Governor Vetoes Governmental Reform Measure

More Appointive Jobs Under Republicans Than Democrats, Bryan's Main Objection to New System.

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee.

Lincoln, May 8.—Governor Charles W. Bryan today officially vetoed the Mathers-Dysart governmental reform bill. By so doing, he retains the civil administration code form of government as it existed under the McKelvie administration for two more years in Nebraska. This now becomes the Bryan code.

The governor's reasons in a message accompanying the veto are varied. However, his principal objection is the fact that more appointive jobs would be under republican constitutional officers than under democrats. He sizes up the "political pie" situation as it would exist under the Mathers-Dysart bill as follows:

Republicans in Charge.

"The department of public works, with about 200 political positions, is placed under the commissioner of public lands and buildings, Mr. Swanson, a republican.

"The department of trade and commerce, usually carrying about 45 political appointments, is placed under the state treasurer, Mr. Robinson, a republican.

"The department of public welfare carries upwards of 30 political appointments and this department was placed under the superintendent of public instruction, Mr. Matzen, a republican.

"The department of agriculture, heretofore carrying upwards of 100 political appointees, was placed under the lieutenant governor, Mr. John son, a republican, and an additional salary of $2,500 was provided for him.

"Creates Six Governors."

"The labor department, formerly having a secretary with two men and two girls, was placed under the secretary of state, Mr. Pool, a democrat.

"The department of finance, which prior to the code was in the state auditor's office, where it should be now on account of being largely a duplication of his work is placed under the governor."

The governor asserts anyone "is ignorant of what the Mathers-Dysart bill contains or what it does, or is willfully misrepresenting the truth for the purpose of misleading the public who says it is in accord with promises I made in the campaign of the democratic platform."

He further charges that the bill creates six governors instead of one and upsets centralization of power in the governor.

Text of Veto.

The following is the text of Brayn's veto:

"This bill has a hidden purpose and does not provide for what its title indicates. This bill does not modify the code, but destroys all of the business features of the code and retains the iniquitous system by placing executive state officers at the head of the code departments, thus permanently fastening it upon the taxpayers, with all of the duplications, overlappings, unnecessary activities, useless sub-departments, with their inspectors, deputies, etc, where no chief executive would have power to coordinate them, eliminate duplications, pass on their policies or be responsible for their acts.

"This bill does not repeal the code as the people demanded at the polls. It takes all state activities from under the governor and disintegrates the business system of the state by dividing it into six parts and turning them adrift like a ship without a captain or a rudder, thus setting up six governors with equal and conflicting authority.

"I was elected by the people on the pledge to do all in my power to repeal the code and to regroup the state's activities under the control of the elected state officers and thus restore constitutional government. The bill which I recommended in my message and introduced, known as House Roll 215, was drawn in exact accord with what the people voted for by 58,000 majority in November. The bill which I introduced, and which was supported unanimously by all of the democrats, by the two progressives and three republicans, regrouped the state's activities under the control of the elected state officers. Under my bill the state officers, acting jointly, would have had control of all the policies of the various departments, just as they did under the old law before the code was adopted four years ago. The bills that I introduced provided that the governor would execute and administer the departments that are now under the code just as he did four years ago before the code was adopted—and just as the constitution intends he should do.

Misrepresenting Truth.

"Anyone who says that House Roll 537 is in accord with the promises that I made in the campaign, the democratic platform or that the voters declared for at the polls in November, is either ignorant of what the bill contains or what it does, or is willfully misrepresenting the truth for the purpose of misleading the people.

"This Mathers bill destroys every governmental business principle that the supporters of the administrative code system throughout the United States have advocated. The main feature of the administrative code system is that it concentrates in the hands of the governor the power of determining policies, the authority to make all appointments and removals, fix all salaries, assign all duties and have full executive and administrative authority over all executive activities of the state government, thus fixing the whole responsibility for an efficient and economical administration of the state's business in the hands of the governor and holding him responsible for it to the people.

"House Roll 537 is the extreme opposite of what the code system is. This bill disintegrates the government entirely and divides it into six parts, placing one in the hands of each of the six executive state officers with no connection between them, and thus takes from the governor all the executive and administrative authority that he had under the present code law and also takes from him all the administrative and executive authority that he had under the old law prior to the adoption of the code, thus completely reversing the main code theory as well as destroying the former constitutional plan of government in effect prior to the code.

Destroys Cabinet Form.

