



Hand Bag Sale

The greatest bargains, we believe, ever shown in Omaha.

- \$5.00 Fitted Hand Bag \$2.98—Strictly high grade goat seal with extra quality features—protected corners, leather lined and completely fitted with purse, card case, mirror, puff box and smelling salts bottle in gilt or gunmetal, \$5.00 value, sale at \$2.98.
\$3.50 Fitted Hand Bag \$1.99—Full size leather lined and fitted with purse, mirror and salts bottle, \$3.50 value, at \$1.99.
\$3.00 Hand Bag at \$1.49—All leather bag with tan leather lining and purse, full 11-inch frame, a regular \$3.00 value—at \$1.49.
\$2.00 Hand Bag 98¢—A fine, staple number, all leather, leather lined, with strap handles—regular \$2.00 value; Saturday at 98¢.
\$1.50 Special Hand Bag 49¢—A big lot of different sizes and styles of extra quality Caratall bags, regular \$1.00 and \$1.50 values; Saturday 49¢.

SAVE TIME—SAVE LABOR SWEEP WITH ELECTRICITY

The Hoover Way. Let us show you the Hoover Electric Suction Sweeper. The best ever made.



HAYDEN'S THE RELIABLE STORE

Splendid Savings without Sacrificing Quality in Groceries and Vegetables.

- 18 lbs. best Granulated Sugar, \$1.00
18-pound sack Diamond B Flour, \$1.25
8 pounds white or yellow Cornmeal, .150
2 1/2-lb. can Table Syrup, .90
2 cans Derby Club Sardines, .250
3 pound best Rolled Oats, .350
pkgs. Egg-O-See, Dr. Fricke's Food or Corn Flakes, .150
1-lb. can Rex Lye, .60
Burman's Jelly, pkg., .70
Forty different kinds Assorted Cookies, per lb., .100
Fresh, Crisp Ginger Snaps, pound, .75¢
Tea Siftings, pound, .120
Golden Santos Coffee, pound, .150
H. B. C. Special Blend Coffee, lb., .900
A Blended Tea for ice tea, lb., .500
BUTTER AND CHEESE DEPT.
No. 1 Creamery Butter, pound, .300
No. 1 Country Butter, pound, .250
Strictly Fresh Cheddar Cheese, lb., .300
Full Cream New York Cheese, lb., .300
Sweet Cream Butter, pound, .250
Imported Swiss Cheese, pound, .250
VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT
5 bunches Green Onions, .50
4 bunches Beets, .50
4 heads Iceberg Lettuce, .50
4 Green Peppers, .50
4 bunches Fresh Radishes, .50
4 bunches Carrots, .50
3 Baking Squash, .100
1 large Cauliflower, pound, .150
Wax or Green Beans, .100
4 bunches Parsley, .50
2 bunches Pie Plant, .50

50c Patent Leather Belts 25c
The very newest style Dip Front Belts, in red or black; great bargains in Saturday's sale, choice 25c

35c Ribbons, per Yard, 9c
Extra heavy and wide All Silk Taffeta Ribbons, in all staple colors, every yard perfect, 35c yard value—at, yard, .9c



TAKE HOME A QUART Pure Ice Cream
Special Saturday at 25c per quart
Special 10c a Lb. Pure Ice Cream Candy
Peanut Brittle, per pound, 10c

\$1.50 Ideal Hair Brushes 59c
The pure Russian bristle Ideal Hair Brushes, only 1 to customer.
35c Tooth Brushes at .12 1/2c
50c Hair Brushes at .25c
50c Cloth Brushes at .25c



Ladies' Underwear

Ladies' Mercerized Vests, with hand crocheted yokes, 60c value, at 25c
Ladies' Knit Union Suits, regular 50c value; in Saturday's sale at 25c
Ladies' Gauze Vests, regular 25c value, at 12 1/2c
MUSLIN UNDERGARMENTS.
Combination Suits, values to \$2.50, slightly soiled; on sale, to close, at 75c
Gowns, with dainty lace trimmed yokes and sleeves, values to \$2.50; choice, 98c
Elegant Princess Slips, that sold to \$6.00, with elaborate lace flounces; Saturday—at \$1.50, \$1.95 and \$2.95
Princess Slips, worth \$2.00, colors and white, at 98c

Men's Shirts

\$1 and \$1.50 values at 49c
Very best materials, colors and patterns, in plain or pleated bosoms, all sizes, best values to be found in Omaha.

