THREATS OF WAR BRING DEFENSES

Legislators Are Willing to by Olive of the Alliance. Give Departments More Appropriations.

WORKS PLANNED

Fortifications Both at Home and Abroad Are to Be Strengthened. The More War Talk, the More

Preparations for Peace.

WASHINGTON Feb. L-(Special)-If the Japanese war scare has done nothing clas for the country, it apparently has put Congress into the mood to protect the Pa-

President Roosevelt has talked peace consistently and constantly, and yet has urged armament, and Congress apparently is beginning to pay beec. The Japanese immigration question is settled, or is in a fair way of being settled, but we are to have a naval station and a dry dock in Hawaii, a submarine flotilla is to be ready for action on the West Coast, Pearl Harbor is to be better protected strong fertifications are in sight for the ports on the Pacific mainland.

Naval Station for Hawaii.

Congress, no doubt, will sanction the Congress, no doubt, will sanction the project for building an adequate naval station on the Hawalian Islands before adjournment. Coupled with the appropriation for the station is one for a dry dock, which will hold the largest of our battleships. It seems likely also that an appropriation will be made to fortify Ban Pedro Harbor, in Southern California, and that in a general way Congress will commit itself to a plan for fortifying the poets in the Northwest. Two appropriations ports in the Northwest. Two submarine boats have been ordered from the Atlan-tic to the Pacific, and it is expected that additional submarines will be built at a shipyard on the Pacific Coast for use in Pacific waters.

Congress Willing This Year.

Neither House has kept pace in will-ingness to approve projects with the de-sire of the War and Navy Departments to have them carried out, but, except perhaps in the matter of building four great battleships, the legislators this year seem willing to go further in prepar-ations for the time of war than they have

Iteration and reiteration that there is no robability of war with the Japanese; it side by side with the iteration and relteration have come urgent appeals for money to put the West Coast and our midocean and Far Eastern islands in a proper state of defense. Just how deand have seen not only their weakness but the wealth that lay open to the at-

Japanese Was Used as Club.

It would seem almost as if the shadow of trouble with the Japanese had been used by the Chief Executive and by the War and Navy Secretaries to obtain what they believe the welfare of the country needs. It may be difficult to understand how a constant 'talking down'derstand how a constant 'talking 'talking down'derstand how a constant 'talking derstand how a constant "talking down" derstand how a constant "talking down of the possibility of war could "talk up" the necessity of protecting our Western coast line and far-off possessions. The truth probably is that, notwithstanding movements of money during the week with the estimates which were based upon the traceable movements of money during the week he surely must be that." pare. The country has a penalty to pay in money and anxiety because it once intervened to save a defenseless people and became, in spite of itself, a world

SEND JAPS TO SOUTH AMERICA

let for Population.

TOKIO, Feb. L.—At a sectional com-mittee meeting of Representatives today, Baron Chinda, Vice-Foreign Minister, in reply to a question on the foreign emi-gration policy of the Government, point-ed out that South America was a favorable ground for Japanese emigrants, and a legation will be established in Chile to promote better relations in 15th coun-tries in the matter of trade and emigra-The government had been making care

ful investigations, which show that Chile and the Argentine Republic are favorable to emigration, and wherever, said he, our emigrants are welcomed, the government will not pervent their going there. It is believed it will not be necessary to conclude any special treaty for emigration, and that existing stipulations sufficient to protect Japanese sub-To another questioner, as to whether

it would not be better to send emigrants chiefly to Corea and Manchurla, Baron Chinda replied that it was not necessary to limit their destination. Wherever an opportunity offered for the promotion of Japanese interests, Japan's enwould be directed there

At another sectional meeting, M. Oeshi asked Minister of War Terauchi why Japan should maintain a large military force and continue military preparations in the presence of assured peace like the present. He also pointed out the fact that the nation was already feeling the burden entailed thereby.

Minister Terauchi replied that even in uropean countries, where there was not to slightest probability of war, no nation retrenches in the matter of its na-tional defense. The fullest military equip nt was the best guarantee of peace Japan's armainent was not directed against anybody, but the nation must always be prepared against eventualities.

INVADES INDIVIDUAL RIGHT Converted Prohibitionist Pleads Re-

strictive Liquor Laws.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The subcommittee of the Senate committee on judi-clary, appointed to hold hearings on bills clary, appointed to hold hearings on bills and resolutions providing for the withdrawal of Federal liquor licenses in probibition states, today listened to arguments by members of the German-American Alliance and representatives of winegrowers' associations, directed against the passage of any measures of the kind proposed.