"The advocates of the code system boasted that it was a cabinet plan of government like that of the national cabinet. The Mathers bill does not modify the cabinet form of government, but destroys it, and makes it impossible for code secretaries to meet and confer with the governor on state policies, and after dividing the code departments among six state officers makes no provision to coordinate these departments or permit state officers, acting jointly, to determine the policies of the state or to act in conjunction with the chief executive of the state.

"House Roll 537 destroys every theory of government and every business principle the state government operated under prior to four yars ago, or prior to the code, and this bill also destroys every theory of government and business principle upon which the code law was based in this and other states and under which it has operated in this state for the past four years.

"The more I analyze this House Roll 537 the more vicious the plan becomes and the more apparent is the hidden meaning in this bill brought to light. There is only one central feature, or plan, or purpose, embodied in House Roll 537 which is easily substantiated by an analysis, and that is to take the political patronage out of the hands of the governor, who happens for the present to be affiliated with the democratic party, and to give the political jobs to republicans, without reducing the number of employes.

"The constitution says that the supreme power to execute and administer the laws shall rest in the chief executive, and that he shall take care to see that the state government is administered in an efficient and economical manner. To divide the state's activities that have always heretofore been under the governor between other state executive officers, over which the governor could not maintain any supervision or see that an efficient and economical administration of the state's business was maintained, is an attempt to override the constitution in order to keep 400 republican appointees on the pay roll, although 150 of them are duplicating work and should be dispensed with in the interest of economy.

Provisions of Bill.

"Note what the Mathers bill provides for in the way of retaining patronage for republicans:

"First: The department of public works, with about 200 political positions, is placed under the commissioner of public lands and buildings, Mr. Swanson, a republican.

"Second: The department of trade and commerce, usually carrying about 45 political appointees, is placed under the state treasurer, Mr. Robinson, a republican.

"Third: The department of public welfare carries upwards of 30 political appointments, and this department was placed under the superintendent of public instruction, Mr. Matzen, a republican.

"Fourth: The department of agriculture, heretofore carrying upwards of 100 political appointees, was placed under the lieutenant governor, Mr. Johnson, a republican, and an additional salary of $2,500 was provided for him.

"Fifth: The labor department, formerly having a secretary with two men and two girls, was placed by the Mathers bill under the secretary of state, Mr. Pool, who is a democrat, after refusing to appropriate any money for the secretary of labor and reducing the appropriation for that department so that it will probably contain only two men and a girl, or a total of three.

"Sixth: The department of finance which, prior to the code, was in the state auditor's office, where it should be now on account of being largely a duplication of his work, has been assigned by the Mathers bill to the governor after refusing to make any salary appropriation for the secretary of finance and reducing the appropriation for the department from about $80,000 to $25,000, which will necessitate reducing the number of employes from 10 to possibly half that number of a total of five or six.

Cornerstone Sacrificed.

"The republican majority in the legislature has sacrificed the main business features of the code system, viz., the centralization of all executive and admistrative powers in the hands of the governor by distributing the state activities so that they cannot be co-ordinated by the governor or by anyone else.

"They have sacrificed in this bill the cabinet form of government that they boasted was patterned after the federal government, by making it impossible for a cabinet to meet or confer on policies.

"They have sacrificed the cornerstone of the code system by making no provision for code secretaries, in an effort to force the appointment of about 400 political appointees into the hands of republican state officers.

"They have sacrificed the interests of the taxpayers and business men of the state by attempting to put into effect a bill, the principles of which no business system recognizes, and no form of government tolerates, from road overseer to president or king, in this or any other country.

"They have defied the mandate of the people as expressed at the polls to repeal the code, and in place of representing the people, they have attempted to force the passage of the Mathers bill, which would bring the code system under the provision of the new constitution with all good business features eliminated and all of the iniquitous duplications of activities, deputies, inspectors, etc., retained and fastened onto the people through executive state officers with no power resting anywhere to cut out or reduce state activities or duplications of employes and with no one to speak or act for the state as a chief executive officer in the interest of the public and good business.

"This shameful and unprecedented defiance of the public mandate in an effort to secure political patronage at the sacrifice of the best interests of the state government and of the taxpayers must not be permitted, and I therefore veto House Roll 537."