Men's Hose

Manufacturers' samples and surplus stock, 25c to 50c values, fine cotton, mercerized lisle in plain and fancies, on sale, 10c, 12 1/2c and 25c
Men's \$1.50 Quality Union Suits, on sale at 49c
Men's \$2.50 Quality Union Suits, on sale at 98c

All Summer Garments Must Go to Make Room for Fall Stock

The next week or ten days must see every Summer Suit, Dress Skirt and wrap closed out to make room for the new goods which are coming in rapidly every now. SATURDAY'S CLEARING SALE OFFERINGS ARE TOO GOOD TO MISS, TRULY MATCHLESS.

500 Pretty Summer Dresses

In lingers, lawns, batistes, gingham and linens, scores of beautiful designs, well worth \$7.50; to close Saturday in one big lot, choice, at \$2.39

Silk Underskirts, worth \$5.00, in black and colors, full cut, well made; at, choice, \$2.95

House Dresses, worth \$2.00—light and dark colors, at 95c

Sale of Children's Dresses

Children's white dresses that sold to \$7.50, delightful assortment Saturday, \$1.95
Children's Gingham Dresses, in light and dark colors, all sizes 2 to 14 years, \$2.00 and \$2.50 values, at, your choice .89c



Summer Coats and Capes

Lingerie Dresses and Linen Suits, regular values up to \$30.00, only 3 to 15 garments of a kind, but nearly 500 of them for selection—values to \$30.00; Saturday, choice \$5.00

275 Handsome Dress Skirts, values up to \$10.00, in fine French voiles, taffeta silk and chiffon panamas, colors and black; on sale at \$4.95

\$4.00 Lingerie Waists \$1.95

All new styles, high or low neck, unsequined bargains Saturday.

Ladies' and Misses' Middy Waists, regular \$1.50 and \$2.00 values .89c

Ladies' \$1.50 Lingerie Waists, trimmed with tucks, laces and embroidery; Saturday, at .65c

Men's Shirts

\$2.50 and \$3 values 98c. Neglige or dress style, soft or pleated bosoms, with or without collars, all the newest colors and patterns.

Athletic Shirts

In white and light blue, 50c values, 15c

\$1.50 Pajamas for 59c

50c Four-Hand Silk Ties at 25c

Men's 35c underwear, \$1.95

Men's \$1.00 underwear, shirts, drawers, at .49c

We're Sole Omaha Selling Agents for the Zion City and Elyria Wash Laces

Big Shoe Sale Saturday

Closing out the surplus stocks of the two big eastern factories at about 50 cents on the dollar.

This sale so far has been a distinct success. We have had other shoe sales, but at no time have the VALUES been so great.

Men's and Women's \$3.50 and \$4.00 Oxfords, Pumps and Shoes, all styles and all leathers—with styles up to the minute—at \$2.50

Men's and Women's \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes, Oxfords and Pumps, including one lot of 300 pairs Kippendort-Dittman & Co. samples, worth up to \$4.00 a pair. \$1.95

Children's Ankle Strap, in patent and tan, vic kid, worth 95c—at 39c

Boys', Youths' and Little Gents' Shoes, in two big lots, worth up to \$2.50. \$1.50 and \$1.00

For those tired, aching feet, buy the "GROVER" shoes or oxfords; they not only help, but they cure. We carry them in all styles and can fit the foot properly in each style.

One lot of about 250 pairs Women's Tan and Black Oxfords, some of them worth up to \$3.50 a pair, at \$1.00

One lot of Infants' Shoes, worth up to \$1.35 a pair. 25c

Women's \$1.50 Rubber Heeled Juilets, makes a fine house shoe \$1.00

Misses' and Childs' Oxfords and Pumps, in dull and patent, sold up to \$2.00. \$1.00



\$1.50 Silk Hose 98c.

