

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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I, George H. Tschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1909, was as follows:

1.	44,750	28.	40,190
2.	42,000	29.	40,130
3.	40,480	30.	40,140
4.	40,090	31.	40,420
5.	40,090	32.	40,210
6.	40,090	33.	39,200
7.	40,040	34.	40,180
8.	40,040	35.	39,240
9.	37,400	36.	40,020
10.	40,120	37.	40,100
11.	40,410	38.	40,440
12.	40,210	39.	41,070
13.	40,190	40.	39,240
14.	40,070	41.	40,250
15.	40,010	42.	
16.	37,500	Total.	1,959,900
17.	40,240	Returned copies.	9,885
18.		Net total.	1,950,015
19.		Daily average.	40,519

GEORGE H. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1909.
M. P. WALKER, Notary Public.

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

It is all right to be sane on the Fourth, but to be safe you must also be careful.

General Humidity is in temporary command of the Department of the Missouri.

There are 10,000 automobiles in Iowa and still some people are able to dodge the machines.

An investigation inquiry is in order to determine whether San Francisco's reform vaccination "look."

A fur exchange has just been organized in St. Louis. Must be offering to trade for gauze undershirts and bathing suits.

A Pittsburgh millionaire has married a milliner. No man ever becomes so wealthy that he can afford to ignore thrift.

The hot wave has struck Washington. Keep it up, Mr. Weather Man, and turn it on strong around the senate chamber.

The man who can hold down a job as president of a South American republic is qualified to serve as a judge in a baby show.

Speaker Cannon has not yet indicated whom he will select to introduce Mr. Payne to his tariff bill when it gets back to the house.

Orders have been placed for 300,000 tons of steel rails during the month of June. That ought to make the wheels go 'round for a time.

The famous Hope diamond has been sold for \$80,000. Why in the world didn't the owner let us know it could be had at that bargain price?

This is the season of the small boy's discontent, for just as he thought he was going to have a vacation he is asked to push the lawn mower.

Prof. Starr of the University of Chicago says women are savages and he will certainly have reason for his belief when they get through with him.

Members of an Oklahoma anti-horse thief association shot two men by mistake, but they will doubtless do the proper thing and apologize to the widows.

The thirtieth Chicago saloon has been blown up by a bomb and the victims are fondly wishing that the perpetrator is a telegrapher and that this is in fact "30."

An international system of marine weather signals has been agreed upon, but at last reports the code had not been received by the mariners at Manawa and Cut-Off.

A Nebraska man appointed to the consulship to Mauritius feels like declining, probably because it was too much trouble for his friends to find out where Mauritius is.

Italy has just authorized the building of two dreadnaughts, and the premier is out with an interview announcing that the aims of the government are peaceful. It's a funny game.

J. Ogden Armour, just back from Europe, says the trade outlook was never better and predicts at least five years of great prosperity. There does not appear to be any discord in the chorus.

The Function of Religion.

In view of the discussion in progress over Prof. Foster's book on "The Function of Religion in Man's Struggle for Existence" The Bee reprints on this page the author's preface, which explains in his own words how he came to write the book and what its purpose is. Most of those who have been participating in the discussion and joining in denunciation of Prof. Foster have plainly never seen his book, and as a consequence most of the criticism has flown wide of the mark.

"The Function of Religion" is, largely, a review and repetition of the conclusions reached by the most erudite students of the Bible and of comparative religions. Not only this, but the present book merely restates in a great part what the same author had incorporated into another book called "The Finality of the Christian Religion," which he had published three years before and which in turn simply expanded a series of lectures delivered three years before that. When in his preface Prof. Foster says that "the book has been dashed off at white heat in thirty days," he evidently means only that the rewriting was done hurriedly, whereas the contents had been carefully prepared and the opinions expressed formed as the result of long study and deliberate thought.

The wonder, therefore, is how, if the book calls for such severe denunciation and demands the author's expulsion from the church, he should have been able to lecture and teach the same doctrine all these years without long ago calling down on himself the wrath that has now culminated.

