

LORIMER LOBBY'S LUMBERMAN PLAY NEVER A WINNER

Senators Approached by Emissary With Virtual Threat of Lumbermen's Wrath; Falseness of Whole Cloth.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)
Washington, Jan. 21.—The self-respecting lumbermen of the Pacific coast will take active steps to repudiate the supporters of Senator Lorimer of Illinois, who has dragged the lumber interests into the fight over the validity of Lorimer's title to his seat in the senate.

There is positive knowledge of the place, date and names of parties involved in this episode.

The editor of a lumber journal published in the state approached a United States senator and said:

"You ought to vote to support Lorimer. A vote against Lorimer means a vote against the lumber interest."

The senator indignantly repulsed the editor and said he was tempted to "smash his face."

Other senators were approached in the same manner, with the result that newspaper representatives here investigated the matter and discovered that an attempt was being made to swing the entire lumber influence of the country to support the false cause of Lorimer, and that it was sought to create the belief that all lumbermen were backing Lorimer.

Hines' Work for Lorimer.

The most conspicuous member of the Lorimer lobby at the capitol is Edward Hines, a millionaire lumber dealer of Chicago, who represents the Weyerhaeuser interests. Hines has been actively engaged in running up votes for the whitewashing otherwise the "vindication" of Lorimer by the senate committee on privileges and elections, and he has made a mistake or two in approaching senators, who were indignant at his proposals.

Hines is working as hard to save Lorimer as he did to make him senator. He was interested in the election of Lorimer at the same time that the tariff fight was in progress in congress. Hines was lobbying and keeping an eye on the acquisition of the "right kind" of a senator from Illinois. Finally, about the middle of last May, Hines went from Washington to Illinois to assist in the Lorimer campaign, and his plans were known to at least one of the old guard Republican leaders in the senate. A few days later the election of Lorimer took place. Hines is believed to know more about the secrets of the Lorimer election than he has yet told, and there is criticism of the senate committee on privileges and elections because it did not call Hines to testify during the investigation.

Where the Newspapers Stand.

The unanimity of the sentiment outside of the senators who actively support Lorimer may be judged from the fact that out of 300 newspaper correspondents and magazine writers in Washington, not more than five or possibly 10 are supporting Lorimer. The others, having gone deeply into the question, are convinced that gross corruption was practiced in the Illinois legislature to elect Lorimer.

VOTE BUYING NO CRIME BUT IT IS AWFUL TO SELL

(Continued from Page One.)

jury. After they had told of their hard luck as bondsmen for ex-Treasurer Whitlock they were asked about vote traffic. Their memories suddenly failed.

Higher Up Threatened.

"You can go for today," Foreman Woodward said to the absent minded ones, "but we will have you back again next week. See to it that you refresh your memories."

"Then the grand jury took immediate steps to fortify themselves by calling the underlings of the big politicians. The command to return with better memories was particularly directed to E. X. Lesure, son-in-law of Joseph G. Cannon, his campaign manager, and president of the Danville National bank, and to C. V. McClenahan, cashier of the same bank. By one of the strange tangles of Vermillion county politics, McClenahan, despite his close Cannon business connections, was made campaign manager for William L. Cundiff, whom the Democrats nominated to fight at the November elections for Cannon's seat in congress. It is said to have cost an expensive campaign and Cundiff polled 4330 votes to Cannon's 7553.

Elvial Managers Crack a Joke.

McClenahan, according to the grapevine wire from the grand jury room, was asked who had handled the Cundiff money. He could not remember. He will be recalled after the grand jury hears from certain lesser managers whom the funds are said to have been passed.

A sidelight on this particular political tangle lies in a Christmas present of a fine automobile which McClenahan received from Mr. Lesure, Cannon's son-in-law, last yuletide. It was a "for long and faithful service in the bank." The fact that McClenahan was campaign manager for Joe Cannon's only rival made the automobile gift the town joke.

Why Vote Buying Is a Virtue.

The fact that Judge Kimbrough is ready to declare the election buying law unconstitutional was learned from one of the attorneys whom the court called into a secret conference.