Pure Silk Hose, in both black and colors, plain or fancies; great bargain Saturday at 98c

75c and \$1.00 Quality Hose—in silk and silk lisle, allover lace and lace boot effects, black and colors, at 49c

Ladies' 50c and 50c Hose—Fine quality lace or plain lisle, in black and colors; on sale Saturday at 25c

EXTRA SPECIAL

Ladies' Fine Maco Cotton and Lisle Finish Hose, in all colors and black, to 50c values; on sale Saturday at 74c

Children's 19c Quality Hose, plain black and lace; Saturday at, pair 9c

Try Haydens First

In Our Busy Drug Department

- 10c Joss Sticks, pkg., .50
10c Willow Stick Soap, .50
4711 Carbolic Soap, regular 25c for 15c
Hills' Toilet Tissue, 100 sheets, .100
25c Peroxide of Hydrogen, .250
3c Hygiene, 2-quart, .900
5c Baker's or Eastman's Cold Cream, 2-oz., .150
3c Gude's Toilet Polish, 1-oz., .100
10c Toilet Tissue, 100 sheets, .100
Locust Blossom or White Rose Perfumery, regular 25c, at 9c
\$1.75 Red Cross Fountain Syringe, .950
\$2.25 Wellington Combination Syringe, \$1.00, worth of toilet articles bought at this counter, one 50c bottle of Florida Water.

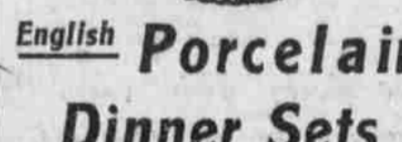
New Fall Corsets

We are now showing the new fall models in Royal Worcester and other popular makes; prices up from \$1.00 to \$2.00. W. B. Worcester Corsets, in fine coutil—long hip models, with six extra laces and draw tape, in bust at, \$2.00. The change in our tariff of 5 per cent on a very limited number of the manufacturers of rubber, in August, 1909, had as little to do with it as had the movement of the tides.

75c

Saturday Specials in our Linen Department

Hemmed Huck Towels, extra large size, fancy colored borders, worth 19c; Saturday, each 10c
Hemmed Bath Towels, heavy and absorbent, worth double—Saturday, each 12 1/2c
Fringed Bed Spreads, with cut corners, full size, assorted patterns, worth \$2.50—Saturday, each, \$1.50
Heavy double knotted fringe Bed Spreads, the best value ever offered, worth \$3.50; Saturday, each, \$2.50



English Porcelain Dinner Sets

Regent shape, Melbo decoration—an exact reproduction of Haviland & Co. \$75.00 Dinner Sets—you can buy these fine 100-piece sets Saturday for \$14.50
Wood & Sons' English Semi Granite 100-piece Dinner Sets, in gilt decoration; on sale Saturday at \$6.98
Decorated Holland Bowls, 5c
Crystal Sugar and Cream Sets, Saturday, each 15c
Imitation Cut Glass Vinegar and Oil Cruets 10c
Decorated Cups and Saucers, lotus shape, per set 49c
Decorated Dinner Plates, set 49c
Beautifully Decorated China Pieces—big assortment of shapes; Saturday 25c and 49c
Handled Sherberts, 6 for 15c



HAYDEN'S THE RELIABLE STORE

Special Saturday Savings on Hardware & Housefurnishings

- 1-quart extra heavy Tin Preserving Cans, per dozen, 35c
\$1.00 6-foot Skirt Boards, 75c
85c 5-foot Skirt Boards, 65c
\$2.00 Ironing Board and Stand—at, only \$1.49
Mrs. Voorman's 25c Sink Strainers—at 15c
16-gallon Garbage Cans, \$1.25
12-gallon Garbage Cans, 98c
14-quart Enameled Dish Pans—at, only 19c
Your choice of any Screen Door we have—hardwood, painted—the last sale 75c
\$1.75 hardwood fancy varnished Door, at 98c
One 30-lb. ice capacity White Mountain Refrigerator, worth \$20.00 to \$25.00; on sale for \$15.00
\$1.00 Ring Brass Sprinklers, 49c
14-inch New England Lawn Mowers, ball bearing \$3.75
14 or 16-inch plain bearing, same—for \$2.50
The \$10.00 Easy Yankee Wash Machine, at \$4.95
Square Western Wash Machine \$3.25
Round Western Wash Machine \$3.49
Guaranteed Garden Hose, per ft. 10c

Try Haydens First

ALDRICH ANSWERS BRISTOW

Denies All Charges Made by Kansan in Regard to Tariff on Rubber.

