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34-in. fibre covered; dark maroon color; brass trimmed; Eagle Lock \$10.50	34-in. black metal covered trunk; brass trimmed; Eagle Lock \$12	36-in. brown canvas-covered special R. & G. trunk and lock; \$11.50	36-in. green fiber-covered trunk; brass trimmed; special R. & G. lock; \$15

We have a splendid line of Matting, Fiber, and Leather Suit Cases, also Traveling Bags of real and imitation leather—ALL REASONABLY-PRICED

CASH VALUES **HAMILTONS** WORTH WHILE

JUDGE LYNCH AROUND

Negro in Kentucky Whom Governor Saved From Mob, On Trial Today.

Murray, Ky., Feb. 5.—(By U. P.)—With the trial of Luke Martin, negro, scheduled to begin here today, local authorities were wondering whether the remarkable oratorical powers of Governor A. O. Stanley would again be necessary to keep him from being lynched.

Martin is charged with the murder of Guthrie Daiguid, a policeman. When the trial came up in January Judge Charles Bush and Denny Smith, commonwealth attorney, agreed that the feeling against the negro was too intense for a trial at that time and had the negro spirited away. The crowd became a mob and throughout the following night threatened to dynamite the hotel where Judge Bush and Smith spent the night.

Governor Stanley rushed to Murray on a special train, declaring that the mob would have to attack the governor of Kentucky before it attacked Judge Bush and Smith. He pleaded with the mob and it finally dispersed. Special precautions were taken to guard the negro today.

HIT BY FROST

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 5.—Florida fruit and vegetable growers have been hard hit by the cold wave. Freezing temperature prevailed today as far south as Middle Florida. Truck growers in those sections lost practically their entire crop.

In Orange, Marion, Alachua, St. Johns and other Florida counties, where trees were laden with fruit, the loss has been heavy. Temperatures reported include New Orleans 26 and Jacksonville 26 with a 56-mile wind.

FOKTY FLUNKED

More Students Than Usual Flunked in Recent U. O. Examinations

Guard:

Forty students of the University of Oregon—29 men and 11 women—have "flunked." The registrar's office was kept busy all day Monday handing out grades to the students and many surprises were in store for them. The office force worked night and day since Thursday in preparing the grades. The students who failed to earn the minimum numbers of hours credit will be obliged to pack their trunks and hie away to their homes, unless they can persuade the faculty committee to reinstate them.

The number greatly exceeds the number of "flunkers" of last year, although the student body is larger this year.

Only one athlete—a football player—was numbered among the "casualties."

The highest average for scholarship was won by Fred Melzer, a senior from Baker. He received 16 hours of "H" which is the highest mark given. The closest competitor of Melzer was Frank Farrell, a law student and a member of Sigma Nu fraternity, who won 16 hours of straight "S" or superior grades. His home is at Blackfoot, Idaho. The 40 students who flunked make up approximately four per cent of the student body.

From Roseburg—

Mrs. William Anderson left for Albany this morning, where she is called on account of her sister, who recently underwent an operation at a hospital here. Her condition is said to be serious. She is Mrs. L. Archambeau.—Roseburg Review.

ANNUAL ROAD CONVENTION

American Road Builders Face Problem Of Heavy Truck Traffic.

Boston, Feb. 5.—(By United Press)—Chief among the problems up for settlement at the annual convention of The American Road Builders' association, which met here today, is the development of a road that heavy motor trucks cannot tear to pieces.

Motor trucks have played havoc with all kinds of roads throughout the country and D. R. Goodsell, who has made an exhaustive study of materials in this connection, will tell what he thinks about it and afterwards the problem will be discussed by the convention in open session.

POKER GAME DEATH

To Electrocute Negro Who Played Poker To See If He'd Murder A Woman.

Columbus, O., Feb. 5.—(By U. P.)—Two negroes bent over a deck of cards in a cell in the Hamilton County jail at Cincinnati, July, 1916. They played silently, slowly, precisely. Tensely they watched each draw. No ordinary stakes would exchange hands at the end of the game. They were gambling away a woman's life. And the guard, passing slowly by, saw only two negroes sitting on the floor, playing a game of cards. Reuben Ellis lost. He killed the jail matron, Anna Hart, with an iron bar, took the keys from her and with his partner, escaped. Ellis has paid the gambling debt with the matron's life. Tomorrow he is scheduled to pay another debt. At dawn he is to be electrocuted in the Ohio penitentiary here. Ellis is the forty-sixth to pay the death penalty in Ohio. Frank Early, whose life was snuffed out here 18 years ago, was the first negro electrocuted in the United States.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Quit-Claim Deed
Effie Tapper and husband to Ida M. Thrasher, Feb. 2, 1917; 11.6 acres in tp. 11 4 W.; \$10.

Bargain and Sale Deeds.
The Brownsville Woolen Mills Co. to Seth Raistrick, Jan. 31, 1917; lands in N. Brownsville; lands in Cl. 62, tp. 14 2 West; \$1.

