

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include 1. 34,430, 2. 30,300, 3. 31,000, 4. 30,500, 5. 30,720, 6. 30,720, 7. 30,480, 8. 30,940, 9. 30,470, 10. 30,500, 11. 30,340, 12. 30,430, 13. 30,350, 14. 30,500, 15. 30,450.

Net total sales, 927,642. Daily average, 30,528. CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The Horse Show is "next" on Omaha's social calendar. Evidently Bryant thinks he is only doing Bryan's Roger Sullivan act to McCarran.

Atlanta is arresting mob leaders, but it remains for the jury to redeem the reputation of the community. With the recently reported seismic disturbance, the earth has shaken three times and should now take a rest.

Since one railroad official admits that an elevator allowance is a rebate, one feature of the new rate law looks clearer. With bleaching barred from sugars the contest between the beet and the cane should take on a new color in America.

The apprehension of two depositors for robbing a California banker must be taken as an indication that the worm has turned. As long as twenty marines can subdue two hundred rebels the Cuban situation can hardly be considered good drill for the army.

The "rubber trust" may prepare to advance prices again, since it has been demonstrated that "the automobile is only as strong as its tire." Those New York boards of health physicians who start riots when examining pupils at schools should take a post graduate course in diplomacy.

China apparently takes the position that coolies must be permitted to work where they please before they can work where Uncle Sam needs them. Both Missouri and Kansas might enforce its anti-gambling laws better in well defined territory before attempting to extend them to debatable ground.

Lost, strayed or stolen—several campaign schemes for dollar donation funds. Send information to national committee headquarters of any old political party. The exhibit of Cuban foreign trade just issued by the United States may not have been a showing in favor of intervention, but it will have that effect in some quarters.

The suit of an Iowa packing company for \$400,000 damages against the Rock Island contradicts President Siskney's contention that the packers had the railroads by the throat. The Cotton Growers' association is fortunate in having the co-operation of storms in its campaign for 16-cent cotton, but it will be difficult to convince Alabama planters just the same.

In the construction of the Panama canal by contract Uncle Sam may expect to find his greatest difficulty in securing inspectors who will inspect a thousand miles from home in a climate known to be trying upon morality. After all, Lieutenant Governor Bruce may be unnecessarily alarmed over the probable effect of a Hearst victory in New York, as the time is rapidly passing when the Empire State is "the whole thing" in our national politics.

AS TO THE SENATORSHIP. The Bee has no sympathy whatever with the efforts that are being made, more particularly here in Douglas county, to persuade republican legislative nominees to repudiate the endorsement of Norris Brown by the state convention as the regular party candidate for United States senator should the republicans control the legislature.

The republican legislative nominees in Douglas county, no less than elsewhere, are bound by all the rules of political morality to accept the verdict of the convention representing the republicans of the entire state. The nomination in convention of a clean and capable candidate for United States senator without fraud or corruption after a fair fight in a free field is as binding upon party nominees for legislative places as is the nomination of those legislative candidates upon the individual members of the rank and file of the party. The plan of convention nomination adopted and carried out, with ample notice to all parties interested, as the nearest feasible approach to direct popular election, cannot now be nullified by disappointed self-seekers without seriously impairing the confidence of the people in the professions of the republican party.

As a matter of fact, the resolution said to have been adopted by the republican legislative candidates in Douglas county is meaningless because it can be construed any way anyone wants to construe it. These candidates cannot afford to have it go against them as they are pledged to vote against Norris Brown for senator. Two of them announced publicly before the primary that they would vote for and support the nominee of the state convention. Three more were delegates to the convention that nominated Norris Brown and cast their votes to make his nomination unanimous. At least one more submitted his name in the preceding primary for delegate to the state convention promising to abide by the result even though himself unsuccessful. For these men to go back on their promises, expressed or implied, under pretense of local patriotism, would be a flagrant breach of faith that would do Douglas county more harm than good.

Douglas county had the chance in the state convention to keep the senatorship. Had the people here, who are now crying over split milk, rallied to the support of the preferred Douglas county candidate at the proper time, they would not now be lamenting the prospective loss of the senatorship. The only thing to do in decency is to recognize conditions as they are by accepting Norris Brown for senator this year and bidding the time to regain the senatorship when another opportunity offers to get it fairly and squarely. When that time comes The Bee may be depended upon to fight the battle for Douglas county, provided always that the candidate is a man who has a right to aspire to such a place.

