N PRODUCTS COMPANY SUED

Federal Government Starts Another Anti-trust Action.

COMBINATION OF $80,000,000

UNLAWFUL ACTS TO DESTROY COMPETITION IS CHARGED.

Controlling 66 Per Cent. of Entire American Production of Starch and Glucose and 80 Per Cent. of the Interstate Trade in Mixed Syrups, Alleged Trust Is Charged With Fixing Prices—Made Cheap Candy to Freeze Out Confectioners, It Is Charged.

New York, March 1.—Dissolution of the Corn Products Refining Company—an alleged starch, glucose and syrup "trust"—is sought by the federal government in a civil antitrust suit filed here today charging the $80,000,000 combination with entering conspiracies and contracts to destroy competition in violation of the Sherman law. It is alleged to have kept the prices of corn products at unreasonably low figures to harass and discourage independent manufacturers.

Controlling 66 per cent. of the entire American production of starch and glucose and 80 per cent. of the interstate trade in mixed syrups, the alleged trust is charged with fixing re-sale prices; with manufacturing cheap grade candy at unreasonably low prices in retaliation against confectioners who buy starch and glucose from independents; with practically suppressing the private brands of mixed syrups of grocers by quoting low prices on its own syrups, and with unlawful threats and contracts to destroy competition.

Aside from dissolution, the government asks for an injunction prohibiting the alleged restraint of trade. The suit recalls the long drawn-out fight between the Department of Agriculture and the Corn Products Refining Company over the branding of its corn syrup.

Following corporations, officers and directors are named as defendants:

THE DEFENDANTS.

Corn Products Refining Company (New Jersey); National Starch Company (New Jersey); St. Louis Syrup and Preserving Company (Missouri); Novelty Candy Company (New Jersey); Penick & Ford, Limited (Louisiana); Edward T. Bedford, William J. Matheson, Frederick T. Bedford, A. B. Boardman, Frederick T. Fisher, C. H. Kelsey, George S. Mahana, George M. Moffett, William H. Nichols, A. A. Smith, James Speyer, E. Beverly Walden, C. M. Warner, R. S. Burns and A. M. Watkins, all of New York city; Thomas P. Kingsford, Oswego, N. Y.; C. H. Lorenz and Louis Suss, St. Louis; F. A. Lohmeyer, C. W. Lohmeyer and Edward T. Bedford, 2d, of Jersey City, N. J.; Benjamin Schneewind, Chicago, and William S. Penick, Jr., and James P. Ford, New Orleans.

The bill filed by United States Attorney Henry A. Wise is signed by Attorney General Wickersham and James A. Fowler, Jesse C. Adkins and William H. Miller, his assistants.

It is alleged that the defendant combination dismantled many of the starch and glucose factories it absorbed, selling the properties in most instances under covenants that the land conveyed should never, or not for a long term of years, be used in connection with the manufacture of similar products. The alleged trust and its predecessors are charged with having taken contracts from offices and directors of certain absorbed companies not to engage in the business for a period of years.

SUPPRESSED COMPETITION.

When the Royal Baking Powder Company acquired control of the American Maize Products Company the defendant combination, it is alleged, threatened to engage in the making of baking powder, resulting in an agreement whereby the maize company sold to the defendant the surplus product not consumed by the baking powder company.

To suppress competition the combination is alleged to have employed the firm of Stein, Hirsh & Co. in 1908 and 1909 to sell glucose at low prices as independent manufacturers. When the National Candy Company organized in 1906 the Clinton Sugar Refining Company, whose output would come in competition with that of the Corn Products Refining Company, the latter, the bill says, informed the candy manufacturers throughout the country that unless they bought a sufficient percentage of the glucose they needed from the defendant combination, it would go into the candy business itself in competition with them. In consequence, it is alleged, the Corn Products Refining Company acquired control of the Novelty Candy Company to retaliate against the National Candy Company and manufacturing confectioners purchasing glucose from independents.

OBTAINED ILLEGAL REBATES.

