

WHERE? WHERE?

1505-1507-1509 DOUGLAS STREET

When this query appeared in The Bee hundreds of people thought of the answer at once. It has been the town talk for several days that there would be great doings at Kilpatrick's on Saturday.

Particulars Will Now Be Welcome

Know then that at 8:30 a. m. on Saturday on the second floor there will be an unapproachable sale of

Children's and Misses' Coats

Whether the value is \$7.50 or \$10.00, all will go at one price,

\$3.95 Each

Styles, fabrics and colorings are so attractive that there should, and we believe there will be, quite a scramble for pick.

When you are through on Second floor visit Main floor at

Silk Section

Hundreds of pieces and almost endless variety of choice Silks, Foulards both spot proof and Jacquards, Messalines of every color, and many widths—Fancies which include dots, checks, stripes and figures—plain fabrics, including blacks, creams and white—Silks worth \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 all to go at one price,

59c PER YARD. And All Guaranteed.

At 8 o'clock p. m.

At the underpriced section, rear of store, a big lot of Hosiery all at one price

9c per pair

at double the price you will find it difficult to match.

All Day for the Men

A great Tie Bargain—thousands of Silk baratheas ties, all colors at one price

14c each

A year ago hundreds of men were attracted by a similar offering, and judging from remarks of those who saw the goods in the window—Saturday will be an exciting day at furnishing section.

In addition Gowns, of which there are not many and not every size, sold by us at \$2.00, will go, at.....**\$1.19**

Elegant Gowns, slightly mussed from showing, were \$8.50, will go at.....**\$4.95**

Jersey Top Skirts, Messaline flounce, all colors, at.....**\$3.95**

If You Ever Had Shield Worries or Troubles--Forget Them.

Mrs. Bennett will demonstrate the comforts of the "Omo" Shield—no hardness, no stiffness, impervious to moisture, thoroughly hygienic, odorless, easily cleaned and unequalled for wear. What more can shield wearers desire or want?

Come Prepared for an All Day Session

There will be no lull in the proceedings—in your spare moments you'll be attracted to the department where Pond's Extract will be demonstrated. Lotions, Powders and Cream, emollient and soothing that vanish when applied, leaving the skin healthy and smooth from the virtues of "Hamamelis" which the Ponds for more than 60 years have used in their preparations so successfully and cleverly.

Note Then--For Men All Day--The Tie Sale

At 8:30 a. m.—The Children's Coat Sale.

At 10 a. m.—The Marvelous Silk Sale.

At 8 p. m.—The Wonderful Hosiery Sale.

Bring Your Knitting Saturday and Stay All Day

THOMAS KILPATRICK & CO

TAFT SPEAKS FOR TREATY

Reciprocity with Canada Must Be Adopted Now or Never.

WOULD KEEP TARIFF SEPARATE

Talk of Lower Prices on Farm Products Characterized as Ghost Exhibited to Frighten Agricultural Classes.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Reciprocity with Canada must be adopted now or never, and must stand or fall by its own terms, said the tremendous applause and the way of handkerchiefs, so said President Taft in an address in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel last night at the fourth annual joint banquet of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers' association.

His address was the first of a series in which he plans to evoke public sentiment in support of his policies, and he appealed to the company of editors and newspaper owners gathered from the length and the breadth of the land, to impress in the public mind that reciprocity should stand alone and "ought not to be affected in any regard by other amendments to the tariff law."

His recommendations were cheered. All talk of annexation he characterized as "booth," and said that the United States has all it can attend to with the territory it is now governing. He praised the house of representatives for its passage of the agreement; declared that it would not injure the farmer nor any special class; answered in detail the objections that have been raised to reciprocity, and begged for at least "a kind of test" to dispel the ghosts "exhibited to frighten the agricultural classes."

Other speakers of the evening were Manuel De Zamacoia, Mexican ambassador to the United States, who urged intelligent and deliberate consideration of the forces that have shaped the present insurrection; William Barton Northup, king's counsel and a member of the Dominion Parliament, who analyzed Canadian sentiment with reference to reciprocity; Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, and J. P. Mackay, president of the Canadian Press, limited.

Villard introduces President. Oswald Garrison Villard, proprietor of the New York Evening Post, in introducing the president, praised Mr. Taft for his abstention from the "shorter and uglier word" in his characterization of those who differed with him, and lauded his charity and judgment exhibited in his advocacy of international peace.

