ITALY DISCLAIMS LUST OF CONQUEST

Aspirations Explained and Defended by Member of Cabinet and Historian.

NATIONAL UNITY DESIRED

Premature and Unfruitful Peace, Declares Statement, Cannot Be Desired by Americans Who Understand Situation.

ROME, Jan. 14, via Paris, Jan. 15.—Italy's territorial aspirations in connection with the war were explained and defended today by Francesco Ruffini, Minister of Public Instruction, and a historian of prominence, in a statement to the Associated Press.

"In the note of the allies to President Wilson," he said, "they make a point which is understandable to neutrals and particularly to America. Italy, no less than her allies, awaits with calm confidence the realization of the aims set forth in that passage of the note which refers to the redemption of Italians subject to Austria. The German press seeks to depict Italy as desirous of conquests, but American public opinion, so far seeing, so well educated to freedom and to a deep spirit of national unity, cannot confound brutal lust of conquest with a justified claim to territories with populations like those of the Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia.

Austria Blamed for War.

"These territories have had only one civilization in their history, that of Italy, and only one great humiliation—which must cease—that of foreign domination which attempted to destroy the principle of nationality. America knows well that Italy, notwithstanding these just claims, abstained from any provocation before the European conflagration, being occupied only with her peaceful development. Austria was responsible for the outbreak of the conflict, having willed war with Serbia, after provoking Italy a hundred times with violent persecutions of Italians of Trent, Trieste, Fiume and Zara, whom she denied even the right to educate themselves in their own language.

"Once the conflagration was ignited, Italy felt that fate called her to complete her national unity and resume her just and holy work and her wars of independence, which have been studied with such enthusiasm by your illustrious American historians.

Idea of Conquest Denied.

"Only those who are ignorant of the history of Austria's violent usurpations were surprised by Italy's action, initiated by her victorious armies, or considered her just claims to be ambition for conquest. Italy faced the terrible sacrifices of blood and riches imposed by the war with that same religious spirit which animated all the deeds of her national resurrection of which America's attainment of independence was so full.

"Italy counts on the considered and tranquil judgment of American public opinion, which, while justly desiring the return of peace, cannot, if it examines the origin of the conflict and the problem raised thereby, wish that the European equilibrium, broken by violence in 1914, be replaced today by a premature and unfruitful peace containing the germs of graver conflicts in the future."

Progress of the War.

THE Russian offensive in the Riga region of Russia having abated to such slight proportions that neither the Russian nor German official communications deal with it, Roumania continues to be the only theater where vigorous operations are in progress, although there are indications of the possibility of another big battle on the Macedonian front in the near future. There have been engagements in Mesopotamia in the vicinity of Kut-el-Amara, with both the Turks and the British claiming the advantage. On the other fronts bombardments and encounters of small parties continue.

The Teutonic allies now are in full control of Vadeni, six miles southwest of Galatz, Roumania, and Galatz is under the fire of the Bulgarian artillery from the right bank of the Danube. After the occupation of Vadeni, which was the last town south of the Sereth held by the Russians and Roumanians, the Russians made a vigorous attack in an attempt to dislodge them. The Turks, however, put down the attack, according to Berlin, which also reports the repulse of Russian offensives near Fundeni, on the lower Sereth, and between the Kasino and Suchitza rivers, near the Moldavian frontier.

Petrograd takes issue with the German report as regards the Kasino River sector, saying the Roumanians here forced back the invaders and that heavy casualties also were inflicted on the latter in attacks northeast of Fokshani.

In Macedonia, on the western wing south of Lake Ochrida, there have been several encounters between the French and the Austro-Germans, in which the Teutonic allies are declared by Germany finally to have driven the French across the Czerna River. Farther south, on the eastern shore of Lake Malik, the French record a slight advance for their troops near Zvezda. To the east, along the Doiran front, the British have raided the village of Akinjali and also bombarded the town of Neochari from both land and sea.

According to the London War Office, the right bank of the Tigris, except for a small strip northeast of Kut-el-Amara, has been cleared of Ottoman troops. The Turkish War Office says that east of Kut in a counter attack the Turks penetrated the British position, made prisoners and captured three machine guns.

The possibility of further attempts by Germany at present to bring about peace have been barred by the reply of the entente allies to President Wilson's peace suggestion, in the opinion of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the German Foreign Minister. Dr. Zimmermann said any direct announcement by Germany of her peace conditions was made impossible by the terms set forth in the entente note.