THE "SWOLLEN FORTUNES" PROBLEM. The brief suggestion of national taxation on transmission of "swollen fortunes" in President Roosevelt's address in Washington last March, which instantly caught public attention, is shown by the serious manner in which he has returned to it in Harrisburg, to have come from no mere accidental or academic prompting. Facing the future he now co-ordinates that proposition in a comprehensive plan for subjecting the use of such wealth to national supervision and control.

As the greater part of overgrown fortunes are necessarily embraced in corporations which are engaged in interstate commerce, either as carriers or in some other vital relation, the president maintains the "complete power" of the national government to deal with them, and makes it clear that his fundamental purpose in endeavoring to reduce them to an equal level with the humblest citizen in obedience to law is to destroy the unfair means and abuses by which so many of those fortunes have been built up. The new laws for control of transportation rates, for pure food and meat inspection, etc., are thus examples, although striking ones, of the exertion of national power with which the president would strait-jacket all corporations vast enough to have a monopolizing or injurious effect in the national field. Every such exertion of national power would bear directly or indirectly upon the problem of fortunes grown over-huge. Unquestionably the cumulative effect of such a policy, maintained with energy, fearlessness and just intent, must be powerful towards equalizing wealth distribution, because tending to equalize opportunity.

But the president, with characteristic aggressiveness, plants himself on the ground, already recognized and to some extent legally occupied in other countries, that assumes the inherent peril of unduly swollen fortunes, whatever their origin, and marks them as the special objects of governmental regulation by tax on their transmission or on their income. The necessity is vastly enhanced by the complications of great fortunes with huge corporations, involving the life and fate of the average individual at every turn, and confessedly transcending the possibility of control by separate state action.

Tax on transmission by inheritance or bequest, since tax on income is at present unavailable, is therefore suggested as a means of meeting this requirement, not as an isolated proposition, but as supplementary to and in harmony with the comprehensive scheme for a corrected industrial order with which President Roosevelt's administration will be honorably identified in history. It is not a novel conception, but a president with the virility to make it vital in the public mind is altogether exceptional.

THE LAWYER AND CORPORATIONS. Edward M. Shepard, one of the ablest and most reputable among the lawyers and democratic statesmen of New York, in a notable address before a bar association, restates and elaborates upon the position taken by President Roosevelt in a Harvard address wherein he denounced professional sharp practice in the pay of unscrupulous corporations. Mr. Shepard emphatically asserts that the legal profession has suffered grave loss of prestige through the prostitution which excited the president's indignation, and there are few thoughtful observers who will controvert him. It is conceded, of course, that many lawyers are still steadfast to the best traditions of a noble profession, uncompromisingly regardful of civic duty and personal independence, but the requirements of corporation service have been such the last two or three decades as to distinctly lower and corrupt the professional ethics upon the whole.

In professional skill the bar never stood higher, but corporation exigencies have unquestionably impaired the professional conscience. Public respect is founded on the public conscience. The great corporations and combines have been able to offer glittering prizes to the highest professional talent to make the law unequal and to defeat its true purposes. It is a natural consequence that the legal profession should share as abettor in the odium now visited upon its employer and principal. Mr. Shepard's appeal is for higher moral and professional standards, which, not denying to corporations any right, would cut them off from service that contravenes conscience and fair dealing. Such a demand for the application to the conduct of the lawyer who has a special public responsibility as an officer of the court, of these principles of action which we are insisting shall obtain throughout official life, must strike a popular chord everywhere.

PRESIDENT PALMA. The sympathy felt by liberty-loving people for Thomas Estrada Palma is likely to increase as time passes. It is noted by his lasting honor that as president of Cuba he has escaped being accused of profiting by opportunities and temptations to enrich himself at the expense of his country and that he goes out of office a poor man. His case stands in striking contrast with those of so many ex-rulers of Central and South American republics who took care to have big heaps of loot and graft securely planted in Paris or London against the day of political reckoning or counter revolution.

