LLOYD GEORGE IS IDOL OF DEMOCRACY

New Premier Is Pre-eminently Great Britain's Man of "Push and Go."

RADICALISM IS EXTREME

Minister Often "Most Hated Man in England," but Is Favorite of King George and Poorer People, Especially of Wales.

BRITISH STATESMAN WHO WILL BE PREMIER IN NEW GOVERNMENT.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

David Lloyd George is an idol of British democracy. His extreme radicalism has made him at times "one of the most hated men in England," particularly among the aristocracy, but on more numerous occasions he has loomed up as "the man of the hour" and his personality sometimes overshadowed the whole Asquith ministry with which he has been identified.

He pre-eminently is the British government's man of "push and go," energetic, determined and fearless. Though a little man, almost frail in physique, he is such a successful fighter that he scarcely knows the meaning of defeat.

As Chancellor of the Exchequer he was the author of budget reforms which opened a new era in the fiscal history of the United Kingdom, and which, by putting new levies of taxation on the propertied classes, led to the great constitutional conflict between the Commons and the Lords and the curbing of the legislative veto of the peers. This political revolution and other great causes in which he has figured as the popular leader, notably his successful fight for the insurance act for protecting the working classes against illness and unemployment, and his old age pension scheme, have made him a dominant figure in the Liberal government.

Empire Is Financed.

With the sudden outbreak of the European war in 1914, Chancellor Lloyd George was shouldered with the chief responsibility of financing the empire's part in the great conflict. Though he had been one of the chief obstructionists to great military expenditures on the part of Great Britain, in peace times, he tackled the problem of raising money with his whole strength, and set in motion the first of the great loans which were floated to meet Britain's war cost—estimated at $10,000,000,000 a year.

In the midst of these financial problems, Lloyd George was called to assume a new role, as Minister of Munitions, when in May, 1915, a coalition Cabinet was formed. It was agreed that the occasion called for one of the strongest men in England to awaken the country to the paramount necessity of providing war materials on a huge scale.

He hurried the passage through Parliament of a special munitions bill which gave the government broad powers of control over all factories. The bill made strikes and lockouts illegal, gave power to fine "slackers"; limited the profits of employers, and provided for a volunteer army of workers.

Exasperated by the slowness with which workers rallied to the factories, Lloyd George gave the labor leaders just seven days in which to make good their promise of getting sufficient men to man the plants, with the result that women as well as men workers enlisted in even greater numbers than were necessary.

Boer War Opposed.

His first political prominence came through his attacks on the pro-war party during the South African campaign of 1899-90. He carried his opposition to that war so far that he even refused to vote for the supplies necessary to maintain the army. His disparagement of the British cause was so unpopular, however, that he put his life in jeopardy by expounding his views. At Birmingham his life was sought by a riotous mob which the police were unable to handle and Lloyd George was able to escape from their hands only by disguising himself in a policeman's uniform. In later years he was the object of physical violence on the part of the suffragettes, who hurled missles at him on several occasions, and who, in February, 1913, destroyed his country house with dynamite.

Lloyd George was born in Manchester, England, January 17, 1863, but his parents were Welsh, and throughout his life Lloyd George, whose bringing up was in Wales, has been a champion of Welsh nationalism and had such a grip on the affections of his admirers in that country that they called him sometimes "The Prince of Wales." The son of a schoolmaster, who died while Lloyd George was an infant, the future Premier knew the extremes of poverty as a youth. He hardly tasted fresh meat and his greatest luxury in those days, he said once in a public speech, was an egg which he had to halve with his brother on Sundays. He received only a limited education, but obtained an apprenticeship with a firm of lawyers and finally succeeded in establishing his own little practice in Wales.

Parliament Seat Won.

His fight against clerical arrogance made Lloyd George famous throughout Wales. He was elected to Parliament—in his 27th year. It was this district which returned him regularly to Parliament at every election thereafter.

In the House of Commons the young Welshman soon became one of the most prominent guerilla fighters.

With the overthrow of the Conservatives and the beginning of the Liberal regime under Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in 1905, Lloyd George entered the Cabinet at a bound. He was made president of the Board of Trade, where he justified his appointment by the successful handling of a threatened railway strike which would have paralyzed the whole Kingdom. Lloyd George forced the railway magnates into arbitration.

