

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to
before me this 1st day of September, 1908.
ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

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

Anyway, Mr. Bryan, the people seem
to be still ruling in Vermont.

Baltimore and Washington are in a
stew over which city serves oysters the
better.

Is the personal friendship of Mr.
Bryan an asset or a liability in Ne-
braska politics?

Why is it that the marshal of a pa-
rade always rides a spirited charger, in-
stead of a plain horse?

"Mr. Bryan has changed," says the
New York World. Twelve years of lec-
turing have brought him much change.

"Every dollar given to Bryan makes
the devil groan," says the Houston
Post. Anybody heard the devil groan-
ing?

It is not too late yet for Mayor Jim
or Brother-in-Law Tom to tell where
the other \$15,000 went. Tom Tibbles
admits he got \$5,000.

Eugene V. Debs has a strong sense
of humor. He declares that he ex-
pects to get a great many socialist
votes in Iowa this year.

A New Jersey office boy has just ce-
lebrated his 89th birthday. What excuse
can a boy like that offer to get to the
ball game occasionally?

It was unfair to suspect a recently
discharged soldier of committing a
murder in this city. No soldier ever
uses a 32-caliber revolver.

Colonel Goethals of Panama would
make a great chairman for a campaign
finance committee. He holds the rec-
ord for making 'em dig up.

The railroad slate makers got an
awful jolt at the primaries. They
probably realize now that what the
railroads want the people do not.

Still, under a democratic rule people
have never worried about the guaranty
of their bank deposits as much as
about the absence of the deposits.

The woman who came all the way
from Australia to get married and set-
tle down in Omaha will never regret
her choice of climates, at any rate.

The files of Tom Tibbles' paper show
that once he was not so ardent in his
support of his now great champion.
That \$5,000 was not as effective yet.

Much concern is expressed by some
of the wise ones because people decline
to talk politics. This is surely a hope-
ful sign for the business interests of
the country.

Shallenberger gets the democratic
nomination for governor and Berge
gets the populist. What did Mayor
Jim get? And he had the friendship
of Bryan to start with.

"The People Will Pay Their Own
Bills" is the title of one of Governor
Haskell's campaign poems. A guaran-
tee of that kind would make a decided
hit with the merchant vote.

Twenty women kissed Candidate
Higen when he made his speech of ac-
ceptance of the nomination. Mr. Hearst
may now see what he missed by not
accepting the nomination himself.

The police commissioners have
shown their disposition to maintain a
high standard of discipline for the po-
lice force, and this is certain to have
the effect of increasing its efficiency.

THE FARCE OF FUSION.

Returns from the Nebraska primary
election of last Tuesday exhibit clearly
the ridiculous aspects of fusion under
the plan championed by the adherents
of the Peerless Leader. The object of
the direct primary law is first of all to
give the people a chance to name the
candidate for various offices. It is
so planned that the followers of each
party's standard may have a fair
chance to select candidates from within
their ranks, men who stand for the
principles on which the party is sup-
posed to be founded, and pledged to
carry into force and effect the meas-
ures championed by that party. In
this view the law is eminently appro-
priate. But what a farce the attempted
fusion makes of its operation.

Two candidates for governor of the
democratic ticket also filed applications
for similar place on the populist ticket.
In order to file the candidate must re-
present that he is affiliated with the
party he asks for endorsement. Thus
both Mr. Shallenberger and Mr. Berge
have gone before the people as affilia-
ting with the democratic party and
accepting its declaration of principles
pronounced at Denver, and at the
same time have represented to the vot-
ers that they affiliate with the people's
independent party and adhere to the
declaration of principles it put forth
at the St. Louis convention. The propo-
sition that no man can serve two
masters holds good in politics, and either
of these aspirants for high office is con-
victed of insincerity out of his own
mouth. He is either a democrat or he
is a populist. It is impossible that he
should be both, even under the touch
of the Peerless, whose magic has
coined conversation into cash and
whose spoken word has overturned
the saner counsels of a once great po-
litical party. But the fraud of fusion
is not ended with the duplicity prac-
ticed by candidates who file for nomi-
nations by parties widely opposed.

