

TAFT ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

President Sends Message to Congress on External Relations.

ARBITRATION THE GREAT ISSUE

Governments of the World Moving to a More General Application of the Principle—Some Details of the Work.

(Continued from First Page.)

Galveston, and a small squadron of ships at San Diego. At the same time, through our representative at the City of Mexico, I expressed to President Diaz the hope that no apprehensions might result from unfounded conjectures as to these military maneuvers, and assured him that they had no significance which should cause concern to his government.

I am more than happy to have record the fact that all apprehensions as to the effect of the presence of so large a military force in Texas proved groundless; no disturbances occurred; the conduct of the troops was exemplary and the public reception and treatment of them was all that could have been desired, and this notwithstanding the presence of a large number of Mexican refugees in the border territory.

The presence of a large military and naval force available for prompt action, near the Mexican border, proved to be most fortunate under the somewhat trying conditions presented by this invasion of American rights, had no movement therefore occurred, and because of these events it had been necessary to have to bring about the mobilization; it must have had sinister significance. On the other hand, the presence of the troops before and at the time of the unfortunate killing and wounding of American citizens at Douglas, made clear that the restraint exercised by our government in regard to this occurrence was not due to a lack of force or power to deal with it promptly and as desired, but was due to a real desire to use every means possible to avoid direct intervention in the affairs of our neighbor whose friendship we valued, and were most anxious to retain.

The policy and action of this government were based upon an earnest friendship for the Mexican people as a whole, and it is a matter of gratification to note that this attitude of friendship has been for all factions in Mexico, and that the friendship for the neighboring nation without regard for party allegiance, has been generally recognized and has resulted in an even closer and more sympathetic understanding between the two republics and a warmer regard one for the other. Action to suppress violence and restore tranquillity throughout the Mexican republic was of peculiar interest to this government, in that it concerned the safeguarding of American life and property in that country. The government of the United States had occasion to accord permission for the passage of a body of Mexican rurales through Douglas, Ariz., to Tia Juana, Mexico, for the suppression of general lawlessness which had for some time existed in the region of northern Lower California. On May 22, 1911, President Diaz resigned, and in Barra was chosen president of Mexico. Elections for president and vice-president were thereafter held throughout the republic, and Senator Francisco I. Madero was formally declared elected on October 6 to the chief magistracy. On November 6 President Madero entered upon the duties of his office.

Since the inauguration of President Madero a plot has been unearthed against the present government to begin a new insurrection. Pursuing the same course of test policy which this administration has adopted from the beginning, it directed an investigation into the conspiracy charged, and this investigation has resulted in the indictment of General Bernardo Reyes and others and the seizure of a number of officers, men and horses and accoutrements assembled upon the soil of Texas for the purpose of invading Mexico. Similar proceedings had been taken during the insurrection against the Diaz government, resulting in the indictment and prosecution of persons found to be engaged in violating the neutrality laws of the United States in aid of that uprising.

The record of this government in respect of the recognition of constituted authority in Mexico therefore is clear.

Central America.

As to the situation in Central America, I have taken occasion in the past to emphasize most strongly the importance that should be attributed to the consummation of the convention between the republics of Nicaragua and Honduras and this country, and I again earnestly recommend that the necessary advice and consent of the senate be accorded to these treaties, which will make it possible for these Central American republics to enter upon a era of genuine economic national development. This government of Nicaragua, which has already taken favorable action on the convention, has found it necessary, pending the exchange of final ratifications, to enter into negotiations with American bankers for the purpose of securing a temporary loan to relieve the present financial tension. In connection with this temporary loan and in the hope of consummating, through the ultimate operation of the convention, a complete and satisfactory economic regeneration, the government of Nicaragua has also decided to engage an American citizen as collector general of customs. The claims commission on which the services of two American citizens have been sought, and the work of the American financial adviser should completely a lasting good of incalculable benefit to the prosperity, commerce and peace of the republic. In considering the ratification of the convention with Nicaragua and Honduras, there sets with the United States the heavy responsibility of the fact that their rejection here might destroy the progress made and consign the republics concerned to still deeper submergence in bankruptcy, revolution and national jeopardy.

