German Youths Forced to Work Way in College

Out of 30,000 Students, About 50,000 Do Regular Work, as Farmers, Gardeners, Etc.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—More than 40 per cent of the German students have to work in order to make their living and carry on their studies. Out of a total of some 30,000 students of all German universities and technical colleges about 50,000 do regular work as farmers, gardeners, miners and all sorts of unskilled workers and can only devote their spare time to scientific work.

Only 15 per cent of them are sufficiently supported by their families so that they can afford the luxury of being nothing but student lecturers.

These figures, more than anything else, give striking evidence of the plight of the German middle class, which always supplied the greatest percentage of varsity people, for before the war, and contrary to American practice, to take a job or go into business was formerly not considered as dignified and compatible with the position of an educated man.

This has been widely changed. Measured by his paying capacity and the amount of personal comfort he enjoys, this new type of working student is nothing but an intellectual proletarian, the only difference between him and his workman companion consisting in his family traditions and his mental training.

As an average this new specimen of the German student is republican at least, though the fathers of the young generation may safely be stamped as monarchists, for the simple reason that they lived to see the glorious days of a victorious Germany within the first 70 years and the heyday of revival of the German empire under the Kaiser. The young men, however, who went through the terrible experience of three or four years of fighting at the front are now beginning to realize that they were nothing but the tools of the old regime to be thrown aside as soon as the war would be over and the empire consolidated against any attack from outside. When these boys once get into office the German government may rely on their loyalty as republican citizens.

At the present time a good deal of distrust prevails on both sides, which originates from the erroneous belief of the broad mass of the people in the alleged prototype of the German student as that beer-drinking, scarecrowed, boisterous ruffian of the old days despising the "philistine," while in reality the modern German student, devoting his leisure hours, if any, to all sorts of outdoor sports, is eager to get into touch with all classes of the nation but too often suffers a rebuke, his hand stretched out for a hearty handshake being rejected by the workmen suspecting "treachery."

This strong class feeling, which is an unfortunate heritage of the imperial regime, accounts for the fact that Germans abroad very seldom felt as the children of a common fatherland and that there is so much discord at home.

If the present government, which is backed by a strong socialistic majority and therefore bound to a pro-socialistic policy, will once be able to steer a middle course the intellectuals would readily appreciate this as a sign of their justified wishes being considered and fulfilled.

Then there would be nothing in the way of a united nation of loyal republicans and Ebert's recent appeal to make the old song "Deutschland Uber Alles" (Germany above everything) the new national anthem of the German people would find hearty response in the hearts of all Germans.

Men Are Fatter Under 'Dry' Law

More Food and Candy Consumed, Insurance Men Point Out.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—The girth of the average American man is gaining, due to the greater amount of food and candy he consumes in the absence of alcoholic beverages, according to conclusions drawn from a survey of health in the United States, made public today by the National Life Insurance company.

"Men who used to treat guests, friends and customers at bars, now entertain them at meals, buying food, pastries and sweets and other items that produce obesity," said a statement. "The result is that while prohibition has been beneficial in thrift, home-building and peacefulness, it materially has helped fat to become an enemy to human longevity.

"Because the heart is directly affected by fat, the survey shows an increasing mortality from disease of this organ. Except in the rarest instances, persons who live to ripe old ages are thin. Fat usually taken as proof of good health is in reality a sign of short life.

"Exercise too often is taken too violently, or merely results in increased appetites and enlarged consumption of food, or setting the good results of athletics. Exercise to hold down obesity should be regular, not too strenuous and methodically pursued.

"The one way of stopping an increase in weight is to eat smaller amounts of foods. 'Always leave the table hungry' is a good motto."

ADVERTISEMENT.

IF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER BOTHER

Take Salts to flush Kidneys and neutralize irritating acids.

Kidney and bladder irritations often result from uric acid, says a noted authority. The kidneys filter this acid from the blood and pass it on to the bladder, where it may remain to irritate and inflame, causing a burning, scalding sensation, or setting up an irritation at the neck of the bladder, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night. The sufferer is in constant dread; the water passes sometimes with a scalding sensation and is very profuse; again, there is difficulty in voiding it.