Miss Phoebe Cousins, the former temperance advocate and woman suffragist.

perance advocate and woman suffragist, made a stirring address in support of the contentions of the German-Americans, saying that she had once supported the lously affected.

prohibition idea, but that she had found it to be a "fraud and a failure." She said that it was decreed in the Constitu-tion that men should not be deprived of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. and, therefore, it was outside the prov-ince of the Government to interfere with the ilquor traffic by admitting that states rights are supreme over the powers of the Federal Government. Miss Cousins concluded her remarks by reading an eulogy on the German women delivered by Olive Schreiner at a recent gathering of the women of the German-American Alliance.

MANY FLYING MACHINE BIDS Forty-one Persons Willing to Build for Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Bids were received today in the Signal Office for supplying a flying machine of the heavier-than-air type, as set out in the specifications issued by General Allen. Chief Signal Officer of the Army, two mouths ago. Before acceptance of the machine, the inventor must make a trial flight of at least an hour, re-

maining continuously in the air with-out landing.
So far, 41 bids have been received.
General Allen will open the bids and prepare a schedule of them for the consideration of the Board of Ord-pance and Fortifications Thursday. nance and Fortifications Thursday.

New Coinage in January.

WASHINGTON, Feb. L.—The monthly coinage statement issued by the Director of the Mint today shows the amount of colnage executed at the United States mint during January, 1908, to have been \$15,431,120, as follows: Gold, \$13,644,950; silver, \$2,120,000; minor colns, \$257,170.

Debt Increases in January.

WASHINGTON Feb. 1 .- The monthly WASHINGTON Feb. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows at the close of business January 31, 1908, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$592,638,637, which is an increase for the month of \$8,897,898. The decrease in the amount of cash in the treasury for the month was \$3,192,689.

SURPLUS OVER RESERVE

Bank Statement Shows New York Is Becoming Glutted.

NEW YORK, Feb 1 .- The statement of Clearing-House banks for the week shows that the banks hold \$40,529,725 more than the requirements of the 35 per cent reserve rule. This is an in-crease of \$2,462,225 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week. The statement follows:

| The statement follows: | The statement follows: | Leans | Loans | Lo

The Financier will say tomorrow: "The most notable feature of last week's official statement of the New York associated banks was the com-paratively small increase in the re-serve; this gain was \$3,462,225, following considerable augmentations in immediately preceding weeks—14 2-5 millions in the week of January 25, 164 millions in that of January 18, and 17 2-3 millions in the week of January 11, which latter gain was the maximum record since the improvement in bank conditions began. This smaller increase in reserve is,

however, clearly due to the reduction of \$8,584,400 in public deposits during the week, the largest reduction in this item since the Secretary of the Treas-ury commenced to contribute through deposit of public funds to the relief of deposit of public funds to the relief of the local banking situation. It is interesting to note that, compared with the maximum of public deposits in local banks December 28, there has now been a reduction therein of 17 4-5 now been a reduction therein of 17 4-5 now been a reduction therein of 17 4-5 now been a reduction therein of 18 4-5 now been a reduction therein of 18 4-5 now morth it." declared W.

all that the President has said about General deposits were increased \$11. that the Freshent has said about there being no danger of immediate war with the Japanese. Congress has had a feeling that the President has been holding back some information. Self-preservation and the building up of a groater empire will save two great countries from war, probably for a long time. But, meanwhile, the United States will prepare. The country has a parely to a greater serve to \$40,526,725, the highest since September, 1994. Computed upon the basis of deposits less those of public pare. The country has a parely to the serve to \$40,526,725, the highest since serve to \$40,52 funds—which, as above stated, were reduced \$3,584,400 as compared with the previous week—the surplus is \$55,-782,725. Loans were contracted \$1,783, 600 during the week and it is note-worthy that there was an excess of \$4,715,400 deposits over loans for the

first time since July, 1996.
"The statement seems to encourage expectations, in the smaller gain in surplus reserve, of an amelioration of Chile and Argentina Sought as Outmonetary congestion at this center in the near future, provided the Secretary of the Treasury shall contribute thereto through further withdrawals of public deposits from our banks, or provided that the flow of cash hither from the interior shall increase in volume as the result of a restoration of monetary

Bank Closed in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.-The Home Bank of Brooklyn, an institution on which a run was started yesterday, did not open for business today. The Home Bank is a small institution, located in South oklyn. It has a capital stock of \$100,-900 and a surplus and divided profits amounting to \$53,670. The deposits, which formerly averaged about \$500,000, have been reduced greatly since the October

