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BIG R. R. MAGNATES
TALK SURRENDERSeek Relief From Chaos by
Supporting Roosevelt.

FEAR POWER OF THE STATES

Will Be No Let Up in the Prosecu-
tion of the Violators of the
Anti-Trust Law.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.—Con-
firmation was received here today of
a movement under way involving the
great financial and industrial inter-
ests, the purpose of which is to act
with the administration, if possible,
to end the agitation which now is so
seriously injuring the value of their
securities.

If they dared these interests would
have continued their stiff-necked at-
titude, but the prosecution of the rail-
roads, the Standard Oil Company, and
other corporations has convinced them
of its unwisdom. They would like
to combine the "conservative" ele-
ment of the two political parties,
but they recognize that even such a
combination could not be finally ef-
fective. There is no question there
will be approval by the people of the
policy pursued by the administration
of the existence of a general will-
ingness to have the Government go
even further.

In St. Louis a meeting of the at-
torney generals of half a dozen Mis-
sissippi states has just been held for
the purpose of taking concerted ac-
tion designed further to restrict cor-
porations within their respective
jurisdictions.

States Enforcing the Law.
The southern, middle, and far west-
ern states have begun the enforce-
ment of radical legislation against
common carriers doing business with-
in their territories.

The most the Federal Government
has done to protect these carriers has
been to advise them to obey state laws
and to assure them it will see that
exact justice is administered in the
United States supreme court. The
states apparently have awakened to
the warning given by Secretary Root
last December, that they must enforce
the rights they possess and not com-
pel the Government to perform the
duties which belong to them.

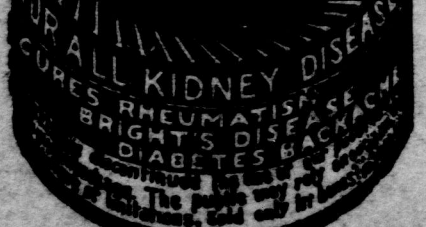
Attorney-General Bonaparte is fol-
lowing with closest attention the
policies of the states toward the cor-
porations and the railroads. The
chaotic situation which has arisen
abundantly shows, in the judgment
of officials here, the importance of
the adoption of the President's propo-
sal for a national license for all com-
panies doing an interstate business
which would insure their regulation
by one instead of by forty-six differ-
ent Governments.

Wants Some in Prison.

The administration believes it has
shown that it is in earnest in its
determination to punish all bad cor-
porations, and in order to make the
punishment effective it would like to
place some of the Standard Oil offi-
cers who have been guilty of wrong-
doing behind the bars. Unfortunately,
some of these men have protected
themselves in such a way that their
conviction is practically impossible.

It is a comparatively easy matter
to fasten upon a subordinate the
blame for a violation of the law. But
these are not the officers the adminis-
tration wants to prosecute. In the
investigation by the department of
justice efforts are being made to ob-
tain evidence which will show a con-
nection between the subordinate giving
an order and an officer "higher
up" who directed him to give it.

Attorney-General Bonaparte laugh-
ingly said today that there was a
pretty big cover of game and that it
would be a poor marksman who could
not land a bird or two when once he



got started. The start is under way,
and the dogs are in the field, nosing
around to see what they can discover.
The attorney-general stands ready
with the Government gun so that
when the covey is flushed he can pick
off the birds which are most desir-
able. If it shall prove impossible to
secure the game, Mr. Bonaparte ex-
pects the President to recommend the
enactment of legislation at the com-
ing session of congress which will
make his shot effective.

Roosevelt Will Keep On.

It was reiterated today that the
administration is as anxious to main-
tain the value of securities as any
of the stockholders of the corporations,
but it has no intention of stopping
the enforcement of the laws against
corporations and individuals who have
violated it because of the flurry in
Wall street. With the country pros-
perous, it is declared that there is no
danger of anything more than a "rich
man's panic," such as occurred last
March. At that time, however, the
Government deemed it advisable to
steady conditions by giving aid to the
street, and undoubtedly this would be
done again in case of need. There is
ample money in the treasury for use
for this purpose in case Secretary
Cortelyou gives the word. It was re-
ported here today the financial situa-
tion has been considered at Oyster
Bay, and should it be necessary to
take such action, as may be advisable,
Secretary Cortelyou will go to the
subtreasury in New York.