Bladder weakness most folks call it, because they can't control urination. While it is extremely annoying and sometimes very painful, this is often one of the most simple ailments to overcome. Get about four ounces of Jad Salts from your pharmacist and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast; continue this for two or three days. This will help neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation to the bladder and urinary organs, which then act normal again.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless, and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is used by thousands of folks who are subject to urinary disorders caused by uric acid irritation. Jad Salts is splendid for kidneys and causes no bad effects whatever.

Here you have a pleasant, effervescent lithia water drink, which often quickly relieves bladder irritation.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 Per Cent in One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

Philadelphia, Pa.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many people were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful new prescription. One man, after using it, "I was almost blind and had to give up reading altogether. I can read newspapers without any glasses and my eyes do not water nor ache. At night they would pain dreadfully, now they are free of the pain. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says, "The atmosphere seemed hazy with all sorts of specks floating about everywhere. But after using this prescription for three days everything cleared up. I can read fine print and my eyes do not ache anymore." Others who have used it report increased efficiency, eyes not new dim in the evening, less headaches, eyes no longer red and watery or inflamed, and many who were fearful of ever getting glasses. Even cases of many decrepitudes may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any reliable drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Optos tablets. Drop one Bon-Optos tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had used the liquid in time.

NOTE: Another prominent specialist is now recommending this prescription. It is reported to act wonderfully in most cases of weak eyes, including those in which cataracts have formed, and it is thought that even some cases of near-blindness may be greatly benefited. The manufacturer is so confident that most people who use it will be benefited that he has instructed his druggist to refund the money if it does not do so in your case. The fact that this prescription is being recommended by several prominent specialists is considered quite unusual. For this reason it may be wise to hurry to your druggist for this prescription.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED Free Proof To You

J. C. HUTZELL, R. P. Druggist

Twenty-Five Thousand Men, Women and Children cured of Eczema, Itch, Salt Rheum, Tetter, overcome low vitality, nervous troubles, etc., give me a chance to prove my claim. Let me show you what I have done for others. Let me show you what I can do for you. This is a sincere proposition to prove to you that what I do will be good.

CUT AND MAIL TODAY

J. C. HUTZELL, Druggist, No. 101 West Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Please send without cost or obligation to me your Free Proof Treatment.

Name _____ Age _____

Post Office _____ State _____

Street and No. _____

Neilan-Sweet Romance Not So Sweet

Blanche Sweet.

Marshal Neilan.

Fall has knocked out spring's movie romance and Blanche Sweet has instituted annulment proceedings against Marshall Neilan, her director-husband, Hollywood hears. They married in June and parted a few days later.

"America Needs Effective Navy"---Admiral Rogers

Naval Power Necessary for Development of Foreign Commerce and to Protect Rights of Neighbors and Prevent Clash of Arms, Opinion of Naval Officer—"Navy Day" Planned to Awaken Interest.

By GRAFTON WILCOX.
Omaha Bee Leased Wire.

Washington, Oct. 21.—"Navy day" is to be celebrated throughout the United States next Friday, October 27.

The celebration was planned by the Navy league of the United States with the approval of the president and secretary of the navy.

"Navy day" was designed to reawaken public interest in the seapower of the American government for its national defense and to keep the public informed regarding the necessity for maintenance of naval power, the needs of the navy demanded by world conditions and the conditions surrounding the navy as it exists today.

Coming in the wake of the recent Washington disarmament conference through which naval armaments of the world powers were limited to a certain extent, "Navy day" suggested pertinent questions which have been answered in a manner that strikes home to the man in the street, the woman in the home, or the child in school, by Rear Admiral William Ledyard Rogers, chairman of the executive committee of the general board of the navy, and a member of the advisory council to the Washington conference last winter.

Discusses Conference.

Admiral Rogers discusses the effects of the Washington conference, the need of the American navy to equal that of Great Britain, the "tax burden" of the navy and its actual cost to the American citizen, what the American navy policy should be and what should be its personnel strength and its building program to keep abreast of the times.

Admiral Rogers was first asked:

"What did the Washington conference seek, what did it accomplish and what has the United States gained and lost thereby.