Until prohibited by the Interstate Commerce Commission the company is alleged to have secured from railroads an excessive share of the through rates on account of its own switching lines, which was alleged to amount to rebates.

E. T. Bedford, president of the Corn Products Refining Company, issued here today a statement commenting on the government's suit in which he maintains that the defendant concern has had only a "fair share" of the country's business and has been a factor in reducing the cost of living. "We state these facts," he says, "in the hope that our shareholders, particularly the small holders, may not get unduly alarmed in consequence of this action and be induced to part with their holdings at less than their value.

"The filing of a bill by the government against this company is certainly a great surprise. I understand it is their contention that the several reorganizations (which include that of the Corn Products Refining Company) were an attempt at monopolization. It is generally known these were necessitated as a result of overproduction and were acts of the shareholders. In result they conclusively proved this is an industry (consuming little more than 1 per cent. of the corn produced) that cannot be monopolized, but these acts of our predecessors the present management of this company cannot be held responsible for.

SUIT A SURPRISE.

"At our invitation and by an agreement with the Attorney General, the attorney in charge, with his associates, has occupied rooms in these offices for over two months. They have been given every facility for effecting the most thorough examination possible, have had possession of our books, letter files, minutes and records of meetings, etc.

"From these it has been shown and proven that this company under its present management, has made no atempt to monopolize or restrain trade, has not bought immunity from competition, nor by trade agreements has it endeavored in any way, directly or indirectly, to fix prices or limit production; also that the price of its products of corn has averaged lower—compared with the price of corn itself—than ever before in the history of the industry.

"Furthermore, today this business is divided among more manufacturers, both here and abroad, than ever before in its history. This company has only maintained its fair share of the business through its production of new products, which have been of a kind and character that have been of material advantage in the reduced cost of living."

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

The Corn Products Refining Company was incorporated in February, 1906, as a reorganization and consolidation of the Corn Products Company, organized in 1902, the New York Glucose Company, and other concerns engaged in the manufacture of corn syrup (glucose), starch, and kindred products.

E. T. Bedford, director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is president of the company, and several other Standard Oil men, including C. M. Pratt and the late James A. Moffett, are named among its directors. Its headquarters until recently were in the same building as those of the Standard Oil Company, 26 Broadway, but the latter company has frequently disclaimed any connection with the Corn Products concern.

HELP FOR WOMEN WORKERS

New British Federation to Fight Low Wages.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, March 1.—The British Federation for the Emancipation of Women, recently founded by Mr. W. Belcher, of Surbiton, starts with an ambitious program.

The distinctive point about the federation lies in the fact that it is nonparty and nonsectarian. Be a woman Roman Catholic or Salvationist, Tory or Democrat, she will be equally eligible for admittance into the training institute which the federation proposes to found. The only condition is that she must be healthy.

The primary objects of the federation are:

To secure the abolition of sweated female labor in all trades and industries, and to obtain for all female labor a minimum rate of wages.

To secure for women a reasonable number of working hours per week and healthy conditions.

To promote or assist in the promotion of any scheme calculated to benefit any section of female workers and secure for women the parliamentary vote.

To assist in returning to Parliament any candidates who will pledge themselves to support the object of the federation.

"We hope to establish an institute where sweated women and girls can secure a free rest or holiday," said Mr. Belcher, "and where some of them might be induced to accept a free training which would fit them for domestic service and save them from the hands of the sweater and the terrible clutches of the white slave traffic.

"Further, we shall organize a series of lectures in all towns throughout the country, with cinematograph pictures illustrating the condition of various sweated trades and occupations.

"Already we have a list of 5,000 subscribers, among whom are many well-known people, and the council have no doubt that when our objects and aims are put before the public the sum of £50,000, which we need to start, will speedily be forthcoming."

STARVING MAN'S ORDEAL

Found After a Week's Exposure In County Tyrone.

London, March 1.—A remarkable story of the discovery of a man in some bushes near the Torrent River is reported from Coal Island, County Tyrone.