At the primary election a majority
of the Nebraska populists voted for
the nomination of Berge, while a plurality
of democrats voted for the nomination
of Shallenberger. Under the agree-
ment between the leaders the rank and
file of the populist party is disfran-
chised. They have signified their
choice, but will not be permitted to
vote for the man they selected. They
must take a candidate picked for them
by the democrats and see their choice
abandoned. No matter how wedded
they may be to the principles announ-
ced as the basis of their party orga-
nization, they cannot cast a vote for
a candidate who represents them, for
such candidate is not running. They
may vote for the candidate of a party
that is distinctly opposed to their own,
or refrain from voting. Thus the
fraud of fusion is forced on the voters
of the minority party. No matter how
sincere and honest they may be, their
only usefulness is found in assisting an
opposition party to possibly overthrow
the candidates of a third party orga-
nization. This is all the populists in
Nebraska can do this year. They have
a candidate for president, but cannot
vote for him, and they expressed a
preference for a candidate for governor
and cannot vote for him.

Yet Mr. Bryan calmly looked on
while Brother-in-Law Tom laid the
plans that have resulted in disfran-
chising the populist voters of Nebraska
and tied Tom Watson's party in this
state to the tail of the democratic
donkey.

THE MUDDLE IN MOROCCO.

Unless the French press is un-
usually hysterical, there is danger
that the peace of Europe is threatened
over the complications arising out of
the conditions in Morocco. Ger-
many's formal notice of recognition
of Mulai Hafid, the usurping sultan of
Morocco, has been accepted by France
as an unwarranted interference and
calculated to set at naught the famous
Algeiras agreement, to which the
affairs of Morocco were supposed to
have been settled, with France charged
with police power duties in that
country.

It will be remembered that France
and Germany were very close to
another clash at arms three years ago,
a conflict which was averted only by
the mediation of the minister of
foreign affairs, from the French cabi-
net. At that time, the Kaiser declared
for the independence of Morocco and
agreed with other signatory
powers that France and Spain should
be charged with the duty of preserv-
ing peace in that country. The agree-
ment, in brief, provided for the inter-
nationalizing of Morocco without de-
nationalizing it. In the meantime, the
Moroccans have overthrown Abdul
Aziz and have declared for Mulai Hafid
as their new sultan. The Germans
have recognized Hafid, without wait-
ing for first action by Spain and
France and that has caused all the
trouble.

The saving clause of Germany's agree-
ment is proof that Hafid has agreed
to abide by the Algeiras agreement.
Any other situation would be notice
that Germany is planning to make
trouble in Europe, and France is far
from convinced that this is not Ger-
many's plan, anyway, regardless of the
recognition of the usurping sultan.

It is known to all the world that
Germany yielded the position taken be-
fore and during the Algeiras confer-
ence, largely because of President
Roosevelt's statement to Emperor Wil-
liam that the position of Germany was
hardly reasonable, considering the
rights and interests of other European
powers in Morocco affairs. It is no
secret that the Kaiser has always
been dissatisfied with the terms of the
agreement and his recognition of Hafid
is accepted in Europe as notice that he

believes the Algeiras agreement has
fallen through, and that he suspects
France of having obtained an undue
advantage from its exceptional position
in the management of Moroccan
affairs.

Under the circumstances the Kaiser
is apparently determined to play a lone
hand for the purpose of regaining an
advantageous diplomatic position from
which he was forced by the Algeiras
agreement. Germany has more to gain
than to lose by another conference
and it may be the Kaiser's plan to force
one. Germany has been playing a
politic-commercial game for many
years and the Kaiser, without any in-
tention of engaging in a war with
France, may be making trouble in
Morocco solely to keep an equal com-
mercial footing in that country. The
United States, while a signatory power
to the Algeiras conference, has no
direct interest in the present muddle,
except to maintain the position of an
interested onlooker and to see what
construction the other powers put on
Germany's motives.

THE LATEST PARAMOUNT.