When Mr. Asquith became Premier in 1908, he appointed Lloyd George to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

The force of Lloyd George's personality is particularly remarkable because he is a little man, not only short but slim, with a small mustache and white face, though his eyes are as eloquent as his voice. His manner is cheerful, frank and democratic and he is one of the most approachable men who ever held public office in England. Although little in favor among the aristocracy, it is said he is one of King George's favorites, liked by the sovereign more than any other Minister.

YOUNG BOYS CONVICTED

LOVELACE BROTHERS ORDERED TO IDAHO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Dismissal From Public Schools, Due to Furor Over Their Trial for Murder, Causes Action.

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, Dec. 6.—(Special.)—Today in the Probate Court the closing chapter, apparently, of the story of the noted case of the two Lovelace boys, Harold and Lynn, age 7 and 12 years, charged with the murder of Professor Hamill, near here last August, tried in the District Court last month and acquitted as not responsible for their deed, was written in their trial on the charge of incorrigibility.

They were found guilty and ordered sent to the State Industrial School until 21 years old. The trial lasted less than an hour, and was heard by the court officers, the attorneys, three witnesses, the boys' step-father and their mother, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pennewell, and a newspaper correspondent.

Their commitment to the State Industrial School was made necessary through their having been barred from the local public schools. Upon their entering school again new trouble began. Some children were exceedingly frightened over the appearance of the boys among them. Others showed entirely too much interest, according to teachers and officers, for the good of all concerned. They were dismissed from school, thus throwing upon the law the responsibility for their education. The boys will be committed to the state school Friday.

VICTIMS WELCOME WAX

(Continued From First Page.)

to the satisfaction of the Federal authorities, however, were James W. Osborne, mistaken for Wax either wittingly or unwittingly by Miss Tanzer, according to the prosecution, and Mrs. Osborne. They were corroborated by Edwin Willcox, Mr. Osborne's assistant; Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Denham, at whose home Wax roomed, and W. S. Kitchen, manager of the Plainfield Hotel, where Miss Tanzer alleges she spent an afternoon with "Oliver." Wax had admitted his identity to the Osbornes many months ago and then disappeared.

In every instance Wax was almost instantly recognized, although he stood in line with newspaper reporters, photographers and Federal officers. Invariably Wax smiled when greeted and shook hands warmly.

Signature Is Duplicated.

Wax did not recognize Kitchen until the latter recounted a conversation they had before Wax engaged a room. Then Wax related in detail the circumstances of his visit to the hostelry and described to the minutest detail the hotel's interior. He also identified as his the signature on the register and wrote duplicates of the signature for purposes of comparison. The signature was one of the chief points in the many actions that have grown out of the case.

Wax detailed his military record in the Philippines, where he said he served for three years as interpreter to Major-General Leonard Wood during the Mindanao campaign. He received a jagged "bolo" wound on the left forearm and proudly showed the scar. He was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant, he said, and this statement was borne out by the Government officers who had him in charge. He boasted of his ability to speak six languages, and gave an exhibition of his linguistic attainments. He refused to discuss his romantic entanglements other than to say that he had "loved many women."

Vancouver Firemen Elect Fred Eck.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—Annual election of officers of the Vancouver Fire Department was held last night and Fred Eck was chosen president; E. C. Ditlivsen, vice-president; J. P. Kiggins, Jr., secretary-treasurer. The department will hold its annual ball New Year's eve in Columbia Hall.

PREMIER IS CHOSEN

Lloyd George to Head Coalition Government.

BONAR LAW REFUSES POST

King Calls Council in Effort to Avert Crisis—New Head Is Bitter Foe of Laborites—Partisan Rule Impossible.

(Continued From First Page.)

ing. But their going will be attended by widespread misgivings among the people, who have thought their knowledge and experience as necessary to the government as the push and driving of the group which will succeed them.

Mr. Lloyd George is committed to the formation of a war council, and the membership of that dictatorship will be the most important and crucial work he will have to deal with. Andrew Bonar Law, the Earl of Derby and Sir Edward Carson, all of them Conservatives, are most talked of. Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Derby would be generally approved, but Sir Edward Carson has many critics, who conceded his talents as a brilliant lawyer but question whether he has also the stability, sound judgment and business experience for directing war measures.