Two young men named Quinn and Jackson were out shooting rabbits. They heard a man moaning in the bushes. He said he was dying, and asked for bread and water. He declared that he had been lying there for a week.

Quinn and Jackson at once reported their discovery to the police, and Sergeant Kelly and Constable McDermott identified the man as Frank Murphy, who once owned a good farm, but has recently had no fixed abode. He was in an exhausted state, and almost paralyzed with cold.

When he was extricated from the bushes he was unable to walk. A conveyance was obtained by the police, and he was taken to Dungannon Hospital.

POINCARE HAD GREAT OVATION

ALL FRANCE HAILS THE BEGINNING OF NEW ERA.

Hilarious Joy of the French People in the Inauguration of Their New President—The Temperance Movement in France—Active Measures in Many Towns to Curb the Liquor Traffic.

BY GEORGE DUFRESNE

Special Cablegram to The American.

Paris, March 1.—On Tuesday last M. Raymond Poincare was inaugurated president of the French Republic in the Hotel de Ville, Paris' city hall, with a festival the like of which Paris has not seen for many years. It was not the plain ceremonies of the rather informal inauguration or the splendor of the banquet which made the event a remarkable one.

It was the participation of the people of all classes. The hilarious and child-like joy of the enormous crowds which had gathered outside the Hotel de Ville and the popular enthusiasm which was manifested not only in all parts of Paris from Place de Vendome and Place de la Concorde to the smallest square in the suburbs, but also in every city, town and village all over France.

No French president has ever been received with greater enthusiasm and from no president are greater things expected than from M. Poincare, this type of all that is best and most brilliant in the French national character.

Everybody feels that France is entering upon a new era, now that at the head of the republic there is a man who is not only a warm-hearted patriot, like his predecessors, M. Loubet and M. Fallieres, but also a great statesman and an accomplished man of the world, who will tower head and shoulders above all the kings and princes it will be his duty to receive at the Palais Elysees.

To celebrate the advent of this worthy representative of rejuvenated and powerful France the people of Paris danced in every open square and dance hall in the gay city until bright daylight Wednesday morning and never have the police had an easier time, though the crowds were enormous, but everybody seemed determined that no unpleasant episode should mar the general joy, and the rowdy element, which we all know is ever with us, must either have retreated to their hiding places or taken part in the general merry-making in the same spirit as the rest of the people of Paris.

Will Not Follow Tradition.

The new President will not be hard at work for a whole month at the Palais Elysees, his predecessor, M. Fallieres, having considerately left all important matters to him and attending only to the absolutely necessary routine business.

Immediately before Easter M. Poincare will take a short vacation, as French presidents usually do at that time of the year, but he will not follow the tradition and go to Rambouillet, where the state maintains a beautiful chateau and magnificent game preserves for the president.

Instead of inviting foreign diplomats to share with him the joys of hunting at Rambouillet, M. Poincare will retire to Sampigny, in the Department of the Meuse, where he spent his early youth and where he is known to everybody. He will be accompanied by Mme. Poincare, who will not take up her residence in the Elysee until after Easter, when the state apartments shall have been put in order for the most brilliant series of balls and receptions Paris has seen since the days when Empress Eugenie was the reigning beauty of the second empire.

The Anti-liquor Movement.

In France, as in America, the organized interests in defense of the liquor traffic are extremely powerful, and though there is much talk of temperance legislation—especially against the uses of absinthe and distilled liquors (in France wine-drinking, even to excess, is hardly regarded as alcoholism)—the liquor interests have hitherto been able to block any effective legislation.

But notwithstanding a growing tendency to the abuse of its powers by the central government the powers of the local communes in France are more extensive than perhaps in any other country of Europe, and a mayor with a strong local sentiment behind him can do remarkable things.