Republican "extravagance" has been
picked as Mr. Bryan's latest paramount
issue, and he is regaling audiences at
state fairs with lurid pictures of the
bankruptcy that is facing the nation
if republican rule is continued and
promising on the side, that if he
is elected he will prune expenses to the
limit and cut down the appropriations
by congress. This would all be im-
portant, if there was any specific pro-
gram of retrenchment offered as a
remedy against what the peerless
leader professes to believe is the evil.

Mr. Bryan declares that he is bound
by his platform, adopted at Denver.
That document, while protesting
against the alleged "republican ex-
travagance," proposes a plan of mone-
yspending that would make it absolutely
impossible to effect any retrenchment
in the appropriations. The platform
declares for "a generous pension
policy"—a novelty for democratic
platforms,—the maintenance of an
"adequate" navy, the creation of a
national health bureau, the establish-
ment of agricultural experiment sta-
tions in every state, federal aid to post
road construction, liberal appropriat-
ions for waterway improvements, ir-
rigation, forest preservation and all
measures designed to conserve the na-
tion's resources, and for the appoint-
ment of inspectors and officials neces-
sary for the management of the bank
deposit schemes and the various pro-
posed remedial laws.

All of this would cost money and
lots of it. Mr. Bryan makes the mis-
take of being a prince with his prom-
ises, apparently unmindful of the fact
that it costs money to run the govern-
ment.

THE NEW NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Treasury department officials at
Washington have made the discovery
that the Aldrich-Vreeland currency
law passed by the last congress con-
tains a provision by which it may be
possible to retire all of the national
currency as rapidly as it reaches the
treasury for redemption, and replace
it with the currency provided for by
the new law. This was clearly not the
intent of the original law, as it was
designed solely to provide for an emer-
gency currency, to be issued in times
of financial stress and forced into re-
tirement by an interest rate that is to
be increased each month after a certain
period. However, the treasury experts
believe that these issues may be used
to supplant regular government issues
of currency.

The new notes have been prepared
by the bureau of printing and engraving
and are ready for distribution
when demanded by the banks. The
bills are very similar to the notes now
in circulation, with the exception that
on the face there is a change in the
line at the top which formerly read
"secured by United States bonds," by
the addition of the words "or other se-
curities." On the back of the notes ap-
pear the figures "1902-1908," indicat-
ing the years in which the statutes
were passed governing the issues of the
notes.

While there is yet some question as
to the extent to which railroad bonds
and other securities may be used in
securing the new issues, the cheering
fact remains that there has been no
National Currency association issued,
as provided by the law, for the purpose
of taking out any of the emergency
currency. This is convincing proof of
the stability of the present money mar-
ket and the prosperous condition of the
country. Even in the middle of the
"crop moving" season there is no de-
mand for "emergency" currency.

The Philadelphia Record protests
against the iniquity of a tariff bill
that places a duty of 60 per cent ad
valorem on santonin. It does seem a
little tough to have to pay a stiff duty
like that, with a hard winter coming
on and hardly enough santonin in the
house to last to the end of the week.

Mr. John G. Carlisle, who was sec-
retary of the treasury under Grover
Cleveland, denies that he has declared
for Mr. Bryan. The denial was un-
necessary. Mr. Carlisle is in perfect
accord with the democracy of Mr.
Cleveland.

The Atlanta Constitution says Mr.
Bryan can sit on the front lawn with
his legs crossed taller fashion. This
is not an athletic contest and Mr. Taft
will doubtless decline to be drawn into
an effort to beat Mr. Bryan at that
game.

worth as much as ordinary Nebraska
wheat. In the meantime, the humble
grower who paid \$5 a pound for some
of the seed may have the consolation
of knowing that he sent his money to
a fellow farmer.

Jim Ham Lewis is going to Maine
to carry that state for the democrats.
Whether he succeeds or not Maine
voters will doubtless take advantage
of the opportunity to see the most
gorgeous collection of pink whiskers
ever cultivated in captivity.

Matters are warming up a little in
Texas. Mr. Garlick and Mr. Onion
having taken the stump for the demo-
cratic candidates. Mr. Limberger and
Mr. Strong have volunteered their ser-
vices to the republican committee.