Will Reopen Heinze Savings Bank.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 1 .- M. S. Largey, president of the Heinze Savings Bank, which closed its doors recently, returned today from New York with an announce-ment that sufficient funds have been secured to permit resumption of the bank in a few days, All of Mr. Heinze's stock n the bank, which amounted to a two thirds' interest, has been taken, accord-

STUDENT'S DARING FEAT

Washington Sophomore Rescues the Class Flag From 207-Foot Pole.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 1.—(Special.)— Swaying dangerously in a strong wind, supported only by a small flag halyard. Robin Adair, a sophomore at the state University, this afternoon was hoisted 307 feet to the top of the wireless tele-graph pole. While his classimates looked on in mingled fear and exaltation, Adal intangled the freshmen class banne and was then lowered safely to the

night before sent toelr class banner to the top of the pole, where it became caught, that the daring feat was undertaken. Once Adair was safely on the ground he was flung to the shoulders of his classmates and escorted around the

It was one of the most foolhardy feats ever indulged in by a student at the uni-

Blizzard in Indiana and Michigan. SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. L.—A fierce blissard raged in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan today. Traffic is seri-

(Continued From First Page.)

bound for the suburbs. A special car was attached to the regular 4:39 express over the New York Central, but there was a 15 minutes delay in the departure of the train. Thaw smoked and talked with his counsel throughout the journey.

From the moment that word came from the jury room at 12:40 P. M. that a report was about to be made, the closing events of the famous case moved almost with cyclonic rapidity For a day and a night there had been absolute silence on the part of the jury. Not a suggestion or report of any sort had come to the court, and when Justice Dowling came down to his chambers late in the morning he announced that he would not send for the jury until they sent for him.

The report of last night that the jury stood 8 to 4 for acquittal on the ground of insanity persisted up to the very time it announced its intention of coming into court, and all concerned with the case had abandoned hope of a definite conclusion of the second trial.

Applause Quickly Stopped.

Few spectators were allowed in the room and an inciplent demonstration was stopped by the officers, when they arrested Theodore Roosevelt Pell, for a burst of appliance. Pell was fined \$25 by Justice Dowling for contempt of court. He had only a check book with him and was held in custody until friends could

Evelyn Thaw and Josiah Thaw were the only members of the prisoner's family in court when the verdict was announced. The young woman thanked in dividually each member of the jury and followed Mr. Littleton's example in shaking hands with them. All of the defendant's counsel were elated with the verdict and declared it was just what they had hoped for. District Attorney Jerome was almost as well pleased himself. He was contending from the first that Thaw was medically if not legally insane and his efforts this year had plainly not been directed toward a verdict of murder in

Congratulations All Around.

Mr. Jerome congratulated Mr. Littleton and both counsel and jury joined in congratulations to Justice Victor J. Dowling, who presided at the trial with so much satisfaction to both sides. The jury expressed their thanks to the judge for his kind interest in all matters affect-ing their comfort and declared it had been a pleasure to serve under a fair-minded, just and considerate jurist. The proceedings in the courtroom were brief and businessilke and at no time was there, the semblance of a dramatic effect. Mrs. William Thaw, it was said tonight, had confidently expected that her son would be committed to some private institution and it was to effect this end that she insisted upon habeas corpus pro-ceedings being immediately begun. So ceedings being immediately begun. So far as lies within his power, District Attorney Jerome will resist any effort to

have Thaw liberated at any time in the near future. Neither will be willingly consent to his transfer to a sanitarium. The verdict of insanity returned by the jury lent striking interest to a written some years ago by Stanford White to Howard Nesbit, a brother of this letter the architect declared Mrs. Nesbit, the mother of the girl in the case, should not worry over stories Thaw

now been a reduction therein of 17 4-5 inditions.

"The increase in cash shown by last week's statement was \$6,295,600; this agrees very closely with the estimates which were based upon the traceable which were based upon the traceable. best answer to such a crazy person, for

THAW'S LIFE AT MATTEAWAN

Surrounded by Every Comfort, but Under Constant Surveillance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—(Special.)— Harry K. Thaw will find conditions in the Matteawan asylum considerably different from those obtaining in the Tombs. His money will do much, of course, but the guards and officials at Matteaway Matteawan are not as complacent as those at the Tombs. Thaw will at once be put under such restraint as the asylum officials deem proper consider-ing his condition, this to be determined a minute and searching examination by the insanity experts at the institu-

The verdict of the jury, it is said, takes all the odium of the charge of murdering Stanford White from Thaw's shoulders and he becomes snoulders and he becomes at the asylum simply an inmate whose condition, while requiring attention from the attending physicians, will not be so regarded as to place him in the class regarded of necessity as "danger, out."