$100 in Sweepstakes Offered Omahans in Garden Contest

Now is the time for all good boys and girls to get into The Omaha Bee-Moose Lodge Garden contest. The Moose committee will offer merchandise prizes to the winners in the various vegetable and flower classes. There also will be $100 in cash sweepstake prizes, thus making the contest doubly interesting.

Contestants will be alowed to enter any number of a list of 23 vegetables and cereals and 14 flowers. By cultivating a variety of vegetables or flowers, or both, a contestant may decide later in the season what specimens he wishes to enter in the big show which will be held Saturday, September 1.

Boys and girls up to 16, inclusive, living in Omaha, are eligible to enter.

Get into the game early and with a determination to win.

The entry blank appears below:

Entry Blank for Omaha Bee-Moose Garden Contest

Name .....

Address .....

School .....

Age .....

Fill out the blank plainly and mail promptly to Garden Editor, The Omaha Bee. Entries will not be accepted after May 31.

ONE OF OURS

By WILLA CATHER.

Famous Nebraska Author.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

SYNOPSIS.

Claude Wheeler, son of a Nebraska rancher, finds no realization of his dreams in wedded life with Enid Royce, religiously cold, daughter of Jason Royce, Frankfort, Nebraska, miller. She, after a year and a half with him, goes to China, where her younger sister, Caroline, a missionary, is ill. During her absence Claude joins the army officers' training camp. While attending a small denomination college in Lincoln, where he spent three years, he became a friend of the Erlich family, consisting of a motherly widow and her five sons. Claude has friends in Ernest Havel and Leonard Dawson, young Nebraska farmers, living near the Wheeler property, on which Claude built a home for his bride. He has an older brother, Bayliss, in business in Frankfort; his father, Nat, and a younger brother, Ralph. His mother is prideful of her sons. While home on leave from camp in the east Claude finds he loves Gladys Farmer, high school friend of his wife. Claude is commissioned a lieutenant and leaves with his company for Europe. On board the transport he makes friends with Victor Morse, an aviator; Albert Usher, young marine from Wyoming; Bert Fuller, a private; a Virginia soldier, Corporal Tannhauser, and Lieutenant Fanning. An epidemic of "flu" breaks out on shipboard.

When the medical inspection was over, Claude took the doctor down to see Fanning, who had been coughing and wheezing all night and hadn't got out of his berth. The examination was short. The doctor knew what was the matter before he put the stethoscope on him. "It's pneumonia, both lungs," he said when they came out into the corridor. "I have one case in the hospital that will die before morning."

"What can you do for him, doctor?"

"You see how I'm fixed; close onto 200 men sick, and one doctor. The medical supplies are wholly inadequate. There's not castor oil enough on this boat to keep the men clean inside. I'm using my own drugs, but they won't last through an epidemic like this. I can't do much for Lieutenant Fanning. You can, though, if you'll give him the time. You can take better care of him right here than he could get in the hospital. We haven't an empty bed there."

Claude found Victor Morse and told him he had better get a berth in one of the other staterooms. When Victor left with his belongings, Fanning stared after him. "Is he going?"

"Yes. It's too crowded in here, if you've got to stay in bed."

"Glad of it. His stories are too raw for me. I'm no sissy, but that fellow's a regular Don Quixote."

Claude laughed. "You mustn't talk. It makes you cough."

"Where's the Virginian?"

"Who, Bird?" Claude asked in astonishment—Fanning had stood beside him at Bird's funeral. "Oh, he's gone, too. You sleep if you can."

After dinner Dr. Trueman came in and showed Claude how to give his patient an alcohol bath. "It's simply a question of whether you can keep up his strength. Don't try any of this greasy food they serve here. Give his a raw egg, beaten up in the juice of an orange every two hours, night and day. Waken him out of his sleep when it's time, don't miss a single two-hour period. I'll write an order to your table steward, and you can beat the eggs up here in your cabin. Now I must go to the hospital. It's wonderful what those band boys are doing there. I begin to take some pride in the place. That big German has been asking for you. He's in a very bad way."

As there were no nurses on board, the Kansas band had taken over the hospital. They had been trained for stretcher and first aid work, and when they realized what was happening on the Anchises, the bandmaster came to the doctor and offered the services of his men. He chose nurses and orderlies, divided them into night and day shifts.

When Claude went to see his corporal, big Tannhauser did not recognize him. He was quite out of his head and was conversing with his own family in the language of his early childhood. The Kansas boys had singled him out for special attention. The mere fact that he kept talking in a tongue forbidden on the surface of the seas, made him seem more friendless and alone than the others.