Mr. Kern addressed the National As-
sociation of Master Bakers the other
day on the subject, "Dough." Mr.
Bryan is constantly addressing the
farmers on the same subject, and let-
ting them know that he needs it.

Mr. Gompers charges that the Debs'
red special will be paid for by Preda-
tory Wealth. Old Predatory will be in
the bankruptcy court if he is really
blowing his money as Mr. Bryan and
Mr. Gompers say he is.

"What is the commercial value of
wind?" asks an exchange. It is not
fixed. Mr. Bryan is said to make
\$50,000 a year out of it, but the aver-
age is very much lower than that.

The Rest of Greatness.
Washington Post.
"Great stash in director's gowns," ad-
vertises an Omaha merchant. As we un-
derstand it, that's the only thing about
them that's considered great.

On the Home Stretch.
Washington Star.
In a little while the bleachers will sub-
side in favor of the campaign orators and
cease addressing exciting questions to
the umpire as to whether the people shall rule.

Coined Inspiration Sees.
Chicago Record-Herald.
In the opinion of the professional spell-
binder, this is about the most despicable
presidential campaign that the American
people have ever put up.

Who Will Forget Them?
New York Tribune.
For a political actor who has played so
many star roles or the American stage,
Mr. Bryan exhibits a remarkable reluc-
tance to be judged by his past perform-
ances.

A Future Possibility.
Chicago Tribune.
In the future it will be possible to carry
on a political campaign by using nothing
but canned speeches, thereby effecting
an immense saving in time and money.
This is a swift and wonderful age.

"Successful" Amateur Surgery.
Louisville Courier-Journal.
A man in Indiana was killed with an ax
wielded by a boy whose slumbers were
disturbed by his snoring. The boy had
probably heard that surgery would relieve
snoring and formed from the volume of
sound his opinion as to how heroic the
operation should be and what instrument
should be used.

Founded on a Rock.
St. Louis Times.
This country has had no war, nor is
there in prospect a war. The foreign trade
is great and growing. Crops have been
good, overproduction has been sold abroad,
and the grain harvested and to be har-
vested this year amounts to a volume stag-
gering to a mind. The presence
of which is proved by current bank
clearings, is founded on a rock.

A Job for Mayor Jim.
New York Tribune.
How are the might fallen? Mayor Dah-
m of Omaha, Iowa, wielder and best
friend of W. J. Bryan, has been defeated
in the democratic primary in Nebraska.
Mr. Dahm not long ago told a wonder-
ing public that when he was elevated to
the governorship he would have the com-
pensation of that office increased to corre-
spond with his own expansive ideas of
his worth to the commonwealth. Possibly
his economic fellow democrats thought that
he had drifted too far away from sound
conceptions of Jeffersonian simplicity and
of the true proportion between his own
services and the governor's salary.

Burdens of Inglorious Peace.
Springfield Republican.
Among the burdens of inglorious peace is
the loss incidental to the deterioration of
smokeless gunpowder, which does not keep
like the old-fashioned kind. An interesting
proposal of the navy board of ordinance is
to rework powder stored at Indian Head,
which is from six to eight years old. It
cost \$150,000, and it is thought that reno-
vation will cost a quarter of that sum. It
is hoped that the powder made by the inter-
process will last ten or twelve years, but
this is only a surmise. However, the cost
of gunpowder does not matter greatly, so
long as it is allowed to spoil quietly in
magazines. It is the incidental expenses of
burning it that are ruinous.

PERSONAL NOTES.
According to report, an "undesirable citi-
zen" has been occupying President Roose-
velt's Virginia home during the owner's
absence.

Mr. Higen can hardly regard his nomi-
nation as a total waste since so many
women have used it as the excuse for
kissing him.

A letter received at St. Petersburg from
Countess Tolstol, wife of Count Leo Tol-
stol, says that her husband is a volunteer
of his recent illness, but that he is still weak
and can receive nobody.

A man and woman who met in jail here,
never having seen each other before, de-
cided at once to get married, and the court,
ever mindful of the beauty and sanctity
of the nuptial state, annulled the woman's
today sentence.