Anxious Over Industrial Crisis.

But besides the unsatisfactory
financial conditions the telegraph
strike and other labor troubles show
a degree of unrest in the industrial
world which is causing the adminis-
tration some concern. The natural
effect of the economic disturbances is
that there is a lack of money for
investment and no disposition on the
part of the people with funds to ex-
ploit new enterprises. The railroads
insist they have been greatly ham-
pered in making additions to their
equipment. The administration is
convinced that the additional legisla-
tion the President has recommended
is absolutely required. If the Gov-
ernment were authorized to approve
new issues of securities by all cor-
porations and carriers doing inter-
state business it is believed there
would be no trouble about sufficient
money appearing for investment.

It is proposed by the President to
discuss the economic situation at
length in his annual message and it
is understood one of the purposes of
the conferences now going on at
Oyster Bay relative to the recom-
mendations he will make.

Attorney-General Bonaparte denied
today that there is any intention on
the part of himself or any other mem-
bers of the cabinet so far as he knew
to retire to private life. He proposes
to remain in the cabinet until the end
of the administration.

TO PRESERVE WATERLOO
BATTLEFIELD.

Count Louis Cavens, who is advoca-
ting the acquirement and preservation
of the field of Waterloo as an inter-
national monument of enduring in-
terest, has given in his pamphlet, "La
Question de Waterloo," some of the
replies from those whom he has
sought to interest in the proposal.
Count Cavens has addressed himself
to notabilities in England, France,
Germany and other countries, and has
received unequivocal proofs of the
great sympathy which the subject has
aroused. The Prince of Wales, through
his private secretary, has expressed
"his best thanks for a communica-
tion of such deep interest," while from
Lord Roberts and the colonels of all
the English regiments which inscribe
"Waterloo" on their colors there have
come similar recognitions of the im-
portance of the question. Count von
Moltke and the present commanders of
the Brunswick and Hanoverian regi-
ments which were engaged on the field
express their adhesion to the project,
and assurances have been received
from the Empress Eugenie and two de-
scendants of Napoleon I. Italy and
Holland are also reported among the
favorable replies, the volume of which
more than justifies Count Cavens in
his enterprise. In addition to taking
steps to prevent the dilapidation now
going on at Hougoumont, La Haye
Sainte and other memorable points,
Count Cavens desires to remove the
reproach (although he thinks it an ex-
aggerated one) uttered by the Duke of
Wellington on visiting Waterloo some
years after: "They have changed my
battlefield." More particularly it is
necessary, he thinks, to indicate the
sunken road of Obala now entirely
filled up.—London Standard.

Griff House, near Nuneaton, where
George Eliot's early childhood was
spent, has been visited recently by so
many English and American tourists
that the Warwickshire County Coun-
cil—which uses the building as a school—has resolved to make a charge
of sixpence per head.

THE SEIGE OF SHAKESPEARE'S TOMB

PERSISTENT EFFORT TO MOVE
BONES AT STRATFORD—GROW-
ING BELIEF THAT IN SPITE OF
CURSE AND WATCHFULNESS
THE SLAB IN HOLY TRINITY'S
CHANCEL WILL YET BE RAISED

How much longer is Shakespeare to
be allowed to sleep on unmolested in
the chancel of Holy Trinity Church
at Stratford-on-Avon?

In London, a fortnight ago, that
question came up for discussion. A
private meeting was being held by one
of the many societies that exist for
the study of the bard's life and works,
and something more than a mere bid
for idle talk and speculation was in-
tended by the author of the query.

As an earnest Shakespearean lover
and student he made some surprising
statements and stirred his sobersided
audience by openly expressing the
melancholy opinion that the time is
fast approaching when Shakespeare
can no longer be bracketed with Moses
and Merlin as one of the heroes
whose tombs remain respected and
inviolate. Merlin, of course, admit-
ted this pessimistic club member, was
buried under a spell, and his grave
like that of the leader of Israel's exo-
dus, on Nebo's lonely mountain, defies
discovery and desecration.