Text of Speech. President Taft devoted the greater part of his address to the Canadian reciprocity agreement. On this subject he said in part: "I am glad to have the opportunity of speaking to a body which fully represents the most important agencies for the formation of public opinion in this country upon a question which has now reached a critical point in its settlement. The agreement is a commercial one and affects the duties on imports from each country into the other, and, therefore, it is difficult to say that a detailed discussion of tariff schedules is not relevant and important in considering its wisdom. But the general commercial, economic and social arguments in its favor are so convincing that I may be pardoned if I do not dwell on specific rates.

"We tenders to the Canadian commission absolute free trade in all products of either country, manufactured or natural, but the Canadian commissioners did not feel justified in going so far. It is only reasonable to infer, therefore, that with respect to those articles upon which they refuse free trade to us, they felt that the profitable price at which they could be sold by our manufacturers in Canada was less than the price at which their manufacturers could afford to sell the same either to their own people or to us.

Removal of Duty No Object. "Hence it follows that their refusal to agree to free trade in these articles as we proposed is the strongest kind of evidence that if we should take off the existing duty from such articles coming into the United States it would not affect in the slightest degree the price at which those articles could be furnished to the public here.

"Thus the reason why meats were not put on the free list in this Canadian agreement was because Canada felt that the competition of our packers would injuriously affect the products of their packing houses. If that be true, how would it help our consumer or lower the price of meat in our markets if we let their meat in free while they retained a duty on our meat?

"The same thing is true of flour, and yet gentlemen insist that the farmer has been unjustly treated because we have not put Canadian flour and meat on the free list. And it is proposed to satisfy the supposed grievance of the farmers by now doing so without any compensating concession from Canada.

"This proposal would be legislation passed for political platform use, without accomplishing any real good.

"Favored Nation Clause" Involved. "In another aspect, however, the effect of the proposal might be serious. Of course, a mere reduction of our tariff, or the putting of any article on our free list without insisting on a corresponding change in the Canadian tariff, will not interfere with the contract as made with Canada, but if we do make such concessions, without any consideration on the part of Canada, after the contract has been tentatively agreed upon by those authorized to make contracts for ratification in both governments, then we are in danger of creating an obligation against us in favor of all the other foreign countries with whom we have existing treaties containing what is called the 'favored nation' clause.

"There are two objections, therefore, to inserting in the bill confirming this Canadian contract, additions to our free list from Canada. The first is that there is a concession that is of no value to those whom it is proposed to propitiate by adopting it, and the second is, that it may involve us indirectly in a doubtful obligation with respect to trade with other countries.

"More than this, these proposed gratuitous concessions are in the nature of an admission that in some way or other, we have done an injury to a particular class by this Canadian reciprocity agreement. I deny it. It is said that it injures the farmers. I deny it. It is strictly in accordance with the protective principle that we should only have a protective tariff between us and countries in which the conditions are so dissimilar as to make a difference in the cost of production.

Farm Conditions Similar. "We raise corn, and hogs and cattle fed on corn, and with the exception of a small part of the acreage of Canada, in Ontario, it is not possible to raise corn at all in the dominion.

"With respect to wheat and barley and oats, conditions differ in different parts of Canada and in different parts of the United States. Classing these together as on the whole the conditions are substantially the same, the cost of land and the differences are no greater between Canada and the United States than between the different states in the United States. In the matter of farm wages, of the whole, they are about the same.

"It is said that this is an agreement that affects agricultural products more than manufactures. That is true, but it is not an interchange of products between the two countries of any substantial amount, the chief part of it must necessarily be in agricultural products. As it is we export to Canada more agricultural products than we receive from there and so it will be afterwards. The effect is not going, in my judgment, to lower the specific prices of agricultural products in our country. It is going to steady them and it is going to produce an interchange of products at a profit which will be beneficial to both countries.

"If objection can be made to the treaty on the ground that a particular class derived less benefit from it than any other class, then it is the manufacturer of the country who ought to object, because the treaty in its nature will not enlarge his market as much as it will that of the farmer.

Treaty Only to Be Tried. "There is no obligation on either nation to continue the reciprocity agreement any longer than it desires, and if it be found by actual practice that there is an injury and a permanent injury, to the farmers of this country, everybody knows that they can sufficiently control legislation to bring about a change and a return to the old conditions. Those of us who are responsible for the Canadian treaty are willing and anxious to subject it to that kind of a test.