Panama.

Our relations with the Republic of Panama, peculiarly important, due to mutual obligations and the vast interests created by the canal, have continued in the usual friendly manner, and we have been glad to make appropriate expression of our attitude of sympathetic interest in the endeavors of our neighbor in undertaking the development of the rich resources of the country. With reference to the internal political affairs of the republic, our obvious concern is for the maintenance of public peace and constitutional order, and the fostering of the general interests created by the actual relations of the two countries, without the suggestion of any preference for the success of either of the political parties.

The Pan-American Union, formerly known as the Bureau of American Republics, is maintained by the joint con-

tributions of all the American nations, has during the past year enlarged its practical work as an international organization, and continues to prove its usefulness as an agency for the mutual development of commerce, better acquaintance, and closer intercourse between the United States and her sister American republics.

Chinese Loans.

The past year has been marked in our relations with China by the conclusion of two important international loans, one for the construction of the Hokuang railways, the other for the carrying out of the currency reform to which China was pledged by treaties with the United States, Great Britain and Japan, of which mention was made in my last annual message.

It will be remembered that early in 1909 an agreement was consummated among British, French and German financial groups, whereby they proposed to lend the Chinese government funds for the construction of railways, in the provinces of Hunan and Hupeh, reserving for their nations the privilege of engineering the construction of the lines and of furnishing the materials required for the work. After negotiations with the governments and groups concerned an agreement was reached whereby American, British, French and German nationals should participate upon equal terms in this important and useful undertaking. Thereupon the financial groups, supported by their respective governments, began negotiations with the Chinese government which terminated in a loan to China of \$50,000,000, the interest on the amount to be \$5,000,000. The co-operative construction of these trunk lines should be of immense advantage, materially and otherwise, to China and should greatly facilitate the development of the bountiful resources of the empire. On the other hand a large portion of these funds is to be expended for materials, American products having equal preference with those of the other three lending nations and as the contract provides for branches and extensions additional to those to be built on the same terms the opportunities for American materials will reach considerable proportions.

Knowing the interest of the United States in the reform of Chinese currency, the Chinese government, in the autumn of 1910, sought the assistance of the American government to procure funds with which to accomplish that all-important reform. In the course of the subsequent negotiations there was consummated the proposed currency loan, one for certain industrial developments in Manchuria, the two loans aggregating the sum of \$50,000,000. While this was originally to be solely an American enterprise, the American government, consistently with its desire to secure a sympathetic and practical co-operation of the great powers toward maintaining the principle of equality of opportunity and the administrative integrity of China, urged the Chinese government to admit to participation in the currency loan the associates of the American group in the Hukuang loan. While of immense importance in itself, the reform contemplated in making this loan is but preliminary to other and more comprehensive fiscal reforms which will be of incalculable benefit to China and foreign interests alike, since they will strengthen the Chinese empire and promote the rapid development of international trade.

Neutral Financial Adviser.

When these negotiations were begun it was understood that a financial adviser was to be employed by China in connection with the reform, and in order that absolute equality in all respects among the leading nations might be scrupulously observed, the American government proposed the nomination of a neutral adviser, which was agreed to by China and the other governments concerned. On September 28, 1911, Dr. Vissering, president of the Dutch Java bank and a financier of wide experience in the orient, was recommended to the Chinese government as a neutral financial adviser.

Especially important at the present, when the ancient Chinese empire is shaken by civil war incidental to its awakening to the influences and activities of modernization, are the co-operative policy of good understanding which has been fostered by the international projects referred to above and the general sympathy of view among all the powers interested in the far east. While safeguarding the interests of our nationals, this government is using its best efforts to maintain its traditional policy of sympathy and friendship toward the Chinese empire and its people, with the confident hope for their economic and administrative development, and with the constant disposition to contribute to their welfare in all proper ways consistent with an attitude of strict impartiality as between contending factions.

