

HITCHCOCK LOSES FILIPINO BILL FIGHT

Clarke Amendment Providing for Letting Islands Go is Adopted by Senate.

MARSHALL'S VOTE DECIDES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A definite policy contemplating Philippine independence within four years was approved by the senate today, Vice President Marshall casting the deciding vote in favor of the Clarke amendment to the Philippine bill directing the president to withdraw American sovereignty within a four-year period.

The vote, which followed weeks of debate, was 41 to 41. An effort to recommit the bill was defeated and final senate action on the measure, which has not yet passed the house, was deferred until tomorrow.

Administration senators in supporting the Clarke amendment maintained that some such definite provision was necessary to square with the independence declaration in the Baltimore platform.

Hitchcock Opposes Bill.

President Wilson has made no public comment on the proposed amendment, but senators who had discussed it with him let it be known he was not opposed to it. Chairman Hitchcock of the Philippine committee opposed the amendment and was supported by eleven other democrats. Five republicans, Senators Borah, Clapp, Kenyon, LaFollette and Works, voted for the amendment. Besides Senator Hitchcock democrats who opposed it were Beckham, Lea of Tennessee, Lewis, Myers, O'Gorman, Pheasant, Pomeroy, Randall, Reed, Saulsbury and by the terms of the amendment a perfected provision is made for extension of time for granting independence. If the president should deem it advisable, until congress shall have had an opportunity further to consider the subject.

Can Hold Coaling Station.

Provision making it optional for the United States to retain sites for coaling stations and a naval base in the event of independence was included.

By a vote of 9 to 21 an amendment by Senator Kenyon of Iowa was adopted to strike from the Clarke amendment all plans for guaranteeing the sovereignty of the islands either by the United States alone or by treaties or other international agreements.

By a vote of 58 to 24 the senate rejected an amendment by Senator Hitchcock to grant independence to the islands within six years, subject to exchanges of treaty ratifications between the United States and the proposed Philippine republic.

Husband Sick in One Hospital and Wife Dies in Another

Mrs. Martha Williams, who died this morning in Wise hospital, called last Saturday at the Associated Charities office and asked for medical aid. She was referred to the free dispensary in the same building, and within a few hours to a hospital, where her case developed seriously. Attendants at Wise hospital say the cause of death was septic sore throat. The body is at the undertaking parlors of Bralley & Dorrance awaiting location of relatives.

John Williams, the husband, secured work at the smelter last week and after a few days' employment suffered a sprained back. He is now at the Lister hospital unable to see his dead wife.

Secretary Doane of the Associated Charities, Wise hospital, notified Lister hospital had any address which to identify Mr. or Mrs. Williams. The charities secretary states they claimed last week to have been evicted from their rooms. Mrs. Williams was about 23 years of age.

Sunday Bee May Be Sold in Benson, Rules Judge Bailey

News dealers may continue to sell their papers in Benson on Sunday, as Judge Bailey has decided that the newspaper is a public necessity and its circulation may not be curtailed by local rulings. The judge held that it was not the intention of the legislature to shut off such a public necessity as the public newspaper, which would be the result if the news stand operated by Tindell was closed.

Ernest H. Tindell, of Benson, was arrested Sunday for selling a Sunday Bee. He was placed under arrest and ordered to appear in court Monday before Judge Bailey of Benson, E. C. Hodder, city attorney of Benson, represented the village. Attorney T. J. McGuire represented Tindell. A hearing was had Monday, after which Judge Bailey took the matter under advisement and went into the law thoroughly, finally holding that the papers could be sold in Benson on Sunday without infringement upon the state Sunday closing law.

Heir Apparent to Turkish Throne Commits Suicide

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The suicide of Yusoff Izzedin, heir apparent to the Turkish throne, is reported in a dispatch received by Reuter's Telegram company from Constantinople, by way of Berlin. The message says the crown prince ended his life in his palace at 7 o'clock yesterday by cutting arteries. Ill-health is given as the reason.

What Children Need Now.

In spite of the best care mothers can give them this weather brings sickness to many children. Safe, reliable family medicines are in demand. Mrs. T. Neur-cour, Eau Claire, Wis., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar cured my boy of a severe attack of croup after other remedies had failed. I recommend it to everyone, as we know from our experience that it is a wonderful remedy for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough." It stops the coughs that hang on and weakens after the lagrippe. Sold everywhere.—Advertisement.

PRESIDENT SAYS AMERICA WON'T BE TRAMPLED ON

(Continued from Page One.)

ried away by their sympathies that they have ceased to think in terms of American tradition and policies.

"I have heard that Kansas was not in sympathy with any policy of national defense. I do not believe a word of it. Kansas is not looking for trouble, but has made trouble for those who interfered with its liberties.

Policy Misrepresented.

"If Kansas is opposed or has been opposed to the policy of preparedness for national defense it has been only because somebody has misrepresented that policy."

"What is the issue? Why, of course these men are going about proposing a great military establishment for America, but you have not heard anybody connected with the administration that did. You have not heard anybody in any responsible situation who could carry out that plan, propose it. A singular thing about this situation is that the loudest voices have been irresponsible voices.