It is conceded that Palma has patriotically and unselfishly striven for the welfare of Cuba, though undoubtedly the main cause of its prosperity has been the guaranty of security by the United States. But at the same time the general verdict is that he was not strong enough to restrain and guide his people to a thoroughly settled state of affairs. Perhaps no other Cuban leader would have been equal to the task. It would have required a Diaz, and Palma at least was not a Diaz.

At the outset Palma opposed the unreasonable clamor of the soldiers of the so-called army of liberation for pay from the treasury, and thus became unpopular, but he failed to develop into a man of iron and blood to command the situation. Diaz would have summarily squelched opposition, whereas Palma impotently let matters drift, until the election frauds merely precipitated the crisis.

Yet, he will likely have an honorable place in the record, by the very contrast of his character, if the excesses of military dictatorship shall in the future be resorted to against revolutionary impatience or lawless turbulence. If, on the other hand, peaceable and regular self-government can be shortly realized, the example of the first president of the republic will be given no small credit. It remains to be seen whether such a character as Palma having failed the Cubans can be represented by any leader of their own, on the basis of self-rule, compatibly with the purposes of genuine government.

PREPARED FOR THE CUBAN CRISIS. The preparedness of our government for the Cuban emergency contrasts with its condition at the outbreak of the war with Spain. Instead of confusion and delay every department has been in position to dispose promptly of its share of the work. Even though resort to force were necessary, the splendid new navy, fit and ready, would have enabled the government, in a twinkling, to throw a girdle of steel around the island, absolutely shutting off inland disturbers from communication with outside juntas, and instantly to possess and protect the chief seaports and their neighborhoods where important interests were exposed. The day Secretary Taft proclaimed his assumption of control as governor, if there had been imminent need, he could have ordered the instant landing of 5,000 marines from the warships already on the Cuban coast. At the same time an equal number of regular troops had been made available for embarkation and transport, within a few days, to strategic points in the island, with perfect arrangements for their subsistence and efficiency, and still another equal force was at hand to follow swiftly.

Our regular army is not large, there being only one soldier in each 1,700 of population, but its organization since Spain was ousted from Cuba has been so perfected as to make it one of the most efficient in the world, and in conjunction with the navy it is in position to back with might our government's right to safeguard peace and order in Cuba. To be thus ready is more than half the battle, for the real difficulty arises from the chronic, turbulent spirit that has more respect for power than for propriety, but which was confronted with the certainty of President Roosevelt's energy and fearlessness in employing, if necessary, his sufficient power to accomplish his announced purpose to have real government in Cuba forthwith, if the Cubans themselves should fail to re-establish it, and in spite of anything that might get in the way.

Even more important as a preparation for this sudden and difficult task are the results of the experience in our former occupation and government of Cuba, as well as in our relations with Porto Rico and the Philippines. We thus know the island and its people incomparably better, and we have developed a large class of men in civil administration, of whom Secretary Taft is the foremost representative, who are eminently qualified to meet precisely such an emergency.

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Business. If faith may be placed in the reliability of reports furnished by the great commercial agencies, the statement that business conditions are exceedingly gratifying is justified. According to Dun & Co. business failures in the United States for the first nine months of 1906 total 7,912, with assets of \$45,787,940 and liabilities of \$84,660,237, compared with total failures for the first three quarters of 1905, 8,806, with assets of \$44,325,069 and liabilities of \$76,234,028. In 1896 for the same period the number of failures in business was 10,783, involving assets of \$120,401,309 and liabilities of \$171,155,031.

Analysis of the statistics of insolvencies shows that the business of the United States was never on so sound a financial footing. When the expansion of commerce is considered, the relative number of failures in business undertakings seems wonderfully small. The slight increase over 1905 is accounted for by the unusual losses due to the great calamity that overtook San Francisco, and which brought disaster to a number of fire insurance companies. The bank failures have been greater in 1906 than in 1905, due in the most notable instances to the criminal acts of individuals, and in no way reflecting adversely on the general business conditions. Manufacturing and trading enterprises have flourished. Another indication of the widespread prosperity is found in the building situation. Improvements amounting to billions of dollars in cost are being made throughout the country, the only limit to the activity in this line being the scarcity of labor and material.

