

BRITISH OFFER TO AMPLIFY ACCEPTED

Federation Advises Unions to Return to Work.

COAL SHORTAGE IS ACUTE

Yorkshire Coal Miners Today Will Make Final Decision on New Piece Rate Proposal.

LONDON, July 25.—The miners' federation today accepted the government's offer of new piece rates for coal mining and recommended that all the miners' unions accept the proposition and return to work. The Yorkshire miners will meet tomorrow and decide whether they will accept the proposition. It is believed that they will do so.

The government is leaving navy men at the mines where the men have gone out to work generally to find the coal and the railways are continuing their preparations for increased services should there be any such settlement.

The government's piece rate offer, accepted by the miners' federation, according to Robert Smillie, a mine-workers' leader, is considered a concession by the miners' conference at Keswick. It removes a grievance which was the direct cause of the Yorkshire strike.

Other Grievances Remain.

There still remain other grievances of the miners which may be the cause of trouble. These are the omission of the government to the steps in the direction of the recommendations in the recent Sankey report for the gradual nationalization of the coal mines and the government's refusal to grant the demands of the miners for an inquiry into the cause of the strike and to permit inquiry into decreased output, which the miners assert is due largely to the failure of the mine owners to keep their mines in proper working order.

The strike of approximately a quarter of a million men threatened to paralyze many industries.

The government proposition, based on the interim report of the Sankey coal commission, that the reduction of output through reduced hours would be less than 10 per cent, carried a government assurance that piece workers should not suffer any loss in earnings and that the piece rate offer was increased by an amount which on the average was found necessary to correspond with the 10 per cent reduction in hours.

In order to carry out this agreement, it was necessary to fix a definite average of reduction in working hours resulting from the introduction of the seven-hour day, and after an examination of the figures it was decided to accept 47 minutes as the basis for this calculation.

Herbert Smith, leader of the Yorkshire miners, has taken comfort from all the negotiations, and it is not yet certain that he will accept the settlement.

(TREY WRANGLE NEAR END)

(Continued From First Page.)

careful of the rights and desires of inhabitants of the peninsula, "upjust" to China and "threatening" to future peace.

Wilson Not Antagonistic.

Mr. Spencer said the president betrayed no antagonism to a reservation programme which could follow these lines. Mr. Wilson was reported to have declared that he had no disposition individually to stand for unreserved ratification of the treaty, but thought reservations necessary to secure what he hoped would be a final settlement of the pending negotiations.

Senator Warren of Wyoming also said the president, but he declined to discuss his talk.

The subject of reservations also continued under discussion today at conferences of pro-league republicans, and the legal effect of any qualifications adopted was debated at length in the senate. Senator Pittman, Nevada, a democratic member of the foreign relations committee, argued that any reservation or interpretation would result in reabandonment of the treaty to all the other powers and open up a dangerous field for competition. Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, expressed a similar view as to the legal effect, and said he hoped he would have the opportunity to discuss the matter as a whole. Senator Smith, democrat, Arizona, made an address in support of the league.

Treaty Consideration Rapid.

The foreign relations committee made such progress today in its reading of the treaty text that members thought it might be completed at one more meeting, which would probably be held until Monday, however, and it was decided that after the reading was completed the committee would be held aside for a short while to permit action on the Colombian treaty. The senate also adjourned until Monday.

Tomorrow Chairman Lodge will see Secretary Lansing, and while the conference primarily concerns the Colombian treaty, his expected various negotiations concerning the Versailles treaty also will be discussed.

Senator Lodge did not call up today his resolution directing the president to transmit the French treaty, and it was indicated that action on the measure might not be sought for the present.

Notice also was taken on the House during the day of senate discussion of the defensive treaty with France, which Senator Lodge and others have charged to be a violation of the holding from the senate in direct violation of the treaty's own terms.

Without making any explanation, White House officials made it clear that Mr. Wilson has no intention of submitting the Franco-American agreement for senate ratification until consideration of the treaty with Germany is well under way.

French Treaty Later.

The president plans, it was stated, to present the French treaty after his tour of the country, which will not begin until about August 10, and may continue for several weeks. In debate senators have pointed to the published texts of the document which must be laid before the senate at the "same time" as the Versailles treaty, which was presented more than two weeks ago.