In a number of towns where municipal government is in the hands of a socialist majority active measures are in progress to check the evils of the liquor trade. Lafont, the well-known member of the Socialist party, led the way at Firminy, a mining town on the upper waters of the Loire, of which he is mayor, with an edict to limit the number of drinking saloons to be opened in the town in the future and to prohibit the use in these places of curtains and opaque windows. The socialist mayors of other towns—Champigny, Vienne, Puteaux and Rennes—for instance, are taking similar measures.

At Firminy the battle rages high, for the saloonkeepers have organized a resistance, and the number of summonses against them for infraction of the order is now well on into the second thousand. Their resistance has been encouraged by some dispute as to the legality of the Mayor's order, but a telegram from St. Etienne states that a number of the saloonkeepers were fined in the police court of the place yesterday for the use of curtains, and the validity of Lafont's action is thus recognized by the court. In Firminy, a town of 19,000 inhabitants, there are 220 saloons, one for every 25 adult men. During the six months, January to June, 1912, 16 new drinking shops were opened.

With regard to the question of the opaque windows, the wives of the workingmen of the town—of the men who have elected the Socialist Mayor, and who, in general, strongly approve his action—have issued a circular in which they state, among other things, that "the opaque windows can serve only for two purposes—to hide the drinker, so that he may drink longer and spend more money in the place, and to prevent the passers-by from seeing what goes on—which is equivalent to an admission that what goes on is evil."

A Fighting Word.

Pig is one of the unmentionable words in France. To call a man a pig—well, duels are caused in that way. The trying experience of a subprefect in a provincial town will show how carefully one has to walk in regard to the contemned yet useful animal.

On the occasion of his "name day" (the day of the saint after whom he was christened), the subprefect entertained many of his friends at dinner. They, good folks, anxious to do the handsome thing, presented him with a pig. Disastrous thought!

The official consigned the new member of his household to the kitchen, where his cook, who is a negress, selecting the most popular name in France at the present time—that of President M. Raymond Poincare—called the animal "Raymond." She became very fond of it and soon the house resounded with calls of "Raymond," to be answered with affectionate grunts.

The neighbors noticed this, and slowly dark suspicions formed in their minds. The matter became the subject of gossip. Was it not an insult of the most deliberate kind to associate the name of the President of the republic with a pig? The news spread over the town, until there was not a cafe the tables of which did not shake to the thumps of indignant, shocked republicans.

A Social Boycott.

It was remembered that the ancestors of the subprefect had been royalists. The local paper ran to nothing more than insinuations, but private citizens were more explicit. They closed their doors against the unworthy official and daily threatening letters bestrewed his breakfast table. He complained to the chief of police about them, who merely stared insolently at him and turned on his heel.

The poor man was in utter ignorance of the cause of the social boycott, which was becoming more acute every day, and threatening to make his life in France impossible.

A local charitable committee, of which he had been an honored member, met without him. He received the invitation the day after. His butcher, who is an ardent Republican, told him politely, but firmly, that he could supply no more meat to the household.

The climax was reached when his superior, the prefect, sent for him, and told him that he was at perfect liberty to name his pigs as he chose, but it would be best for him to resign. Thus light burst upon the puzzled understanding of the subprefect.

He ran home and ordered the unconscious cause of all his misery to be brought before him. The negress came with her pet. "You black fool," cried the subprefect, stamping with rage. "To call the animal Raymond is sufficiently outrageous, but not to know a pig from a sow is worse. You must go."

The sow, as it now turned out to be, was at once renamed, the negress was sent packing, and the cards of the subprefect's friends once more began to shower upon the house.

STRANGE MANSE LAWS

Isle of Man the Most Backward Part of British Empire.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, March 1.—The Isle of Man, whose House of Keys has thrown out a Workman's Compensation Act by a majority of 12 to 10, is in some respect one of the most backward portions of the British Empire. All the revenue is raised by taxes on food and drink. There are no death duties, no property tax, no land tax, not even a tax on manservants or coats-of-arms—nothing, in fact, which differentiates between rich and poor.