From the hospital Claude went down into the hold where half a dozen of his company were lying ill. The hold was damp and musty as an old cellar, so steeped in the smells and leakage of innumerable dirty cargoes that it could not be made or kept clean. There was almost no ventilation, and the air was fetid with sickness and sweat and vomit. Two of the band boys were working in the stench and dirt, helping the stewards. Claude stayed to lend a hand until it was time to give Fanning his nourishment. He began to see that the wrist watch, which he had hitherto despised as effeminate and had carried in his pocket, might be a very useful article. After he had made Fanning swallow his egg, he piled all the available blankets on him and opened the port to give the cabin an airing. While the fresh wind blew in, he sat down on the edge of his berth and tried to collect his wits. What had become of those first days of golden weather, leisure and good comradeship? The band concerts, the Lindsborg quartet, the first excitement and novelty of being at sea: all that had gone by like a dream.

That night when the doctor came in to see Fanning, he threw his stethoscope on the bed and said wearily, "It's a wonder that instrument doesn't take root in my ears and grow there." He sat down and sucked his thermometer for a few minutes, then held it out for inspection. Claude looked at it and told him he ought to go to bed.

"Then who's to be up and around? No bed for me, tonight. But I will have a hot bath by and by."

Claude asked why the ship's doctor didn't do anything and added that he must be as little as he looked.

"Chessup? No, he's not half bad when you get to know him. He's given me a lot of help about preparing medicines, and it's a great assistance to talk the cases over with him. He'll do anything for me except directly handle the patients. He doesn't want to exceed his authority. It seems the English marine is very particular about such things. He's a Canadian, and he graduated first in his class at Edinburgh. I gather he was frozen out in private practice. You see, his appearance is against him. It's an awful handicap to look like a kid and be as shy as he is."

The doctor rose, shored up his bag. "You're looking fine yourself, lieutenant," he remarked. "Parents both living? Were they quite young when you were born? Well, then their parents were, probably. I'm a crank about that. Yes, I'll get my bath pretty soon, and I will lie down for an hour or two. With these splendid band boys running the hospital, I get a little lee-way."

(Continued in The Morning Bee.)

Births and Deaths.

Births.

Matej and Marie Karas, 3611 Monroe street, girl.

Charles and Nellie Pickaral, 3211 North Eighteenth street, boy.

Reynold and Mary Jacobsen, 2063 Arcadia avenue, boy.

Tony and Lucito Patti, 5113 South Twenty-second street, boy.

Gustav and Edith Backman, hospital, boy.

Clarence and Ruby Way, 4922 J street, boy.

Armand and Ellen Boedicker, 1417 Cass street, boy.

Murl and Mary Finney, hospital, girl.

C. W. and Sallie West, 3370 Patrick avenue, girl.

Anton and Ella Paskach, 4206 South Twenty-first street, girl.

Stanley and Bernice Webb, hospital, boy.

Deaths.

Elizabeth Jones, 73 years, Sixty-third and Seward street.

Charles William Florkee, 70 years, 1029 South Thirty-first street.

J. J. Egan, 42 years, hospital.

Virginia, Coy, 11 years, hospital.

John R. Marx, 69 years, hospital

Anna Greco, 14 years, hospital.

John B. Marx, 69 years, hospital.

Edward Greary, 70 years, hospital.

William M. Leonard, 66 years, hospital.

Ida R. Epstein, 42 years, hospital.

Giovanni Coppani, 24 years, hospital.

Chas. M. Rockley, 59 years, 4627 Farnam street.

Mrs Grenhild Olson, 69 years, 814 South Thirty-sixth street.

Charles J. Hultberg, 82 years, hospital.

James H. Burns, 56 years, hospital.

Samuel S. Miller, 48 years, 1821 Davenport street.

Mrs. Anna Griffith, 60 years, 1734 South Tenth street.

Thomas D. Crane, 69 years, Hillcrest-Florence heights.

Digest of New Nebraska Laws

Bills Passed by Current Session of State Legislature in Brief.

(Continued From Page Six.)

S. F. 4—Corrects a contradiction in the statute relating to terms of county superintendents.

S. F. 38—Provides that sinking fund for retirement of school bonds shall be deposited in banks instead of invested in bonds.

S. F. 265—Confers on peace officers transporting prisoners from other states the same power as peace officers of the state possess.