TARIFF WAS MADE UNIFORM

Says Neither He Nor Any Member of His Family Has Ever Had Pecuniary Interest in Rubber Rates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Senator Aldrich, who introduced the bill to amend the tariff on rubber, today denied the charges made by Senator Joseph W. Bristow of Kansas in a recent campaign speech dealing with the tariff on rubber, in a letter made public last night, denying the charges in their entirety.
The letter follows:
"PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 10, 1910.—Hon. William B. McKinley, Chairman Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D. C.—Dear Mr. McKinley: I have been asked by a republican candidate for congress in an Illinois district to furnish him the facts with reference to the charges in the rubber duties in the tariff act of 1909.
"The persistent repetition of the absurd misstatements of Senator Bristow, with reference to the tariff on rubber furnished such a characteristic illustration of the nature of the criticisms and the character of certain critics of the tariff act of 1909 that it seems to me desirable that a full statement of the facts should be made in response to this inquiry.
"List of Bristow's Charges.
"Senator Bristow's statements were as follows:
"1. That the senate committee on finance, of which I was chairman, increased the duty upon certain manufactures of rubber from 30 to 35 per cent.
"2. That during the session, or immediately after the adjournment of congress, I, in connection with others, had organized a gigantic rubber trust known as the Intercontinental Rubber company, in which I was a large stockholder and director.
"3. That this huge rubber trust immediately advanced largely the price of crude rubber, the supply of which it absolutely controlled.
"4. That this vast rubber monopoly, the Intercontinental Rubber company, was able on account of the changes in the tariff reform to advance, and did advance the price of every rubber product from automobile tires to babies' rattles.
"5. That the increase in the rate on rub-

ber's violations of the rules have extended from manufacturers from 30 to 35 per cent enabled the Intercontinental Rubber company to realize immense, enormous profits as shown by the large dividend it had paid in the early months of the present year, and the increase in rates was brought about with this end in view.

Some Statements True.

"It is true that an increase in the rates took place in paragraph 463, which included certain manufacturers of India rubber, with other items, and it is true also that I am a stockholder and director in the Intercontinental Rubber company; but none of the other statements referred to contain a single element of truth. I should be glad to think that in these statements Senator Bristow had been cruelly imposed upon by some designing person, and do not like to believe that any senator could be guilty of deliberately manufactured statements so false in every particular.
"Neither the Intercontinental Rubber company nor I, nor any member of my family has ever had any pecuniary interest as to whether the rates on manufactures of rubber were 30, 35 or 300 per cent, or whether crude rubber was on the free or the dutiable list.
"The Intercontinental Rubber company was incorporated in 1903 with the general powers of a business corporation. There has been no change whatever, either before or after the session of congress, since that time in the business or control of the company or in the purpose for which it was organized, these being all established at the time of organization long before the tariff act of 1909 was ever thought of.
"The company is and has been the owner of stock, the entire amount in every case but one, in subordinate companies, organized for the purpose of convenience in the conduct of the business of producing crude rubber in various parts of the world. The charters of two of the companies were surrendered in 1909 for the purpose of simplifying the general organization of the business and saving expense and taxes.
"Neither the Intercontinental Rubber company nor any of its subordinate companies whose charters were surrendered in 1909—have now or ever have had any interest whatever, directly or indirectly, in any business except the production of crude rubber outside of the United States and the sales and delivery of its crude rubber product in available markets here and abroad.
"Ne Interest in Manufacturers.
"Neither the Intercontinental Rubber company nor any of its subordinate companies have ever had the slightest interest, direct or indirect, in the manufacture

of any article covered by the change in rates on rubber manufactures in the paragraph alluded to or otherwise; and neither the Intercontinental Rubber company nor any of its subordinate companies have ever had any part in any commission, agreement, arrangement or understanding with any company or person with reference to any manufactured product of rubber or the price of any such product.
"Neither the Intercontinental Rubber company is not in any sense nor of any kind—good or bad—a rubber trust. It was never—and no one connected with it was ever—in combination or arrangement with anybody with reference to the production or control, or attempt to control the price of crude rubber, or of any manufacture of rubber. The only relations it ever had with any rubber manufacturing concern have been solely with reference to the sale and delivery of its crude products. It had at one time serious differences with a subordinate company of the United States Rubber company with reference to the quality of rubber delivered. These were afterwards reconciled to mutual satisfaction; but the arrangements of the difference in a new contract involved no new subjects, and is the only arrangement of any kind that we have ever had with this company or any other.
"With reference to my personal interest in the matter, I will say that for ten years I have been greatly interested, financially and otherwise, in development of plans for extracting crude rubber from shrubs, vines and trees by scientific chemical and mechanical processes instead of the old fashioned tapping method, now in general use.
"The formation of the companies to which I have alluded was for the necessary organization of this business in various parts of the world. There has never been any attempt at consolidation on my part, or any reason for concealment of my deep interest in this development. The measure of success which has been achieved by the young men who have had the management of the companies has been a source of satisfaction and of pride to me.
"Among other things accomplished is the yearly production in Mexico by our company from the Guayule shrub of about 15,000,000 pounds of crude rubber, other companies producing in Mexico about an equal amount. To accomplish this an entirely new industry was established. Fifteen years ago the Guayule shrub on the Mexican plains and the lands on which it grew were practically valueless. We expected in time to accomplish approximate results in other countries. I have no apology to make for my part (which has been unimportant) in this work.
"Un the success attained the tariff of the United States has played no part whatever. The price of crude rubber is fixed in