When Benedict said he would die a bach-
elor he did not think he would live to be
a married man, and when the aged Isaac
Stephenson of Wisconsin said he only
wanted the senate short term, he probably
did not think he would last to change his
mind.

Jacob B. Cuxey, who led the army of un-
employed men from his home at Mt. Ver-
non, O., to Washington fourteen years ago,
and who is now in New York, announces
that he intends to work for the populist
party and for the election of Thomas Wat-
son during the presidential campaign.

This is jubilee week in Troy, N. Y., com-
memorative of the eightieth anniversary
of the establishment of its first collar fac-
tory. The man who began the business
of making millions of collars grew where
the collar maker was Ebenezer Brown,
in whose honor a bronze tablet is to be
unveiled.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Hippies on the Current of Life in the
Metropolis.

The most valuable residential district in
this country is a stretch of thirty blocks
of New York's Fifth avenue, extending
from Fifty-ninth to Ninety-first street, just
a mile and a half long. According to the
New York Times the district is assessed
at \$2,077,180 a block, or a total of \$63,814,000.
A block means the frontage on Fifth ave-
nue and a ground depth of 115 feet, and the
tax assessment represents 100 per cent of
the selling value.

A single block of dwellings facing on the
thoroughfare is valued at \$4,300,000. Even
the residence section of Fifth avenue south
of Fifty-ninth street is not assessed higher.
The seven dwellings between Forty-seventh
and Forty-eighth streets, including Miss
Helen Gould's, for instance, are assessed
at \$4,000,000. The value of eight residences
in the block above is set down as \$2,931,181.
In the upper avenue, between Sixtieth
and Seventieth streets, the land adjoining
the street, if as free from buildings as
Central Park, might be sold for \$4,311,000.
To the value of the land the value of the lot
gradually decreases. The land between Sev-
enty-ninth and Eightieth streets is assessed
for taxation at \$1,718,000. Between Eighti-
eth and Ninetieth streets its value is es-
timated to be \$10,250,000. The thirty blocks
of building sites, exclusive of residences,
are appraised at \$4,883,000. This is enough
money to pay the school, police, fire
department and all the other running ex-
penses of New York for a year. To this
valuation of the land the tax assessors add
\$16,225,000 for the buildings.

Yet the value of property in this
section cannot be realized by writing merely
of blocks and mansions. It means more to
say that if one sought to buy the thirty
blocks of dwellings from the Plaza to Mr.
Carnegie's he would have to pay \$86 for
every square foot of it, whether vacant
or pretentious mansion. Or, if the
price should be set by the frontage, the
properties would bring an average of \$9,277
a foot front.

The policy of building New York up into
the air, instead of spreading it out upon
the ground is likely to reach its climax
in a \$3,000,000 block of flats, the plans for
which have just been made public.

The building, to be known as the
Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh
streets, Broadway and Amsterdam avenue,
in Manhattan, and will be nearly twice
as large as Madison Square Garden. The
dimensions are 320 feet long by 200 feet
wide and twelve stories, 150 feet high, and it
is to contain some 175 families, each ten-
ant having from nine to fourteen rooms.

The plans show that everything has been
done which can be done, in a flat, to make
living in these apartments comfortable.
There will be an interior court 100 feet
wide and 200 feet long; that is, each apart-
ment will be open to the court, with win-
dows opening out of doors at either end, like
the usual block house, and there will be
no air shafts, even like those of the im-
proved "new law" apartments. The liv-
ing rooms will have their windows open
on the street and the sleeping rooms will
open upon the quiet court, which will be
fitted out with clothes closets and pullies,
but like a beautiful small park. There
will be a sub-court for the delivery wagons
and the upper court will have a central
fountain surrounded by a grassy lawn and
a wood-paved driveway, with exits through
to the street.

Concrete hummocks a foot high, located
on either side of a grade crossing, have
been decided upon by the president of the
Long Island railroad and representatives
of automobile interests as the best means
of preventing reckless driving of the ma-
chines over the crossings in front of ad-
vancing trains. The machines will then
have to slow down at crossings or incur
the risk of smashing the springs on the
whole machine. The president of the rail-
road reports that his flagmen are un-
able to stop the speeding over crossings;
"it is like waving a flag in the face of
a bull." The proposed device ought to
be quite effective on behalf of greater
safety for the machines and those in them.