The point raised is a neat one, and of interest to the entire state. The state election law and the state primary law make vote selling a crime, but say nothing about vote buying. The Springfield wise men passed what is known as the special elections act for cities, towns and villages, which provides for election commissioners and makes vote buying a crime against the state of Illinois. This act has been adopted for the city of Danville by ordinance. The attorneys called into conference by Judge Kimbrough pointed out that it was unconstitutional for the legislature to declare an act a crime against the state when it was not a crime in another part. Judge Kimbrough is said to be ready to hold the vote buying provision unconstitutional. He will instruct the grand jury to disregard vote buying indictments. He will send to jail for contempt any politician who refuses to testify on the ground that he might incriminate himself. Thus the bars are down for good and the political managers are ready to take the law into their own hands.

The first humor of the day was that City Attorney Frank W. Jones, one of

the campaign managers of Sheriff John T. Shepard, had confessed: Mr. Jones modified this rumor somewhat by saying:

"I have not confessed. I don't like that word, but I am ready to tell what I know if the grand jury goes fit to subpoena me. I have a list of the men who did the campaign work in my part of Danville, and I will show it to the grand jury if that body desires. Some of these men will tell which voters sold out."

"If the grand jury wants to get at the bottom of this vote selling, it should have no trouble in getting the evidence. There are seven wards in Danville and about 25 precincts. There are five or six men in each precinct who should be called. The grand jury can have these names for a little judicious asking."

Transactions in Foreign Voters.

There was consternation in Westville, a mining town of 500, near Danville, when it was learned that Peter Sanichas, a rich Greek merchant and politician of Danville, was ready to tell the grand jury all he knew about vote selling.

Sanichas was in charge of several large campaign funds at Westville last election. He knows all about the buying of the foreign vote there. He can give the grand jury the names of those who did the actual purchasing. His testimony should lead to scores of indictments. Sanichas will be one of the early witnesses when the grand jury resumes its sessions next Monday afternoon.

The large negro vote of Danville will be seriously curtailed when the indictment will begin to grind. At least one negro clergyman will tomorrow preach to his congregation on the sin of vote buying. He will advise those members of his congregation who have held illphoned ideas as to the franchise to take the first opportunity of confessing to Judge Kimbrough and to throw themselves upon his mercy.

What Grand Jury Foreman Says.

Isaac Woodward, the determined foreman of the grand jury, spent the day in his banking house at Judge Farm, miles from Danville. He received several interesting communications on Vermillion county vote selling. When asked about them he fell back on Judge Kimbrough's instructions of secrecy.

He was asked when the first batch of vote selling indictments might be expected.

"This is a huge task Judge Kimbrough has given us," he said. "We must scale down from the top to get real results. The grand jury won't be hurried, but when it is through there will be fewer voters in Vermillion county."

Sanichas learned tonight that the grand jury wants to extend its investigations back three years, so as to include the last city election. This would serve to multiply the scandal. This election could be reached on the theory that vote buying in Danville has been a continuing conspiracy. Local sources estimate that at least \$25,000 was spent to elect the last mayor.

Uncle Joseph Cannon's Views.

Danville was much interested in dispatches from Washington quoting Uncle Joe Cannon as saying he might have to return here and take a hand in the game. He has been assured by mail and wire that the vote buying faithful of the Republican machine are in no danger. He has always considered the vote seller an evil and a pest, and will doubtless rejoice in their punishment.

VOTE TRADE REDUCED TO FINE ART; MAYOR ADMITS TOWN ROTTEN

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Danville, Ill., Jan. 21.—Mayor Louis Platt, whose election is under investigation by the grand jury that is trying to break up vote buying and selling here in Uncle Joe Cannon's bailiwick, tonight came out heartily in favor of an "experience meeting" at which vote buyers and vote sellers worked up to a fever heat by reform speeches, might get up and make a clean breast of the manner in which the ballot has been dragged through the mire of corruption in Vermillion county.

Platt suggests that all buyers and sellers of votes should go before the grand jury and make a clean breast, accept disfranchisement for a time and become better citizens in the future.

"I believe the grand jury is on the right trail," he said, "and although cleaning up means pure politics, it means less expense to the candidates. There is no one who likes to spend a lot of money when it is not necessary, and especially when he knows he is violating the law. Of course I do not know where all the money I contributed went, but I have my own ideas. Personally I could not say that a single vote has been bought with it. It was given to men to assist in my campaign, and by them, if it was distributed at all, it was distributed where it did the most good."

The day's developments in the election frauds scandal were of sensational character. Early in the day there was consternation over the report that City Attorney Frank Jones had confessed that he had bought votes at the last election. The city attorney entered a denial, saying he not only had not confessed but he had nothing to do with vote buying. Jones admitted that he had been summoned before the grand jury and said he expected to tell all he knew, adding that he thought he knew enough to make things mighty unpleasant for some vote buyers and sellers in Vermillion county.