Shakespeare, however, enjoys no
such advantage. For nearly three
hundred years he has maintained his
last sleep undisturbed, and for the
most part in an unguarded grave, but
it is growing and disconcerting con-
viction among his most faithful wor-
shippers that the days of the preser-
vation of his postmortem privacy are
practically numbered.

Until about 65 years ago he was
safe. But times have changed; the
Shakespearean controversy has reach-
ed almost a critically intense stage,
and it is hardly to be expected that
Hamlet's creator will continue undis-
turbed when kings and conquerors
have fallen victims to the insatiable
modern curiosity.

All the great folk of Westminster
Abbey have experienced the dismal
humiliation of being turned out of
their leaden winding sheets. In Vic-
toria's reign Dean Stanley systemat-
ically exhumed every body in the
Abbey, and even the royal bones in
Windsor's famous Chapel of St.
George were dragged to the light.

Over in France and Italy the irre-
verent treatment of the remnant left
of the heroes and heroines of history
has been quite as pronounced as in
England. The German Emperor
thought it no impiety to disturb
mighty Charlemagne at Aix. Even
Agamemnon has suffered at the hands
of the modern excavator of the ruins
of Troy, and the Pharaohs and Ptole-
mies of Egypt would be disgusted
could they but know what filmy pro-
tection vaults in the living rock and
gigantic pyramids prove for helpless
dead folk when the twentieth century
intruder is up and doing.

But while Cleopatra and the great
Rameses, Henry VIII., Pythagoras and
even Abraham have been hustled
ruthlessly back to the light, Shake-
speare has benefited by the dignity
of a noble repose. It is true that un-
til a comparatively recent date his
grave remained unhonored, unvisited
and almost unnoticed.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth
centuries nobody was gnawed by a
desire to gaze upon his ashes, and his
famous epitaph was all the defense
he required. But in those simple old
days the Egyptians kept their secrets
and nobody dreamed any more of
trying to prove that Shakespeare was
Bacon or the Earl of Essex than of
maintaining that January was June.

When, however, the first doubts as
to the identity of the writer of the
plays and sonnets arose an astonish-
ing effort was almost immediately
made to remove the graven slab lying
over him in Holy Trinity chancel.
Just when occurred the first attempt
to open the poet's tomb no man is
able to say, for there is no record
across the slab. This sign remains
unexplained, yet it may indicate that
an assault on dead Shakespeare had
been made before that inspired by
the faith and curiosity of an Ameri-
can woman.

The amazing enterprise and con-
viction of the frail lady from New
England who forty years ago crossed
the Atlantic for the purpose of ex-
posing the Swan of Avon as a com-
mon impostor, was the means of
rousing the rector of Holy Trinity to
the realization that Shakespeare was
not quite as safe as he had thought
him.

Nevertheless Miss Bacon when she
went to Stratford with a view of brav-
ing the curse of the poet's epitaph
dealt in no underhand methods. She
suffered from the obsession or gift
for discovering ciphers from the plays
that has made Ignatius Donnelly and
scores of others famous, but she was
among the first to nourish the con-
viction that Shakespeare wrote his
epitaph with a view to protecting
something more than his bones.

By the aid of her ciphers she had
arrived at the conclusion that in the
dramatist's grave were hidden docu-
ments of a character to prove direful
things against his title to fame, and
she frankly went to the rector of Holy
Trinity and asked him to permit the
tomb to be opened. It is to Miss
Bacon's credit that she was above-
board and most persuasive. The rec-
tor was actually half won by her
are and faith. He even went so far
as to think seriously over her theories
and ciphers, but he never could bring
himself to give her the permission she
asked.

At the ninth hour the spell of the
epitaph, which has overawed so many
fell upon him and he probably repen-
ted his weakness in even listening to
the doctory little American woman.

It was to no less a person than
Nathaniel Hawthorne, then consul in
England, that Miss Bacon confided
the tale of a secret effort she even-
tually made to come by the docu-
ments she believed were in the tomb.