New Japanese Treaty.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan, signed in 1854, was by a strict interpretation of its provisions has terminated on July 17, 1911. Japan's general treaty with the other powers, however, terminated in 1911, and the Japanese government expressed an earnest desire to conduct negotiations for a new treaty with the United States simultaneously with its negotiations with the other powers. There were a number of important questions involved in the treaty, including the immigration of laborers, revision of the customs tariff, and the right of Americans to hold real estate in Japan. The United States consented to waive all technicalities and to enter at once upon negotiations for a new treaty on the understanding that there should be a continuance throughout the life of the treaty of the same effective measures for the restriction of immigration of laborers to American territory which had been in operation with entire satisfaction to both governments since 1908. The Japanese government accepted this basis of negotiation, and a new treaty was quickly concluded, resulting in a highly satisfactory settlement of the other questions referred to.

A Satisfactory Adjustment Also Has Been Effected of the Questions Growing Out of the Annexation of Korea by Japan.

The recent visit of Admiral Count Togo to the United States as the nation's guest afforded a welcome opportunity to demonstrate the friendly feeling so happily existing between the two countries.

Europe and the Near East.

In Europe and the near east during the last twelve months there has been at times considerable political unrest. The Moroccan question, which for some months has been the cause of great anxiety, happily appears to have reached a stage at which it need no longer be regarded with concern. The Ottoman empire was occupied for a period by strife in Albania and is now at war with Italy. In Greece and the Balkan countries the disquieting

possibilities of this situation have been more or less felt. Persia has been the scene of a long internal struggle. These conditions have been the cause of uneasiness in European diplomacy, but thus far without direct political concern to the United States.

In the war which unhappily exists between Italy and Turkey this government has no direct political interest, and took occasion at the suitable time to issue a proclamation of neutrality in that conflict. At the same time all necessary steps have been taken to safeguard the personal interests of American citizens and organizations insofar as affected by the war.

Commerce with the Near East.

In spite of the attendant economic uncertainties and detriments to commerce, the United States has gained markedly in commercial standing with certain of the nations of the east. Turkey, especially, is beginning to grow into closer relations with the United States through the new interest of American manufacturers and exporters in the possibilities of those regions, and it is hoped that foundations are being laid for a large and mutually beneficial exchange of commodities between the two countries. The new interest of Turkey in American goods is indicated by the fact that a party of prominent merchants from a large city in Turkey recently visited the United States to study conditions of manufacture and export here, and to get into personal touch with American merchants, with a view to co-operating more intelligently in opening up the markets of Turkey and the adjacent countries to our manufactures. Another indication of the interest of America in the commerce of the near east is the recent visit of a large party of American and United States manufacturers to central and eastern Europe, where they were entertained by prominent officials and organizations of the large cities and new bonds of friendship and understanding were established which can but lead to closer and greater commercial intercourse.

Russia.

By direction of the State department our ambassador to Russia has recently been having a series of conferences with the minister of foreign affairs of Russia, with a view toward securing a clearer understanding and construction of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and the United States, and the modification of any existing Russian regulations which may be found to interfere in any way with the full recognition of the rights of American citizens under this treaty. I believe that the government of Russia is addressing itself seriously to the need of changing the present practice under the treaty, and that sufficient progress has been made to justify the continuance of these conferences in the hope that there may soon be removed any justification of the complaints of treaty violations now prevalent in this country. I hope that immediately after the Christmas recess I shall be able to make a further communication on this subject.

Settlement with Great Britain.

As the result of a determined effort on the part of both Great Britain and the United States to settle all of their outstanding differences a number of treaties have been entered into between the two countries in recent years, by which nearly all of the unsettled questions between them of any importance have either been adjusted by agreement or arrangements made for their settlement by arbitration. A number of the unsettled questions referred to consist of secondary claims presented by each country against the other, and in order that as many of these claims as possible should be settled by arbitration a special agreement for that purpose was entered into between the two governments on August 18, 1910, in accordance with article 2 of the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain of April 4, 1908. Pursuant to the provisions of this special agreement a schedule of claims has already been agreed upon, and the special agreement, together with this schedule, received the approval of the senate when submitted to it for that purpose at the last session of congress. Negotiations between the two governments for the preparation of an additional schedule of claims are already well advanced and it is my intention to submit such schedule as soon as it is agreed upon to the senate for its approval, in order that the arbitration proceedings may be undertaken at an early date. In this connection the attention of congress is particularly called to the necessity for an appropriation to cover the expenses incurred in submitting these claims to arbitration.