Jones said he did not believe it was possible for any candidate for any office, high or low, in Danville or Vermillion county, to be elected without the use of large sums of money. He thought the average cost of an election to office ranged from \$5000 to \$7000.

"I have no personal knowledge of vote buying and selling that would be admissible as evidence," said Jones tonight. "But I think I can give the grand jury sufficient leads to bring forth some interesting developments."

"It is common rumor in political circles here," he continued, "that the price of votes early on election day was from one to two dollars. At noon the price usually jumped to three dollars, and late in the afternoon, if the race seemed to be close, the price jumped to five dollars or more."

"The system used at elections, I understand, is such that the man who handles the money never sees the men to whom the money is paid, so that buyer and seller could not swear that money was passed between them."

ECUADOR DECLINES ARBITRATION OFFER

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Jan. 21.—A direct agreement between Peru and Ecuador for the most of settling the boundary dispute, according to Minister Paralta of Ecuador, who has declined the proffered aid of the United States, Brazil and Argentina in adjusting the matter.

Postmen Want Day of Rest.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Hooten, R. I., Jan. 21.—The local postmen at Uncle Sam's headquarters are of the opinion that the carrier's window should be closed on Sunday so as to provide a day of rest for them. It is believed that no opposition will develop if the local carriers should ask for the day off.

BOWLERS CONVEY FOR TOURNAMENT

Several Hundred Members of American Bowling Congress Attend Meet.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

St. Louis, Jan. 21.—The eleventh annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress opened tonight with several hundred ten pin rollers from as far east as Pittsburgh, as far west as Denver and from the north and south. The opening was brilliant despite a small attendance on account of a raging storm.

Edmund Koelne, president of the St. Louis Bowling association, presided.

The first ball was rolled by John W. Gundlach, president of the municipal council, at 165.

Participating in the opening ceremonies were Robert H. Bryson, president of the A. B. C.; M. A. Phillips, vice president; Abe Langley, secretary; C. W. Turner, W. Agnew, John Koerner and S. L. Drake of the executive committee. The sixteen teams composing the Amherst-Bush team occupied the alleys the first night.

The present records that the bowlers will endeavor to break during the tournament follow: Five man record, Lipman, Chicago, 2962; two man record, A. Schwoegler and T. Schwoegler, Madison, Wis., 1594; individual record, T. Hadley, Detroit, 705.

The business sessions of the congress will be held Tuesday and Wednesday. The following officers will probably be elected: President, Robert Bryson; secretary, Abe Langley; first vice president, John Harman, Pittsburgh; second vice president, Judge Howard, Chicago, and treasurer, Frank Paseloup.

OREGON'S APPEAL FOR IRRIGATION IS SOUND ARGUMENT

(Continued from Page One.)

presented by these arguments are:

"The Columbia is the one navigable waterway from the Pacific coast to the Pacific ocean. This is the one government project on the lower Columbia. It is a strip of land with 35 miles frontage on deep water. Its products can go by water to Portland, Puget sound, California, Alaska and the Orient, and via the Panama canal, to Europe.

Altitude and Location.

"Of the 1,800,000 square miles of arid America lying east of the Cascade-Sierra mountain range, only 800 square miles lie at an altitude of less than 600 feet. This small area is all on the lower Columbia. The Umatilla project is the one government project in the area. Earlier surveys have shown that during spring and summer, combined with intensity of heat prevailing at low altitude in the arid region, together with comparative freedom from frost, insure larger, surer, earlier and more varied crops than can be grown on any project located at a higher altitude.

"Compare 800 with 1,800,000—proportion is 1 to 2,250.

"The location is strategic—152 miles by rail and water to Portland; 285 miles by rail to Seattle and Tacoma; 246 miles by rail to Spokane; 250 miles by rail to mining and lumber camps of northern Idaho; 175 miles by rail to lumber camps and stock ranches of central Oregon; direct river transportation to upped Columbia and Snake rivers.

"The reservoir covering eight square miles, will be one more factor in insulating waters during the flood season, thereby aiding in protecting from overflow the lowlands of the Columbia, the one great valley of the Pacific coast.

"By controlling the flood waters of the Umatilla the contiguous extensive private project will be better assured of volume of water at the dry season, thus further protecting hundreds of settlers.