One night she actually spent alone in
Holy Trinity Church.

She was a valiant spirit; she always
called Shakespeare the "old player," or
"Lord Leicester's groom." She
looked upon him as a vulgar thief of
other men's fame and she believed
that night that she had a free hand
to deal as she liked with his grave.
However, after a trying vigil she too
fell a victim to the spell of that dog-
gerel verse graven on the tomb of
that master magician among poets.

She could not quite bring herself to
defy the curse, she became indeed al-
most terrorized, and so ended a
scheme for exhumation all but put
into execution by one of the most
virulent enemies dead Shakespeare
has ever had.

To some superstitious believers in
the Stratford poet it is a significant
as well as pathetic fact that Miss
Bacon eventually died in a retreat for
the insane.

Her convictions, like John Brown's
body, go marching on, and she is by
no means the last person to insist that
the one and only way to settle the
controversy, raging every year more
furiously, over her authorship of the
plays is to open the tomb in Holy
Trinity Church. Worse still, she is
alone in having tried to violate
the six feet of earth that Shakespeare
claims.

Of course, if you go to Stratford
and listen to the townfolk of Holy
Trinity, they will one and all insist
that Shakespeare is as safe as Capt.
Kidd's treasure and that talk of viola-
tions of his tomb is the yellowest
kind of journalism. Nevertheless, there
are to be found sober English folk
who credit the rumor which says
that in all there have been five at-
tempts upon the poet's grave, and
that one was frustrated only last
spring.

This latest indignity was perpetrat-
ed about the time when the birthday
festival at Stratford was in full swing.
Somebody then discovered that the
cement about the edges of the graven
slab had been carefully chipped away
and that putty had been forced into
its place.

From this it was concluded that
some enemy to Shakespeare had but
done half the work of removing the
slab, and that later the vandal would
return to scrape out the substitute for
cement and easily, with a crowbar,
shift the stone. Thereupon it was
recalled that twenty-five years ago a
similar trick had been discovered just
in time.

Singularly discreet have been the
rectors of Holy Trinity. Then as
now no hint of a plot was raised. A
whisper of the truth got about at Ox-
ford and so leaked out, to cause a deal
of angry and uneasy comment, but as
it was evident the marauders had got
no further in their work than remov-
ing the cement the story of the dis-
covery escaped the newspapers.

It is said at Oxford though that
when news of the tampering with
Shakespeare's grave got to the ears
of Algernon Charles Swinburne that
sensitive poet burst into a passion of
tears. Under the inspiration of his
imagination he dashed off a sonnet
and a corking good one it was too,
for, when warmed to the task, Swin-
burne is a master hand at verbal vit-
iol. He produced fourteen lines of
gorgeous rhyming curses calculated to
sear the souls of the unknown ghoul-
s, but he was prevailed upon not to
publish the production by those dis-
creet persons who are responsible for
Shakespeare's rest.

Recently or since the last signs of
intrusion on England's most sacred
spot of earth was discovered, a step
in the right direction has been taken
by a view to securing to the dead
poet immunity from vandalistic at-
tacks. In other words a body of
guardians for his tomb has been or-
ganized.

This is the only secret Shakespearean
society in existence. The names
of its members are not generally
known, but King Edward is said to
be honorary president and a fund has
been raised in order to keep Holy
Trinity and its treasure under con-
stant police protection.

Two American gentlemen belong to
this society, but no German is per-
mitted to join it, for on several oc-
casions the German critics, who read
any and every kind of mad meaning
into the plays, have insisted that it is
proper and even necessary to have the
grave of Shakespeare opened.

Once upon a time a blind spectacle
Herr Professor from a German uni-
versity, with a ponderous tome under
his arm, waited upon a rector of
Holy Trinity with a round robin,
signed by his fellow professors, to
demand certain documents, known, he
said, to be under the stone in the
chancel. The rector was interested,
curious but firm in refusing his
permission. He has learned how to
deal with the vaporing of the cranks
who visit Stratford in numbers every
year.