To Relieve Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises

Persons suffering from catarrhal deafness and head noises will be glad to know that this distressing affliction can usually be successfully treated at home by an internal medicine that in many instances has effected complete relief after other treatments have failed. Sufferers who could scarcely hear have had their hearing restored to such an extent that the tick of a watch was plainly audible seven or eight inches away from either ear. Therefore, if you know of someone who is troubled with head noises or catarrhal deafness, cut out this formula and hand it to them and you may have been the means of saving some poor sufferer perhaps from total deafness. The prescription can be prepared at home and is made as follows:

Secure from your druggist 1 oz. Parmint (Double Strength), about 75 cents' worth. Take this home and add to it ¾ pint of hot water and 4 oz. of granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day.

Parmint is used in this way not only to reduce by tonic action the inflammation and swelling in the Eustachian Tubes, and thus to equalize the air pressure on the drum, but to correct any excess of secretions in the middle ear, and the results it gives are nearly always quick and effective.

Every person who has catarrh in any form should give this recipe a trial.—Adv.

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FRANCIS' WORDS STAND

AMBASSADOR'S WARNING TO ALLIES NOT UNDER INQUIRY.

Paris Economic Conference Is Viewed With Alarm as Suggestive of Future Danger to Trade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. — Practical confirmation of Ambassador Francis' statement at Petrograd that closer commercial relations with Russia can hardly be brought about if the "principles of resolutions of the economic conference of the allies last June are confirmed and carried out" was given at the State Department today with the statement that an inquiry "probably would not" be sent to the Ambassador about his remarks.

In two recent cases—Ambassador Gerard's speech in Berlin and Minister Vandyke's statement at The Hague—the department made inquiries.

The Paris economic conference has been viewed with alarm here as suggestive of exclusive trade agreements—a war after the war—dangerous to American foreign trade.

Ambassador Francis' statement is the first public official expression of note upon it, and the fact that no inquiry will be made of him and that no official contradiction was issued today at the department is understood to indicate his words are acceptable to the Administration.

In diplomatic quarters his statement was viewed with as much surprise as was Ambassador Gerard's recent speech about the cordiality of German-American relations and the preservation of the present German officials in power and Minister Vandyke's statement that when both groups of belligerent nations are equally frank as to their war aims the world will be better able to judge the nearness of peace.

Recent reports that a new commercial treaty is to be negotiated with Russia are met with the statement here that no programme has been made to that end since Ambassador Francis first failed, several months ago, to break down Russia's opposition to a treaty allowing Russian Jews to enter the country under American passports.

PERSIA JOINS IN HOPE

OWN SUFFERINGS ADD TO DESIRE FOR PEACE.

Country Particularly Impressed by Wilson's Reference to Preservation of Weaker Nations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Persia, in a note handed to the State Department today by Minister Mehdi Khan, expresses the hope that President Wilson's note to the belligerents regarding the peace terms will prove successful and calls attention to her own sufferings as an invaded neutral. The note follows:

"His imperial majesty's government has instructed me to communicate to your excellency that it experienced the utmost pleasure upon receipt of the President's note of December 18, 1916, regarding peace terms, transmitted through the United States plenipotentiary at Teheran, and to express to you the hope that a step so benevolent and humane will meet with the success it deserves.

"I am further instructed to say that, although we declared ourselves neutral, a large part of our country has been disturbed and devastated by the belligerents fighting within our boundaries. In view of this fact, you cannot doubt that we heartily welcome and indorse the move the President has made.

"Furthermore, inasmuch as his majesty's government understands from the President's note that he desires the preservation of the integrity and freedom of the powers and the weaker nations and in view of the firm friendship which has always existed between our countries, it ardently hopes that the Government of the United States will assist our oppressed nation to maintain its integrity and rights, not only for the present, but whenever a peace conference shall take place."

ALLIES PRESS GREECE

UNQUALIFIED ACCEPTANCE OF LAST ULTIMATUM INSISTED ON.

Athens Government Circles Say Categorical Assurances Will Be Repeated as Desired.

ATHENS, via London, Jan. 15.—The entente powers, through the Italian Minister, have insisted on unqualified acceptance of the last entente ultimatum, considering the Greek government's reply equivocal.

It is said in government circles that, while maintaining that the observations accompanying Grece's reply in no wise constituted reservations vitiating the fullest acceptance of the ultimatum, the government is willing to repeat its acceptance categorically as desired.