The experts at Matteawan, who are familiar with every known form of insanity, will probably put Thaw through a severe examination. Upon the result of this grueiling examination as to his mental state and physical condition will depend greatly the extent to which Thaw will be given treatment. Upon the result also will be determined to a large extent what leeway and liberty will be accorded him. It is supposed, however, that he will be allowed considerable liberty and that his friends will be permitted to visit him at stated will be permitted to visit him at stated

will be permitted to visit him at stated intervals. It is strongly hinted tonight that a cottage will be rented as near the asylum as possible. Evelyn Thaw will most likely take up her residence in the cottage and an experienced chef will prepare Harry's meals there.

Thaw will not be considered a criminal in the ordinary sense of the word, but will be detained and subjected to rigid examination from time to time. The length of his stay and the nature of his confinement and treatment depend entirely upon himself. If he shows any outbreaks or violent temper it will narrow his sphere and lengthen his stay.

and lengthen his stay.

Thaw has always dreaded Matteawan,
"that house of a thousand voices,"
where every room and corridor, every walk, closet, garden or other spot is thickly punctured with peepholes, where every move of the inmates is watched by expert attendants. A patient is never alone for a moment. He may imagine himself alone and give way to some emotion which will betray way to some emotion which will betray his real mental or physical condition to the expert at the peephole. All the windows are guarded by heavy bars. The ceilings are heavily timbered in oak and the general rooms are equipped like smoking apartments on big ocean liners, with circular seats running around the apartment. What chairs are provided are so large and unwieldy that a patient may not use them as a work is provided. There are snoeshops, tailor shops, carpentering, gardening, cooking, but work is not obligatory.

When the patients tire they may quit. Baseball and all other athletic games are provided. There is no limit upon the mail an ismate may receive, but smoking is prohibited. This will be a hard clowrette flend of the worst time. In

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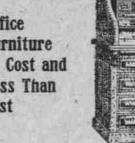
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felt kindly toward him because of the sorrow of Evelyn, had a comparatively comfortable time. He did not eat prison fare, had his own barber and masseur and about all the comforts money could command, with the exception of liberty. He will find matched the sail right, and was well satisfied by the was all right, and was well satisfied by the was all right, and was well satisfied to the party, and furthermore did to the party and the ception of liberty. He will find mat-ters somewhat different at Matteawan. ters somewhat different at Matteawan. When Dr. Robert B. Lamb, medical superintendent of the hospital, was

superintendent of the hospital, was told this afternoon that Harry Thaw had been committed to the institution, he said the prisoner would be given no special privileges while there.

"The first thing we will do with him," said Dr. Lamb, "as with all patients, is to place him in the observation ward, there to remain for a week or two, or possibly longer, until we note his mental condition. Then we note his mental condition. can, after studying his mental condi-tion, assign him with some judgment to some particular ward in the hospital. He cannot have any special quarters, for all the patients here are treated

"During the day Thaw will associate with the other men and dine at the table in the main dining-room. He will be given no special work to do. He can take daily walks in the large court and, if he is so disposed, can have tobacco and daintles sent or he can, on an order accompanied by the cash, procure any articles he de-sires for his comfort in Fishkill. The hospital is now crowded far above its capacity. We have 718 patients and the institution was originally planned to hold only 500. Eight years ago,

ARRIVES AT INSANE ASYLUM

Thaw to Occupy Bed in Ward With Fifty Other Patients. MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Feb. L-Harry

K. Thuw arrived here tonight and was immediately assigned to the observa-tion ward of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, where he will remain for a week or two, until the authori-ties can note his mental condition and make some definite arrangements for his future stay in the institution. The his future stay in the institution. The new patient sleeps tonight in a small iron bed in a dormitory where about 50 other men are quartered. An attendant is on guard constantly to prevent any of the men from arising.

The arrival at Pishkill Landing of the train bearing the Thaw party caused quite a commotion in the little town. Photographers from New York had come on earlier trains, and a O'Reilly, stepped from the private car in which the journey from the city had

tailor shops, carpentering, gardening, cooking, but work is not obligatory.