The working classes, too, are unprotected as well as overtaxed. No factory laws exist and no attempt has ever been made to limit the hour of shop assistants, although Manxland is essentially a nation of shopkeepers. Then, although usury is forbidden by law, imprisonment for debt is still legal, and is commonly resorted to.

FLOGGING FOR WHITE SLAVERS

ENGLISH JUSTICE MEETS OUT SEVERE SENTENCE.

Two Men Are Given Prison Terms at Hard Labor Besides a Dose of the "Cat"—Justice Darling Scores the Men From the Bench and the Jury Returns a Verdict Without Going Out.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, March 1.—Two men were ordered to be flogged at the Old Bailey recently for offenses under the White Slave Act.

Timothy O'Connor, aged 40, who was sentenced to 18 months' hard labor and 30 strokes with the "cat," was indicted for procuring his wife for immoral purposes. His name was suppressed during the police court proceedings.

According to Mr. Roland Oliver, for the prosecution, O'Connor met the woman (who is 25 years of age), on the pier at Brighton last summer, and within five weeks had induced her to marry him. They came to London, and three weeks later when all their money had gone, O'Connor compelled her to lead an immoral life. He took her earnings, and although he told her he had an allowance of £2 10s a week, all the money he ever gave her amounted to 2s He left her without money or food when she was ill, and rejoined a woman who told O'Connor's wife she had kept him for five years.

A Good Samaritan.

Evidence was given by a man who met the woman in the Strand. He said she told him of her troubles, and after he had helped her with money, he communicated with the police.

O'Connor stated in the witness-box that before his marriage he told his fiancee that if he married her his father would disinherit him. After the wedding he had £7 15s 9d, and when this was exhausted he obtained a situation at a West End club.

"Where?" asked Mr. Justice Darling, and O'Connor replied: "It is a gambling club. I don't want to go into details."

"But I want you to do so. I want to know where you got your money from while you were living with this other woman."

"A club in Fitzroy street, but I do not know the number."

"What were you employed as?"

"I used to gamble."

"Then you were not employed there. Do you say you always won?"

"No, of course not."

O'Connor gave an emphatic denial to the allegations made against him.

He admitted, in cross-examination, that while he was courting his wife at Brighton he was living with a woman named Davis. He had lived with her for five years.

"What did you do for a living?" asked counsel.

"I did nothing," was the reply.

"Where did you get your money from when you were living with Davis?

"I had £400 in four years from my relatives, and she can prove it."

Reticent Prisoner.

"Did you get any of it from your father?"

"That is my business, and I shall not answer."

"Oh, yes you will," said the judge.

"I have sworn an oath not to divulge it," replied O'Connor.

"You have sworn to tell the whole truth," said the judge.

"I am a nameless child," said O'Connor, vehemently, "and my father married my mother. I have sworn never to give his name away, and I won't."

"Where does he live?" asked counsel.

"In the County of Surrey," was the answer.

"Surrey is rather a big place," suggested counsel.

"I am not going to give my father away," said O'Connor.

"Does he know that you are being tried?" asked the judge.

"No," replied O'Connor. "God forbid that he ever should."

Detective Sergeant Burmby said that O'Connor had proposed marriage to four different women, and was known as O'Connor, Hughes, Healey and Murphy.

The jury returned a verdict of "guilty" without leaving the box, and the judge said O'Connor had been convicted on the plainest possible evidence. There was not the slightest ground for saying that his wife was immoral. He set himself deliberately to defile her mind and to force her to an immoral life against her inclinations.

"You are as bad a character as I have ever seen," said the judge in sentencing O'Connor. "It is the meanest of trades, and it has become so common and the public have become so convinced of its meanness that an act of Parliament received the royal assent on December 13, which enables me to punish you as the public desire that you should be punished, and as I think you should be punished."

Right of Appeal.

