridor, completely surrounding the two steel cells or cages, each of which is protected by a modern, heavy steel grate door. In this part of the jail were kept two prisoners serving time on charges of boot-

There was considerable talk immediately upon the arrest of Culbertson and at all times up to the time of and during his trial, of lynching, but except at the immediate time of his arrest and until immediately after his trial it seems that the officers did not take the rumors of lynching seriously. However, on the Sunday morning following his trial it appears that about twenty or twenty-five masked men appeared at the jail at about four o'clock in the morning, and aroused the sheriff and wanted the prisoner. The sheriff, however, met with the men and advised them that the prisoner would not be surrendered, and telephoned the city police department for assistance. The night policeman, in answer to such call, appeared upon the scene and thereupon the masked men retired and disappeared. The sheriff, in his statement, says that at that time he didn't consider the matter very seriously and was rather inclined to think that the visit of the masked men was in the nature of a joke, and that there was at the time, and immediately prior thereto had been, rumors of a probable lynching. He personally scouted the idea.

It appears that about two o'clock Tuesday morning following, and while

the sheriff was asleep at his residence in the court house immediately below the jail, he was aroused by noises outside the jail. He immediately arose and went to a window and there saw a crowd of masked men surrounding the jail and court house. That he attempted to remonstrate with them but was cursed and told to get out of the way or they would blow the top of his head off. That the men were armed, and particularly the man who threatened him was armed with a large revolver, and that he believed that if he interfered they would kill him. That thereupon he attempted to telephone to the chief of police for help but was unable to get central. Thereupon he instructed his wife to telephone for assistance and he immediately repaired to the upper story of the court house in which the jail is located, and, as he explains it, for the purpose of preventing them from obtaining the keys he entered the part of the jail located on the south side of the building and away from that part of the jail in which the prisoner was located locked the doors after him, and remained therein during the time that the masked mob battered down the outside door, entered the building and forced the two doors leading to the prisoner's cell, and until after the men had removed the prisoner from the jail. That during such time he was engaged in trying to attract the attention of the general public and in calling for aid by hollering and shouting, through a window on the west side of the jail, but not shooting at any of the masked mob. That at the time he was armed with two automatic revolvers, both loaded, and had plenty of ammunition.

He did not at any time face the mob or threaten them, but did request that they desist from any attempt to take the prisoner, both while in his bedroom down stairs and during his own incarceration in the south part of the jail. Such requests were unheeded except by threats of shooting him if he appeared upon the scene.

The instrument used in forcing the jail was a large iron water main, about twelve feet long, and a crow bar and a sledge, and the period of time about twenty or twenty-five minutes. There was so much noise made by the mob in forcing entrance to the prisoner's cell that he, the sheriff, was unable to distinguish what was being said, either by the mob or the prisoner. According to persons outside, among them a trusty serving a sentence, who had an opportunity to see the masked mob and the prisoner when he was led from the jail, it appears that the prisoner as led from the jail with a rope about his neck, across the court house lawn, and assisted over the iron rail fence surrounding the court house, a fence about four feet high; that in going over this fence the prisoner fell and was hurried and half dragged for

about a block east or perhaps a block and a half, to an automobile in which he was placed, and from there taken to a bridge about a half or three-quarters of a mile east of the town, and hung to one of the iron girders of the bridge where the road crosses a stream called the "Little Muddy." Eleven bullets were also fired into his body at this time.

The newspaper rumors that the prisoner begged piteously for his life and was dragged behind an automobile, so far as I was able to discover, do not appear to be true. The only statement made by the prisoner, so far as I have been able to discover, was that at the time he was led across the court house lawn he requested that he be given a chance, stating that he was not the man who murdered the Dillons. I have, however, taken the pains to carefully read the stenographic report of the trial, and am fully convinced beyond any possible doubt that he was the man who murdered the Dillons.

I am also attaching herewith, for your consideration, a complete stenographic report of the trial, as well as a transcript of the statements made by the sheriff and the various persons I examined. From my investigation it would appear to me that Carl Erickson, the sheriff, is a good citizen and stands high in his community. His honesty and integrity are not questioned by anyone, so far as I was able to ascertain. As to his conduct and actions in respect to the care and safety of the lynched prisoner in his charge, and the extent to which he should be held accountable for the lynching, by reason of such conduct, you can best determine for yourself from the statements of the witnesses attached hereto, including his own statement and that of Mrs. Erickson, his wife. My personal views on that phase of the subject were fairly expressed to the sheriff. So far as I was able to learn and determine, it appears that the state's attorney and the sheriff were, and are, busily engaged in good faith in making a thorough search for the guilty persons who took part in the lynching.

Respectfully,  
Attorney General.

## DANCE AT ARMORY.

After the basket ball game last evening, the young folks indulged in a dancing party till 12:30. The occasion was a most enjoyable affair for all who were fortunate enough to be present. O'Connor's orchestra furnished the music.

Unimpeachable—If you were to see the unequalled volume of unimpeachable testimony in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, you would upbraid yourself for so long delaying to take this effective medicine for that blood disease from which you are suffering. Adv.

## TO TRY ALLEGED MUTINEERS.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 2.—The cases of the 12 alleged mutineers in the crew of the American bark, *Manga Reva*, were called for trial in the federal court here today. The alleged mutiny occurred on the high seas in November last, when members of the crew of the *Manga Reva* rebelled against what they considered the poor and inadequate rations given them. After making the captain and his chief officers captives, the crew took possession of the vessel and brought her into port. Charges of mutiny against the alleged ringleaders followed. The trials will be the first of the kind that have taken place in the federal courts here in many years. The most of the accused men are subjects of England, Germany, Norway or Sweden, and the consuls representing those countries have engaged counsel to assist in the defense.

Just as well burn the best coal. Phone 36 or call at 911 Main street. Adv.

## OHIO'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Columbus, O., Jan. 2.—What is pronounced to be the most advanced workmen's compensation act in the United States comes into operation in Ohio today. The act, which was passed by the last legislature, makes it mandatory upon every employer of five or more persons to protect his workers with state insurance. Under the old employers' liability laws of Ohio compensation was recovered for only about 20 per cent of the injuries and deaths. Under the new

act every injured employe receives medical attention and compensation for time lost after the first week of the disability, and in the event of his death his dependents are cared for. By the state authorities it is estimated that more than 20,000 employes, with an aggregate working force of more than 1,000,000, will be covered by the new law, and that from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 will be collected and paid out yearly by the state as compensation to injured and disabled workmen or to dependents of those who are killed in the pursuit of their employment.

**THEATER PARTY.**  
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Jones entertained a gathering of girls in honor of their daughter, Margaret, last night, at a theater party, after which refreshments were served. All present had a fine time.

**NO DANCE SATURDAY.**  
Owing to several other parties to be held, it has been decided to hold no dance in the Armory tonight. These regular Saturday night dances will be continued, however, hereafter.

**NEW HOME LAUNDRY.**  
Piece work washing, 5c; or ironed, complete, 10c. John Dutt, 415 Eleventh St.—Adv.

Not just advertising, but Truth. New Salem Coal is better. Phone 56.—Adv.

**FROM COLEHARBOR.**  
J. E. Nelson, a prominent business man at Coleharbor came down last evening, returning this morning.

# FISH!

Place your order now for fresh frozen fish

Our car will arrive about January 4, direct from the lakes. Special prices to out of town dealers and on quantity lots

## George Gussner's

BISMARCK, N. D.