The crop yield of the country for the season has been one of unusual bounty, and the fact that the general level of prices both for produce and for labor is higher than ever was known in this or any other country indicates a continuance of the present conditions for the rest of the year at any rate. The unfinished projects that will be carried over into the new year give ample assurance that 1907 will be as busy commercially and industrially as 1906.

Nebraska's share of this prosperity is shown in the fact that but fifty-five failures, with liabilities of \$296,106, are recorded for the first nine months of 1906, against forty-four failures, involving liabilities of \$609,142 for the corresponding period in 1905. The solid condition of Nebraska's material wealth, developed during the last decade, is the best possible evidence of the thrift and industry of its people. Bank accounts have long since replaced the farm mortgage in Nebraska, and the business situation of which the country at large is so proud nowhere finds more satisfying exhibition than in this state.

George Ade is authority for the statement that over in Great Britain they have no noise foot ball—that is to say, no noise is made by the spectators. With us the noise is the most innocent part of the game. Our British cousins should at once revise their rules so as to promote open play in the grandstand, just as we are revising our rules to promote open play on the gridiron.

The fact that several eminent bank-wreckers are enjoying the hospitality of state prisons in various parts of the country, or headed that way, does not answer the demand for bank inspection that is made. Prevention would be a great deal better than punishment. An educational conference called for Lincoln is to discuss among other things the subject of salaries and pensions for teachers. It is safe to predict that the discussion will all be on the same side of the question. By seizing President Smith just before the meeting of the Mormon church, Utah authorities are doing their best to show the faithful that the race of martyrs is not extinguished. Doctors' Busy Season. The doctors are not abating their anticipations on account of the new football rules. How Large a Dose? Baltimore American. Now the government is to sue the Drug trust. It is determined the monopoly idea shall take its medicine. The Infant Terrible. Philadelphia Record. There has been very little difficulty in getting into Cuba. The trouble will come

when the time arrives for the United States to retire and leave the Cubans to renew the experiment of self-government. 'Twas Ever Thus. Indianapolis News. Incidentally it is noted that it is the statesmen who don't have to wrestle with the complications ensuing that are most enthusiastic about our staying in Cuba. Day of Monosyllabic Man. New York World. With Secretary Taft sitting on the lid in Cuba, Hughes and Hearst candidates for governor of New York, Laing winning the international Balloon race and Muck coming to teach us music, the monosyllabic man is the man of the moment.

Control of Wireless Telegraphy. Chicago Chronicle. The calling of an international conference to regulate the use and operation of the wireless telegraph is an interesting event which marks a new step in human knowledge. The regulation proposed is truly international in scope, because the nations acting singly could accomplish nothing. It is, indeed, too early to assume that even international action will accomplish what is aimed at, since it involves dominion over the circumboreal air-developing the entire globe. It will be difficult, if not impossible, to deal with "wireless" guerrillas in time of war or in time of peace for that matter. Reduced Passenger Fares. Philadelphia Record. The railroad statistics just issued by the Interstate Commerce commission show that in the year ended June 30, 1906, the average revenue per passenger was 1.96 cents per mile. In the west and south, of course, the rates must be 2 or 4 cents, but as the average for the entire country was less than two it seems as if all rates in the densely populated northeastern states might be reduced to two. The New Haven road expected to lose \$700,000 a year by a recent reduction to 2 cents and finds its revenue actually increasing because the lower rate has stimulated travel. What the railroads need is more passengers on their present trains. They could carry very many more people with no appreciable increase of expense.

