

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES. NEW SPRING STYLES

The clothing of little girls is no perplexing problem if you come to Bennett's. These often neglected lines are strongly featured here. The new Spring lines are now all in and it is refreshing to see the many cunning frocks for so little money.

FOR GIRLS 6 to 14 years—

We show many styles in percale, gingham, chambray and Hygrade Galatea; beautifully designed Princess effects, French dresses, and square cut, short sleeve models, to be worn with guimpe, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75 to \$3.50



FOR CHILDREN 2 to 5 Years—

Are displayed Russian Blouses, French dresses, and low neck effects, with full pleated skirts, in percales, gingham, chambrays, in many childlike styles and colorings, 50c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50

Domestic Dry Goods

at good round savings for Monday shoppers. 36-inch bleached 3/4c Muslin at yard... 3c
Pillow Cases, size 45x36, 12 1/2c quality... 30c
Bleached Sheeting, 2 yds wide, 3/4c quality... 25c
Unbleached Sheeting, 2 1/2 yds wide, 3/4c quality... 25c
Blue Shirting for work shirts, 18c quality... 15c
Silklines, new patterns, 15c quality... 12 1/2c

BENNETT'S

ORDER COAL MONDAY—100 Green Stamps with each ton—any kind.

25,000 Yds. New Silks Astoundingly Underpriced

Western Merchandising never knew greater silk sales. Bennett's buyers just back from New York closed deals for immense lots of newest silks at amazing price concessions. We look for a spontaneous outpouring of shoppers tomorrow. New silks were never offered at better or more genuine bargains:

Pongee Silks

Two startling bargains in genuine imported Shantung Pongees, 26 and 33 inches wide. Much superior to the domestic lines selling at about same prices, best \$1.50 and \$1.00 lines, at 89c and 69c

\$1.50 SILKS 69c

One tremendous lot of choice new Messalines, Foulards, Pongees and Taffetas, in a world of exquisite designs and colorings. Quality simply unsurpassed at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Stunning 27-inch silks for waists, princess, frocks, jumpers, etc., colors old rose, green, new blues, new tans, Wistaria, Catawbas, etc., everything that is new, values to \$1.50, at per yard 69c

\$1 Silks 49c

Think of it! New silks at half. 5,000 yards fancy plain Taffetas; also black or blue and white checks, silks for every purpose, worth \$1.00, at 49c

Black Taffeta

Extra fine 36-inch black Italian Taffeta, a heavy brilliant silk that carries with it a binding guarantee for service. Positively the finest \$1.35 silk on any counter, at 89c

Black Silk Voile

High grade imported goods, from New York commission house, wide double fold, pure silk voile, extremely fine in texture and actually \$1.50 value, black only, on sale, at 69c

Tailored Satin Waists



Charming new messaline satin waists are featured tomorrow. They are fashion's newest whim; made with wide pleats and self-covered buttons for a trimming; high stock collar and tie. Colors, gray, rose, brown, green, taupe, champagne, also black and white... \$5.95

White Goods—All Kinds

In variety and completeness the new lines of dainty white dress materials are nowhere excelled. Materials for every purpose, bought when markets were most favorable, and priced now at very inviting figures.

- New India Linens... 50, 8 1/2c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c
- New Persian Lawns... 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 50c
- New French Lawns... 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 50c, 75c
- New Pearlina Lawns... 25c, 30c, 50c, 75c
- New Swiss Mull... 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c
- New Wash Chiffon... 35c, 50c, 75c, 85c
- New Nainsooks... 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c
- New Long Cloths... 9c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c
- New Madras Waistings... 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c
- New Dimities... 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c
- New Dotted Swisses... 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c
- New Fancy Waistings... 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c
- New Emb'd Waistings... 20c, 30c, 35c, 45c, 55c, \$1.00
- New Linen Waistings... 20c, 30c, 35c, 45c, 55c



New Tailored Suits

The woman interested in spring attire serves her best interests by coming direct to Bennett's. There's a combination of high class exclusive styles, superior tailoring and moderation in price nowhere else so manifest. The new materials are light weight serges and worsteds, plain and fancy, and the color range embraces the newest shades, ashes of roses, taupe green, greys and all the staple colorings, also variety of white serge \$25