Later in the day O'Connor was again placed in the dock, and the judge told him that he had a right to appeal against the conviction and sentence on the legal point that proceedings against him were begun before the act came into operation. Mr. Justice Darling added:

"In the act of last year, in sections, are these words: 'This act shall not apply to proceedings pending at the commencement of this act.' The act came into operation on December 13, and you were arrested on December 7, taken to the police court on December 9 and remanded to December 17, by which time the act was in full force.

"Whether you were arrested on a warrant or not I do not know, but you were not committed for trial until December 24.

"I only wish to tell you that the word 'proceedings'—I am sorry to say a very inartistic word—may mean a good many things. Whether it means the warrant against you, whether it means the proceedings of the police court, the proceedings before remand, or after remand, goodness only knows."

The other man to be flogged is Frederick Austin, aged 35, who was described as a musician. It was shown that he had served three terms of imprisonment for similar offenses, and he was sentenced to 12 months' hard labor and 24 strokes with the "cat."

The judge, in sentencing Austin, said: "The legislature has suffered men like you to go about insufficiently punished long enough. You used to be sentenced to small terms at a police court. You did not seem to mind that, because you repeated your offense, and at last you have been convicted on an indictment as a rogue and vagabond, and the legislature has provided that in such circumstances you shall be liable to be flogged."

How to Escape the Bad Effects of March Weather

MRS. CHARLES ANSPAUGH.

March is the critical month of the whole year. It is the month of ill health and blizzards. February has passed with its epidemics of grip and holocausts of colds, which have sown the seeds of disease and derangements broadcast. March is a month of untoward weather, but is a month that reaps the consequences of February derangements. If one succeeds in getting through with the month of March even tolerably well, the rest of the year will be comparatively easy.

Every household ought to be provided with Peruna. If you have had grip during the winter and have not recovered your former health and strength, you surely need Peruna. Peruna restores the appetite. Peruna increases the digestive powers. Peruna regulates the bowels. Peruna strengthens the nerve centers. Peruna does all these things, and without any untoward results. No family should allow themselves to be without Peruna during the month of March.

The symptoms of grip are: First, begins with a cold not due to exposure. Second, a number of people attacked at same time. Third, confined chiefly to head and respiratory organs. Fourth, accompanied by high fever for several days. Fifth, serious after-effects. Convalescence slow.

The experiences of the people that Peruna is a remedy for grip have been uniformly good. Very few, if any, have been disappointed in Peruna as a grip remedy.

Mr. C. O. Peterson, of No. 3327 N. Hamilton ave., Chicago, Illinois, had a severe attack of the grip, which left him very weak. He was in a condition that he was unable to do any work. He began to take Peruna and in two weeks was strong and well. The consequence is he always keeps Peruna in his home.

Mr. George E. Pratt, No. 828 19th st., Moline, Illinois, writes concerning his wife: She had had the grip. After using two bottles of Peruna she was greatly relieved. So much so that she continued the treatment for a short time, when she was thoroughly cured. After noting the effect that Peruna had in the case of his wife, Mr. Pratt took the medicine himself for the grip. Not, however, until after he had taken several other remedies without any improvement. The Peruna completely cured him.

Mr. C. J. Powers, No. 1631 Williams street, Denver, Colorado, says that the grip had left him very weak. He took Peruna and at once began to gain strength, and was finally cured. Since then when I do not feel well or have taken a cold I always take Peruna, and it never disappoints me in its action.

Thus we might go on indefinitely to recite cases where people have suffered from the after-effects of grip. Then they have resorted to this remedy or that remedy. Finally they have been constrained to take Peruna. The result is always favorable.

If the people generally understood the benefit of Peruna no household would be without it, during the month of March especially, when climatic diseases prevail so extensively.

Mrs. Charles Anspaugh, R. F. D. 1, Kimmell, Indiana, whose portrait is given above, writes: "Peruna has been a godsend to me. I can feel safe in saying that it saved my life, as I was all run down and was just miserable when I commenced taking your Peruna, but am on the road to recovery now. I cannot thank you too much."—Advertisement.