A dispatch from Athens January 10 said Greece's acceptance of the entente ultimatum contained certain reservations. A dispatch from London two days later said the reply was not entirely satisfactory and Greece would be informed that, although it was gratifying so far as it went, more definite acquiescence was necessary.

An example was cited in the case of the Venizelist prisoners, whose release was demanded by the entente immediately. The Greek reply agreed to free them, but did not stipulate when their release should take place.

BERLIN ABANDONS ALL PEACE PLANS

Foreign Minister Now Says Door Is Barred to Ending World War.

GERMAN TERMS DEFENDED

Dr. Zimmermann Asserts Moderate Demands Would Be Misinterpreted by Enemies as Indication of Weakness.

BERLIN, Sunday, Jan. 14.—(By wireless to the Associated Press via Sayville, N. Y.)—Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, the German Foreign Minister, informed the Associated Press today that, in his opinion, the entente reply to President Wilson's peace note bars the possibility for the present of further German steps to bring about peace.

In particular, he said, it precluded any direct announcement by Germany of her peace conditions, in answer to the terms set forth in the latest entente note.

Dr. Zimmerman asserted, however, that the answer of the entente to the President did not finally and completely close the door to later efforts for peace before one side or the other was completely crushed.

The Foreign Minister, in the course of a conversation with the Associated Press correspondent last night, declared, although with obvious reluctance, that it was impossible for him to give a more definite statement of the peace programme of the central powers than that indicated in the declarations of Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor, because the German terms were such that the unsolicited promulgation of them in their moderate details, after what he characterized as the aspiring programme of conquest and dismemberment outlined by the entente, would be interpreted by the entente powers as a sign of weakness and of a desire for peace at any cost.

Publication of the peace terms of the central powers, therefore, would defeat its every purpose, said Dr. Zimmerman. The Foreign Minister expressed doubt whether, after what he described as the rebuff to President Wilson's peace efforts given in the reply of the entente, the President could take any further action for the present, adding the entente answer excluded for the present any possibility of peace.

Expressing a profound conviction that the programme of the entente powers never could be carried into effect, Dr. Zimmerman intimated a failure of the entente's offensive this year, which, he expected, might again make it possible to approach the subject of peace on reasonable terms and with some prospect of success.

"The entente powers gave out for themselves a big programme," said Dr. Zimmermann, commenting on the note to President Wilson. "What more is there for Germany to say regarding it?"

Germany Is Through.

"Now that the allies have to a certain extent outlined their plans," said the correspondent, "do you think there is any possibility of Germany's declaring in some form or other its programme for a peace settlement?"

"No," the Minister replied, after an instant's reflection. "I think we can do nothing more. We cannot afford to give the impression we are chasing after peace at all costs. After the entente allies have put out this highly ambitious programme, an announcement of the firm and moderate German terms of peace would by contrast probably be interpreted by our adversaries as an indication of weakness and would be used by them to encourage their people to fight on. Our people would not understand any further effort by us for the introduction of peace after the entente's declaration. We have to consider public opinion here."

Dr. Zimmermann said he could obviously see the advantage from one point of view in declaring Germany's terms and letting the world see by contrast with those to which the entente powers have committed themselves the real state of affairs, but seemed to be convinced that such advantages were not sufficient to affect the attitude of the entente powers or to outweigh the effect of public opinion in enemy countries of the announcement of the terms regarding Belgium and the others in this war.

To the question as to whether he saw the possibility of Germany's making such a declaration of her intentions, should a further inquiry be made from the neutral side, for example, by President Wilson, the Minister replied critically: "But will he make such an inquiry after the entente reply, which in its nature is, shall we say, insulting."

"Do you think that after an interval there will be any possibility of an offer of mediation for peace being accepted by both sides?" the Minister was asked.

Peoples Held to Want Peace.

"Yes," he replied. "The desire for peace of all the peoples—peoples, mind you, I say, not governments—is so strong that after the entente has had another try with a new offensive, after it has seen the fruitlessness of all the endeavors to crush the military strength of the central powers, there may be a better possibility of negotiating a satisfactory and reasonable peace.

"Of course, if the entente powers persist in trying to execute their programme, the war must be fought out to the bitter end.

"The entente tries to justify its aims of conquest by what it calls liberation, instead of pillaging. Charity begins at home. Why does not England give a practical example of her idea of liberty by setting Ireland free?"