Satin Jumper Frocks are very effectively worn. Neat, dressy and extremely fashionable. Have them in brown, green, navy, wistaria and black... \$17.50
Broadcloth Frocks—Stylish one-piece models in the best colorings, carefully tailored and tastefully trimmed with a touch of Persian trimming. These are \$25 values, at \$15.00
One-Piece House Dresses, open all way down front; in blue, plaid or checked gingham, with border trimming, very trim and neat... \$2.50

Monday Dress Goods Event

A purchase of a big collection of beautiful new 54 and 56-inch Suitings, in plain and fancy colorings, worth to \$2.00; phantom stripe serges, panamas, etc.; worth \$1.50, in every wanted color, Monday, yard 58c

Dress Trimmings—Two Big Sales

A large line of dainty new Persian designs and finest bands to blend nicely with most all shades. These are exquisite garnishments for evening gowns, worth \$1.50 to \$2, yard 48c
Narrow Braids—A collection of pretty effects especially desirable for children's dresses. Can match nearly any color. Mostly all fancy designs, worth 25c, on sale, at 10c

Allover Embroideries

Monday's greatest bargain—second shipment \$1.00 and \$1.25 Allover Embroideries for waists, dresses, sleeves, yokes, etc., beautiful open and blind patterns; while the lot lasts, on sale at, yard 59c

Smart New Spring Footwear

The advance guard of the spring fashions in women's footwear has arrived. The department abounds in dainty new creations for women. All the ultra modish novelties as well as the always wanted staple lines are well represented. Quality at Bennett's is never lacking, while price is nowhere else so reasonable.
We feature for Monday Aakle Strap Pumps. There's a representative showing of black suedes, patent colt and gun metal, with extensive soles. Like quality is everywhere priced at \$5.00, our price... \$4.00
Black Suede Button Shoes are in high favor. We show dressy, new effects, with extension soles and rivet buttons. The usual \$6 Linda for \$4.00

14 K GOLD Fountain Pens

Wonderful SALE MONDAY
Best Fountain Pens made in America. Prices a mere fraction of actual worth.
Large No. 6 Business Men's Fountain Pen, regular \$6.00 value, for \$1.50
Sterling Silver Filigree Pen, No. 4 size, regular retail price \$5.00 at each \$1.48
No. 4 plain 14-K Gold Pen, sells usually for \$2.50, special, at \$1.00
No. 4 Gold Band Pen, 20 year guarantee, regular \$3.50, Pen, for \$1.00
No. 4 Full Mounted Gold Filigree Barrel Pen, regular \$8.00 value, at \$3.50
Diamond Crystal Table Salt, 10c and 10 Stamps
Harriman's Pickles, large bot., 20c and 10 Stamps
Japan Rice, 10c quality, 4 lbs., 25c

Third Floor Specials

Monday Only
Carpet Sweepers—Bissell and National makes, \$2.25 and \$2.50 kinds, at \$1.59
Linoleum Remnants—Room lengths, up to 4 1/2c goods, per square yard... \$1.39
Matting Remnants—Jap and China, up to 10 yard lengths, values to 45c, at yard 10c
Rubber Floor Mats—12x30 inch, regular \$1.00 value 59c
Carpet Remnants—All wool, half wool and granite Ingrains, values to 80c, at yard 25c

Picture Framing

Second Floor
Continuing again this week, by request, our special one-fifth off offer for picture framing orders—20% off all week.

BELGIUM GOLD FOR CONGO

Sweeping Monetary Reform to Be Introduced by Government.

BARTER CASH REPLACED BY COIN

Millions Will Be Needed for Internal Trading and Traffic Between Colony and Belgium Merchants.

Feb. 20.—(Special).—One of the most important problems which Belgium now that it has assumed control of the Congo, is the introduction of adequate money supply into the African dependency. King Leopold endowed the Congo with a magnificent monetary system—on paper. He established a gold standard, but minted no gold coin, and excepting the currency made from brass wire, he put very little money of any sort in circulation.

Belgium promises to change the Congo procedure, to make the money system a reality and put as much money as is needed in circulation in its new colony. That is a bold promise, for cash amounting to many millions is needed.

The natives know what money is. They have never been without a currency of some sort; but they are not fools. They understand the law made by the white man. They know that under it cash payments of the government tax will secure their personal liberty to them, and that liberty they are determined to have, even if they must work for it. When King Leopold transferred the Congo sovereignty to Belgium the money in circulation, including banknotes, silver, nickel and copper, bore a face value of \$27,540.