The new Premier is confronted with the problem whether he will become a member of his own war council. His scheme for the council, which he presented to Premier Asquith, as the price of his continuance in the Asquith Cabinet, excluded the Premier on the ground that the general duties of office did not leave time for daily sessions to which the council must devote itself.

Northcliffe May Be Named.

The question whether Lord Northcliffe, to whom more than to any one, unless himself, Mr. Lloyd George owes his advancement, will enter the Cabinet is much discussed. If he does, the presence there of Mr. Asquith, Viscount Grey and Mr. Balfour, whom Lord Northcliffe's newspapers call "the Haldane gang," apparently becomes entirely improbable.

Who will be the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Chancellor of the Exchequer—two of the most important offices outside of the military and naval spheres—is a matter of speculation on which predictions are all guesswork. The House of Comomns will meet tomorrow, but no notice regarding the new government is expected. An official note tonight says the proceedings will be formal and that no questions will be answered.

Lloyd George Indorsed.

Speaking at a public meeting today, the Earl of Derby threw further light on the cause of the political crisis. He said it became apparent, especially in the matter of man-power, that no serious grip was being maintained by the government on the position which existed. What was required, he said, was a small committee, which could come to a decision quickly on any question and make the department concerned carry out the decisions arrived at. Unless that were done, there would be great danger that the plans of the general staff might fail in the coming year.

For this reason, Lord Derby said, he associated himself with the proposals of Mr. Lloyd George, which provided that the war committee should consider all real questions in regard to the war, constituting, in fact, a war Cabinet. Its duties would be to consider carefully every possible proposal and, looking forward, anticipate what the policy should be. Having adopted a policy, he said, the committee would stick to it and see it through.

It was further proposed that the Premier should be required to attend all meetings and should have power to veto proposals of the committee. The difficulty arose over the composition of this committee.

Declaring that he knew of no intrigue and would have nothing to do with an intrigue if it existed, Lord Derby made a strong appeal to the conflicting ministers to sink their differences.

"To go back to party administration," he said, "would spell ruin for this country. Is it too much to ask for reciprocal consideration? We want the best men of all parties and I feel it will arouse an echo here and probably in the country, if we appeal to all men, even at this eleventh hour, to sink their differences and, under perhaps, new leaderships give us still the best men of both sides for the proper carrying on of the war."

Army Chaplain Acquitted.

HONOLULU, T. H., Dec. 6.—Chaplain Jeremiah A. Lenehan, Fourth United States Cavalry, stationed here at Schofield Barracks, has been acquitted of serious charges on which he was tried recently by court-martial. The order of acquittal, dated December 4, was made public here today.

LIVING-COST PROBE TO BE NATION WIDE

House Has Resolutions to Find Out How to Relieve Burden Put on Consumer.

EMBARGOES ARE PROPOSED

President Studying Reports Preliminary to Making Recommendations to Congress—Corners in Foodstuffs Suspected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Federal investigation of the high cost of living began today to take definite form, with indications that it would extend to every section of the United States. Not only is a sweeping inquiry into the cause of the soaring cost of foodstuffs contemplated, but the recent pinch in the coal supply and its resultant price advances also will be made, in all probability, the subject of broad investigation.

Officials began to cope in earnest with the problems presented by the situation. The President took under consideration preliminary reports which, with others yet to come, will form the basis for recommendations he may make to Congress.

Inquiry Resolution Introduced.

A dozen speeches on the subject were made in the House and several resolutions proposing inquiries were introduced. These were referred to committees without discussion, of which Representative Adamson, who is opposed to embargoes, is the chairman.

Department of Justice officials held conferences today with members of the Federal Trade Commission and District Attorney Anderson, of Boston, in charge of the department's investigation, who is here to formulate a definite plan of conducting the Nationwide inquiry. About 50 investigators of the department's bureau of investigation were reported to be gathering data which will determine the Attorney-General's course of action.