S. F. 203—Excludes from the maximum liabilities of trust companies, now fixed at two-thirds the capital stock, money invested in real estate mortgages and other securities authorized to invest in.

S. F. 243—Provides for the supervision by the department of agriculture of rendering establishments and their licensing. Permits transportation of dead animals along highway.

S. F. 176—Amends nurse registration law, permits licenses to issue to persons 21 years of age, increases annual fee from $5 to $10 prescribes new standards of qualification, and exempts practical nurse and gratuitous nursing by members of the family or representatives of religious societies.

S. F. 121—Permits persons issuing "no fund checks" to show in court that they had a deposit in bank 30 days before issuance and to make restitution, when prosecution shall be dropped.

S. F. 133—Empowers state railway commission to make orders relating to stopping places of stock trains and with respect to facilities for caretakers.

S. F. 120—Regulate the manner of legal publications in daily, weekly, semi-weekly and weekly newspapers.

S. F. 110—Permits charitable organizations to act as guardians for minor children.

S. F. 79—Provides a method by which connecting tracks may be secured in cities where railroads are within 500 feet of each other.

S. F. 128—Repeals the law fixing price city councils shall pay for legal publications.

S. F. 331—Provides for temporary investment of proceeds of municipal improvement bonds pending the completion of the work. Special act to meet situation at Falls City. Emergency.

S. F. 72—Fixing a standard of qualifications for insurance examiners fixing their compensation and requiring verification of bill for services by company official. Emergency.

S. F. 101—Prohibiting the sale of eggs unfit for human food and requires all buyers for resale or consignment to candle them, save during the first four months of the year; requires certificate of candling to accompany each shipment.

S. F. 227—Provides for appointment of commissioner to represent Nebraska in negotiations with Colorado respecting use and disposition of waters of South Platte. Emergency.

S. F. 261—Provides that trials relating to lost, destroyed or disputed corners or boundaries of land shall be tried by equity court without a jury.

S. F. 275—Joint resolution accepting on behalf of the state park board the property in Custer county known as the Victoria Springs park.

S. F. 198—Provides that fire escapes on Lincoln schoolhouses need not conform to state law requirements if they comply with city ordinances.

S. F. 116—Transfers from the department of public work to the department of horticulture of the University of Nebraska, makes the governor chairman ex-officio and the head of the horticultural department the secretary.

S. F. 200—Provides that telephone companies may negotiate for a higher commission on toll messages than the 15 and 10 per cent now in the law, by fixing these as the minimum commissions. Railway commision acts as arbiter.

S. F. 220—Investing in courts the discretion of fixing bonds for receivers.

S. F. 253—Provides that no deputy sheriff shall act as constable while deputy sheriff. Emergency.

S. F. 307—Provides that executors, administrators or guardians may extend time of payment of notes belonging to estate in their charge.

S. F. 36—Provides that vacancies occuring in the office of county judge shorter than a two-year period be filled by appointment. Emergency.

S. F. 323—Takes from the township supervisor and puts in the county treasury the handling of moneys received by virtue of the automobile licensing law.

S. F. 100—Provides for the investment of state funds in warrants of any irrigated district as well as other warrants.

S. F. 196—Makes tobacco licenses run concurrent with calendar year.

S. F. 124—Increases number of deputy county attorneys in Douglas county from five to six.

S. F. 246—Gives cities of the second class and villages to exercise the power of eminent domain to establish sewerage outside of limits.

S. F. 276—Makes the accessory to the crime of arson punishable the same as the principal.

S. F. 314—Validates the organization of irrigation districts that have been operating for a year.

S. F. 9—County agent bill. Provides for filing of petition containing in counties of less than 3,000 population, 100; 3,000 to 5,000, 150 names; 5,000 to 7,000, 200; 7,000 to 9,000; 250; 9,000 to 11,000, 275; 11,000 to 13,000, 350; 13,000 to 15,000, 500; 15,000 to 17,000, 550, and more than 17,000, 600 to secure mandatory action naming a county agent, unless a remonstrance is filed with one-eighth more names than the original petition. In that case the proposition goes to a vote of the people at the next general election, and does not affect counties now having an agent.