When the president presents the treaty he will accompany it with an explanatory statement. The explanatory statement was made at the White House with regard to the charges in the senate that the president violated a section of the treaty by not presenting it simultaneously with the treaty of Versailles.

The president paid an unexpected call on Secretary Baker in the state, war and navy building just before noon. He did not communicate his intention to White House attaches, and crossed the street from the White House unattended.

After conferring half an hour with Mr. Baker, the president returned to Secretary Lansing, remaining about 10 minutes. He then returned to the White House. There were no intimations as to what matters he had discussed with the secretaries.

There seemed to be some doubt at

the White House whether all republican senators would be invited to confer with the president. It had been understood that all would be invited, but it could be learned, Senator Warren of Wyoming and one or two other senators were all that the president planned to see in the immediate future.

The president was in his study early today and among the many matters before him was that preparation of information and documents relating to the peace negotiations requested by the senate.

Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, in a speech in the senate today regarding former President Taft's suggestion for adoption of senate interpretations of the peace treaty, said the former president had taken the "amazing" position of inferring that opposition to the treaty was the result of the president Wilson's partisan course last fall and during the peace negotiations.

Borah Against Taft Plan.

The real debate in the senate on a league of nations, Mr. Borah said, had begun two and a half years ago, and he and other senators had taken the same positions they take now.

"I am opposed to any interpretations, reservations or amendments in this treaty," Senator Borah said, "and I hope the opportunity will be presented before me to vote against it as a whole."

"When the fathers submitted the constitution to the states there were men who thought they could make reservations, Virginia, New York, Rhode Island and others did put in constructions and reservations, but when the time came to ratify the constitution the powers constraining them paid no attention to them whatever."

"And you invoke interpretations and then turn over the power to construe them to nine men sitting at Geneva. Unless they have by some means the powers they will bind nobody."

French Pact Rapped.

Replying to a question Mr. Borah said that while he opposed reservations, he might be willing to accept a parliamentary situation permitted him to express his views in no other way. In discussing the Monroe doctrine Mr. Borah said:

"If I had my way I would retain Washington's policy (against entangling alliances) and, if necessary, let the Monroe doctrine go."

"Mr. Taft's suggestion for preservation of the Monroe doctrine is, in my opinion, utterly futile. There is just one way to preserve it, and that is to stay out of European affairs."

"The proposed French treaty is made for war and not for peace. Premier Clemenceau refused to approve the league until the French-British-American Doherty minister of justice had agreed to come to the rescue of France against Germany," Senator Hitchcock, democrat of Nebraska, interjected, "will have the same effect as the Monroe doctrine has in America, as will prevent war by giving notice in advance of the protection to be given France."

CANADA AGAINST TAFT PLAN

Minister of Justice Holds Dominion's Rights Are Threatened.

OTTAWA, July 25.—Modification of the league of nations covenant suggested by former President Taft of the United States in a letter to Will H. Hays, chairman of the republican national committee, which would exclude Canada and the British dominions from the league council by giving them vote only to the mother country, were opposed in a statement made today by C. J. Doherty, minister of justice.

"If what Mr. Taft is said to suggest were adopted," he said, "it would absolutely nullify Canada's representative representation on the council for all time."

The right of Canada as a member of the league to be "eligible" for representation on the council under the provisions of the covenant was insisted upon by the representative of Canada, these provisions conferred upon her that right was clearly understood and unequivocally recognized by all concerned."

"A reservation in effect negating that right would involve further change in the covenant and the signature by all parties—in regard to a matter which from the dominion's point of view is of its essential nature—such is clearly inadmissible, and not distinguished from a refusal to ratify."

COLOMBIAN TREATY SOON DUE

Republicans to Lay Aside Peace Pact to Pass on Old Case.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Under present plans of republican leaders, the senate will probably ratify the treaty between the United States and Colombia, proposing payment to the latter of \$25,000,000 for damages to the Panama canal.

Chairman Lodge of the senate foreign relations committee, said today the Colombian treaty would be taken up by the committee next week, with plans for its immediate ratification in the Senate. Action on the treaty has been urged by state department officials.