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We'll loan you six records, too. All this without any obligation to buy, right in your own home, where you can enjoy the delight of this grand talking machine—and convince yourself you've been missing something by not owning one. After the 10 days' free trial, if you decide to keep it, you can take advantage of this liberal offer.

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We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, our method is an absolute cure. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, our method will certainly cure you right in your own home.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smoke," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense that this new method will end all difficult breathing, all wheezing and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all times.

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The three points that stand pre-eminent in our advance Spring showing. STYLES—Only those that have been accepted by the leaders of fashion. QUALITY—Our lowest grade begins at good. PRICES—We're out of the high rent district, and guarantee you a saving on every purchase.

5¾c For Yard Wide PERCALES Value 10c — Striped and figured percale remnants and 27-in. light blue chambray.

Boys' $6.50 Confirmation SUITS, $4.96 — A very fine grade of pure worsted twilled tailor serge. Taped seams and lined knickerbockers. Double-breasted or Norfolk. Sizes 6 to 17.

PRICES ALWAYS LOWER ON NEW Spring Silks & Dress Goods

Pure Silk Messalines; 40 street and evening shades; also black and white; value 50c.. 35c

Brocaded Charmeuse Satins; yard wide, in corn, navy, light blue and pink; value $1.39 95c

Striped Messaline Silks; yard wide; black and navy blue, with white hair lines; value $1..... 79c

Natural Tan Pongee Silks; 27 inches wide; all pure silk; value 59c.. 39c

Storm Serge and Mohair Suiting; 36-inch Serge, in black and navy blue; Mohair in navy and gray; value 50c. Monday.... 29c

32-inch Pongee Silks; white and cream, with self-satin stripes; for men's shirts, etc. Value 39c..... 25c

54-inch Mannish Suiting, in new gray and tan effects; value $1... 79c

52-inch Tailor Serge; all pure worsted, in effective new spring shades, also navy blue and black; value $1.39 95c

50-inch Diagonal Suitings; very fine grade, in black, navy blue and cream; value 79c.. 59c

Yard-wide Pure Ramie Linen Suitings; in all the new shades and white; value 39c.. 29c

59c For HOUSE DRESSES Worth $1 — Made of fine percales in a variety of light and dark patterns; cut full in all sizes.

Girls' White Confirmation DRESSES, $1.95 — Value $3.50. Of embroidery and voile; trimmed with ribbon and have full pleated skirts.

Women's & Misses' $18 New Spring Suits, $10.50

Materials are of serge, whipcord, bedford cord and mannish mixtures. Coats are plain or effectively trimmed. Lined with guaranteed satin or peau de cygne.

$10 Charming New Spring Silk Dresses.....$5.95
Of Messalines and Foulards, in stripes and dots, trimmed with Lace. In the newest shades; all sizes.

$8.50 Serge Dresses—To Early Buyers.....$4.90
Just 18 styles to select from; of men's wear Serge, in black, navy, brown and new shade of copen. Some handsomely trimmed.

$7.50 Girls' Serge Norfolk Coats, sizes 9 to 20.....$4.65

$2 Beautiful Embroidered Voile Waists.....95c
Have new turndown collar. Crochet button trimmed.

10c. Plaid Dress Ginghams; bright plaids; in remnants..... 4⅞c

10c. Yard-wide Bleached Muslins and Cambrics; soft finish.. 5⅞c

48c. 81x90-inch Bleached Seamed Double-bed Sheets..... 35c

Up to $6 Boys' Russian and Blouse Suits..... $1.09

12½c. Yard-wide Percales; remnants in neat designs. Monday. 5⅞c

65 DOZEN MEN'S SHIRTS Regular Up to $1.00 — This is a final clearing of the Shirts that sold at 50c., 75c. and $1; pretty Coat Shirts, including makes such as Westminster, High Grade, Marlboro, etc.; all sizes..... 39c

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ARMY AND NAVY

Orders Issued to Officers From Departments in Washington.

Bureau of The Baltimore American, 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, March 1.