Lack of Money Hinders Trade.
This money, eked out by English gold, which the state accepted as legal tender, was not always sufficient for the needs of traders in their dealings with the state. The government officials in the Congo insist on all payments for carriage as well as dues being made in Congolese coin or sovereigns. At times there is not enough of such coinage to be found in Boma and more than once the governor of the Congo has had to interfere in order to prevent a money crisis. In the Congo it is not only the French money, easily obtainable from the French Congo on the other side of the great African river. As a rule, however, foreign coin has been kept out of the Congo. If it is still to be kept out the Belgian mint must be busy for a long time to come.

Putting the heads of traders aside, the \$200,000 or so left in the Congo by King Leopold will hardly be a drop in the bucket when the government payday comes round. The payroll of the Belgian Colonial office is enormous. The Department of Agriculture employs 10,000 native workmen; there are 14,000 natives in the public force, 4,000 natives are employed regularly on the railway works, in the shipyards at Leopoldville alone 300 natives are engaged, many thousands are engaged on the state ven-

seils and waterways, and there are other great departments served by multitudes of natives.

Bulk of Expense in Services.
From a careful analysis of the Congo budget it appears that 82.41 per cent of the ordinary expenses of the state comes under the head of what has been called "services" from which the blacks derive at least, partially. These "services" are those in which the natives work and draw pay—the national domain, for example, the working of which cost the state over \$1,300,000 in 1906, while the natives were still laboring on the compulsory of the labor tax, and paid in kind; the public force, which costs \$1,300,000, and the naval service, which costs over \$400,000.

From the foundation of the state in 1908, its total outlay, exclusive of extraordinary expenditures, amounted to \$73,915,361.30. Of this sum over \$40,000,000 was paid to the natives, or expended on works of immediate benefit to them. This was the actual cost in cash to the state. The cash was spent in part on trade goods with which to pay wages, but though the money did not remain in the Congo, the state has had to pay that sum for the upkeep of the colony, and Belgium will have similar payments to make in the future.

Peculiar Uses for Coin.
It will require an immense amount of coin to meet these expenses year after year in cash, for the natives withdraw a huge amount of money from circulation to turn it to some uses which civilization finds hardly necessary, such as burying it with chiefs; or to others which civilization thinks crude, as, for example, decorating noses, ears, arms and legs with it.

It is probable that the fear of the great drain which would be caused by the continual disappearance of coin from currency was a cause which led King Leopold's government to continue the truck system of payment for so many years. The existence of this danger was proved by the manner in which the natives used the money made from brass wire. They bent the mistakes into rings and the ostentatious rich covered themselves with them to such an extent that their limbs became extended and their necks stretched up to almost twice their ordinary size.

Slaves were the gold standard of the natives for years. There was continual dealing in slaves everywhere in the Congo for home use, as well as for export; and by retail, in small portions, as well as wholesale, it was a common thing to have live slaves brought to market and sold piecemeal, limb by limb, to different buyers.

White Establish Gin Standard.
The white traders, who were settled in central Africa before the foundation of the Congo state, did not interfere with the slave trade, but they set up an abominable money standard of their own, one in which bottles of gin took the place of coin.

The representative of the Netherlands explained this, and defended it, at the conference of Berlin. "The sale of drink," he said, "was notably established in commercial usage, according to which spirits represented money in a way, and were the principal instruments of exchange in the Congo basin." The conference refused

to interfere with the sale of gin, but it has since been stamped out.

Protestant missionaries seem to have been the first who sought to raise the natives by means of trade. They acted on the natives' love of chatter and traffic. Their plan was that of barter. They opened stores and bartered native cloth, beads, brass rods, knives and all sorts of trade goods for building materials, food and, generally, for whatever the natives had to sell of value. "A dirty business," said Mrs. Grotton Guinness, who saw it practiced in its commencement, "but one the natives themselves thoroughly enjoy."

Big settlements sprang up around the mission stations and the missionaries' trade with the natives grew large. Agents of rubber companies also traded largely, and dazzling profits were drawn from dealings in truck and by means of the brass wire currency. These dealings were never declared illegal, and to the present moment there are localities in which they are continued with huge profit to the traders. The profits of one of the independent trading companies, the Kasal, amounted to \$200,000 net, in 1908.