Perhaps the explanation may be found in the drubbing which Prof. Foster gives to some of his pupil colleagues in his exhortation of the tendencies of the modern church. "I am now trying," he says, "to get the church to see that it has been on the wrong track, with its instinct of self-preservation, with its dogging the footsteps of science, blocking its every advance; with its love of dogmas rather than search for truth; with its pride rather than service; with its clericalism rather than humanism; with its facing backward instead of forward." He ridicules the modern church in its claim to be a service of God and continues:

Shall we then rescue a place for the church in modern life by assigning her practical tasks, the service of man? But what tasks? Politics, education, morals, charity, medicine? The church is now dabbling in all of these, especially in politics, charity and medicine. That it does so is proof that it is bewildered, desperate, confused as to what its true function is.

Prof. Foster declares that often-times there has been nothing back of church controversies "but the interest of church theologians who see their own influence jeopardized when the miraculous power of their temple-images, the sole saving power of their doctrines, was called into question and a freer and uneholastic religion preached to the people," yet in spite of this protest he asserts, "I believe that the pastoral office is, in idea, the most important servant of the highest life of man."

Passing of a Literary School.

The death of Sarah Orne Jewett removes one of the last of a school of writers who wrought for the youth of preceding generations and of those now living but grown up. From the picture book of those unable to read to the time between childhood and maturity they catered to sentiment and inculcated the tender and idealistic side of human nature. With them the fairy story, the good little boy and girl far above the reality, have disappeared and in their stead we have the nature books with their "practical" instruction. People now regard it a waste of time to teach the little ones fairy stories which they must later learn are only myths, for it is an age of two times two is four which loses sight of the fact that it is the ideal which is beyond attainment which leads both children and grownups to strive for things higher than present attainment. Whether the new is better than the old is hardly worth while to argue, but who among us would blot out if he could the sweetly tender memories of the days when we believed all those pretty child stories and wanted to have them read to us over and over again.

Inspecting Reclamation Work.

The interest of the Taft administration in reclamation work is manifest by the tour of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, who is spending the summer in inspecting irrigation projects already under way or projected. Mr. Ballinger comes from Washington state, which is largely interested in such enterprises, and his personal friendliness is a known quantity. Each section, however, presents different conditions and the man who is to deal with them successfully should know them personally. There are both practical and visionary irrigation schemes being urged upon the government and it is essential in the early stages of the reclamation work by the government that no serious mistakes be made, otherwise it will be difficult if not impossible to secure from congress the appropriations necessary to go on. One useless or unprofitable ditch now could do more harm to the irrigation cause than all the talk of its opponents.

Not only is it essential the secretary should know at first hand of work being done, but that he should see for himself opportunities for the future, that our natural resources may not fall into the hands of speculators and land grabbers. A little care in the present will be worth many millions in the future and as a man with a personal knowledge of such things Mr. Ballinger's trip through the west should prove valuable to him.

Heated Season in Cities.

The miseries of the heated term in a great city can never be appreciated by those who have never experienced it. The telegraph tells of deaths from heat, people sleeping on sidewalks and in the parks, but this conveys only a fractional idea of the misery in congested sections of great cities. There is no such thing as vacations for these people, for their very existence depends upon their remaining and working. Talk of moving them to the country is idle, for in the big city is the only work they know how to do and efforts to induce them to move have always been futile.

The only thing that can be done is to make their lot more tolerable, and in this respect the United States is far behind Europe. More stringent tenement laws have abolished the worst death traps in which the poor formerly lived, but the best of our tenements are still deficient in the light and air essential for physical welfare. Berlin's laws prescribe that not more than two-thirds of each lot shall be built on and building regulations contain stringent provisions for sanitation. Other great European cities have vigorously taken hold of the problem and even in London, with all the Englishman's aversion to state activity, wonders have been accomplished in recent years.

Americans are gradually waking up to the fact that the comfort of the people is vital to all and the suffering entailed by one of these hot waves can be mitigated in many ways by systematic and co-operative effort.

A Cap and Gown Revolt.

The Washington legislature has passed a law requiring judges in that state to wear caps and gowns, but the county judge of Snohomish county balks on the mother Hubbard and insists on displaying his roof garden skating rink as an evidence of having reached the years of wisdom.

