

and important had been developed. Senator Lorimer, who was in a very cheerful mood, expressed the opinion that the debate on his case would continue several weeks. Several times he interrupted Senator Kern's speech and gave close attention to the arraignment of himself by Mr. Kern. Occasionally during the day Mr. Lorimer talked with Mr. Kern, joking him about remarks as to the feeling he might have against those who would vote against him.

Senator Kern declared that his duty of questioning Mr. Lorimer's right to his seat was particularly painful, because Lorimer was a fellow senator from an adjacent state, with pleasing personality, pure private and ideal home life, a genial and kindly man. He said he was convinced of the absolute truth of the testimony of Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester company, who had taken no interest in the senatorial election and had not the slightest personal feeling against Senator Lorimer. He referred to the issue of veracity between Funk and Edward Hines, the Chicago lumber dealer.

To illustrate Mr. Hines' "method of procedure, not sense of propriety and the accuracy of his memory," Senator Kern said he would call attention to Mr. Hines' effort to induce B. H. Cook and Lee O'Neill Brown to leave Chicago to evade process when the grand jury investigation of the so-called "White exposure of the alleged bribery was in progress." Mr. Hines testified regarding a telephone message from Duluth concerning Cook while the grand jury was investigating the so-called "jack pot" bribery and Mr. Kern referred to Hines as explaining that the telephone conversation if related to the grand jury, would only burden that busy body with irrelevant matter which could throw no possible light on its inquiry.

"Then the great sympathetic heart of Hines," added the senator, "was moved compassionately towards Governor Deneen, whom he desired to protect from any kind of embarrassment. It revealed the noble sentiments of a Christian gentleman."

Discussing the existence of a jack pot in the Illinois legislature previous to 1909, Mr. Kern spoke of ex-Senator Miller of the Illinois legislature, who, he said, had died after exposing the process of that fund. The reference brought Senator Lorimer to his feet with a question.

"Does the senator know," the accused senator asked of the speaker "that Governor Deneen and the newspaper combination in this case drove Miller to his death by their persecution?"

Senator Kern said he did not know it, but if true the fact would accentuate his accusation that conditions at Springfield were of a character to shock the conscience of the country.

Challenging Mr. Kern's statement about the report of the majority of the committee, Senator Dillingham said there had been evidence that if there was a jack pot, or if there had been corruption, Lorimer had not been connected with it.

"I myself believe that previous to 1909 there had been corruption but it was not proven," he said.

"If the senator believes that, it would have been easy to put it into the report," replied the Indiana senator, who also expressed the opinion that some of the committee had been unduly prejudiced against circumstantial evidence. Later Mr. Lorimer again interrupted the speaker to correct the latter's remarks concerning the Illinoisian's attitude towards Governor Deneen as a senatorial candidate in 1909.

"It is only fair that the senator

should not misrepresent my attitude toward Governor Deneen," he said. "My support was based upon the theory that Deneen's election would be in the interest of the republican party. I never made any pretense that I favored him, because I love him, as the senator from Indiana has stated."

The case was temporarily put aside when Senator Kern gave way to Senator Page for a speech on a vocational educational bill.

Mr. Lorimer left his seat and crossing the aisle to Senator Kern shook hands with him across Senator Chamberlain's desk.

"I suppose," said Senator Chamberlain, "that you think each of us who is going to vote against you is a devil of a fellow."

"Not at all," returned Senator Lorimer with a smile. "I don't think so at all." For five minutes the three members chatted gaily, Lorimer's face wreathed in smiles.

Washington, June 7.—Senator Kern of Indiana spoke for three hours today in support of the resolution unseating Mr. Lorimer of Illinois, but again failed to conclude his remarks. The entire speech was devoted to an examination of the testimony, with the view of showing that many new facts of an incriminating nature had been brought out by the second investigation. He sought among other things to impeach the testimony of Edward Hines, attempting to show that he had been unduly active in Mr. Lorimer's behalf. He will conclude tomorrow.