"It is easy to talk and say what should be done when you don't have to do it. All that anybody in authority has proposed is that the people of the nation learn how to defend themselves.

Larger Army is Needed.

"We are not asking for a large increase in the army. It is too small now for the ordinary times of peace. It has been too small to patrol the Mexican border properly, and I have been unable to do several things I should have done because of the small army.

"What we are asking is this—that the nation supply arms to those trained for war.

"This is not a militaristic policy. It is merely a policy of adequate national defense. Anybody who says differently either does not know what he is talking about or is purposely misrepresenting the facts."

President Wilson said that the national guard was unavailable for the nation unless its territory was invaded. Just then the crowd outside rushed the guard and created a commotion in the hall. The president paused and waited till it died down.

Wants Training Camps.

"What we are proposing is what every woman's heart and every man's heart as well, should desire—to have the people not only willing but ready to fight if necessary."

"Ought not we to see to it that camps of instruction of sufficient numbers should be founded, and men in sufficient number trained? If you sit in Washington you would know that some men are trying by both direct and indirect ways to get the United States into the war."

"If Kansas will not fight, who will?" he asked. "She will fight for a principle. The only thing we are ever going to fight for is human rights in one form or another."

"Let no man interfere with the rights of America, and let no man hold back from getting ready to defend those rights."

Text of Speech.

The text of President Wilson's speech in part follows:

"It is a genuine satisfaction on my part to find myself in Kansas again. I feel that every word that your governor has said is true about Kansas. It likes to know what the facts are and it likes to give them an open and frank consideration. Moreover, I believe that you realize that I would not have come away from Washington except upon a very unusual occasion."

"For I have come not to plead a cause—the cause I would speak for does not need to be pleaded for—but because I would assist, if I could, to clarify judgment and to sweep away those things irrelevant and untrue which are likely to cloud the issue of national defense if they were not very candidly spoken about."

Serious Every Day.

"I want you to understand that the situation every day of the year is critical while this great contest continues in Europe. I need not tell you what my attitude toward that contest is. I have tried to live up to the counsel which I have given my fellow citizens, not only to be neutral in action, but also to be neutral in the genuine attitude of my thought and mind.

"America is a composite nation. You do not realize it quite so much in Kansas as it is realized in some other parts of the union. So overwhelming a portion of your population is native born that you naturally feel your first considerations to be of America and things American, but I imagine those communities—and they are many—which contain very large bodies of men whose birthplace, whose memories, whose family connections are on the other side of the sea, in places now swept by the flames of war; men for whom every mail brings news of some disaster that it may be has touched those whom they love or has swept the face of some countryside which they remember in association with the days of their youth. Their intimate sympathies are with some of the places now most affected by this titanic struggle. You cannot wonder, I do not wonder, that their affections are stirred and old memories awakened and old passions rekindled.

Most Good Americans.

The majority of them are steadfast Americans, nevertheless. For, look what happened to them, my fellow citizens. You and I were born in America; they choose to be Americans. They deliberately came to America, beckoned hither by some of the fairest promises and prospects ever offered to mankind. They were told that this was a land of liberty and of opportunity, as it is. They were told that this was a land in which they could throw off some of the restraint and trammeled under which they had chafed in the older countries. They were told that this was the place for the feet of young men who for ambition and who wished untrammelled hope to be their only leader and of their own free and deliberate choice they crossed the waters and joined their destinies with us, and the vast majority of them have the passion of American liberty in their hearts, just as much as you and I have. I do not want any American to misunderstand the real situation, and I believe that to be the real situation.

"Some men of foreign birth have tried to stir up trouble in America, but, gentlemen, some men of American birth have tried to stir up trouble, too. If you were to listen to the counsels that are dinned into my ears in the executive office in Washington you would find that some of the most intemperate of them came from the lips of men who had for generations together been identified with America, but who for the time being had carried away by the sweep of their sympathies that they have ceased to think in the terms of American tradition and American policy."

Expresses No Judgment.

"I express no judgment concerning any matter with regard to the conduct of the war, but the heart of America has bled because of the condition of the people in Belgium, and you know how we have poured out our sympathy and our wealth to assist in the relief of suffering in that storm-swept land. America looks to all quarters of the world and sympathizes with mankind in its sufferings wherever these sufferings may be displayed or undergone.

"America would hold any executive back, would hold any congress back from any action which had the least taint of aggression upon it. We are not going to invade any nation's territory. We are not going to covet any nation's possessions. We are not going to invite any nation's rights.

Will Not Invade Any Land.

"But suppose some nation should invade our rights. What then? What would Kansas think? What would Kansas do then? What would America, speaking by the voice of Kansas or any other state in the union think and do then?"

"And I have come here to tell you that the difficulties of our foreign policies, the delicate questions of our foreign relationships, do not diminish either in number or delicacy and difficulty, but on the contrary, daily increase in number and in intricacy and in danger, and I would be devoted to my duty in these matters with the utmost candor and tell you what it may be necessary to use the force of the United States to do.