Labor Troubles in Panama. Springfield Republican. While the government is endeavoring to introduce cheap Chinese labor at Panama, in place of the West Indian blacks, it is being epidemic of demands for higher wages among the skilled white workmen. The locomotive engineers began it with a demand for \$25 a month. Then the steam shovel engineers asked for \$25 a month, the railroad conductors \$100, the shovel crane men \$20, and the molders, blacksmiths and machinists \$5 cents an hour. No one is obliged to work more than eight hours a day, but many machinists, by working overtime, are already earning \$50 a month, which is at the rate of \$3,000 a year. But that is not enough. The government, too, seems to be at the mercy of these skilled employes, in a large measure. Senseless Customs. Protest Against Vulgar Displays at Wedding Ceremonies. Indianapolis News. The action of the Indiana Methodist conference in condemning vulgar publicity and advertising methods in marriage ceremonies is highly praiseworthy. In recent years, as all readers of the papers know, it has become too common among the people to have the marriage ceremony performed under strange and unusual conditions, as on platforms at county fairs, on the top of a smokestack, etc. The cheap notoriety that attaches to this sort of marriage destroys the sanctity that should attend the ceremony and gives the unthinking occasion to regard it as a joke rather than a serious transaction. There is altogether too much trifling with the marriage already without turning the ceremony into a monkey show. The conference did well in condemning the practice of pledging all its ministers not to take part in such ceremonies. It is to be wished that a similar seal of condemnation could be put on the too prevalent practice of pursuing young married couples with all sorts of vulgar jokes, ending some times in almost mobbing them in their houses. The practice, as well as the other, shows a lack of real civilization. Old Men and Young Wives. Substantial Agreement on One Proposition. Chicago Chronicle. Men differ greatly in their opinions concerning religion, politics, medicine, art, science and a multitude of other things, but there is a substantial agreement among them in regard to one thing and that is that the old man who takes a young wife is a fool. The only dissident is the old man himself. How could it be otherwise? Even in regard to people who are very young means old it is almost proverbial that very youthful marriages are the happiest. That is partly because there is not apt to be much disparity of age and partly because assimilation is easier. If, then, there is a disadvantage in marrying at 22 instead of 25, there must be a proportionally greater disadvantage in marrying at 65 or 75, even when the woman is of corresponding age. The climax of unreason is reached when the man of 75 marries the woman of 18. The most important condition of happiness in married life is similarity of taste. Differences in fortune, in intelligence, in religion and in matters of opinion so far from producing marital dissensions simply give variety to married life. On the other hand, differences in regard to art, music, dress, furniture and manners are irreconcilable and lead to the fiercest sort of conflicts. It does not help the matter any but makes it worse if these differences in taste are the result of age. This is the rock on which the old man splits when he yokes himself up with a young wife. The tastes of youth are widely and hopelessly different from the tastes of old age. Youth admires noise, excitement and display. Old age craves quiet, moderation and simplicity. Fire and water, light and darkness, life and death could not be more antipodal than these tastes and tendencies. How, then, can an old man hope for happiness with a young wife? Great wealth might be supposed to bridge over this dissimilarity, but the truth is only aggravates it. The position of the young wife for frivolity, inanity and display is immensely stimulated and the gulf between her and her aged companion is made wider than ever. How could any one but an insane person expect happiness from such a relation? Whether he and his wife expect happiness or not they never get it. The inevitable disagreement and divorce are not long in arriving and when they arrive the world justifies the man in marrying for money but curses the woman for being such a consumptive fool. It is perfectly true that old men should as far as possible surround themselves with things that are new and with companions that are young. This is a fine means of retaining a youthful and joyous spirit, but it does not apply to the married relation. That is an intimacy in which there must be unity of taste and inclination or death. Everybody knows which one it is that dies. When an octogenarian takes a young wife the undertaker gets the shroud ready and the world says: Amen!

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SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT. SERMONS BOWLED DOWN.

Washington Post: The warlike Bishop McCabe is still anxious to make an attack on Turkey. Perhaps he could be placated with an invitation from Grover Cleveland to go after duck. Chicago Inter-Ocean: The deliberate purpose to bring it about that every Methodist minister in Illinois shall receive a salary of at least \$1,000 a year was announced in the report of the Sustentation society read at the Rock river conference on Tuesday. The purpose is a most commendable one, and it is to be hoped that the goal set will be speedily reached.