Mr. Kern declared that many members of the Illinois legislature, including Senator Holtzlaw and Charles E. White, had received sums about the time that money in the interest of Senator Lorimer is alleged to have been used. He analyzed the testimony of various democratic members of the Illinois legislature. He said notwithstanding that Mr. Blair was known to be impecunious, he had exhibited a number of hundred dollar bills after a visit to Thomas Tippitt, a Lorimer supporter and he "pooh hoohed" the claim of John Dealiff that he got \$600 used for purchase of a piece of land from a family bible.

He also declared it suspicious that so many members of the legislature hired safety deposit boxes soon after the Lorimer election.

Senator Kern contended that all doubt had been removed from the confession of Senator Holtzlaw to the effect that he had received money from Senator Broderick for voting for Lorimer. Charles A. White, the democratic member of the house, whose confession was the basis of the double Lorimer inquiry, Senator Kern said, was not as black as he had been pictured.

Mr. Kern undertook to show White's connection with Lorimer and Browne by quoting letters from Browne, promising employment for White through Lorimer, a promise which he said was made to placate White.

"Will the senator indicate in what part of the record he finds any suggestion that Lorimer was trying to placate White?" asked Mr. Lorimer, speaking of himself in the third person.

Mr. Kern replied that this was shown by the correspondence in which it appeared that Mr. Browne had promised a federal place in Cook county for White through Mr. Lorimer.

"Would you have the senate understand that a senator's effort to obtain a position for a member of the legislature who had voted for him, is an evidence of corruption?" asked the accused senator.

"Standing by itself, no; taken in connection with a thousand other

circumstances, yes," replied Mr. Kern.

WHITE FOR "MOURNING"

New York American: Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who, at nineteen, was widowed by the Titanic disaster, will wear white—not black—as mourning for her husband.

Mrs. Astor wished—indeed felt it obligatory on her—to wear the deepest mourning. But Mrs. Force, her mother, believes she is too young to drape herself with black cloth and black crepe. Such funeral trappings might depress her spirits, even affect her health, at this the most important time of her life. For it is a fact established scientifically that prenatal influence is very powerful.

So Mrs. Force has overruled her daughter's wish and has ordered widow's weeds of white for her. The gowns are cut on the simplest lines and, like the millinery, are being made at a fashionable Fifth avenue mourning clothes store.

Such dresses as are to be worn out of doors are of white crepe; the widow and lounging robes are of the finest, lustreless silks and louisines.

"The very color, black, is depressing," Mrs. Force told a friend recently, "and I do not see why a young girl like Madeleine should be wearing black crepe at a time when, with all her sorrow, her greatest joy is to come to her. White will have a better, more soothing effect upon her spirits, and seems to me far more appropriate for so young a girl."

At the shop where the Astor white-mourning is being made it was said that white mourning robes are being more and more worn.

"It is quite as correct for a young person as black, and certainly is infinitely more in keeping with youth, even though in sorrow," one of the women of the establishment declared.

After all, the color used as outward evidence of mourning for the dead depends upon the custom of a country or even of a city. And often the color is emblematic of beautiful beliefs held by those who sorrow for their dead. The Chinese wear white as emblematic of the purified spirit of the departed and of the celestial robes in which saints are clad. For generations purple has been the hue of royal and official mourning. In Vienna the funeral gondolas are red.

Violet or purple is the Turk's mourning color. He wears it because it is the hue of the earliest flowers of spring, and to him symbolizes hope on the one side and sorrow on the other. Mohammedans select a pale neutral color or brown and wear mourning for the forty days the Koran prescribes. The Persian's garb of bereavement is brown. Yellow is worn as mourning by many oriental nations as signifying that the spirit of the departed has entered the glorious yellow light of the dawn of eternity. In many eastern countries black is considered the "devil's color."

LIKED THE RING

Maud—"When you broke the engagement, of course you returned the diamond ring he gave you."

Ethel—"Certainly not! I don't care for Jack any more, but my feelings have not changed toward the ring."—Boston Transcript.

A MOVE IN TIME

Augustus—"I'm not fond of the stage, Violet, but I hear your father on the stairs, and I think I had better go before the foot lights."—London Sketch.

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