May Have to Strike.

"For one thing it may be necessary to use the force of the United States to vindicate the right of American citizens everywhere to enjoy the protection of international law. There is nothing you would be quicker to blame me for than neglecting to safeguard the rights of Americans, no matter where they might be in the world. There are perfectly clearly marked rights guaranteed by international law which every American is entitled to enjoy.

"Perhaps, not being as near the ports as some other Americans, you do not travel as much and you do not realize the number of legitimate errands upon which Americans travel, on errands of commerce, or errands of relief, errands of business for the government, errands of every sort which are making America useful to the world. Americans do not travel to disturb the world. They travel to quicken the processes of the interchange of life and of good in the world, and their travel here and there ought not to be impeded by a reckless disregard of international obligation.

"There is another thing that we ought to safeguard, and that is our right to sell what we produce in the open neutral markets of the world. Where there is a blockade we recognize the right to blockade; where there are the ordinary restraints created by a state of war we ought to recognize those restraints, but the world needs the wheat of the Kansas fields and the other great flowering acres of the United States, and we have a right to supply the rest of the world with the products of those fields. We have a right to send food to peaceful populations, whereby the conditions of war make it possible to do so under the ordinary rules of international law.

"For several generations past we have so neglected our merchant marine that one of the difficulties we are struggling against has nothing to do with international questions. We have not the American ships to send the goods in and we have got to get them. I am going to ask you to follow the fortunes of the so-called shipping bill in the present congress and make suggestions to your congressmen as to the absolute necessity of getting your wheat and your other products out of the ports and upon the high seas where they can go, and shall go, under the protection of the laws of the United States.

"We have not been selfish in this neutral attitude of ours. I resent the suggestion that we have been selfish, desiring merely to make money. What would happen if there were no great nation disengaged from this terrible struggle? What would happen if every nation were consuming its substance in war? What would happen if no nation stood ready to assist the world with its finances and to supply it with its food?"

"We are more indispensable now to the nations at war by the maintenance of our peace than we could possibly be to either side if we engaged in the war, and, therefore, there is a moral obligation laid upon us to keep out of this war if possible. But by the same token there is a moral obligation laid upon us to keep free the courses of our commerce and of our finances, and I believe America stands ready to vindicate those rights.

Rights of Mankind.

"I mean the rights of mankind. We have made ourselves the guarantors of the rights of national sovereignty and of popular sovereignty on this side of the water in both continents in the western hemisphere. You should be ashamed to withdraw one inch from that handsome guarantee.

"America knows that the only thing that sustains the Monroe doctrine and all the influences that flow from it is her own moral and physical force."

Wanted—Some Wants-Ads in exchange for lots of answers. Phone The Bee.

Sage Sea Dandy to Darken Hair

Look years younger! Use the old-time Sage Tea and Sulphur and nobody will know.

You can turn gray, faded hair beautifully dark and lustrous almost over night if you'll get a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" at any drug store. Millions of bottles of this old, famous Sage Tea Recipe are sold annually, says a well-known druggist here, because it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that no one can tell it has been applied.

Those whose hair is turning gray, becoming faded, dry, scraggly and thin have a surprise awaiting them, because after one or two applications the gray hair vanishes and your locks become luxuriantly dark and beautiful—all dandruff gone, scalp itching and falling-hair stops.

This is the age of youth. Gray-haired, unattractive folks aren't wanted around, so get busy with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur tonight and you'll be delighted with your dark, handsome hair and your youthful appearance within a few days.—Advertisement.

BELL-ANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Germany Seizes Practically All Textile Fabrics

LONDON, Feb. 2.—According to Berlin newspapers as quoted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, a new order was put in force on February 1 under which the greater part of all products of the textile industry was confiscated.

The Tagblatt says it is highly significant that on this occasion the government does not seize raw material, but finished articles. Included in the list are all materials for clothing suitable for army or navy officials, all goods for undergarments, inclusive of horse clothing; colored linen goods, flannels and all cloths.

Berlin newspapers point out that this measure discloses a scarcity of these materials and also indicate that Germany is preparing for a war of long duration.

See Want-Ads serve hundreds daily.

"Tiz"—A Joy to Sore, Tired Feet

Use "Tiz" for aching, burning, puffed up feet and corns or callouses.

Good-bye, sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, tender feet, tired feet. Good-bye, corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more lipping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "Tiz" is magical, acts right off. "Tiz" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "Tiz" and wear smaller shoes. Use "Tiz" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel. Get a 25-cent box of "Tiz" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.—Advertisement.

See Want-Ads serve hundreds daily.

Men's and Young Men's \$3.00 Hats 95c

If you are a hunter of bargains come to our great hat sale— THURSDAY




It's the startling Hat sensation of the season—so full of genuine value and superior worth that a glance will be convincing.

All broken lines of Fall and Winter Soft Hats, in all colors and black, that sold up to \$3.00, offered Thursday at one price. Your choice of many hundreds for— **95c**

(All Styles, Fancy and Staple Shapes.) Suits and Overcoats\$7.50 to \$20

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