It was understood that an agreement had been reached by which the committee would eliminate the clause of this clause and some time ago the amount of the damages to be paid Colombia was reduced to \$15,000,000; but in consideration of the Versailles treaty, the original sum of \$25,000,000 was restored. Chairman Lodge hopes to obtain ratification of the treaty by the senate next week.

ARMY SURPLUS SUGAR SOLD

EQUALIZATION BOARD HEAD SAYS NO NEED OF HOARDING.

Apparent Shortage Deceiving and No Exports Until Domestic Needs Are Entirely Supplied.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—The war department has sold to the United States sugar equalization board 37,000,000 pounds of refined sugar.

George A. Zabriskie, president of the board, said today that there is "no hoarding" of sugar in the country, that retail prices should not exceed 11 cents a pound and that there is no need of it.

Mr. Zabriskie also declared that the refineries now are working night and day and that their combined output of 41,755,000 pounds a day is being put into domestic channels of trade. Refiners, he said, had not a pound of sugar abroad for two weeks. Exports will not be resumed until American needs are entirely met.

The head of the apparent shortage of speculative "exporters" and related orders for canners and candy makers, Housewives were "hoarding" sugar unnecessarily, he said.

Phone your wants ads to The Oregonian. Main 7070. A 6095.

FAR EASTERN WREST CAUSES FEELING

Chinese Attitude Astonishes Japanese Merchant.

MISTRUST IS APPARENT

Ex-President Li Uses Bitter Words in Telling of Japan's Early War Dealings.

TOKIO, July 4.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Great interest has been aroused in Japan by the remarks concerning Japan's attitude towards China made by Tadasaburo Yamamoto, one of the most prominent figures in Japanese steamship circles, who has just returned from an extensive trip through China. He had been to China on business, he said, every year during the past 20 years and he had been started this time by the remarkable change in the attitude of the Chinese toward Japan.

He said that ex-President Li had expressed his sorrow that Japan does not show in deed what she promises and declared that the relationship between China and Japan should be actualized as a fact and not be a mere verbal expression.

Japanese Sincerity Doubted.

Ex-President Li regretted Japan's dealings with China during the early part of the war, and he used bitter words against the Japanese government contained in the historical 21 articles. He seemed to misunderstand Japan's declaration as to the return of Shantung and appeared to doubt a little Japan's sincerity on that point. Mr. Yamamoto continued:

"Mr. Li contrasted American conduct in China to Japanese. The United States was peaceful and generous and showed in everything she does that she is truly China's friend, with no motive of aggression. This is why America is liked by the Chinese."

"Of course, Mr. Li well understood that the future welfare of the far east can be promoted only by the cooperation by Japan and China, and he hoped heartily to see the two countries shoulder to shoulder keeping the peace of the Orient. But before that is possible, Japan has to change her attitude. The ex-president's opinion represents, if I am not mistaken, the Chinese public opinion towards Japan."

Chinese Attitude is Cool.

"When I invited several prominent Chinese friends to dinner in a Japanese restaurant they asked me not to make any speech on Sino-Japanese friendship and to keep the gathering very private. In fact, many of the Chinese did not come except those who felt obliged to and those who are heartily pro-Japanese. It was noticeable how cool their attitude is towards Japan."

Besides the Chinese, I had talks with foreign friends. Some of them more than frankly attacked Japan's attitude towards China as being aggressive, egotistic and deceitful. Here again the central point of attack was the 21 demands.

"It seemed to me that they looked upon the 21 demands which makes such demands on a weaker neighbor when others are engaged in a life-and-death struggle against a most formidable and powerful enemy as one whose words cannot be trusted."

Mr. Yamamoto said that during his stay in Tientsin a Chinese who was a member of the Yenching University, Americans and Chinese. To his mind the exclusion of Japanese was explained by the fact that the Japanese and Americans misunderstood Japan as an aggressive and military power.

Question is Vital One.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Yamamoto, in concluding his remarks, "it is high time for us to change our attitude towards China. If we lose this opportunity and the world is against us, who knows what our future will be? It is a question most vital."

"Since the advent of the present ministry our Chinese policy has been much changed. But in my opinion it is not correctly understood either by the Chinese or by foreigners. It is due to the misunderstanding of our Chinese policy. Why are we hesitating in changing our ways? Let us all join together, statesmen, savants, journalists, business men, and the general public, to make our policy, a policy backed by all Japanese, not a policy formed by a small section of our people, and let the Chinese be enabled to work with us and cooperate with us with a full understanding of our sincere intent. If this comes to pass we may look forward to a future of rosy colors."