Passing to a subject of interest to the United States—Germany's demand for the withdrawal of the American Minister, Charles J. Vopica, from Bucharest—Dr. Zimmermann confirmed the report of this action but declared the motives were incorrectly given by the foreign newspapers. The measure, he said, was not directed against Mr. Vopicka personally, but it applied to all diplomatic representatives in the Roumanian capital who had failed to follow the court to which they were accredited to its new seat of government.

Reminded that the American and Spanish diplomatic representatives in Belgium were accorded a quasi-diplomatic status, Dr. Zimmermann pointed out this was a matter of opinion as concerned the individual military commanders, and that while Field Marshal von der Goltz, the former military commander in Belgium, had acquiesced in the arrangement, Field Marshal von Mackensen, the commander in the Roumanian campaign, took a different stand.

SEASIDE FUNERAL IS HELD

Last Rites Said for Mrs. Alexandre Gilbert, Native of France.

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—The funeral of Mrs. Emma Gilbert, wife of Alexandre Gilbert, of Seaside, was held from the Catholic Church in Seaside this morning and the body was placed in the new mausoleum at Ocean View Cemetery, being the first committal to that stucture.

Mrs. Gilbert, who died on Friday, had been a resident of Clatsop County for many years and had a wide circle of friends in this city and in Portland. She was born at Traveux, France, June 14, 1845, and was married to Mr. Gilbert in Paris in 1866. With her husband she came to Montreal, Canada, in 1871, and a year later the couple moved to the Pacific Coast. San Francisco was their home until 1881, when they came to Astoria, remaining here until 1898, when Mr. Gilbert retired from active business and the family moved to Seaside. Besides her husband three children survive—Mrs. F. W. Watson, of Olney; Mrs. Victor Finch, of San Francisco, and Alexandre Gilbert, Jr., of Seaside.

POLISH COUNCIL OPENS

INAUGURATION OF PROVISIONAL BODY HELD AT WARSAW.

German General Opens Session, Spokesman Says Organizing of Army and State Is Task.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Details of the inauguration of the provisional Polish State Council are given out by the Overseas News Agency. The event took place at Warsaw. General von Beseler, in a speech, pointed out that it was the State Council's task to lay the foundation for free national Polish evolution by establishing public order and guaranteeing Polish liberty.

General Kuk warned the members of the Council against dissension and party strife. He pointed out that the basis of a flourishing state must be co-operation with the nation.

Vaclaw von Niemoyovski, grandson of the President of the last Polish national government in 1830, responded, after which General von Beseler, in the name of the two Emperors, declared the session open. Von Niemoyovski said:

"Within these venerable walls (Krasinski Palace), the ancient and the future seat of our Kings, where on November 5 the re-establishment of the Polish state was proclaimed in the name of two powerful monarchs, we see today the first sign of the realization of the promises made so magnanimously to us.

"We understood the magnitude of our task, the responsibility weighing upon us, the difficulties that must be vanquished. We shall ask the Polish nation to help us in our efforts and assist us in our labor. The formation of a national army under its own colors and ready for the service of the country will be our task, besides the organization of the Polish state."

LITHUANIANS WANT NATION

Nationals in United States Send Resolutions to Washington.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Resolutions protesting against the inclusion of Lithuania within the Russian or German empires and advocating lawful and neutral steps to place the aspirations of the people of Lithuania for independence before the nations that will participate in the peace conference after the war were adopted at a gathering here today of delegates from all Lithuanian National organizations in the United States.

Copies of the resolutions will be forwarded to President Wilson and all Ambassadors at Washington for transmission to their governments.

The resolutions pointed out that at a congress of 2000 delegates from all parts of Lithuania held at Vilna in 1905, it was agreed the country was ready for self-government and "that it did inaugurate the same temporarily."

SENATORS FOR ECONOMY

Committee Begins by Refusing Higher Pay to Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Increases of pay for Government clerks, approved by the House, were stricken from the appropriation bill today by the Senate committee. It also recommended reducing the salaries of the members of the Farm Loan Board from $10,000 a year to $7500 a year and of the cutting of the secretary from $6000 to $3000.

The motion in committee by Senator Smoot, of Utah, to increase Government employes' pay was lost by a tie vote, Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, was the only Democrat who voted for the increase. The estimated cost of the increases to the Government is $13,193,687 a year.

Woman Lobbyist Goes to Salem.