In the first place, the county judge holds the law unconstitutional and void because it compels him to use his own money to purchase the judicial regalia, and further because it violates the constitutional provision against cruel and unusual punishment. It is hot where the judge resides and he insists that if the legislators impeach him and sit in judgment on him they shall comply with the law and don the cap and gown, confident this ordeal will make his case.

The judge's objections may be irrelevant, immaterial, not responsive and a few other things which lawyers incorporate in their list, but really has not the Washington legislature gone too far when it attempts to regulate sartorial affairs? How would a cap and gown with the musty odor of the ages help adjudicate dog fights, line fence disputes, horse trades and the hundred and one little differences that come before county judges? Even in the highest tribunals it requires more than a black gown and a mortar board hat to dignify the occupant of the bench. The judicial role is entirely too thin a veil to hide human foibles and weaknesses and leaves no impress on the printed page which is handed down as a guide to the future.

The Yellow Peril.

The hollowness of the yellow peril cry could not be better shown than by recent events. No one raised it more vehemently than Emperor William of Germany. Other European statesmen joined in and there were some Americans in the chorus. If they really fear a yellow peril, why do they not permit China to keep on sleeping? Instead the nations of the world are doing all in their power to awaken the dragon by introducing occidental methods and ideas into China. The government used its utmost endeavors to secure for German bankers the loan to build a railroad opening up a most populous section of China and the effort secured participation in the loan. Subsidized German steamships are catering for and developing the Chinese trade, although China is more than willing that the doors of the empire, closed centuries ago, shall remain closed.

Does anyone imagine that Germany or the other nations would be lifting the lid to the Chinese Pandora's box just to see what is in it if they believed it dangerous? It would seem nearer the truth that the cry of yellow peril was raised for political home consumption. The fact is that mere numbers have never dominated the world, and if China ever should obtain pre-eminence it will be when it has reached the top level in social, political and industrial life. To reach this point would at best take centuries.

New Civil Service Rule.

The new civil service rule embodied in the census bill by the senate and concurred in by the house promises to revolutionize things in a manner not pleasing to residents of Washington. It prescribes actual residence in the state to which an employee is credited to comply with the civil service law regarding apportionment. In the past this law has been, in large measure, a dead letter, Washington people claiming residence in states which they have not visited in years and in many instances by those born in Washington after their parents removed there from the states to which they are charged. This practice has built up an office-holding class which is held detrimental in itself and defeated the object of the apportionment law, which

was to have all sections represented and therefore interested directly in the official life at Washington. The law only applies to census bureau employees, and if it goes no farther will not seriously interfere with the old custom, but the debate over it indicates it may sooner or later be used to apply generally to the civil service and work a revolution in the personnel of the departments.

The Bogie of Personal Interest.

Nebraska demo-pops are proceeding to lay plans for smuggling a few demo-pops judges on to the supreme bench by working the nonpartisan racket, assuming that the so-called nonpartisan judiciary law will govern the coming election irrespective of its constitutionality, which is questioned by all the best lawyers.

The reason why the demo-pops expect the law to stand unchallenged, in spite of its flagrant defects, rests on a novel plea by which they hope to prevent final hearing or adjudication of the test case already brought to determine its validity until after this year's election shall have been held and three new judges chosen under its provisions.

It is to be urged that with Chief Justice Rees taking a vacation in Europe and three of the six remaining judges of the court avowed candidates for re-election, it would be improper for these three judges directly interested to sit in the case, and impossible for the other three judges to render a decree because they would constitute less than a majority of the bench.

This would indeed be interesting if it were conclusive. But if it held good now to prevent a test of this law it would certainly hold good forever to prevent its being tested at any time. If the three judges, whose terms are about to expire, are disqualified because they may be candidates in the coming election, the disqualification of the other three judges for the same reason is only a matter of degree, because they may be candidates for re-election two years hence.

With equal cogency it might be urged that no law affecting the judges of the court could ever be subjected to judicial test because the judges passing on it might have a personal interest. In the recent suit instituted to determine the competitive claims to seats on the bench by appointees of Governor Sheldon and Governor Shallenberger, turning on the question when a constitutional amendment went into effect, every judge was directly interested because the same decision had to determine when the increase in his salary should begin. Yet that did not prevent the judges from deciding, and no one has suggested that they were influenced by a desire to legalize the salary warrants, they had drawn.