A statute passed by the late New York
legislature has escaped general notice
until now that it goes into effect. It
provides that creditors may levy upon a man's
wages up to ten per cent. As the law
stood before, judgments could be obtained
for bills run up for the necessities of life,
but now any sort of a bad debt is included,
and in the many executions served upon
Controller Metz of New York city against
nuptial creditors, a great many are at
the instance of saloon keepers. The salar-
ies of over 500 have been thus attached al-
ready. The immediate result is that men
are buying up such debts, getting judg-
ments and can draw payments monthly.

In many instances it is plain that these
persons have planned ahead of time, and
bring suits and get judgments in dis-
trict courts at a distance, where the debtor
often only knows of the suit after the judg-
ment has been obtained. One attorney
alone, says the Evening Post, has obtained
148 judgments against policemen, firemen
and clerks. Every man ought to pay his
debts, but this statute seems to give a great
opportunity for injustice. The amended
law does not affect those whose wages do
not exceed \$12 a week.

Getting dispossessed as a means of liveli-
hood and borrowing sad-faced children
from neighbors to help furnish photo-
graphic proof, a great many are given
a warning issued by the Children's Society
as a reason that charitably inclined per-
sons should hesitate before giving alms to
Mrs. Lena Brown.

Agents of the society reported that they
had discovered that Mrs. Brown had been
dispossessed twenty-six times in the last
five years and that each ejectment had
added to her income.

Neighbors said she had shown to them
a photograph of herself and four children
seated upon meager furniture in the street,
and had told them that the photograph dis-
played in more prosperous neighborhoods
had been effectual in bringing contribu-
tions.

Persons who believed the story of the
children having been ejected with her
save her \$40.

Records of the Children's Society show
that 183 new Brown's last year for
dispossession proceedings. In that year she
was dispossessed twelve times.

Every day in New York City there are on
an average seven collisions of steam or
surface railways.

Over 23,000 miles of wire, weighing 12,500
pounds and costing \$1,267,128, will be
used in the four cables of the new Manhat-
tan bridge.

The average daily consumption of eggs in
New York City is two for each individual.
It requires 15,000 stenographers to do the
office business of New York City.

Manhattan is the most densely populated
island in the world. It has a population of
92,153 persons to the square mile.

During the summer season the borough
of Richmond doubles its population on
every pleasant Sunday, but only for that
one day.

The new Catskill reservoir, which is soon
to supply New York city with water, will
have a capacity of 120,000,000 gallons. It
will be twelve miles long and two miles
wide, covering 10,000 acres.

The Great Majestic Range With A Reputation.
Majestic Range
The Great Majestic Range
Perfect Baker Fuel Saver
You don't buy a range every year. Therefore when you buy one, buy the best. As first the Great Majestic may cost you a very little more than an ordinary range, but in the end it is much cheaper. It has durability and will out-last three ordinary ranges. It is scientifically built—no heat can escape or cold air enter—will save half on your fuel bills. A perfect baker—not one day good—next day poor—but always uniform. Will save you from disappointment and poorly cooked meals. Your best guarantee is—The reputation of the plant behind the range. 3d—Hundreds of thousands in use every one giving satisfaction. We want you to see The Great Majestic. If no dealer near you, we will write you—we will send you free our booklet "Range Comparisons" and tell you where you can see a Majestic—the range that gives satisfaction and out-lasts all others.

Political "Handouts" for Monarchs of
Chicago Inter Ocean.
On the Nebraska State fair grounds, in
Lincoln, William Jennings Bryan took
occasion to advocate new national legislation
for the farmer. He also called for in-
creased recognition of the farmer by the
great political parties.

From the lakes of Minnesota, from the
runtle of the pines,
From the mountain streams where fishes
bite away at baited lines,
From the lofty Adirondacks, from the
Rockies of the west,
Wearily from his long vacation comes the
wanderer home to rest.

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