Moneys Already Invested.

"On the strength of the government being committed to the west unit of this project, there have been withdrawn public and private lands and water rights of the estimated value of \$2,200,000; expended by railroads in changing grades in excess of \$700,000; in all making together with government expenditures already completed, a total of approximately \$3,000,000, an investment from which no return can be obtained until the completion of the project.

"The west unit of the Umatilla project is the original and old established unit, and under the government policy of sustaining established projects in preference to initiating new, the west unit is entitled to its share in the apportionment.

"Oregon is awarded less than 10 per cent of its \$9,500,000 contribution to the reclamation fund; other states, contributing \$2,000,000 are awarded \$36,000,000, or 164 per cent.

Proportion of apportionment in comparison with contribution: Oregon, 10 per cent; other states, 164 per cent.

"The ruling of the honorable secretary is reported to have been based upon the recommendation made by the board of army engineers, who, in their report, favor the ultimate completion of the west unit of the Umatilla project on the ground that it is feasible, practical and economical, justifying an allotment of \$4,000,000, which, it is estimated, will cover the entire cost of completing the west unit to the point where it will irrigate 60,000 acres of land, but who make the following recommendation:

"The proposed west extension, being entirely distinct, should be postponed for the present on account of the large amount of money needed for the completion of other projects to which the United States is committed by the large expenditures already made."

"Your petitioners do not wish to be considered as in any way undertaking to refute, change or quarrel with the data presented by the board of army engineers. This memorial is strictly devoted to the conclusions and recommendations upon which have been based the ruling postponing an adequate apportionment for the west unit.

"In the first place, the phrase 'west extension' in the above recommendation gives a wholly misleading idea of the value and relation of the subject under discussion to the entire Umatilla project. It puts it in the ratio of the tail wagging the dog, for what is referred to as the 'west extension' constituted the original project, and was until recently the whole thing.

Interdependence of Units.

"The east and west units of the project have a very close relationship and interdependence, waters for 50,000 acres of the west unit coming from the same source as the east unit. The seepage and drainage from the east unit have already become a considerable factor. At present this water runs to waste into the Columbia river. When the west unit is built it will be feasible to utilize fully this waste water by picking it up in the river at a point some four or five miles above the town

of Umatilla and applying it directly to lands under the west unit.

"From an operative standpoint the management of the project as a whole will be greatly simplified and cheapened by full development. Operation costs will be lessened by a distribution of expense over larger areas and larger works. It generally costs as much to manage a small as a large project.

"The second part of the engineer's report referred to above offers this reason for postponement:

"On account of the large amount of money needed for the completion of other projects to which the United States is committed by the large expenditures already made."

"An examination of the history of the Umatilla project shows that the government is very deeply committed to the west unit. For even to the time of making the annual report of the reclamation service in 1903-4, \$27,737 had been expended in making investigations and surveys alone.

"Among the things done are included the reservation of several sites for power dams on the Deschutes river and the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates for pumping water, by means of power developed on the Deschutes river, to 85,000 acres of land in the west unit of the project. All public lands on the Deschutes river below Sherar's bridge were reserved for power purposes, and appropriations of water for power purposes were filed with the state engineer. All irrigable land under the west unit of the project was withdrawn from entry under the first form, and has been held withdrawn to date.

40,000 to 60,000 Acres.

"Right along with pushing the work of the east unit in the spring of 1903, preliminary investigations were made of a reservoir site on the Umatilla river, and plans were perfected for watering by gravity from 40,000 to 60,000 acres of the west unit of the project. These plans were approved by the board of army engineers and director of the reclamation service, and a recommendation was made to the secretary of the interior that an allotment be granted to make final surveys and plans. In the further belief that the project proved wholly feasible it was proposed to allot \$500,000 to commence construction. No definite decision was reached on this point by the secretary of the interior during 1903. Subsequent recommendations of a similar character were made in January and August, 1910.

"During 1909 additional areas of land were withdrawn from entry to facilitate the development of the west division of the project. Many land entries were also withheld from patent.

"The Hill and Harriman railroad interests of Oregon, many private citizens of Oregon and the state of Oregon itself have all invested moneys in construction work or rights up water rights, lands and other properties of value as a direct result of the government having committed itself to the west unit.

"In view of the foregoing, it is difficult for the citizens of Oregon to submit to the recommendation: 'Should be postponed for the present on account of the large amount of money needed for the completion of other projects to which the United States is committed by the large expenditures already made.'