"The navy," said Admiral Rogers, "exists to support the national policy, whatever that may be. It is therefore necessary first to see what attitude the people habitually take, what they have wished, and wish to do in the future. As a nation, we flatter ourselves that we are peaceful and disinclined to war and that therefore nobody will care to attack us and that we may afford to remain unprepared. I do not think that this popular opinion of ourselves is really a correct one. Nationally, we wish to do right and to set others to do right, and when our sympathies are aroused on one side or another, we wish to be heard in the settlement of disputes.

Navy First Requirement.

"At the close of the world war the administration resolved that we should be strong in the future in order that we might speak with authority in the affairs of nations when our national interests seemed to demand it. On account of the isolation of the United States geographically from other powers, it seemed to the administration that our first requirement to make our demands was a strong navy.

"Our riches enable us easily to have the finest navy in the world if we wish it, but the people and congress, while not renouncing that desire to be heard in the international councils, refused to enlist other powers in naval expenditures. On the contrary, the people cried out for financial economies and reduction of taxation.

"In deference to this desire of the public, the new administration called the Washington conference for the limitation of armaments in the hope that by mutual agreement, the wish of the peoples of the world for financial economy might be satisfied. Yet the navy of the United States maintained in due proportion with that of the other principal powers, would insure a respectful hearing to the United States in world affairs.

Land Armament Unsettled.

"With the unsettled state of affairs in Europe A war on French principle, to reach an agreement on land armaments but the United States at the opening meeting of the conference came forward with a concrete plan for the reduction of the chief navies of the world on a proportional plan based upon the status quo of the powers at the conference.

"There is now no limit on any class of the smaller fighting ships, and the extraordinary ratio in any vessel in capital ships and aircraft carriers have yet to be brought up to the ratio established by the treaty. Although the battleship is the backbone of the fleet, auxiliaries of the fleet such as cruisers, destroyers and submarines have very great weight in determining the actual naval strength.

"We wish to maintain the ratio of the treaty in the other classes of ships to which the treaty does not apply. To sum up what we have gained and lost by the treaty—we have gained the acceptance of a ratio of naval strength in two classes of very big ships, which we hope and expect will be observed in spirit in regard to other classes of ships and as to the personnel required to man them.

U. S. Sacrificed Most.

"The United States in actual naval power has sacrificed more than the other powers, for the new ships which we scrapped were well advanced in construction, on which we had already spent huge sums, and the other powers, sacrifice was mostly in intention to build rather than in accomplishment.

"Why," Admiral Rogers was asked, "does the United States need a navy equal to that of Great Britain and to five-thirds that of Japan?"

"Our navy is a great element in the prosperity and growth of our people," he replied. "This is not generally recognized by the public. It is perhaps proper to say that the policy of our national government has been to maintain the standards of prosperity of the nation as a whole, and the great body of citizens as individuals. A generation ago the nation looked to internal development for its prosperity. Now we are looking more and more to developing our foreign business as a great element in our national prosperity. This foreign commerce is not only for our prosperity but a means through which we can and do exert our influence on the world for the general good of mankind.

"The productive and manufacturing power of the United States plays a great part in the world, but unless we protect it by our own power, the part that it plays in the world may too readily be adverted to the advantage of other nations rather than to our own people. Sea power, as a whole, includes both the merchant service and the naval service and sea power is the firm support of peace-loving statesmen. Wisely controlled, in peace and war, it constantly exerts a silent pressure on those who would, by the exercise of ruthless self-seeking, override the rights of their neighbors who seek to pursue the legitimate business of peaceful efforts for prosperity.

"Sea power will enable the United States peacefully to carry on its legitimate business with the rest of the world to its own advantage, without recourse to the exercise of the actual force of arms to preserve its rights."

Tomorrow Admiral Rogers will discuss what should be the American naval policy and its building program. Later he will explain the naval burden on "tax" cost to the public.

Controversy Over Building Returns

Omahan Denies 20-Story Structure Best Investment for Owner.

Edwin F. Jewell, rental manager for George A. Co. has sent to the National Real Estate Journal and to a building management magazine of Chicago a denial of stories published by those two magazines that a 21-story building is a better investment than a lower or higher building on high priced ground.