the markets of the world by the inexorable law of supply and demand. It is governed by auction sales at London and Antwerp. The great increase in the price in recent years is undoubtedly due to the enormous increase demand for automobile tires and for electrical and other industrial uses, with no increase in the available supply. The change in our tariff of 5 per cent on a very limited number of the manufacturers of rubber, in August, 1909, had as little to do with it as had the movement of the tides.

"In 1909 the price of fine Para rubber was 70 cents a pound; in April, 1910, the price had reached \$2 a pound, the present price being about \$2.90 a pound. If the price has been affected at all by the product of the Intercontinental Rubber company and other kindred rubber producing companies, it has been to impede the advance by furnishing a new source of supply.

"Crude rubber is and has been on the free list of our tariff and there has been no movement or suggestion from any source to place it on the dutiable list. If this important raw material which competes with no domestic product should be placed upon the dutiable list the duty would clearly be added to the cost of the rubber to the manufacturer or the consumer, and would not affect the producer whose price would clearly be still controlled by the market price of the world.

Statement is Ridiculous.

"Of all the ridiculous statements made by the Kansas senator none is quite so ridiculous as that in which he states that the Intercontinental Rubber company absolutely controls the crude rubber supply. The world's productions of crude rubber in 1909 was about 175,000,000 pounds, of which the United States took about 32,000,000 pounds. The production of the Intercontinental Rubber company and its subordinate companies was about 10,000,000 pounds, or less than 6 per cent of the whole.

"As I have already stated, the Intercontinental Rubber company has never had any relations with the other producers and has never controlled or attempted to control or influence either the production or the price of crude rubber. Any one who has ordinary intelligence must understand how futile such an attempt would be, if made.

Dividends Were Deferred.

"As to the dividend paid by the Intercontinental Rubber company on its preferred stock in the early months of this present year, I will say that these were deferred payments of cumulative dividends, deferred as the earnings of the company had theretofore been assessed in the development of its business, and not one mill of the earnings from which dividends were

paid could be attributed, as I have already stated, to the tariff of the United States, or to any change in tariff rates.

"The change in the tariff on manufactures of rubber not otherwise provided for from 30 to 35 per cent in paragraph 463 was not made or recommended for protective purposes or at the instance or for the benefit of any domestic manufacturer. It was made upon the recommendation of the treasury experts solely for administrative purposes. The fact is that at the time the tariff act was proposed the American manufacturer for most classes of goods had no control of the American market and in the greatest number of cases the domestic producer was able to export some portion of his product to other countries. The statistics submitted by the finance committee to the senate in April, 1909, showed a value of manufactured products in the country in 1904 of \$148,000,000 and exports in 1907 to the value of over \$600,000,000, while the imports of the classes referred to have never reached in value 1 1/2 per cent of the domestic production.

Imports Falling Off.

"There has been in recent years a considerable falling off in the value of the imports of rubber manufactures, owing largely to the fact that the American manufacturers were gradually taken off the market for automobile tires and to the fact that two of the most important makers of tires—Michelin and the Continental company—transferred their plants for the supply of their American market to the United States.

"When the tariff bill reached the finance committee it was stated to us by the treasury experts who had been assigned by the president to assist the committee in the preparation of acts that it was extremely desirable that the rates of duty imposed by paragraphs 462, 463 and 464 of the public bill of the miscellaneous manufacturers of various material should be uniform with the rates imposed on similar products in other parts of the bill.

"The statements of the fact that led to the unanimous conclusion of the finance committee and the conference committee to recommend an increase of duty on the articles named in paragraph 463 were set forth in the following letter of Judge Sharrrett to me:

Letter to Aldrich.