NORTH BEND, Or., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—Coos Bay has sent a woman lobbyist to Salem in the person of Mrs. Herbert Armstrong, who is deeply interested in educational work. Many measures relatives to educational policy are coming up at the present session of the Legislature. Mrs. Armstrong favors some of these and opposes others as earnestly. Mrs. Armstrong goes on her own initiative and pays her own expenses.

McCall Is Arraigned.

Marcus H. McCall, who shot and killed William Shaner, another barber in a shop in the Morgan building on Christmas day, was arraigned before Circuit Judge Gantenbein yesterday on the charge of murder in the second degree. He asked that an attorney be appointed for him by the court, and Attorneys William A. Carter and Walter E. Critchlow were named. He was given until January 22 to plead.

La Grande W. C. T. U. Worker Dies.

LA GRANDE, Or., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—Pneumonia has claimed Mrs. Eilen White, one of the foremost W. C. T. U. workers in Eastern Oregon. Weakness of heart brought a sudden end to her life after a brief illness. Miss Caroline White, a La Grande school teacher, and Mrs. Ray Bartholomew, of The Dalles, are surviving daughters.

La Grande Entertains Bishop.

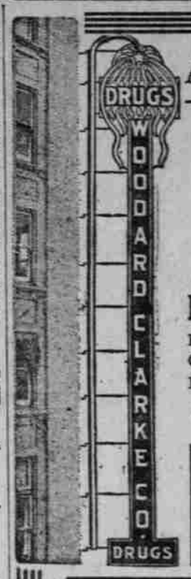
LA GRANDE, Or., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—Bishop Paddock, in charge of the Eastern Oregon diocese of the Episcopal Church, was an honor guest at a reception in his honor tonight. Several hundred townspeople attended. Rev. Upton H. Gibbs, local rector, presided at the programme.

School Lecture Announced.

DAMASCUS, Or., Jan. 15.—((Special.)—County School Superintendent J. E. Calavan and State Industrial Field Agent M. N. Maris will give a stereopticon lecture for the benefit and entertainment of the pupils and patrons at the Damascus School building Tuesday evening.

State Editors to Convene.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—The State Editorial Association plans to meet here Friday. A banquet has been arranged for the evening and members probably will visit the Legislature.



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$1.50 Flannel-covered Water Bottle, special .....98¢
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$1.50 Hair Brush, Sanitary, Washable. Special .....89¢
50c Lady's Comb .....37¢

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SERRE IS ATTACKED

Germans Say British Effort in Somme Is Failure.

ADVANCED TRENCHES LOST

Berlin Reports Town and Main Position Firmly Held, but Looks for Continued Assaults by Enemy.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—(By wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Violent fighting on the northern end of the Somme front last week resulted in the defeat of British efforts to capture the town of Serre, says the military critic of the Overseas News Agency. He writes:

"For several days strong attacks were made in the vicinity of Beaumont-Hamel. On January 12 the British resolved to undertake a greater effort, directing it against the village of Serre, before whose ruins the last great British thrust, in the middle of November, broke down with heavy losses.

Strong Columns Mowed Down.

"During the whole day the German positions and approaches were under a strong British fire from guns of the heaviest caliber. In the afternoon this bombardment became most violent. Then British storming columns were sent to the attack from west and south.

"The columns advancing from the west were mowed down by our machine guns and our well-directed curtain of fire, and in this quarter the British did not obtain the least success. Some of their men succeeded in approaching our trenches but were annihilated by hand grenades.

Fighting Is Hand-to-Hand.

"The British who advanced from the south succeeded, notwithstanding the fact they sustained the heaviest losses, in approaching the advanced German positions. They obtained a footing in the foremost trenches after fierce hand-to-hand fighting which continued until nightfall. They attempted to advance to the main German positions, but failed.

"The main position and the town of Serre are firmly in the hands of the defenders. It is probable the British will continue their efforts to capture Serre. German troops are maintaining themselves stubornly."

Seattle German Consul Named.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 15.—Dr. Erich Zoepffel, German Consul-General here, recently appointed to succeed Franz Bopp, ex-Consul-General at San Francisco, who was convicted of violating the neutrality laws of the United States, announced today that Dr. Hans Ohrt, German Consul at Cincinnati, O., had been appointed by the German Ambassador at Washington to be German Consul-General in Seattle. Dr. Ohrt is expected here early this week, when the Seattle consulate will be turned over to him by Dr. Zoepffel, who will then leave for San Francisco.