In the present case it is pure assumption on the part of the demo-pops that it is to the interest of the outgoing judges to have the so-called nonpartisan judiciary act declared null and void. It might be more to their interest to have the law upheld, inasmuch as it is conceded that they would have a big advantage in a free-for-all scramble for election. But these three judges are no more personally interested except in point of time than any or all of the other judges who have a little longer to serve. If there is any fear that the proximity of the election may influence the three judges whose terms expire this year more than the three judges whose terms expire two years hence, the proprietors might be observed by letting the three judges supposed to be less interested hear the appeal and formulate the decision of the court, and let the other three judges simply concur in order to supply the necessary majority of the court to make the decision binding.

Inasmuch as the personal interest of the judges cannot be completely excluded, at no time would the court be more disinterested, even if the case were dragged along until after three new judges elected this fall should take up their duties, because as the beneficiaries of the new law these judges would doubtless feel charged with the duty of upholding its constitutionality and validity. As there is no other judicial tribunal competent to pass final judgment on it, the court might as well face the music right away and have it over.

Addressing a class of sweet girl graduates, Speaker Cannon has asserted his opposition to woman suffrage in a way which shows that he is possessed of as much diplomacy as courage. "The prettier the young women," says the speaker, "the more dangerous they would become if they had the ballot."

The two senators from Oklahoma split on the oil tariff, and the blind senator refused to be led by his colleague into voting according to the demands of the Oklahoma oil producers. It remains to be seen which was fooled, the senator with his eyes closed or the senator with his eyes open.

Now that the company which had acquired the process and patents of Thomas A. Edison for manufacturing cement has gone into the hands of a receiver it is up to Mr. Edison to defend his reputation as a wizard by inventing a device to do away with the receivership.

The official place in the Standard Oil company occupied by the late H. H. Rogers has been filled by the election of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as his successor. The first thing John D., Jr., should learn from the experience of his predecessor is not to write tell-tale letters.

Preface to Prof. Foster's Book

During the academic year of 1907-8, the Philosophical union of the state university of California at Berkeley used my book, "The Finality of the Christian Religion," as the basis of its study and discussion. It honored me further by a request to give the annual address before its union, which I did on August 23, 1908. The address was delivered extemporaneously, but was subsequently dictated in a somewhat enlarged form to a stenographer, for publication in the university journal. Owing to agitation of rather a misleading character, in the press, but especially to the kind reception accorded me in Berkeley, for which I am very grateful, I decided to publish the address in book form. Again, I have gone to the pains of amplifying and popularizing it still more, and I have taken the liberty of keeping the form of public address throughout the new matter as well as the old. This accounts for the personal portion, for which, now that the book is written, I am inclined to be sorry. Those who do not care for so popular a book on such a subject may find the conceptional substance of it in the original address, as published in the University of California Chronicle, Vol. XL, No. 1. The book has been dashed off at white heat in about thirty days as sort of "by-product" of a more difficult task. It cannot rank as a work of pure science, for it is not closely enough keyed together for that; nor is it intended to rank as a work of literature. But I am sustained by the firm conviction of having uttered, not without vigor, some of the things to which my day and generation need most of all to give heed. To whom should I wish this little volume to fall? Not into those of students in this field, like myself, for they would probably learn nothing from it unless it were to avoid the errors which I have made and to escape the perils which I have encountered. At the other extreme, not into the hands of those who are happy and holy as they repose in views of origin and statements of belief that are fixed for them in their church traditions. I would hurt the feeling of such nor incite them to a change for which they feel no need. I could wish with all my heart that our fathers and mothers might enjoy the blessed calm of the evening of life, free from the spiritual bewilderment of those

who have had to wander in the region of doubt and to feel their feet slip just when they thought some rock on which they stood was firm. Nor am I sure that it would be worth for those whose belief is fixed and final to peruse these pages. My experience is that many persons of this class have no hospitality for an appreciative interpretation and vindication of human nature's treasures, which to most of those who possess them are the deepest and dearest that life holds.