Omaha realtors believe the article was written in an effort to discredit that portion of zoning laws which prevents erection of 20-story buildings.

The article assumed that the building would be erected on ground which is leased for $24,000 per acre. It gave the following earning figures: Five-story building, 4.36 per cent; 10-story building, 8 per cent; 15-story building, 6.82 per cent; 20-story building, 7.85 per cent; 25-story building, 6.72 per cent; 30-story building, 6.05 per cent.

Mr. Jewell's figures show that a building, taking the original author's figures, makes the following returns to the owner after ground rental has been paid: Five-story building, 16.25 per cent; 10-story building, 20.16 per cent; 15-story building, 16.32 per cent; 20-story building, 14 per cent; 25-story building, 8.75 per cent; 30-story building, 7 per cent.

The original story referred to returns to the building owner only and not to the land owner.

Florence Citizens Plan Big Improvement Program

Citizens of Florence and vicinity have announced their plan to put new life into their improvement club, and to work for a continuation of the big public improvement program which has been started this year.

"If we have to do it," R. C. Fowler said, "we will extend the limits of our improvement club as far south as Ames avenue, to keep up an interest in the development of the north side."

One of the most important improvements, now under way, is the building of the new Calhoun road, running diagonally through the hills from the north end of Thirtieth street to the Washington highway entrance to the city, northwest of Florence.

Another improvement is the widening of North Thirtieth street from the north side of Minne Lusa to the Forest Lawn road at Weber street. Street car tracks will be put in the center of the new street next year, according to present plans.

Rest of Standard Place Lots Go on Sale Saturday

The remaining 69 lots in Standard place, the R. A. Wolf company's west side addition, went on sale yesterday.

This is an addition of 285 lots, between Pacific and Woolworth from Forty-fifth to Forty-eighth streets, put on the market last spring. The sale in the spring resulted in the purchase of 156 lots. Since last spring, water and gas mains, electricity, lights, sidewalks and sewers have been installed, and trees have been planted. Paving has been contracted for, according to the Wolf company, and will be installed next spring.

Eleven houses have been built in the addition, 10 of which are occupied, according to the firm. More houses are expected to be erected in the near future.

Payne Investment Firm Announces Nine Sales

Nine sales totaling $41,250 are announced by W. R. Gibson, manager of the city real estate department of the Payne Investment company, for the last two weeks. The sales include three Minne Lusa lots for a total of $2,650 and the following houses:

4231 Douglas street, Abbie L. Cass to Margaret Heinsate, $6,250; 4815 Webster street, Otto H. Johnson to Edward W. Byrn, $6,500; 2814 Leavenworth street, Laura R. Riley to Mary Louise Kasal, $4,800; 1831 North Twenty-fourth street, Ethel Weber to Dr. R. J. Stearns, $4,250; 2204 Wirt street, Sophia Petersen to Mollie C. Clare, $4,000; 4417 North Forty-second street, Ralph Clark to August Johnson, $7,000.

Thin? Run-down? Sure way to get right weight

Increase Your Red Blood Cells. That's the Sure Way! S. S. S. Builds Blood Cells; This Means Strength!

S.S.S. makes you feel like yourself again

About the Elk

By J. MACD. ANDERSON.

The elk in this country are principally found in the mountains of northwestern Wyoming and in Yellowstone National park. They travel in herds of from 30 to 40 and occasionally in herds of several hundred. In the summer time they seek the high places of the mountains to get away from the flies and knats. When snowstorms come in the fall they form in large herds and drift to the lower country. The reason for this is that the passes in the mountains become so filled with snow that they are not able to travel around and get food. Several years ago the elk used to go down to the prairie lands, where they found lots of open range for winter feed. Since the prairie country has been settled by farmers the elk has been forced to hunt new pastures. Thousands drift each year to south of Yellowstone park, into what is known as Jackson Hole. The farmers in this vicinity raise large quantities of hay which the government purchases from them to feed to the elk.