When the patients tire they may quit.
Baseball and all other athletic games are provided. There is no limit upon the mail an issuate may receive, but smoking is prohibited. This will be a hard slow to Thaw, who is a confirmed cigarette fiend of the worst type. In the Tombs Thaw, with a fat checkbook and a sympathizing lot of guards who

phone to tell her not to worry, that he was all right, and was well satis-fied. He said he would send many messages by Mr. O'Reilly, and would expect her to visit him on Monday. The flashlight photographers annoyed the party wherever they went. The drive to Matteawan occupied but 15 minutes.

WHY TAFT ENDED FIGHT

(Continued From First Page.)

pressed a willingness to keep up the fight, but frankly admitted that it would damage them beyond repair. "And Odell will name the next state

ticket," they added.

In the meantime other New York politicians had been in Washington to give expert advice on the situation. One of expert awice on the situation. One of them was George W. Aldridge, for many years the Republican boss of Monroe County, which includes the City of Rochester. Mr. Aldridge has a well dis-ciplined organization. He was on the State Railroad Commission, wiped out of existence by the Public Utilities Commission and, although a candidate, was not asked by Mr. Hughes to accept a place on the board. Mr. Aldridge, therefore, had a grievance. Yet his organization unanimously endorsed Mr. Hughes for President. When asked why he did it, simply replied: "It is a mighty good ides, when the voters really want something, to let them have it. That is one of the reasons why

I retain my leadership."

Lou Payn, of Columbia County, was one of the experts who testified. Mr. Payn is one of the political veterans. He does not believe in civil service re form or any of the other new-fangled ideas in politics. Mr. Hughes as a Presidential candidate does not appeal to him in the slightest. But he admitted that the sentiment is for him. "What's the use of trying to swim up Nisgara Falls?" is the way he puts

on was along these agreed that some drastic action had to be taken, and it was Mr. Taft's letter to Mr. Parsons which was the remedy.

Odell Men Chirping Again.

The administration men figure that this document will save them the state organization. They expect that, now that all opposition to Mr. Hughes has been withdrawn, the rank and file of had come on earlier trains, and a organisation. They expect that, now dozen flashlight charges were exploded as Thaw, accompanied by Deputy been withdrawn, the rank and file of Sheriff Bell and Attorneys Peabody and the voters will lose their interest in

of Congressman Parsons. On the other hand, the statement is made that the Secretary of War wrote the historic letter himself, "without consultation, dictation or advice." It is alleged that he realized the harm that was being done to the party, and furthermore did not think it "square" to interfere in local booms for favorite sons. Wheth-

local booms for favorite sons. Whether it was Mr. Taft's idea or Mr. Roosevelt's idea, one thing is very clear: It was mighty good politics.

The New York delegation will go to Chicago instructed for Mr. Hughes. It does not matter who the individual members are. Mr. Odell and Mr. Parsons may be delegates or they may not. The 39 votes of the Empire State will be east for Mr. Hughes, and he will be cast for Mr. Hughes, and he will be supported as long as he remains in the race. Every delegate will be forced to be straight. If he falls, there

will be something doing when he re-turns to face his constituents.

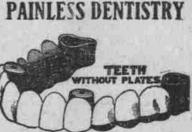
The Taft men expect that after a complimentary ballot or so, the bulk of the New York vote will go to the Secretary of War. They say they do not really care, as their man can win without the Empire State, but they have great hopes that their man will be the second choice of the delegation.

No Second Place for Hughes, Within the past week or so the lead-

ing Taft boomers have been exhibiting a great deal of interest in the Gov ernor of New York. They believe he would be an ideal man-for the second place on the ticket, and have put out diplomatic feelers, for the purpose of ascertaining what he thinks about it. Up to date they have not had the slightest success in endeavoring to in duce Mr. Hughes to commit himself. He simply tells them that the matter is in the hands of the people and that he has nothing to say. Friends of the Governor, however, declare that unless he is nominated for President he has determined to retire to private life. determined to retire to private life.
"His two years in politics have played havor with his modest fortune," declared a State Senator, who is re-garded as one of the Governor's inti-mates. 'He could not afford another term in his present office or four years as Vice-President. If he retires now he is assured of a princely income in his profession. Why should he stay in office simply to help somebody else and especially when that somebody else is trying to keep him in second place? "There is no pique in the Governor's attitude at all. He has simply con-slidered the case from all aspects, and has no intention of changing his decision. So far as I can see, he has made a perfectly proper choice. He is willing to be a factor in politics if the people say so, but has not the alightest intention of being somebody cise's

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