"Another, and a conclusive reason for closing the contract is the opportunity which it gives us to increase the supply of our natural resources which, with the wastefulness of children, we have wantonly exhausted.

"It is amusing and I am not sure that it has not some elements of consolation in it, to find that all the buncombe and all of the exaggeration and misrepresentation in politics and all of the political ghosts are not confined to our own country, and that there has entered into the discussion in Canada, as a reason for defeating the adoption of this contract by the Canadian Parliament, a fear that we desire to annex the dominion; and the dreams of Americans with irresponsible imaginations, who like to talk of the starry flags floating from Panama to the pole are exhibited by the opponents of the Canadian treaty in Canada as the declaration of a real policy of this country and as an announcement of our purpose to push political control over our neighbor of the north.

"It would be invidious to institute a comparison between the government of Canada and this country, but there is one part of our jurisdiction and that of Canada that come together sufficiently close to enable the Canadians and ourselves to realize that the sample of government that we exhibit is not alluring. I refer to the control of Alaska, as compared with the control by Canada of her northwest territory. The talk of annexation is 'booth.' Everyone who knows anything about it realizes that it is 'booth.'

"It may be that the Canadian contract does not go far enough. In it we were limited by the reluctance of Canada to go as far as we would wish to have her go, but the fact that it does not go far enough is the poorest reason for not going as far as we can."

Most Wonderful Healing. After suffering many years with a sore, Anos King, Fort Byron, N. Y., was cured by Buchli's Africa Salve. For sale by Bee-Drug Co.

Youthful Officer's Force is Wiped Out in Defending Train

Lieutenant Just Out of School and Twenty-Eight Federal Soldiers Killed by 400 Rebels.

MEXICO CITY, April 28.—Refusing to surrender or leave the train on which he and his command of thirty soldiers were being brought to the capital, a second lieutenant, little more than a boy, yesterday engaged in a battle with a force of 400 rebels at Calojon, Guerrero. At the conclusion of the brief encounter the lieutenant and twenty-eight of the soldiers were dead and the remaining two of his men were prisoners. One of the arms of the lieutenant was shot away.

The rebels were under command of "General" Prudencio Figueroa. Learning that troops were being carried on the Cuernavaca division of the National railway, the rebel commander marched to Calojon, a station some distance below Cuernavaca. When the train stopped, he sent forward a messenger to demand the surrender of the troops and a request if they would not surrender to abandon the train in order that the lives of the passengers be not endangered.

Fresh from the School of Aspirantes, a military training school, the boyish officer sent back word that he had orders to continue on that train. Little time was lost in beginning the fight. The rebels poured down the embankment on either side of the train and almost simultaneously the shooting was begun by them and by the soldiers on the train.

Passengers who had been imploring the young officer to yield were in a panic. The cries of women and children were heard in the roar of the rifles and the shots from the rebels raked the sides of the train, many entering the coaches occupied by passengers. But one did personal damage. That one killed Louis Bustamante, a young civil engineer on his way to the capital to be married. Bustamante was kneeling beside a frightened little girl passenger attempting to comfort her when he was shot.

Passengers who arrived here on the train late last night brought the story of the battle to the capital and today there stood in the yards of the railway, the bullet-scattered coaches, mute evidence of the encounter.

ARCHBISHOPS HOLD MEETING

Annual Gathering Takes Up Colonization of Catholics' Near Churches and Votes Approval.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The annual meeting of the archbishops of the United States was held here today at Catholic university. Cardinal Gibbons presided. Immigration and colonization of Catholics was discussed by the archbishops and they voiced hearty approval of the steps that have been taken to colonize Catholic immigrants near Catholic churches.

A report was read concerning the tenure of church property and urging a more representative form of holding. The archbishops also discussed the Catholic census. Among those present were: Archbishops Farley, New York; Ireland, St. Paul; Glennon, St. Louis; Moeller, Cincinnati; Messer, Milwaukee; Blenk, New Orleans; Guigley, Chicago; O'Connell, Boston, and Fetscher, Santa Fe. Cardinal Gibbons announced a meeting of the archbishops at St. Louis May 3 and 4, when the immigration and colonization of Catholics will be gone into further.

House Asked to Look Into Monopoly Charge as to Army Footwear

Gardner Introduces Resolutions of Inquiry in Response to Charge by Pennsylvania Representative.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A sensation was sprung in the house today when Representative Gardner of Massachusetts introduced resolutions of inquiry in response to a charge by Representative Diefenderfer of Pennsylvania that money and influence were being used to give an eastern manufacturing concern a monopoly in the contracts for shoes for the army and navy.