Leopold's Labor Scheme.
King Leopold explained, in the official publications of the state, that his plan was "to inoculate the taste for work into the natives" by forcing them to labor for so many hours a month, chiefly on the crown lands collecting rubber, and paying them for their labor. From this plan there developed the famous Congo system. Under it no money passed hands until recently. Labor was obligatory on the natives as a tax; the payment or reward to them was paid in kind. The system was changed in 1905, when it was decreed that only one tax should be imposed on the natives, that that tax should be stated and payable in cash, that it might be as low as \$1.3 a year, and that it should never be higher than \$4.50.

The latest traveler in the Congo, M. Emile Vandervelde, leader of the Belgian socialists, writing from the Congo in September, 1908, describes how, in the last year of King Leopold's Congo sovereignty, "at the instance of missionaries and others," the state "finally decided to renounce rubber and introduce the tax in cash money." The reports of the foreign consuls bear out the statements of the Belgian socialist. The natives are working hard and clamoring for cash payments. In return for the rich exports from the Congo to its mother country Belgium must scatter gold over its expectant colony.

MALCOLM K. DOUGLAS.

Chicago as a Cat Emporium.
A recent press dispatch from Washington told of a yard to ship 5,000 cats from Chicago to Japan to assist in preventing plague by exterminating a large part of the rat population. But Chicago cat specialists doubt the city's ability to provide any such number as Japan seems to need. One dealer, who recently sent 100 tabbies to New Orleans, declares that to obtain 5,000 is impossible. "I had an order for 500 cats," he says, "I advertised widely and the week I could get was 100. Thus it would seem to be unobtainable to gather 5,000 cats in Chicago. If the Japs want cats, let them get them in small packages. A big city is no place to corral them."

TRAINING YOUTH FOR WAR

England Works Out Plan to Balk Possible Invaders.

PLAY BRINGS CRISIS TO HEAD

Presented at Time England Was Worried About National Defense, De Maurel's Production Causes Quick Action.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—(Special).—One rather poorly written play has done for England what years of agitation by its greatest generals and its most far-sighted public men has failed to do. Or, perhaps, it is fairer to say that the play has crowned the work of the eminent agitators and has brought home to the English people in concrete form the terrible danger to which they are exposed as a result of their military unpreparedness.

The play is entitled "An Englishman's Home." It is the work of Major Du Maurier, an officer now serving in South Africa, eldest son of the late George Du Maurier, author of "Trilby," and a brother of Gerald Du Maurier, the well known English actor, but owing to the army regulations which forbid an officer on an active list from engaging in any other occupation than soldiering, the author is referred to merely as "A Patriot."
The play has come at the psychological moment when all England is talking about the problem of national defense, and it has caught the national imagination despite its crudeness. It is impossible to buy a seat at the theater for two months ahead and arrangements are being hurried forward for producing it simultaneously at another London theater. More than a dozen touring companies are already being organized to take it to the provinces, and the War office authorities are negotiating with the producers in order to purchase an active list from engaging in any other occupation than soldiering, the author is referred to merely as "A Patriot."
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Play Deals with Invasion.
The theme of the play is a very simple one. It deals with an imaginary invasion of England by the forces of the "Empire of the North," but there is very little attempt to disguise the fact that Germany is the invader. The volunteer force on which England must depend to repel an invader if the regular army is engaged elsewhere, and the enemy has managed to defeat the fleet and effect a landing, breaks down hopelessly and in the end a respectable British householder is ruthlessly shot by the enemy's soldiers because, being a civilian, he has picked up a rifle to defend his own house from attack.
The whole secret of the popularity of the play is that it depicts on the stage the condition of things which Lord Roberts, England's greatest living general, and a host of other military and public men, have been trying to depict on the platform. As-

suming that the regular army should be engaged abroad and a German army should manage to evade the fleet, which is said to be by no means impossible, England would be at the mercy of its enemy. About nine months ago Mr. Haldane, the minister for war, worked out an excellent scheme under which the territorial army was established. This is organized on a voluntary basis for home defense, and the establishment asked for was 200,000 men. Only 200,000 men have come forward, and it is admitted that even 200,000 would be altogether inadequate for the purpose for which the army is intended.

Territorial Army Unpopular.

The failure of the territorial army is largely due to two facts. One is that the average young Briton does not take kindly to soldiering. He is wrapped up in sport, and anything, even business, which interferes with his watching cricket and football games—and occasionally playing them—is of secondary importance in his eyes. The second reason is that his employers object to his being taken away for a month or so every year when the territorial army is undergoing its training in camp, and have discouraged volunteering.