But our country is full of young men and women still in the formative period of life. They are seekers after truth. They have graduated from our public schools, perhaps from our colleges. They have been taught one thing in the classroom and quite a different thing in the church and Sunday school. They have outgrown the traditional church faith, and for other reasons they have left off going to church entirely. Many of them are debating whether they shall hear or whether they shall forbear. Some of them are even in the mood to say with Morrison I. Swift, "Man will not give religion two thousand or twenty centuries more to try itself and waste human time. Its time is up; its probation is ended; its own record ends it." These persons want the worst that they know provided for. Let them detect an evasion, and inconsistency, or some sophisticality of the truth; let them hear you say that you know what you do not know and cannot know, and they will curl their lips in scorn and cross over to the other side of the street when they see you coming. If I could, I should like to go to meet these persons, with their demand that the situation be faced with pitiless veracity. My sympathies are with them. Still we do not live in a day—so at all events it seems to me when it is possible to proffer them the full and solid comfort and hope which warmed the hearts and illumined the faces of the fathers, theirs and mine. But it also seems to me that something can be done and that here even a little is much. And since they, like myself, would rather have a minimum that was sure than a maximum that was not, I have tried to do no more than to cleave to the sunnier side of doubt. There may be light and warmth enough to keep us from freezing in the dark.—George B. Foster, University of Chicago, February 22, 1909.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT

Boston Transcript: Few men of his cloth are more apt in epigram than President Paunce of Brown. For instance: "There is nothing more demoralizing than to sit forever on the bleachers and criticize the strong men who have plunged into the game."

Houston Post: What feelings of embarrassment must have filled that Kansas minister's breast who refused a call to another field, and saw a notice of it in his local paper over a heading which the printer got mixed with another. It read: "Brightful Fate Averted."

Chicago Record-Herald: Rev. Charles F. Aked, the old king's pastor, thinks that the style in which Prof. Foster's book is written is open to criticism from the aesthetic point of view. It would be interesting to hear Dr. Aked's opinion of Mr. Rockefeller's prose as exemplified in his recent confessions.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Bishop McFall of Trenton goes entirely too far in saying that there is any college in the country which "teaches immorality," and certainly the charge cannot be against either Yale, Harvard or Princeton. What is there in the clerical collar which always makes the man wearing it get too hot under it?

Charlotte News and Courier: Nobody has appeared to care about the appointment of Mr. Taft's pastor, the Rev. Dr. Pierce, to be chaplain of the United States senate. Strange that the religious protestants against Mr. Taft's candidacy because he is not a Christian out in Indiana have not caught on to the growing tendency of the times as emphasized by the appointment of Dr. Pierce!

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Promoters who have become experts in translating corporation stocks into bonds anticipate a busy season as soon as the dividend tax gets into the statute books.

Various sections of the "effete east" candidly admit their handicap in seeking western men to revive dormant institutions. Live westerners have no nose on the spine. San Francisco street railway magnate, Patrick Calhoun, will not be happy until he installs Frank Heney as exalted cockabrum of the Golden Gate Ananias club.

The open season goes out of business in Tennessee, July 1. In Memphis thirty emergency social clubs have been chartered, and the number is growing at the rate of from three to five a day.

A suspicious person arrested in the suburbs of Philadelphia was armed with eleven quarts of whiskey and in an advanced state of spiritual exaltation. The police managed to shift the load.

Four years of persistent work were required to land in the penitentiary a crooked criminal lawyer of San Francisco. His expertness in picking flaws in laws makes him a valuable addition to the picking crew in the jute mill.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"You say your maid is very untruthful, Mrs. De Milyuns? Then why do you keep her?"

"Because nobody would believe her on the witness stand."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Mildred, it must have been late when that young man went away last night."

"Why, mamma, just as soon as the clock struck 11 he rose to go."

"But when did he get away?"—Chicago Tribune.

Hicks—Were you admiring her beauty? Wicks—No, I was only thinking what a lot of talk a small rosebud mouth can emit.—Somerville Journal.

"I hate spoiled children."

"You're crazy, I love 'em."

"Great Scott, why?"

"I get so much fun out of seeing 'em make their fool parents mind!"—Cleveland Leader.

She—You remind me of the trees. He—The trees? In what way? She—When they start to leave, they make a long stay.—Baltimore American.