Still, even those who are the most
passionate believers in Shakespeare,
and who, like sensitive Swinburne,
would weep and rage to see his tomb
disturbed, agree that the time will
certainly arrive when a shameful deed
will be perpetrated in Holy Trinity
under the pretense of serving the
ends of truth.

For a few more years perhaps
Shakespeare will lie in the mysteri-
ous peace that the curse and blessing
his epitaph have won for him, but
his enemies are increasing and work-
ing to the end that they may success-
fully defy his wishes. One and all
they now persistently profess the be-
lief, as did poor mad Miss Bacon, that
the evidence needed to brand him an
impostor and reveal the real author-
ship of the plays, poems and sonnets
lies in that grave.

A school of his detractors even go
so far as to announce that Shake-
speare is not buried under the slab
bearing the anathematizing stanza.
At any rate they say his name is not
on the slab, and it is only tradition
not any positive or accredited autho-

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that we need the room and their space is more valuable to us now than their company.
Just think—\$21.00 Suits for \$8.50 and \$31.50 Suits for \$15.00. Early comers will
get the plums. (Suit Department—Second Floor—Take Elevator.)

4 Cream Voile Fancy Eton Suits, coat Taffeta silk lined and trimmed with braid and
buttons; skirt full pleated style. Regular \$30.00, for, only.....\$15.00

4 Black Voile Suits, fancy pleated skirt, Eton silk lined throughout, braid trimmed.
Regular \$31.50. To clear at, each.....\$15.00

Another lot of Eton Suits in broadcloth, Panama, wool taffeta, venetian, worsted,
voile and fancy tweed, in black, brown, tan, blue, green and grays, invisible
checks in cream, black and white Shepherd checks, plain gray and fine stripes; \$21.00 to
\$31.00 Suits to clear at \$15.00, and \$12.50 to \$21.00 Suits to clear at, each \$8.50

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Buy Your Coverings Now

Now is the time to prepare for the chilly winter nights. You will remember those nice
warm comfortables our grandmothers used to make, and they were always ready long
before the first cold night. We have a splendid showing now of materials for these in the
kind that washes, Turkey Red Chintz; also beautiful Art Sateens in many old-fashioned
designs which are now so popular.

TURKEY RED CHINTZ, 12 1/2c to 15c

In these, Priestley's and other old-
fashioned designs.

32 inches wide, plain, per yard.....12 1/2c

32 inches wide, twilled, per yard.....15c

36 inches wide, plain, per yard.....15c

"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND"

Bring a piece of broken china or crockery
and have it MENDED FREE OF CHARGE
with LITTLE WONDER CEMENT.

Free demonstration at Notion Counter
to advertise this wonderful sticker.

ART SATEENS, 15c and 20c

Beautiful floral designs on cream, old
gold, red, olive, pale blue, old rose, and
mahogany.

30 inches wide, per yard.....18c and 25c

ORIENTAL PRINT, 20c

New Japanese and floral designs in
Oriental print; beautiful colorings and
designs in green, red, rose, blue, etc. 36-
inch.....20c

Fill Them With Pure Batting

These are put up in one piece, 7 feet long by 3 feet wide. Each bunch 6c, 8 1/2c, 10c,
12 1/2c, 15c and 20c according to weight.

Our Special 25c Batt is almost bleached and weighs full 16 ounces, and contains two
pieces 7 feet long by 3 feet wide.

Our Special 35c Batt comes in pasteboard cartons, is thoroughly bleached and
greatly used for medical purposes, 3 for\$1.00

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NOTICE OF THE
ENGAGEMENTSHOULD COME FROM THE GIRL
OR HER MOTHER.

To say a girl should be more care-
ful at a certain time than at others of
her manners would be ridiculous, but it
is perfectly true that there are occa-
sions or situations during which a
young woman's actions may be more
severely criticised, and one of these
is during the early part of an engage-
ment. Every smallest act of a girl is
under the most minute inspection of
the family of her future husband, par-
ticularly if they have not known her
previously, and it is a wise woman who
conducts herself in such a way that
they can give only commendation and
not blame. She will lose nothing by
standing on her dignity, provided al-
ways that she does not carry it to ex-
cess and thus become silly.