The employers, however, are fully alive to the need of an adequate home defense army and they are pretty well agreed that there would be no objection to soldiering if everyone had to do his share of it. Then, they declare, the employer who allowed and encouraged his men to train for the defense of their country would not be placed at a disadvantage in competition with those who refused to allow their men the necessary time for training.
There is an alternative which has been proposed by the soldiers for more than a year, and which I am in a position to state is approved by the War office authorities, although they have not felt it to be politic to declare themselves openly. "Service for all" is coming in England within a few years in spite of the opposition of the soldiers and extreme radicals who see in "conscription," as they call it, a dangerous force leading towards extreme militarism on the German model.

No Conscription in Scheme.

The scheme which has been fully worked out for universal training is very different, however, from the method of conscription adopted by most countries on the continent. Under the new English scheme, no one, except those physically unfit for soldiering, will be exempt, and the young men will not be taken away from their business for two or three years just at the time when they should be receiving their most valuable business training.
It is proposed to start with the boys in school, when they are about 10 years old. They will be drilled and taught to shoot with miniature rifles, graduating to the service arm as they increase in bodily strength. At the age of 18 they will pass into the territorial army and will be compelled to spend about four months every year in camp or barracks for three years and to perform a certain number of evening drills during the period when they are not with the colors. For the following three years they will have to spend a fortnight in camp every year and keep

COAL

Plenty of winter weather ahead of us. Prepare and buy your coal Monday. See the offer below.

Capitol Coal
"The Best That Burns."
\$6.50 TON
For range use nut; for heater or furnace use lump.
100 S. & H. GREEN STAMPS
with Each Ton Ordered Monday.
Domestic Lump \$5.25 TON
Domestic Nut, Superior to any coal at similar price, \$5.00

The Bennett Company

up their rifle shooting and drilling. After that they will pass into a first reserve and will be liable to call to the event of an emergency until the age of 50, after which they will form part of the second reserve as long as they are physically fit.
Half Million First Year.
It is estimated that after the first 100,000 years of this plan the territorial army will have 500,000 men on its active list, and 1,000,000 additional recruits undergoing their first four months' training. This would be the average strength of the territorial force, but behind it would be the first reserve of 500,000 men and behind that an indefinite number of efficient men in the second reserve. The annual cost of the scheme is estimated at about \$25,000,000, which is certainly cheap as an insurance against invasion and against the scares which constantly upset business under present conditions. Another strong point in favor of the scheme is the effect it would have on the physique of the British people, which has been deteriorating so rapidly of late years that the War office has been compelled to reduce the minimum height for recruits for the regular army by two inches in five years.

The regular army would not be touched under the new scheme, for the idea of the territorial army is that it shall be wholly for home defense. England must always have a large professional army, recruited voluntarily on a long-service basis, for service over seas, in its colonies and dependencies and for foreign wars. It never has any difficulty in finding all the men it needs for this service. What it needs and what it is going to have is a nation in arms to defend it against invasion.
Mare Kives Browning Colt.
A blooded mare more owned by George Leiper of Cheser, Pa., exhibited the strong mother instinct when she rescued from a quarry hole her 4-year-old colt on Sunday. The mare and colt were being taken to water from the stable on Leiper's farm, near Edinboro, when the younger animal dashed off in the direction of the quarry and before it could be headed off and fallen down the embankment.
Breaking away from the man who held her by the halter, the mare dashed after the colt, and after peering down into the abyss and seeing her filly struggling in the water, leaped down to the edge of the pool, and taking the colt's mane between her teeth, pulled her offspring out upon the embankment. The colt would have drowned had it remained in the water a few minutes longer.—Philadelphia Record.
Fads of Travelers.
The Philadelphia Record recently quoted an observation street car conductor to the effect that the right hand seats are always filled first. He could not account for this except on the theory that as most persons are right handed and accustomed to turning in the right it might be simply force of habit. There is another probable reason that he did not think of. "The Record" says "It is generally believed that the right side of a car is safer. An old traveler once said to the writer, 'In traveling always sit on the middle of a car and on the right hand side. The middle is safer than the ends in a collision and the right side is not likely to be 'swept' by projecting objects on trains cars or any vehicles passing on the adjacent track."