The following orders to army officers have been issued:

Leaves—Col. Frederick Marsh, Coast Artillery Corps, 10 days; First Lieutenant James C. Dougherty, Medical Reserve Corps, two months and 17 days; Major Edwin M. Supplee, Fourteenth Cavalry, to May 28; Capt. Nelson E. Margetts, Sixth Field Artillery, one month and 15 days; Second Lieutenant Samuel L. Stribling, Twenty-second Cavalry, to April 9; Capt. Ernest D. Peek, Corps of Engineers, five days; First Lieutenant Luther Felker, Second Cavalry, to July 1.

Major Alfred S. Frost, retired, at his own request relieved from duty with the organized militia of South Dakota; First Lieutenant Charles McH. Eby, Twelfth Cavalry, to Jefferson Barracks Hospital for treatment; First Lieutenant Luther Felker, Second Cavalry, home preparatory to retirement; Capt. Francis H. Lincoln, Coast Artillery Corps, from One Hundred and Sixty-first Company to Sixty-fifth Company; Capt. John B. Murphy, Coast Artillery Corps, from Sixty-fifth Company to Thirty-third Company; Capt. William H. Peek, Coast Artillery Corps, from Twenty-third Company to One Hundred and Sixty-first Company; Second Lieutenant Samuel L. Stribling, Twenty-second Infantry, to home preparatory to retirement; Lieutenant Colonel Herman C. Schumm, Coast Artillery Corps, from Philippine Department to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Capt. Wilson G. Heaton, Seventh Cavalry, to Quartermaster Corps, vice Capt. P. W. Corbusier, relieved and assigned to Eighth Cavalry; Major William T. Wilder, Quartermaster Corps, from that corps to Twenty-second Infantry; Major Edwin M. Supplee, Fourteenth Cavalry, to home preparatory to retirement; Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, Fourteenth Infantry, to an army retiring board at Washington, D. C., for examination; First Lieutenant James C. Dougherty, Medical Reserve Corps, relieved from duty at Schofield Barracks, H. T., and from active service.

Orders to naval officers were issued as follows:

Rear Admiral A. B. Willits, placed on the retired list, detached all duty; to home.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon J. D. Halleck, to receiving ship at Mare Island.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon A. F. McCreary, to Naval Training Station, San Francisco.

Paymaster Charles Morris, to temporary duty Navy Yard, New York.

Chaplain E. W. Scott, detached Naval Academy April 1; to Kansas.

Chaplain W. B. Cassard, detached Kansas, March 11; to Naval Academy March 24.

Chief Boatswain Michael Higgins, detached Delaware, March 4; to home, wait orders.

Boatswain G. B. Llewellyn, detached Constellation; to Delaware.

Gunner John Harder, detached receiving ship at Philadelphia; to temporary duty receiving ship, Mare Island.

Chief Machinist Gustav Auberlin, detached Navy Yard, Mare Island, March 14; to California.

Chief Carpenter C. J. Kerr, detached Delaware; to Wisconsin.

Carpenter C. W. Chaddock, detached Wisconsin; to Delaware.

Paymaster's Clerk R. M. Thompson, appointed; to Glacier.

The Yorktown has been ordered placed in commission at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, on April 1, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The Department's order to place the Newark out of commission at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, has been suspended until further action.

Movements of vessels:

Arrived—Colorado, at Mazatlan; Vulcan, at Guantanamo; Arkansas at New York Yard; Beale, at Norfolk Yard; Rainbow, at Manila.

Sailed—Nebraska, from Vera Cruz for Tampico; Wyoming, from Guantanamo for Tangier Sound.

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You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur" and draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. Do this at night and by morning all gray hair disappears and after another application or two becomes beautifully darkened and more glossy and luxuriant than ever. You will also discover dandruff is gone and hair has stopped falling.

Gray, faded hair, though no disgrace, is a sign of old age and as we all desire a youthful and attractive appearance, get busy at once with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur and you'll look years younger. Inquiry shows all pharmacists in town here sell lots of it.

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