Seth Raistrick and wife to Joseph Cordingley, Jan. 31, 1917; 1-3 interest in lands in N. Brownsville, lands in Cl. 62, tp. 14 2 West; \$1.

Seth Raistrick and wife to James Denton, Jan. 31, 1917; 1-3 interest in lands in North Brownsville, lands in Cl. 62, tp. 14 2 West; \$1.

Quit-Claim Deed
John H. Scott and wife to M. J. Trester, January 15, 1917; lands in Sec. 20, tp. 10 1 E.; \$1.

Will Have Show Room—

The Ralston Motor Co. has rented the storeroom on West First street recently occupied by the Overland Automobile agency, and will use it as an additional store- and show-room for the Dodge and Viole cars. They have four carloads of autos en route to Albany held up by the snows in the Middle West.

HON. F.J. MILLER HAS FINE COLLECTION OLD COINS

Editor Albany Daily Democrat:
I have noted with much interest recent items in your paper in relation to old coins and I am taking advantage of your offer to enumerate a few of the coins in my possession. Years ago, I had quite a good collection, and still have some very valuable coins left.

I have nine old American dollars, one of 1795, one of 1797, three of 1798, one of 1799, one of 1800, and one of 1803. I have one 50-cent piece of 1826 and one of 1827. I also have one ten-cent piece of 1821 and one of 1827. I have a one-cent copper of 1800 and one of 1801; also one-half cent of 1800 and several other half-cent coins of later date. I also have one three-dollar gold piece and one three-cent silver piece. I have a number of old English pennies, one of 1773, one of 1774, one of 1775 and others of later date, earlier than 1800. I have one English sovereign of 1786, a half sovereign of 1790 and a smaller English gold coin of 1802. I also have a French gold piece of 1791. I have also quite a number of old Roman coins of Constantine's time and some of an earlier date. I have also, a one-mill English piece coined at Hongkong in 1865.

The old American dollars, instead of milled edges, have stamped on the edge "One dollar or one unit hundred cents."

I trust that I may be still considered an Albanyite sufficiently to permit my coins to be mentioned as owned within the county.

FRANK J. MILLER.

OLD SHOES

How John Bull Saves Millions On Tommy's Shoes.

By William Philip Simms
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
With The British Armies in the Field, Jan. 15.—(By mail)—What becomes of the millions and millions of shoes worn by the British Armies. Tommy must be reshoed every two months.

England's shoe bill is millions of dollars a month and anything which can double the life of the shoe means an enormous saving to the Government.

Out here there is an institution which comes pretty near doubling Mr. Boot's life. I have just been through it. Scores of thousands of shoes in crocker-sacks were being unloaded from freight cars on a siding and the officer commanding said he had to get these clear so another lot of 250,000 more could have the space commencing next day. For each million soldiers in the British armies, say a million pairs of shoes are issued about every two months. Estimating the cost per pair at three dollars, the total would be \$3,000,000. If, instead of repairing these boots, new ones were issued, this would mean \$3,000,000 worth of boots every two months for each million men. The repairs cost considerably less than a dollar per pair, therefore the economy realized by the shops is over \$2,000,000 each two months per million men. Or over a million dollars every 30 days. First the shoes are sorted according to the three sizes in the army, cleaned of mud and dirt, then inspected to see whether they can be mended. If not, their tops become shoe-laces and the remains of their carcasses burned in the boiler-furnaces, help turn the wheels which make their cold brothers into new boots. Boots successfully by this first inspection, pass on to others, for heels, soles, steel studs, and other wear proofing. Finally the boot, with all necessary materials, arrives at the machines—frequently American made machines. A sole is nailed on in about five seconds, the nails automatically bradging inside. The sewing is done about as quickly but nailed soles are preferred as water tends to creep in past the stitches. Now the lasts are taken out and the boots go to the oilers where they are water-proofed. The foot-wear are put bodily into vats of a special liquid grease and left for about 10 minutes this work being done by women who receive higher wages than ordinary work-men on account of the unpleasant nature of their tasks. The boots are now as good as new. They are ready for another two months hard wear.

NEW LAWS ENACTED BY THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE

The following bills have been passed by both houses and signed by Governor Withycombe:

S. B. 7, by Eddy—Enabling judgment debtor to redeem property sold on execution within limited time.

S. B. 25, by Strayer—Amending mining code to supply word unintentionally omitted.

S. B. 39, by Strayer—Providing for taking depositions by written interrogatories.

S. B. 41, by Mawley—Permitting public schools to be conducted as training schools for State Normal.

S. B. 49, by Smith, of Coos—Making debt of prospective juror cause for challenge.

S. B. 51, by Senate Judiciary Committee—Authorizing Supreme Court to make rules for the conduct of cases of original jurisdiction in that court.