AUTO THEFTS CHARGED

Roseburg Man Arrested in East for Wholesale Operations.

ROSEBURG, Or., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—Harold Smith, formerly of Roseburg and Eugene, is under arrest at Indianapolis on a charge of being one of five automobile bandits who, it is asserted, have been responsible for a number of auto thefts there during the past few weeks, according to word received here today.

Detectives searched Smith's room and found two suitcases and three handbags. Two of the handbags were later identified by a Dayton, O., man, whose automobile was stolen on January 4. The suitcase contained women's apparel.

Smith is held under heavy bond there pending a preliminary hearing. His mother lives in Eugene.

APPAM PRIZE SUIT BEGUN

British and German Diplomats Face Each Other in Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador, and Prince Hatzfeldt, counsellor of the German Embassy, occupied seats on opposite sides of the Supreme Court chamber today when arguments were begun in the suit of British owners of the German prize Appam to recover the vessel and her cargo. It was one of the rare occasions since the war began when high diplomatic officials of the two nations have been thrown together.

Frederick W. Lehmann opened the argument for the German claimants, asserting that only through diplomatic agencies could the Appam be restored to British possession. The British claims will be presented tomorrow.

PROTEST DAY IS PLANNED

Churches, Unions and Lodges Urged to Give Voice for Belgium.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The New York Church Association today adopted a resolution calling on the churches of the country, the labor unions and all lodges and other organizations to observe Washington's birthday, February 22, as a day of protest against the deportation of Belgian workmen.

A copy of the resolution will be sent to the President, members of Congress, churches and organizations, and to King Albert and Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium.

KAISER TELLS OF AIMS

GERMAN PEACE PROPOSAL INSPIRED BY WORLD NEED.

Letter to Chancellor Ordering Notes Drafted Says No Other Leader Has the Moral Courage.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Jan. 15.—The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes the following autograph letter from the German Emperor to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg dated October 31, 1916:

"My Dear Bethmann—I have since been turning over our conversation thoroughly in my mind. It is clear that the peoples in the enemy countries who are kept in hard endurance of the war by lies and frauds and deluded by fighting and hatred possess no men who are able or who have the moral courage to speak the word which will bring relief—to propose peace. What is wanted is a moral deed to free the world, including neutrals, from the pressure which weighs upon all. For such a deed it is necessary to find a ruler who has a conscience, who feels that he is responsible to God, who has a heart for his own people and for those who are his enemies, who is indifferent to any possible willful misinterpretation of his act and possesses the will to free the world from its sufferings.

"I have the courage. Trusting in God, I shall dare to take this step. Please draft notes on these lines and submit them to me and make all necessary arrangements without delay."

DEAD MAN'S WIDOW HELD

Denver Authorities to Charge Mrs. S. N. Smith With Murder.

DENVER, Jan. 15.—John L. Smith was killed by two shots in the head, fired by his wife, Stella Newton Smith, "with felonious intent," according to the verdict of a Coroner's jury here today. Smith was killed early Saturday and Mrs. Smith told the police she killed her husband after he had torn her clothing from her, poured liquor on her body and threatened to attack her little daughter by a former marriage.

District Attorney Foley announced that charges of first-degree murder would be filed against Mrs. Smith, who is being held without bail. Counsel for Mrs. Smith have indicated a plea of self-defense will be set up.

Indians Atend Boy's Funeral.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—Indians from all corners of the Northwest today attended the funeral of Norman Heck, the 12-year-old son of Peter Heck, Government marshal on the Chehalis Indian Reservation at Oakville, and bishop of all of the Shaker churches in the Northwest. The services were impressive. Interment was in the reservation cemetery.

Overcoat Bargains!

Special Mark-Down Sale

—This has been a season of fancy overcoats, also a season of novelties in styles, such as pinch-backs, etc.

—As a result of liberal selling our stock has become somewhat broken, one or two coats only of each pattern remaining left from large lots.

—The entire balance of our fancy overcoats go on sale today at the following greatly reduced prices:

$20.00 Overcoats Now $15.50
$25.00 Overcoats Now $19.50
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—In the entire assortment can be found every size from 34 to 46 and a good selection in nearly every size.

—The above price reductions do not strongly enough indicate the real savings to you, as not a garment could be replaced for less than from $3 to $7 advance in cost.

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