HARSH COREAN RULE CHARGED

Viscount Kato Points Out Mistakes in Japan's Policy.

TOKIO, July 8.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The charge that the government failed to adopt a proper system of administration when the annexation of Korea was carried out and that the military administration over the peninsula has been marked by unnecessary harshness was made yesterday by Viscount Kato, former foreign minister and now president of the Kenseikai or opposition party.

Viscount Kato was advising the members of his party. He added that news about Korea which was prohibited in Japan was published in foreign newspapers and the result was that what is not known to the Japanese about Korea is known to the people abroad.

Japan Worries to Lower.

Referring to the Shantung question he maintained that Japan's prestige has been greatly lowered in the eyes of the world on account of the slipshod manner in which it was handled by the government. He stated that China should be taught that the establishment of an exclusive settlement and the building of railways by Japan in Shantung done by no means constitute a violation of China's sovereignty.

He added:

"In this connection it has been reported that the Anglo-American association at Peking has passed a resolution to the effect that the Shantung question is destined to disturb the peace, not only between Japan and China, but also that of the entire world. This is a most bold resolution to be passed by a foreign association and it would be interesting to know what step has been taken by the government in the matter. Great Britain has been allied to Japan during the last 30 years and if Japan has given offense to the British to such an extent as to force

them to pass such a resolution, strict inquiry must be made into the cause of the offense."

Speaking of internal affairs, he said that the growing cost of living in this country has become a serious matter. It should be remembered, he said, that a close relationship exists between the life and thought of the people, and as radical ideas from the United States and Europe are quickly finding their way to Japan, the government should see to it that the national thought is led in the right path. He doubted, however, whether the government was doing anything to regulate prices. He believed in the urgent necessity of controlling the inflated amount of currency, the amount of money being issued, the amount of credit to effecting the lowering of prices.

STANDARD OIL NEEDS CASH

\$100,000,000 STOCK ISSUE TO BE OFFERED PUBLIC.

Company to Double Capitalization and Plans to Utilize New Funds for Development.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Standard Oil company of New Jersey today announced a proposed increase in its capital stock by \$100,000,000, which would double the present capitalization. The new stock will be at 7 per cent interest, and the company has announced it will present shareholders at par and will be listed on the stock exchange.

The purpose of the issue, which is subject to approval by the shareholders, is to provide the "vigorous prosecution of the development campaign which the company planned during the war and launched immediately after the armistice was declared."

The new financing will be underwritten by J. P. Morgan & Co. and will constitute the first public offering made by any Standard Oil company.

A statement to the stockholders from A. C. Sanford, chairman of the board, summarized the proposed issue as follows:

"The policy of the company has been to finance its growth from current earnings, but in view of conditions now existing and having regard to the present necessity of the diversification of the company's resources, it is deemed advisable to increase the capital employed in its business by the amount of the proposed issue of preferred stock."

"It is the intention to utilize this new capital in the financing of the further development of the company's equipment and resources for which plans are already under way. These include measures for insuring the continuity of a substantial portion of this company's future supply of crude oil, as well as maintaining a cash reserve against contingencies, the active prosecution of the company's oil program, the expansion of its transportation systems and the extension of its distributing plants."

STREET-CAR TILLS AHEAD

EVIDENCE IS PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

Increased Fares, Relief From Taxation and Municipal Ownership Urged as Relief Measures.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The American Electric Railway association today completed the evidence it desired to present to the federal electric railways commission appointed by President Wilson to investigate the financial stress of the country throughout the country.

More than 50 witnesses were heard. Many differences of opinion arose as to the extent to which the public should be relieved from taxation and a few municipal ownership.

The commission adjourned until August 4, when mayors and public officials interested in local transportation and labor union representatives will be heard.

The electric railway industry is facing another upward leap of labor costs, which will make existing rates "untenable," according to the commission. The federal electric railway commission was told today by Dr. Thomas Conway, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, that "railway rates are in face with a world-wide demand for an eight-hour day." Dr. Conway said:

"The granting of this demand would mean a very material increase in operating costs."