It is not the place of a girl to pay the
first visit to her future husband's
mother unless under exceptional con-
ditions. Should the parent be ill or
unable to go out it is then the girl's
privilege to go if the mother has ex-
pressed a wish that she should not
otherwise. The theory is that the
young woman waits to be welcomed
to the family to which in the future
she is to belong, and it is for that
family to receive her graciously im-
mediately. Should the girl make the
first visit she puts herself in the po-
sition of thrusting herself upon them
whether they wish to have her or not.
A man's mother who does not call at
once upon her son's fiancée is not only
rude, but unkind, unless there is some
serious reason why the engagement is
discontinued by his relatives.

Physical inability among his sisters
is the only excuse for their not calling
at once, and while a girl may waive
formality and make the initial call
upon his mother if she is certain that
lady wishes to receive her in the ca-
pacity of future daughter-in-law, there
is no reason why the girl should do
the same for her fiancée's sisters ex-
cept for the justifiable excuse above
given.

The announcement of an engagement
is made either by the girl or her
mother in almost any way they choose.
Custom allows great latitude in this
respect, and it may be made public at
a tea, a luncheon or a dinner, at which
time the news is told to friends. As
a rule intimates have already been ac-
quainted of the fact by word of mouth
or by notes, and in this case they are
asked not to tell it until the date
set for a formal announcement. Once
the engagement is known it is ex-
pected that the girl's friends will pay
visits of congratulation or write notes
of good wishes, but she need not re-
frain from going to see them as usual,
unless she wishes to stand upon for-
mality and wait for them.

It is a very gracious thing for the
man's mother to announce her son's
engagement to old friends of their
family, expressing pleasure in it. To

entirely demonstrate her approval she
should ask the girl at some special date
to meet friends of her future husband,
for the man's mother to give a tea or
dinner is not only tactful, but kind, for
it makes the newcomer feel that she
is indeed being warmly welcomed.

The feeling of the man's family for
her in future years is largely made by
the girl's manner and conduct during
her engagement, and with tact, kind-
ness of heart, and politeness she can
accomplish much.

CHOLERA MORBUS, cramps and kindred
complaints annually make their ap-
pearance at the same time as the hot weather,
green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and
many persons are debilitated from these
tempting things, but they need not be
disturbed if they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's
Dysentery Cordial and take a few drops
in water. It cures the cramps and cholera
in a remarkable manner, and is sure to
check every disturbance of the bowels.

At a London inquest on Monday Dr.
Westcott, the coroner, examining a
marriage certificate, dated 1853, which
had been handed in, remarked that on
the top was printed, "Wives submit
yourselves unto your husbands." They
don't put that on now.

A CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Par-
meles's Vegetable Pills are commended for
use in any climate, and they will be found
to preserve their powers in any latitude.
In fever and ague they act upon the secre-
tions and neutralize the poison which has
found its way into the blood. They correct
the impurities, which find entrance
into the system through drinking water
or food, and if used as a preventive fever
is avoided.

Sir William Crookes has discovered
how to get nitric acid from the air,
but the discovery has long been looked
for. "I have before me," writes a cor-
respondent of the London Chronicle, "a
manual of chemistry in which I find a
eulogy of nitrogen and its compounds,
such as nitric acid and the so-called
compound ammonias. 'Whoever,' says
the inspired chemist, 'succeeds in pro-
ducing those bodies in abundance from
the nitrogen of the atmosphere with-
out the use of organic materials will
not only amass a princely fortune, but
must rank as one of the greatest bene-
factors of the human race, inasmuch
as such a discovery would open up al-
most infinite supply of matter for the
fertilization of the land.'"

Underwear made-to-order, for you couldn't
possibly excel in fit nor equal
in valuePEN-ANGLE
Guaranteed
Underwear

Can't shrink nor stretch nor bind nor bulge; out-
lasts other kinds; and is sold with a guarantee
that insures you against any possible fault.

Trade-marked like this
in red as ure sign of
value. Made in many
fabrics and styles, at
various prices, in form-
fitting sizes for women,
men and children.