S. F. 92—Provides that no person afflicted with a veneral disease shall marry, and no person who has been adjudged an imbecile or feeble-minded or a person afflicted with hereditary epilepsy or hereditary insanity, until after he or she shall have submitted to an operation for sterilization. No marriage hereafter contracted shall be regarded as valid unless such license has been obtained and the ceremony performed by an authorized person. Requires 10 days' notice that they are not under the ban of any of the previous prohibitions, the notice to be posted in a conspicuous place in the courtroom; county judge must notify parents by registered letter the parents or guardians where they have, not reached their majority. This notice may be dispensed with on the written order of the county court for good cause shown or unusual conditions as to make a period of delay unwise. Before issuing a license the county judge must require an affidavit that applicants are free from venereal disease.

S. R. 83—Amends the judicial apportionment act by adding Arthur and Banner counties to the Thirteenth district and giving it two judges. The two counties are taken from the Seventeenth district. Emergency.

S. F. 332—To ratify and approve compact between the states of Colorado and Nebraska with respect to the waters of the South Platte river. This compact binds all cities and corporations and all others interested in the diversion and use of the waters of the river. It provides that the two states shall maintain at joint expense a stream gauging station near Julesburg. It also provides for the diversion and use of the waters of Lodgepole creek. Between the 15th of October and the first day of April of the succeeding year Colorado is to have the full and uninterrupted use of South Platte waters and for the remainder of the year that state shall not permit diversions from the lower section of the river which is described to mean that part in Colorado between the west boundary of Washington, Colorado, and the state line to an extent that will diminish the flow of the river at the gauging station below 120 cubic feet per second. It is also provided that Nebraska shall not be entitled to receive or Colorado required to deliver any more than is necessary for beneficial use in Nebraska. The bill also contains provisions relative to the supervision of present and future canals, sets out the amount of storage water that may be held by Colorado. Compact may be modified or terminated at any time by mutual consent, but if terminated the statute of limitation shall not apply in any legal controversy.

S. F. 197—Provides that when 40 per cent or more of the number of freeholders petition the secretary of state to call an election to create a sugar mill district the matter shall be submitted to a vote of the district and if 60 per cent of two-thirds of the legal voters of the district approve it the governor is to proclaim the district established. If the board of directors recommend after an investigation that a sugar mill shall be erected a bond issue shall be submitted upon a 10 per cent initiative and bonds may be issued upon authority of a two-thirds vote of the people.

Although Japan is the largest exporter of natural silk, that country is importing artificial silk for its own purposes. Last year 134,000 pounds of this commodity was shipped to Japan from England.

Climalene—Climalene. What is it?—Adv.

Arguments in Colonial Case Will Start Today

Arguments in the Colonial Timber and Coal corporation fraud case will begin this morning before Federal Judge Woodrough. This is the eighth week of this record trial.

United States Attorney Kinsler suggested that each side be limited to three and a half hours. But as there are 12 attorneys for the 13 defendants, Judge Woodrough decided to allow the defense 13 hours to argue.

Motions by 12 attorneys for directed verdicts for the 13 defendants were refused yesterday after arguments were heard.

Sullivan Quits.

City council Tuesday accepted resignation of M. J. Sullivan, who will be placed on the police department pension roll. Mr. Sullivan was reinstated as detective by city council during the week before Commissioner Butler took over the police department. Mr. Butler transferred Mr. Sullivan to the ranks as patrolman.

A piece of gum camphor placed in the piano when closing it for the summer vacation, will keep moths out of the felt.

Take care of your teeth and good health will be the result. Science has proved that many a body illness is caused by decayed, unhealthy teeth.

You may be unaware of the fact that your teeth need attention. Painless abscesses often form, causing ills far removed from the mouth. Come in today for a FREE examination, and if work is needed, we will tell you the exact price—and remember, you are not obligated to us in any way. Call at our offices TODAY.

NOTE THESE LOW PRICES

$10 Bridgework.....$5	$10 Crowns for.....$5
$3 Fillings for.....$1	Gold Inlays low as....$4
$20 Plate for.....$10	$30 Plate for.....$15
$40 Plate for.....$20	$150 Gold Plate.....$70

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These wonderful garments in both women's and misses' sizes are made of rich beautiful soft pile fabrics as **Fashionas, Ormandale, Velverette, Lustrosa, Veldyne and others.**

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An extraordinary showing of hats in our popular priced department. All the new and up-to-the-minute **Garden Hats, Leghorns, Lace Hats, Fabric Hats** and **every sort of hat** approved by Fashion. There are styles for every occasion and taste, from the trim, tiny brimmed hats to the broad, droopy brim models.

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Second Floor—East