The Interstate Commerce Commission probably will be called upon to aid by furnishing data relative to shipments of foodstuffs, and Mr. Anderson will confer with commission officials before his departure. Grand jury investigations at New York or Chicago, or both, of the reasons for rising prices are still under consideration.

With the programme still in process of formation, there were increasing indications that officials were considering the situation from three angles, namely:

First—Determination of the actual cause of the rapid rise in foodstuffs and coal, whether it was due to natural economic laws, to the unwarranted action of individual dealers and producers in advancing prices, or whether there exist agreements among groups of dealers or producers to boost prices.

Second—Vigorous prosecution of persons or firms, if any, who by violation of existing laws in making agreements to raise prices or otherwise have contributed to the upward trend of prices.

Third—Enactment of legislation to remedy the present situation and to prevent its recurrence.

The situation is in the first of these stages, so far as the Department of Justice is concerned. With its investigators already at work, department officials called upon the Federal Trade Commission for co-operation and were promised all data which the Commission already may have bearing on the situation, and further aid in obtaining information which can be acquired without adding materially to the burden imposed on the Commission by other pending inquiries.

Probe Includes Trade Boards.

In addition, department officials are understood to be considering the advisability of investigating such organizations as the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Butter & Eggs Exchange, the Elgin Board of Trade and the New York Produce, Sugar and Coffee exchanges, with a view to ascertaining by what practices the market values of certain foodstuffs dealt in by the bodies are determined. An inquiry into the amount of foodstuffs held in all the cold storage establishments of the country and possibly as to the volume of grain stored in elevators also is said to be under consideration.

Complaints have reached the department that coal prices were advanced recently because of the activities of certain independent dealers, who are reported to have contracted with the chief coal companies for virtually their entire unsold output for the Winter. It was charged that these dealers, scenting fat profits, had tried to corner the available supply.

Proposals in Congress looking to a remedy for the problem ranged from a discussion of the omnibus hatcheries bill, which would provide for fish hatcheries in 20 states, to a declaration by Chairman Henry, of the rules committee, after a conference with the President, that he thought Congress would conduct an investigation of the high cost of living. They embraced resolutions by Representatives Borland and Dill providing for general investigations, a resolution by Representative Campbell, of Kansas, which would provide for an embargo on boots, shoes and manufactured leather goods, and a bill by Representative Sabath, of Illinois, designed to aid Federal employes to meet the situation by increasing from 10 to 20 per cent the salaries of those earning up to $1800 annually.

EUROPE'S METHODS STUDIED

New York to Find Out How Food Is Marketed in Other Lands.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Steps for "such immediate relief as it may be possible to secure" will make up the first part of the work of the committee of vie appointed by Governor Charles S. Whitman to investigate the food situation, it was announced here today by George W. Perkins, chairman. The second part of the programme determined upon, he said, would be to make recommendations looking toward "more modern and efficient market methods."

"The committee arranged to secure promptly all information obtainable as to marketing methods in such countries as Germany, England, France, Australia and Canada. The committee will also look into the best methods in vogue in other states in this country."

In a letter to President Wilson, made public tonight, John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, suggested that a Federal commissioner be appointed to investigate the problems now confronting producers and consumers with a view of obtaining Government regulation.

"In our efforts to establish an efficient and economic system for the distribution of food and to standardize prices," Commissioner Dillon wrote the President, "we find ourselves embarrassed by several conditions which are of a National character and cannot be satisfactorily controlled by state regulation."

The Commissioner enumerated these conditions as follows:

Lack of definite and uniform standards or grades of farm food products; lack of standard and uniform packages for the transportation and sale of food products; difficulty and expense of securing definite information in regard to the movement and destination of crops; no definite or complete report of the volume of goods held in cold storage in the many storage houses throughout the country; a discrimination in time and rates against various kinds of products and different locations; manipulation of prices by speculators and food exchanges at many centers within and without the city; conspiracies or co-operation between the food exchanges and speculators, on one hand, and the official quotation of sales and prices, on the other; lack of public abattoirs and open markets for the sale of meat cattle at competitive prices; lack of terminal facilities for the sale of farm products and economic distribution of the same.