"In what manner could the United States be more deeply committed?

"The foregoing tells of the physical aspects of the case. Now, as to the moral and ethical aspects. In the first place, the professed intention of the reclamation is to reclaim the public lands, and the government has time and again pledged itself to carry out this doctrine.

"In the area included in west extension 50,000 acres are public lands, and it may safely be asserted

that there is no body of public land within the western states of such favorable character as this, or within the limits of any feasible reclamation project. Particularly none is located at so low an altitude.

"Again, the purpose of the \$20,000,000 loan, in the words of the act, is:

"... To complete the said reclamation projects and such extensions thereof as he (the secretary of the interior) may deem proper and necessary for the successful and profitable operation and maintenance thereof, or to protect water rights pertaining thereto claimed by the United States."

"Emphatic attention is called to the fact that water rights secured by the United States will lapse during the present year unless the United States proceeds with construction. The securing of these water rights has cost the United States large sums of money and the exercise of much foresight and skill. The protection of these rights is of the highest importance to the interests of the United States, and their loss will be in a sense irreparable. The predominant position that the United States has acquired and maintained in connection with irrigation at the mouth of the Umatilla river will, under the state law, be irretrievably lost by inaction by the United States at this juncture. It is thus obvious that the principal purpose of congress in passing the \$20,000,000 bond issue will be defeated.

Delay Means Abandonment.

"Probably the most serious phase of the subject is that postponement means abandonment. The board of army engineers would convey the impression that postponement would mean a matter of four years or so only, but an examination, more particularly of the recommendation, shows that the meaning would be more vital to the cause. The apportionment recommended by the army board covered not only an expenditure of \$45,000,000 available within the next four years, including the loan of \$20,000,000, but called for an additional expenditure of \$45,000,000 thereafter for the completion of projects to which the government will then be committed.

Under the law authorizing the loan of \$20,000,000, one-half the accretions of the reclamation fund will have to be set aside for the repayment of the loan, so that in case the total accretions should continue at the rate of \$5,000,000 per year only \$2,500,000 will remain available for actual construction.

The total estimated amount required to complete projects subsequent to the expenditure of \$45,000,000 is \$43,300,000 and assuming only \$2,500,000 annually to be available it will take 18 or 19 years after the first four-year period before any new work can be taken up. Thus the present postponement of the West Unit of the Umatilla project is not merely likely to result in a delay of four years, but this delay is liable to extend over 20 years or more, and so far as the present generation is concerned, no further work in the state of Oregon would be likely to be taken up.

"As a matter of equity Oregon's claims are of the strongest, and are also irrefutable.

"In the apportionment of the reclamation fund recommended by the army board, certain of the states that have contributed less than twenty-two million dollars to the fund will receive in apportionment recommended by this board of army engineers nearly thirty-six million dollars, or 164 per cent, while Oregon, with its contribution of nearly nine and one-half millions to the fund, will receive only \$325,000, or less than 10 per cent.

"Under section 9 of the reclamation act Oregon would have been entitled to an allotment of nearly five million dollars at the end of 1910, while the

actual amount expended has only been about \$2,800,000. Although section 9 of the act would not have been legally effective until 1912, it nevertheless shows that the intention of congress was to act fairly in the division among the states of the benefits of the reclamation act.

Justice to State.

"This constitutes another phase of Oregon's strong moral claim to a larger apportionment. And this view has been confirmed in its main points by a public statement of the secretary of the interior at Portland at a meeting of the Commercial club during 1910, when he expressed his opinion that Oregon should not suffer by the repeal of section 9 of the reclamation act.

"Until public announcement was made of the new apportionment, the people of Oregon believed that the government would make an allotment to Oregon in harmony with this tacit understanding and oft-expressed interpretation of the intent of congress and the department.

"Oregon will continue for years to be one of the largest contributors to the reclamation fund. There are today 20,000,000 acres of unappropriated government land. This is fast being taken up, because yearly thousands of acres are being made available, due to the great increase in steam and electric railroad building and the high character of the land. Every dollar of the fees from the taking up of this land goes to the reclamation fund. What Oregon has done in the past in this respect it may be counted on to continue to do in the future.

"The apportionment of this fund has created a profound feeling of dissatisfaction within this state. The idea has gone abroad that in the plan of dividing the reclamation fund considerations of equity and public welfare have been almost wholly neglected. While undoubtedly the public, being only partially informed on these matters, is liable to make the gravest mistakes and draw erroneous conclusions, the situation is an extremely difficult one to defend. It is incontrovertible that this state is being given so small a portion of the distribution that its position is worse than ludicrous."