S. B. 64, by Bishop—Fixing terms of Circuit Court in Third Judicial District.

S. B. 2, by Olson—Providing for installation of kindergartens in Portland city schools.

S. B. 4, by Dimick—Providing severe penalties for drunken chauffeurs.

S. B. 12, by Wilbur—Authorizing county judge to reduce penalty of undertaking at the filing of inventory of a nestate.

S. B. 46, by Huston—Relating to filing of verified claims of liens for farm labor.

S. B. 62, by Wilbur—Extending a time of statute of limitations on mortgages to ten years from last voluntary payment thereon.

S. B. 68, by Baldwin—Abolishing office of circuit court clerk in Klamath county.

S. B. 91, by Linn county delegation—Fixing salaries of officials of Linn county.

S. B. 94, by Senate Judiciary Committee—Requiring county clerk to make quarterly report of judicial business passing through his office.

ulating distribution of school funds.

H. B. 47, by Bean—Permitting borrowers of school fund who have contributed three-fifths of payment to take title to property and give mortgage on remaining two-fifths.

H. B. 85, by Portwood—Enabling Sherman county to take advantage of bond issue for road purposes and declaring emergency.

H. B. 6, by Bowman—Relating to disposition of stray cattle.

H. B. 9, by Laugaard—Changing time for railroads to make their annual reports to public service commission.

H. B. 24, by Brownell—Legalizing salaries of Supreme Court Justices at \$4,500 a year.

H. B. 59, by Stott—Requiring that all Federal prisoners in county jails be fed at actual cost.

H. B. 60, by Stott—Requiring that Multnomah county sheriff feed prisoners at cost.

H. B. 69, by Stott—Giving school districts fee simple title to property condemned for school purposes.

H. B. 78, by Cornelius—Authorizing owners of land west of Cascade mountains to put out poison at right time.

H. B. 100, by Joint Committee on Alcoholic Traffic—Bonding prohibition law.

H. B. 111, by Martin—Extending lien law to horseshoe debts.

H. B. 112, by Martin—Extending lien law to harvesting debts.

H. B. 125, by Forbes—Validating and creating Deschutes county.

H. B. 137, by W. Al Jones—to permit stock to run at large in eastern part of Marion county.

H. B. 164, by Lane and Douglas County Delegation—Transferring certain records from one county to another.

H. B. 190, by Burdick—Allowing water masters traveling expenses.

DEATH RAY GOODRICH

Eugene, Or., Feb. 5.—Ray Goodrich, aged 36, vice-president of the First National bank of Eugene, regent of the University of Oregon and active in all civic enterprises, died in Boston, Mass., Sunday, following an operation for an affection of the brain which had baffled the best surgeons and medical authorities in the United States. The announcement of his death was contained in a telegram received by members of his family this morning.

Mr. Goodrich was the second member of the board of regents of the University of Oregon to die within the last two years. He was appointed by Governor James Withycombe to succeed the late Samuel H. Friendly early in 1916.

Mrs. Goodrich, who accompanied her husband East, was detained at Rochester, Minn., by illness and could not go with him.

Ray Goodrich was a native of Oregon, born on the Goodrich farm in Yamhill county.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Carter, of Riddle, are guests at Hotel Albany.

Nursing Storage Batteries Through the Baby Stage

The first three months of the storage battery's life might be termed the critical period for, according to battery experts, the treatment which it receives during this time largely determines the satisfaction which the car owner is later to get from it.

Recognizing this fact, the Willard Storage Battery Company of Cleveland is strongly advising all new car owners to get in touch with a Willard Service Station and learn the few simple things necessary for its care, before subjecting it to the ups and downs of travel. This simple precaution often prevents battery troubles.

Generally speaking, any new car owner ought to take his car to a battery service station and have the battery tested.

Whether a battery is actually used or not it is slowly discharging and so, if a considerable space of time has elapsed from the assembling of the automobile until the time that it gets into the owner's hands, the battery is bound to be somewhat run down. Tests and demonstrations of the lighting and starting system while the machine is on the sales-room floor might further have aggravated this condition.

A battery that begins its active career fully charged has a far better chance of keeping in good condition and giving satisfactory service than a battery that is called upon to do its work when it is only half charged.

The owner of a new car, therefore, should see that the battery tests up to 1.275 to 1.300 before he uses it.

With the battery once fully charged and in first-class condition it is comparatively a simple matter to keep it so. The owner, himself, can fill it with distilled water once a week and at the same time should take hydrometer tests. If it fails to "hold the charge" he should consult a self-starter expert, to learn whether the generator and other parts of the electrical system are properly performing their functions.

However, it may be due to the conditions under which the automobile is used by its owner that the generator fails to supply sufficient current. He may be extravagant about his lights or making many starts on short runs. Unless the owner keeps in touch with the service station or makes tests himself, the first intimation he has that he is using more power from the battery than the generator is supplying is when his battery goes dead.

The local Willard Service Station, at 118 West Second St., will gladly give any information desired.—(Adv.)

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POISON CONSPIRATORS

Derby, England, Feb. 6.—(By United Press)—The court ordered four alleged Lloyd-George poison conspirators committed for trial. They pleaded not guilty.