In the fall the cows, calves and bulls go in the same herd and in December the bulls gather in herds by themselves. The bull calves stay with their mothers or in the same herd with their mothers until they are about 2 years old. Some stay until they are 3 years old. When the calves are a year old they start growing horns, which appear first as spikes with no branches. A remarkable thing about the elk and all solid-horned animals is that they shed their horns every year. This starts with the first set of horns on the baby elk and continues each year throughout its life. The size of the horns is governed by the age of the elk and its condition at the time the horns are being grown. An elk in its prime has the largest set of antlers. As the elk grows old its horns are not as large or pretty as when the animal is younger. The number of points on the antler varies from the spike, as it is called, to those having seven and even eight points on a side. Those having more than six points on a side are generally freaks. The horns are generally shed during March, and within a few days two soft round balls appear on the animal's head in the places where the horns had been. These balls are the start of the new antlers, which gradually develop until they form a completed set. The horns are covered by nature with a sensitive hairy coat known as velvet. When the horn is completed the elk beats its antlers against small pine trees or brush until all of this velvet is worn off. Sometimes an elk has been known to polish its horn by digging into clay banks. After the old horns have been dropped and until new horns are fully grown, the elk is more timid and takes much care not to injure the growing horns. Only male elk have horns and they use them for fighting and for defense. The king of a herd is the elk that has won his way by showing superior strength and, of course, he is replaced in time by a younger and more vigorous male elk.

When the king elk has been dethroned from his place in the herd he spends the rest of his life hanging around the outskirts of the herd until he does naturally or is killed by wolves or other predatory animals.

I have heard it said that the only pure ivory obtained in this country is from the tusks of the elk. Each bull elk has only two of these tusks, which are in the upper jaw. The other teeth are similar to the teeth of a dairy cow.

There are several elk in Riverview park of this city.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Dundee.

F. S. Selby to F. J. Volmar, 405 North Forty-eighth street, $5,500.

Lydia Van Orman to E. O. Ames, 4304 Davenport street, $10,000.

H. A. Cameron to Rosalind F. Malvihill, Forty-third street between Dodge and Davenport streets (owner lot), $5,000.

Cathedral.

Ethel A. Lloyd to Phelinda M. Rinders, 515 North Forty-third street, $6,500.

C. J. Preston to Alex Greenberg, 2101 Webster street, $6,750.

Hanscom Park.

Melvina F. Bain to A. F. Mitzloff, 2412 Poppleton street, $4,200.

A. F. Mitzloff to H. J. Jones, 2412 Poppleton street, $4,200.

A. J. Starr to Elizabeth F. Estes, 2317 Martha street, $7,000.

Elizabeth F. Spaulding to H. T. Flint, 2817 Pacific street, $4,500.

North Side.

Martha B. Lemley to Sara A. Lusk, 2129 Sumner street, $4,250.

E. S. McLain to H. P. Van Zuiden, 2326 North Twenty-fifth street, $3,650.

Caelin Willis to C. L. Ellison, 1701-07 Willis avenue, $4,500.

Belinda M. Engler to Frances R. Mulholland, 4212-14 North Thirtieth street, $9,000.

Edna Luther to Anton Vasak, 1608 Laird street, $4,750.

Mary A. Herzog to J. A. McCann, 1202-8 North Twenty-fifth street, $4,250.

Olive M. Stephens to Mary H. Carey, 1525 Grant street, $4,200.

E. L. Hage to T. L. Swan, 2219 Pinkney street, $4,200.

Mabel C. Fadden to Ross Riegal, northwest corner Twenty-fourth and Laurel avenue, $9,300.

Central.

R. A. Heller to E. A. Rott, 2312 Cass street, $6,500.

Margaret E. Crawford to Joseph Leffler, 118 South Twenty-fifth avenue, $6,200.

Rose C. Gentleman to Kostantinos Ambariotes, 1708-10 Jackson street, $3,800.

H. D. Wilson to Timothy O'Conner, 2881 Chicago street, $4,500.

J. M. Talcott to H. C. Busch, four lots at the northwest corner Thirty-first and Jackson streets, $11,000.

Northwest.

Temple McFayden to Lillian A. Wash, 2540 North Fifteth street, $6,225.