Leslie's Weekly: We find ourselves in perfect agreement with the opinion recently expressed by Bishop McPaul, of Trenton, that if Catholics and non-Catholics were to unite for the banishment of "the evils of divorce and socialism," success would be theirs beyond a doubt. And this is true not only of the evils mentioned, but of others equally great and threatening to the peace and welfare of American homes and the American nation. Among them are intemperance, the gambling passion, and corrupt politics. No one of these evils, nor all of them together, could long withstand the assault of an earnest and united church in their aggregate membership, wealth, and social and moral influence, the religious denominations of the United States represent a mighty force, far outweighing anything which might be brought against them were they to act together for a single purpose. The country is theirs not only to guide, but to command, for all that is best and highest, did they but utilize the powers and agencies within their reach.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. A Chinaman has been added to the varied collections of relatives by marriage of the Gould family. Banker Stensland says: "My heart goes out to the depositors." This and his gall are all the assets in sight. The weather man put up as fine a bunch of weather as the subjects of Ak-Bar-lieu ever enjoyed. Hand him the medal. Having captured a pair of base ball pointers, Chicago jumped on cold storage poultry and put 30,000 pounds of it over the foul line. The victory of the American balloonist in France goes for a single purpose. The off a pretty fair brand of hot air when put to the test. Within a year six successive secretaries of a singing club in Chicago were married off. It is the club's way of pairing off its troubles. The Japanese have entered into competition with Maine in canning Mediterranean sardines. An increased variety of foreign labels is assured. According to a pure food ruling European frankfurter and Limberger may come in without labels. Both are fit to assert themselves without a sign.

NOT AS I WILL. Helen Hunt Jackson. Blindfolded and alone I stand With unknown fumble on each hand; The cards I drop as I go, Afraid to fear, afraid to hope; Yet the one thing I learn to know Each day more surely as I go— That doors are opened, ways are made, burdens are lifted, or are laid. 'Tis some great law, unseen and still Unfathomable purpose to fulfill— 'Not as I will.' Blindfolded and alone I wait; Low second light, still too late; Too heavy burdens in the load, And joy is weak and grief is strong; And years and days so long, so long; Yet this one thing I learn to know Each day more surely as I go— That I am glad the good and ill— 'Not as I will.' 'Not as I will,' the sound grows sweet Each time my lips their words repeat; 'Not as I will,' the darkness veils More soft than light when this thought steals. Like whispered voice to calm and bless All unrest and all loneliness; 'Not as I will,' the One Who loved us first and best has gone Before us on the road and still 'For us men and for our love fulfill— 'Not as we will.'

Advertisement for Knabe Piano for \$450. Consider what this means to you! An art creation at a fixed price. Suppose the pictures of the great masters were offered to you on the same basis—tomorrow your home would be an American art center. Yet this Knabe opportunity is a direct parallel. What these famous works are in painting the Knabe is in the art of music—the standard. The price is Knabe's invitation to broaden musical culture. It is a concession you haven't a right to expect, but it is in harmony with the other great efforts of the Knabes to elevate American music. The Knabe is really worth twice its price, judged by the commonly accepted Piano standard. It is priceless in value, if we judge it in comparison with many so-called first class Pianos, whose makers bid for notice by raising their price and crying "just as good." Come and hear the cabinet grand. In many ways it is the most wonderful Piano ever made in effect, a grand Piano in an upright case—the tone quality and volume of a grand Piano but in half the space. The Miniature Grand, the supreme small grand, the smallest real grand, \$750—the best values at their price. Time, if wanted. Fair terms of exchange. Cramer Pianos as low as \$190.

Advertisement for A. Hospe Co., 1513 Douglas Street. Includes image of a piano and text: 'A Knabe Piano for \$450. Consider what this means to you! An art creation at a fixed price. Suppose the pictures of the great masters were offered to you on the same basis—tomorrow your home would be an American art center. Yet this Knabe opportunity is a direct parallel. What these famous works are in painting the Knabe is in the art of music—the standard. The price is Knabe's invitation to broaden musical culture. It is a concession you haven't a right to expect, but it is in harmony with the other great efforts of the Knabes to elevate American music. The Knabe is really worth twice its price, judged by the commonly accepted Piano standard. It is priceless in value, if we judge it in comparison with many so-called first class Pianos, whose makers bid for notice by raising their price and crying "just as good." Come and hear the cabinet grand. In many ways it is the most wonderful Piano ever made in effect, a grand Piano in an upright case—the tone quality and volume of a grand Piano but in half the space. The Miniature Grand, the supreme small grand, the smallest real grand, \$750—the best values at their price. Time, if wanted. Fair terms of exchange. Cramer Pianos as low as \$190.'