Mr. Diefenderfer said he could prove his assertions and as a result Mr. Gardner called upon the secretary of war and secretary of the navy for all possible information concerning the shoe contracts.

Mr. Diefenderfer interrupted Mr. Gardner in his speech on the free list bill yesterday while discussing government contract prices for army shoes.

"It is not a fact," he asked, "that Herman & Co. of Boston absolutely control, after freeing out every other competitor in the United States, the manufacture of shoes for the army and navy of the United States?"

Mr. Gardner replied that he had never heard of such a firm.

"I shall be at liberty, then, in the near future," Mr. Diefenderfer said, "to show to the gentleman that they have absolute control of the shoes manufactured in the country for the army and navy, and that they have frozen out competitors that I know of, who have lost out and today are bankrupt, owing to the fact that this firm of Herman & Co. has used its influence with the government representatives of the United States, or those in control of the government of the United States have used their influence to freeze out competitors and have placed them on the black list, so to speak, and have even gone so far as to give money so that other firms may not be competitors after freezing them out."

Mr. Gardner said that the statement was an impeachment of the government authorities and today introduced his resolutions, which were referred to the committee on military and naval affairs.

CENTRAL CITY MAN ENDS LIFE. Arthur J. Irons Drinks Carbolic Acid and Refuses to Be Aided. CENTRAL CITY, Neb., April 28.—(Special.)—Arthur James Irons, better known as Jack Irons, committed suicide today by taking carbolic acid. The tragedy occurred at the old Lehinger place, about six miles west of town, which farm he had been working with Charles E. Hotchkiss. He secured a bottle of carbolic acid, which had been in the place for several months, and before he could be prevented drank a quantity of it. His wife and a man who was working on the place strove to wrest the bottle from him but were unsuccessful. He leaves a wife and two children and was 25 years of age. His mother resides at Elmwood. The body will be taken there.

Valise of Dynamite is Left in Waiting Room

Receptacle Containing Fifty-Six Pounds of Explosive Lies About Among Lost Articles.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—A valise containing fifty-six pounds of dynamite, found under a settee in the second class waiting room in Union station Wednesday night, remained in the lost articles' room until tonight, when city detectives, whose duty it is to inspect all such parcels, opened the valise and discovered what the contents was.

There is no clue to the identity of the person who left the explosives in the terminal.

The dynamite was contained in two cans. One of the cans was a sawed top receptacle and the lid on the other was clamped down with wire.

Both cans were ready for firing, each being fitted with caps and twenty feet of fuse.

The cans were wrapped in two gray coat sweaters, the whole bundle fitting snugly in the valise. The ends of the fuses projected from a slit cut in the grip just under the lock.

On the order of the chief of police the dynamite was thrown in the Mississippi river, the percussion caps, fuse and sweaters being retained in hope of finding the owner and as evidence.

Two Weddings at Aberdeen. ABERDEEN, S. D., April 28.—Miss Katherine McLaughlin and Gerald McMahsters were quietly married here Tuesday evening at the home of the officiating clergy-

Big Shipment of Beer to Greek Laborers

Interpreter at Mason City Wants to Sign for Consignment of More Than 500 Gallons.

MASON CITY, Ia., April 28.—(Special.)—A new phase of the Iowa liquor law is looming up. Yesterday there arrived in this city thirty-one barrels of beer and three cases, all consigned to different individuals, embracing about all the Greek and Montenegro names to be found both in and out of the city directory. Whether they are fictitious names or not is hard to prove, but from developments it looks as if some of them may be. It was DuBuque manufactured beer, but shipped from Fulton, Ill., according to the report of one of the officers. And now comes one of the Greek interpreters and asked to sign for it all. Time bills had not all arrived and of course the agent could not permit him to do this. Just what proceedings the officers will take regarding this shipment is not yet known. It seems to be quite a question of law whether the Greek interpreter has a legal right to sign for all this shipment, but if he is acting as an agent for the different individuals it would be difficult to deprive him of this right. This is a shipment of 2,304 quarts.

Let Us Know

When you are in need of a house servant. The Bee will run domestic help wanted ads FREE. Drop into the office or telephone

Tyler 1000

and we will run your domestic help wanted ad free until you get the girl you want. But don't forget to have the ad taken out, when you get results.

Let a Bee Want Ad Do It.

Enter The Bee's Bookkeepers' Contest now.