Temple McFayden to Ethel M. Murray, 2732 North Fifteth street, $4,400.

Hanna Tiderman to John Appleby, 4229 Parker street, $4,750.

Howard Horton to D. L. Parker, northeast corner Twenty-sixth avenue and Crown Point avenue, $5,200.

W. H. Quivey to M. F. Laycock, 2425 Sherwood avenue, $5,200.

Lillian Hunter to N. H. Attwood, 1716 North Forty-fifth avenue, $6,500.

James Kazakes to Jesse Nodakor, northeast corner Forty-second and Wirt streets, $4,600.

West Leavenworth.

A. F. Mitzloff to Melvina F. Brain, Leavenworth street between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, $11,200.

Elizabeth G. Cheney to F. A. Skow, 4315 Mayberry street, $7,500.

West Farnam.

W. F. Reiley to May L. Kasal, 5815 Leavenworth street, $4,600.

Harness Company Leases Warehouse Space in Omaha

The Hobart Manufacturing company of Jefferson City, Mo., has leased warehouse space and offices in the Trimble Bee building at Eighth and Jackson streets.

This concern manufactures harness and leather goods and has decided that Omaha's shipping facilities would enable it to give better service to its trade in territory of Omaha's special tributary. F. H. Hobart, who moved to Omaha from Jefferson City last spring, is district sales manager.

J. E. Schneider of Schneider Investment company, located the company in its new quarters. Schneider Investment company also reports four sales of residence properties the last week.

GULBRANSEN PLAYER PIANO

Nationally Priced

Branded in the Back.

White House Model $700 — Congress Seat Model $600 — Suburban Model $495

A. Hospe Co.

The Art and Music Store

1513-15 Douglas Street

$25 Puts a Furnace in Your Home

Balance $20 Per Month

Over 500 of them now installed in Omaha homes. We will be glad to give you the name of your neighbor who has one now. Phone AT 4289 and ask to have one of our heating experts call and talk it over. It will cost you nothing.

Mid-Western Appliance Co.

AT 4289 (Opp. Orpheum) 413 S. 15th St.

Editorial

Harry Says:

What Value Means!

I want to warn you now that the men of Omaha are going to crowd my store this week. They did Saturday—and when they tell their friends about us—watch the results.

I know that I am offering the greatest values in tailoring at my sensational low price. I will make the suit or overcoat to your order, and will give you the finest workmanship, style and fit, which I will personally guarantee.

Think of it, men! This great opening offer should mean as much to you as a homerun to a ballplayer when there are three men on bases. You must act quickly, as this offer comes to a close next Saturday night.

I want every man, young or old, in Omaha, to visit my store and give me the once over. The more the merrier. I want to convince you that the statements I make in this ad are absolutely backed by me, and I'll give you my personal attention.

With every suit purchased next week, I will give, free, an extra pair of trousers, made of the same material as the suit. This will give your suit double life.

So come in Monday. You'll say that I am offering the greatest values ever—and you'll marvel at the immense selection of materials from which to make your choice.

HARRY MASON

I FAILED!

to Accommodate You Saturday—Therefore

I Owe You An Apology

The response to my great Opening offer was far beyond my expectations. However, this offer is extended for another week and this will enable every young man to take advantage of this opportunity. Hundreds of Omaha Men and young Men have provided themselves with new suits or overcoats during the past week, thereby taking advantage of my great price offer.

Hundreds of the newest Fall and Winter Patterns

Suits-O'coats

Tailored and Guaranteed to Fit, to Your Measure

$32.50

Others at $45 and $55

Hurry in Monday—Don't Delay

Extra Pair Trousers, Free!

—of Same Materials

There are no "ifs," "ands" nor "buts" to this offer. There are no strings attached. I simply want every man and young man, who has been in the habit of paying enormous prices for suits and overcoats to convince himself that this is a straight, out-and-out, bonafide offer. Pick out your material—I'll do the rest.

Garments Made to Your Measure
Union Made
Style, Fit, Workmanship—Guaranteed

If You Are the Man Whose Coat Collar Does Not Fit, I Want to See You!

Harry Mason The Tailor

1518 Farnam — Since 1880