I. W. W. in Idaho Demand 8-Hours.

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 6.—Industrial Workers of the World made demands today for an eight-hour day, a minimum wage scale, revisions of the employment system and improved living conditions on the lumber manufacturers and logging contractors operating in Bonners Ferry, Sand Point and St. Maries lumber regions in Idaho.

"What Shall I Give For Christmas?"
Lipman-Wolfe Merchandise Orders and Glove Bonds
For Any Amount, Good Any Time.
First Floor.

New Basement
TOY STORE
Ready for the Kiddies
Toys From 5c Up to $3.50.
Basement.

Lipman Wolfe & Co.
Merchandise of Merit Only

Put at the Head of Your Christmas List
KLOSFIT SILK PETTICOATS

Principal Agents Klosfit Petticoats

For Your Debutante Daughter—Your Niece—Your Mother—Your Sister—In Fact, for Every Feminine Person

Just What They'll Want, You May Be Sure

and with such a fascinating collection of these excellent petticoats to choose from, the selection of an appropriate gift will be easy.

—Rich, soft taffeta, with deep flounces of the same, or taffeta flounces with clinging Jersey silk tops, are shown in every color and shade dear to the feminine heart. Dozens of styles and different ways of trimming are here, in plain and the smartest "changeables."

And speaking of the practical side of these petticoats, their self-adjusting elastic tops will insure a perfect, wrinkleless fit, no matter what the style of figure may be—a very important feature.

—The prices of the Klosfit Petticoats range from $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, $6.50 to $7.50, according to material and style. *Third Floor.*

The Solution of a Thousand Christmas Gifts---HERE
In the Sweeping Disposal of Our $75,000 Stock of ALL
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Today We Feature the Exquisite
Engraved and Gilt Bohemian Glassware

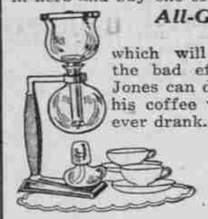
—Thousands of pieces of this wonderful ware from the heart of Bohemia. This is one of the great traditional productions of Bohemia. It is called a cottage industry because the work is done in the homes of people whose forebears for generations have done the same work in the same places—a slow, painstaking development that required infinite time and patience to mature.

—Now the industry is threatened with final obliteration. These pieces that we are so radically disposing of may, before many years, be of priceless value. And, even today, they are worth double our regular selling prices.

—Comports, vases, bonbon trays, olive dishes, fruit bowls, sweet pea vases, fruit baskets, ice cream dishes, flower baskets, whisky jugs, cordial sets, wine sets, cologne bottles, sherbet glasses and many other pieces, now third to half off.
Sixth Floor.

We Feel Sorry for Jones

when he wakes up feeling cross, and we know just why Mrs. Jones attributes it to biliousness. Jones is a very busy man and has no time to investigate. Mrs. Jones is also a very busy woman, and her shopping at times has to be done hurriedly so that she has passed her chance to solve Jones' troubles. Jones loves his coffee, and dear Mrs. Jones will not deny him coffee if there is a way out, and there is, if Mrs. Jones will come in here and buy one of those



All-Glass Silex Coffee Percolators

which will absolutely eliminate all the bad effects of coffee-drinking. Jones can drink coffee like water and his coffee will be the best coffee he ever drank.

The Scientific Poison-Eradicating Silex Percolators
At $4.00, $5.50 and $7.50
Sixth Floor.

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The foundation of a perfect baby is its mother's health during the months preceding expectancy, and nothing can take the place of "Mother's Friend" in assuring her of pleasant and comfortable conditions, and assisting nature in its work during this period. "Mother's Friend" has helped thousands through this trying ordeal in perfect safety. "Mother's Friend" is an external remedy easily applied. Get it at any druggist.

A free book on Motherhood will be sent all expectant mothers, it is a valuable and interesting book you should have. Send for one. Address

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Victor Records—75c, $1, $1.25, $2, $3, $4, $5, $6 and $7.

Player Music Rolls—From 25c to $1.25.

Player Music Cabinets—For Player Music Rolls, $15 upwards.

Piano Benches—With lift top and compartment for music, $11 upward.

Pianos or Player Pianos—There is no time like Christmas to give that long-promised Piano or Player Piano. Pianos from $250 up. Player Pianos from $420 up. Easy payment terms.

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