W. E. Creed of San Francisco, the first witness from the Pacific coast, declared that because of high operating costs the lines in San Francisco district had lost interest in competition.

"We are losing money on every passenger we carry," he said, "and the fewer passengers we carry the less money we will lose."

OLD COUPLE SEEK DIVORCE

Separation Wanted After 40 Years of Married Life.

"She said I looked like a devil sitting on a stump," complains Peter Jensen in a suit for divorce filed yesterday in the circuit court against Anna M. Jensen, February to live in North Yakima, Wash.

Alimony of \$30,000 is asked by Ada Mary Beaudoin of Frank Beaudoin. She says her husband has farm land and livestock worth \$30,000 and can afford a lump settlement of \$30,000. She married him in Union City, Or., in 1879—40 years ago. He also asserts that his wife was "nomadic, wasteful and nagging," and that she deserted him on February 15, 1919.

Other divorce suits filed yesterday with the county clerk were: Winnifred Jessie Renton against Robert W. Renton, cruelty; Vivian Pittman against Arnold Pittman, infidelity, and Florence Stewart against Frank R. Stewart, cruelty.

HUNGARIANS IN OFFENSIVE

Roumanians Overpowered and Their River Crossed, Is Report.

PARIS, July 25.—A Bucharest dispatch dated Thursday says the Hungarians last Sunday started an offensive with eight or nine divisions, overpowered the Roumanian army, advanced and crossed the Theiss river at several points, but suffered a severe check in the northern sector of the fighting.

This dispatch adds that Roumanian reserves on Tuesday counter-attacked and recaptured Hodones-Vasarhely, but that sharp fighting continued when the dispatch was filed.

It is the intention of the Hungarians, says the dispatch, to destroy Roumanian communications, to cut the railway link up with the Russian bolsheviks.

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During July and August

In order that our employees might enjoy a well earned weekly half holiday during these hot months.

Help to make this movement universal by arranging to do your shopping in forenoon on Wednesdays.

Beautiful Ready-Made Hair Bows

Of Fine Wide Taffeta Ribbons, Both Plain Colors and Novelties

Priced at 35c and 50c Each

Yes, there's a generous assortment to select from. Beautiful, fluffy hair-bows, made from fine quality taffeta ribbons of good, wide width. They come in all wanted plain shades and novelties. Each bow consists of from 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 yards of ribbon.

Especially Priced Saturday at 35c and 50c Each

Silk Envelope Chemise

Exquisitely Beautiful

A Special Purchase on Sale at About 1/2 Real Worth

\$1.59

Four Pretty Styles to Select From in Georgette, Cluny and Tailored Patterns. Don't Fail to See Them

Just these few words to let you know about this fortunate purchase and sale of exquisitely beautiful silk envelope chemise. They are high-grade garments, shown in four attractive styles, trimmed with Georgette, cluny and in tailored patterns. Really, you must see them to appreciate their phenomenal value at \$1.59.

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For Men's Jersey Ribbed Union Suits

Perfect fitting union suits, made with closed crotch—1/4 length sleeves and ankle length.

They come in all sizes, 34 to 46 and in ecru color. A bargain offering for

Saturday 98c Suit

Saturday Sale of Drug Sundries

Special Showing of Palm Olive Toilet Preparations

Palm Olive Cold Cream.....47c
Palm Olive Vanishing Cream.....47c
Palm Olive Cold Cream, tube.....47c
Palm Olive Toilet Water.....35c
Palm Olive Shampoo.....47c
Palm Olive Rouge.....47c
Palm Olive Lip Stick.....25c
Palm Olive Talcum Powder.....25c
Palmolive Face Powder.....25c
Cleopatra Divine Face Powder 85c
Palm Olive Soap.....10c
Palm Olive Shaving Cream.....35c

Soap Special

3 Bars Wool Soap for.....30c
Limit 3 bars to each customer.
None delivered except with other goods.

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To Close at Pair

\$4.95

In our Basement Shoe Section we are closing out all broken lines in women's high-grade pumps.

Fashionable styles in vic kid and patent colt, with French or military heels. Choice from all

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Store Closes at 5:30 P. M. Saturday at 6 P. M.