FORTIFICATION OF CANAL SUBJECT OF TAFT'S SPEECH

(Continued from Page One.)

broader than any that now exist between the nations. But we have not reached the time when we can count on the settlement of all international controversies by the arbitration by a tribunal."

Incipient Boom Crushed.

At the Press club dinner President Taft was in his happiest mood. After referring to his last previous visit to the club a year since, he observed: "Things have changed since then. The Lord has tempered the winds to the shorn lambs and made thicker the hides of those in public office, so that I may speak with greater freedom. Any man who has held office two years and withstood the newspapers can hold out for two years more."

Here the president was interrupted by the diners shouting "four years more and eight years more."

He crushed the incipient boom by remarking that his hosts would probably utter the same sentiment if the speaker were Judson Harmon, Champ Clark or Woodrow Wilson.

For aviators a parachute that will open in a fall of 30 feet has been invented in France. It requires a drop of several hundred feet to open the old kind.

DATE NOT YET SET FOR REVIEWING SITE

Legislative Committee May Go to Pendleton Last of Next Week.

The committee of physicians appointed by Governor West to inspect the site for the eastern Oregon insane asylum at Pendleton has not decided on a date for the trip to eastern Oregon, but will apparently be unable to go until the latter part of next week. It is possible the journey will be made with the joint legislative committee, which expects to go Thursday.

The committee named by the governor, consisting of Drs. Andrew C. Smith, J. F. Gaurath, W. T. Williamson and Harry Lane, with State Engineer Lewis, originally planned to start last night or tonight. Dr. Smith, however, found this would conflict with his desire to be in Salem next Tuesday, when the hearing on good roads will be held, and Dr. Lane has been indisposed. The physicians will report to the governor on the desirability of the site from the standpoint of their profession, and the state engineer will give special attention to the question of a building site. The legislative committee will report to each house its findings as to the general location and make such recommendations as its investigations may suggest.

GALAPAGOS ISLES TO BE LEASED TO U. S. BY ECUADOR

(Continued from Page One.)

Albemarle. The islands are at present sparsely populated.

Through a constitutional provision, the islands cannot be sold or alienated by Ecuador. A law was passed last year, however, which will permit leasing of the islands for a term of 99 years and it is under this provision that it is proposed to consummate the deal.

KANSAS CITY LOSES TO NEW YORK SHARKS

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, Jan. 21.—New York defeated Kansas City tonight in the three cushion billiard tournament. Ike Manns represented New York and John Backus and Lou Gillespie played for Kansas City. Backus retired at the end of the fourth inning when the score was 25 to 15 in Manns' favor. The final score was: New York, 50; Kansas City, 25.

Youngster Claims Best Aeroplane.

Westfield, N. J., Jan. 21.—To fly from Westfield to San Francisco is the modest program mapped out by Arthur Clark, aviator, 19 years of age, who expects his biplane, now building, will be completed by April. Clark says he has incorporated original ideas in his machine that will surprise the Wrights and other aircraft makers. Young Clark expects to make 300 miles daily. His biplane will have two propellers and a 35-horsepower engine.

You Have Just a Few Days Left

Choose Your Suit, Overcoat or Furnishings Right Away and Save Your Money

Men's Suits

\$10 MEN'S SUITS NOW	\$ 7.85
\$15 MEN'S SUITS NOW	\$11.85
\$20 MEN'S SUITS NOW	\$14.35
\$25 MEN'S SUITS NOW	\$17.85
Men's Overcoats and Raincoats at Same Reductions.	

Boys' Suits

\$2.50 BOYS' SUITS NOW	\$1.85
\$2.95 BOYS' SUITS NOW	\$2.15
\$3.45 BOYS' SUITS NOW	\$2.65
\$3.95 BOYS' SUITS NOW	\$2.95
\$5.00 BOYS' SUITS NOW	\$3.95
\$6.00 BOYS' SUITS NOW	\$4.50

Pants

\$1.50 PANTS NOW	\$1.15
\$2.00 PANTS NOW	\$1.45
\$2.50 PANTS NOW	\$1.95
\$3.00 PANTS NOW	\$2.25
\$3.50 PANTS NOW	\$2.65
\$4.00 PANTS NOW	\$3.25