"United States Customs Service, Board of United States General Appraisers, 61 Washington Street, New York, July 21, 1910.—Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich, Chairman Committee on Finance, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.: My Dear Senator: Under instructions from President Taft I was in Washington and gave such aid as I was able to the finance committee of the senate in the preparation of the tariff act of 1909.

"Regarding paragraph 463 I urged that the rates of duty specified therein should be made 25 per cent instead of 30 per cent as in paragraph 462 in the Dingley act. In

support of that recommendation I gave the following reasons to the committee:

"Under the act of 1897 there were in excess of 6,000 cases litigated before the board of general appraisers and the courts, due to the fact that manufactures of rubber, straw, etc., while manufactures of wood, under paragraph 206; paper, under paragraph 497; hard rubber and leather, under paragraph 495; dolls, under paragraph 418; and hats, bonnets and hoods, under paragraph 496, were all subject to a duty of 35 per cent instead of 30 per cent.

"It was especially difficult to determine what was the value of the material in the articles which were dutiable at 35 per cent, while the government contended that the material which were subject to a duty of 30 per cent were of more value than the other material.

"Chips, straw and grass, when manufactured into articles, unless specially named in the tariff act, are always in competition with wood, paper or leather, hence it invariably followed that the government contended that the materials which were subject to a duty of 35 per cent were the components of chief value, while the importers contended that the material, which were subject to a duty of 30 per cent, were of more value than the other material.

"It was especially difficult to determine what was the value of the material in the articles which were dutiable at 35 per cent, while the government contended that the material which were subject to a duty of 30 per cent were of more value than the other material.

"The determination as to whether certain figures were dolls or not caused great disturbance in the trade, and the question in many cases had to be determined by the courts in the payment of duties. It is in doubt whether they would have to pay 30 or 35 per cent duty on an endless variety of importations.

"To avoid expensive litigation, delay and uncertainty in classification, leading importers urged that the duty manufactures of India rubber be made 25 per cent, the same as toys, inasmuch as paragraph 297, 299 and 490 all imposed a duty of 25 per cent on substance of a kind named in paragraph 463. It was combined with those enumerated in paragraph 463, to avoid future litigation and to accord with the wishes of the importers and the officers of the government, solely for purposes of administration I urged that the rate of duty should be made 25 per cent to correspond with that specified in

the other paragraphs of the act. And the more numerous other paragraphs of the act provided for rates of duty of 25 per cent, paragraph 438, I should have recommended that the rate be changed to conform thereto.

"What reference to the effect of such changes in rates have had on the importations and revenues, there are no statistics available that will enable us to measure it accurately. Importations are classified by reference to the old and as toys under the new. For instance, rubber toys were classified as manufactures of rubber manufactures under paragraph 462, and a greater increase in the importations returned under paragraph 431.

"Imports Will Increase.
"From the statistics of these best qualified to judge, that there has been, and will continue to be, an increase in the importations of rubber manufactures of the class I have described, and as a consequence, an increase in revenue.

"In the tariff discussion of other days the advocates of the protective policy have usually been called to meet in debate men who had convictions of the subject-matters of character, whose theories of government differed completely from those held by republican protectionists—men who had some regard for the accuracy of their statements and whose knowledge on the subjects they discussed.

"The committee found that if the desired uniformity was secured by making all the rates 20 per cent instead of 25 per cent, this would have involved a loss of revenue based upon the importations of 1909—of more than \$1,000,000. Therefore, they decided to recommend the uniform rate of 35 per cent.

Rate Not Necessary.
"it was not believed, nor do I now believe, that this rate was in any case excessive. Take the case of the rubber manufacturers for instance. While it is true that 30 per cent was ample for protective purposes for a large class of goods, the articles which were principally imported under these paragraphs were of a character which would not be burdened—even from the standpoint of a revenue tariff—by a duty of 35 per cent.

"The principal importations of rubber by rubber manufacturers covered by these various paragraphs are rubber dolls, rubber toys, druggists' supplies, fancy articles and novelties of various kinds. The imposition of an extra duty of 5 per cent would certainly not be a hardship to any one interested in these articles.

"When you consider that the average rate upon all articles imported into the United States under the act of 1909 is in the neighborhood of 41 per cent, certainly 35 per cent could not be an excessive rate in this case from any standpoint.

"Strangely enough, this little group of men—very small in number—has arrogated to itself the leadership of the progressives and its members prate about the treatment of the tariff as a moral question. Very truly yours, NELSON W. ALDRICH.

The Key to the Situation—Bee Want Ad