Robert's Shoes

THE MOST IN VALUE—THE BEST IN QUALITY

PATRICK CUDAHY IS DEAD

APOPLETTIC STROKE ENDS BRILLIANT BUSINESS CAREER.

Master Packer, Aged 70, Began Life as Delivery Boy for Milwaukee Grocer.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 25.—Patrick Cudahy, president of the Cudahy Packing company, Cudahy, Wis., died suddenly today from an apopleptic stroke.

Patrick Cudahy was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, March 17, 1849, and came to the United States the same year with his parents, who settled in Milwaukee. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and in 1871 married Annie A. Madden. He began his business life at the age of 12 as a delivery boy for a Milwaukee grocer. At 14 he entered the employ of the Patrick Cudahy Packing company, and later worked for Layton & Co., Lyman & Wooley, and Plankington & Armour, becoming successively superintendent and partner of the latter.

In 1858 with his brother, John, he bought Mr. Plankington's interest, the firm becoming Cudahy Brothers, and later worked for Cudahy, near Milwaukee, becoming one of the largest packing houses in the United States.

Patrick Cudahy was president of the concern until his retirement four years ago.

U. S. LOANS WELL SECURED

Treasury Official Denies Foreign Requests for Cancellation.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Every dollar of loans and credits advanced by the United States to foreign countries, including Russia, is amply protected by securities and will be paid in full, R. C. Leffingwell, assistant secretary of the treasury, today told the house committee on expenditures in the state department.

Mr. Leffingwell denied that any suggestion had been made by the official representatives of the foreign countries regarding the cancellation of loans.

Parents of Polish children, he says, have been ordered by the bolsheviks to place the children in public nurseries, where they are fed on the milk of horses that died of glanders. When the children sickened of this disease they were shot. The first collective execution of children took place in the town of Mohilev, where 25 of them were lined against the wall of the public nursery and a firing party of bolsheviks proceeded to shoot them. The children fell on their knees and implored mercy, but the bolsheviks, under a sharp order, went on and the execution was immediately carried out.

At Sienkow, near Mohilev, the same writer says 10 children were shot at Cieleszyn. All the children in Prania have been placed in the public nursery.

POLISH CHILDREN ARE SHOT

DEPREATIONS BY BOLSHEVISTS IN MOHILEV REPORTED.

Public Nurseries Are Made Centers of Disease and Execution, According to Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1919, by the New York World, published by arrangement.)

LONDON, July 25.—(Special Cable.)—A despairing appeal for help from the Polish province of Mohilev, near the source of the River Dnieper, as presented in Warsaw yesterday, placed in a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph. The writer says food is unobtainable even for money, as commissioners of the red army have taken everything. Arrests and executions continually take place. After having finished with the gentry, the bolsheviks proceeded to deal with the better-class farmers and now the turn of the children has come.

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INSURANCE FIRMS IN CASE

(Continued From First Page.)

without any attempt of readjustment of individual claims.

Work Held Well Done.

It was brought out at today's hearing that more than 650 claims have been considered by the commission, and it was generally agreed by the committee that a very small percentage of the persons affected were dissatisfied.

In billing down the general charges preferred in Attorney Keeley's letter to Governor Olcott, the committee has before it accusations that the commission has attempted to assume jurisdiction over navigable waters of the United States; that while the law under which the commission is working calls for annual reports and audits, only one such report has been made; discrimination between small and large employers in the matter of the rejection of claims; details of the Dibern case; alternate stopping and resuming of payments to workmen as pressure is brought by publicity or otherwise, and

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INDIGESTION

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BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

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MR. TABLETS—MR.

MR. Tonight—Get a Tomorrow Feel Right 25c Box

GOLD DRAGS MAN TO DEATH

Body of Customs Inspector Found in Honolulu Harbor.

HONOLULU, T. H., July 1.—(By Mail.)—Dragged down to his death by the weight of 43000 in gold coin carried in bags around his chest, the body of a former customs inspector has been recovered from the bottom of Honolulu harbor. The theory of the

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\$40.00 to \$70.00 Suits at half price and less; "some chance" to get one of these Tailor Cloth Suits now. The present quotations on tailor cloth and silk lining is too high to replace them now.

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About fifty \$18.00 to \$30.00 Skirts made up this month from remnant ends of elegant tailor cloth on sale, \$9.80 to \$12.50

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