Marie—But if you love Tom why do you go about with Jack? Madge—Well, you see, Tom is rather slow and I'm using Jack as a pacemaker for him.—Boston Transcript.

"I'll acknowledge," said the penitent husband, "that I called my wife an old cat."

"How did she take that?" asked the peacemaking neighbor.

"Well, that," when I got these scratches on my face."—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Fride—Jimmy, dear, would you mind doing an errand for me today? Mr. Fride—What is it? Mrs. Fride—The cook says we won't have enough chickens for dinner, so wish you would take this piece down to the butcher shop and see if you can't get it matched.—Kansas City Journal.

WHAT WAS HIS NAME?

Edward Everett Hale.

What was his name? I do not know his name.

I only know he heard God's voice and brought all he loved across the sea, To live and work for God and me; Felt the ungracious oak,

With horrid toll Dragged from the soil The three-gnarled roots and stubborn rock;

With plenty filled the haggard mountain-side, And when his work was done, without memorial died.

No blaring trumpet sounded out his fame; He lived, he died, I do not know his name.

No form of bronze and no memorial stones Show me the place where lies his mouldering bones.

Only a cheerful city stands, Built by his hardened hands— Only ten thousand homes, Where, every day, The cheerful play

Of love and hope and courage comes; These are his monuments, and these alone— There is no form of bronze and no memorial stone.

And if Where some doer of some boundless sea Where Thou, great God of angels, wilt send me?

Some ask for me to rend, some sod For me to break, Some handful of Thy corn to take, And scatter far and wide, Till it in turn shall yield Its hundredfold.

Of gold, of gold To feed the happy children of my God? Show me the desert, Father, or the sea, Is it Thine enterprise? Great God, send me, And though this body lie where ocean roils, Father, count me among all faithful souls!



Let Your Eyes Do The Talking

Without a word from you, your eyes will tell us about how you have treated them and what they have done in retaliation. They will tell you whether the trouble is all your own or whether nature in the beginning made them astigmatic or hyperopic, and you have unwittingly degraded their usefulness. The final point of endurance has been reached. Come in and let us examine them for you.

Huteson Optical Co.,

315 S. 16TH ST., OMAHA. Factory on the premises.

Owl Drug Co.

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SALT SULPHUR WATER

also the "Crystal Lithium" water from Excelsior Springs, Mo., in 5-gallon sealed jugs.

6-gallon Jug Crystal Lithium Water, \$3.25
6-gallon Jug Salt-Sulphur water \$2.25
Buy at either store. We sell over 100 kinds mineral water.

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.

Sixteenth and Dodge Sts.

REAL BARGAINS

New, Shopworn and Used Pianos at Hospe's

Come this week. You will not be disappointed, we have never shown as great a variety of high grade pianos as we will place on sale this week. We have made some extraordinary deals in our exchange department recently and have taken some fine pianos in trade, which will be sold at great reductions. Every piano overhauled by our expert (30 years experience) and fully guaranteed by us. Among the used pianos are:—

A very fine STEINWAY piano, large case, exclusive design, in elegant condition.

Two very good KNABE pianos, one large case, one medium case, both fine bargains.

Several KIMBALL pianos, one of them 26 years old, but still a fine piano, others only slightly used, in good condition.

Besides there are KRANICH & BACH, EMERSON, ELINGTON, KING, Etc., Etc. Prices \$125 and UP.

To make this week a genuine bargain week, we have reduced the price on a lot of NEW pianos, just from the factory, some of them \$145, including stool and scarf.

TERMS, \$5.00 PER MONTH

1513

A. Hospe Co., Douglas Street



Can YOU spare only 20c a day for a diamond?

To be sure you can. THAT'S merely the price of a few clogs—an admission to a moving picture theater—a packet of sweets—2 silver dimes.

Yet, some of my CHOICEST diamonds are being bought on payments that amount to NO more than 20c per day—paid in weekly or monthly aggregates.

Numberless MODERN ONE PRICE diamonds to SAVING BANKS—diamonds during the past decade have grown in value FASTER than interest grows—and one may WEAR his diamond where it was bought. One CANNOT wear a savings bank book in one's necktie; neither will a safety deposit vault key look well worn as an earring.

But your sparkling, glimmering, beautiful diamond is seen, is admired