International Prize Court.

The supplementary protocol to The Hague convention for the establishment of an international prize court, mentioned in my last annual message, providing for an arbitral procedure which would remove the constitutional objection to that part of The Hague convention which provides that there may be an appeal to the proposed court from the decisions of national courts, has received the signature of the governments parties to the original convention and has been ratified by the government of the United States, together with the present convention. The deposit of the ratifications with the government of the Netherlands awaiting action by the powers on the declaration, signed at London on February 28, 1908, of the rules of international law to be recognized within the meaning of article 7 of The Hague convention for the establishment of an international prize court.

Fur-Seal Treaty.

The fur-seal controversy, which for nearly twenty-five years has been the source of serious friction between the United States and the powers bordering upon the north Pacific ocean, whose subjects have been permitted to engage in pelagic whaling in the fur-seal herds having their breeding grounds within the jurisdiction of the United States, has at last been satisfactorily adjusted by the conclusion of the north Pacific sealing convention entered into between the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia on July 7 last. This convention is a conservation measure of very great importance and if it is carried out in the spirit of reciprocal concession and advantage upon which it is based there is every reason to believe that not only will it result in preserving the fur-seal herds of the north Pacific ocean and restoring them to their former value for the purposes of commerce, but also that it will afford a permanently satisfactory settlement of a question, the only other solution of which seemed to be the total destruction of the fur seals. In another aspect, also, this convention is of importance in that it furnishes a general illustration of the law for the protection of other mammals of the sea, the preservation of which is of importance to all the nations of the world.

The attention of congress is especially called to the necessity for legislation on the part of the United States for the purpose of fulfilling the obligations assumed under this convention, to which

the senate gave its advice and consent on the 24th day of July last.

International Opium Commission.

In a special message transmitted to the congress on January 7, 1911, in which I concurred in the recommendations made by the secretaries of state in regard to certain needed legislation for the control of our interstate and foreign traffic in opium and other menacing drugs, I quoted from my annual message of December 7, 1909, in which I announced that the results of the International Opium Commission held at Shanghai in February, 1909, at the invitation of the United States, had been laid before this government; that the report of that commission showed that China was making remarkable progress and admirable efforts toward the eradication of the opium evil, that the interested governments had not permitted their commercial interests to prevent their co-operation in this reform, and, in a result of collateral investigations of the opium question in this country, I recommended that the manufacture, sale and use of opium in the United States should be rigorously controlled by legislation.

Prior to that time and in continuation of the policy of this government to secure the co-operation of the interested nations, the United States proposed an international opium conference with full powers for the purpose of clothing with force of international law the resolutions adopted by the above mentioned commission, together with their essential corollaries. The other powers concerned cordially responded to the proposal of this government, and I am glad to be able to announce, representatives of all the powers assembled in conference at The Hague on the first of this month.

Since the passage of the opium exclusion act more than twenty states have been animated to modify their pharmacy laws and bring them in accord with the spirit of that act, thus stamping out, in a measure, the interstate traffic in opium and other habit-forming drugs. But, although I have urged on the congress the passage of certain measures for federal control of the interstate and foreign traffic in these drugs, no action yet has been taken. In view of the fact that there is now sitting at The Hague so important a conference, which has under review the municipal laws of the different nations for the mitigation of their opium and other allied evils, a conference which will directly deal with the international aspects of these evils, it seems to me most essential that the congress should take immediate action on the anti-narcotic legislation to which I have already called attention by a special message.

Foreign Trade Relations.

In my last annual message I referred to the tariff negotiations of the Department of State with foreign countries in connection with the application, by a series of proclamations, of the minimum tariff of the United States to importations from the several countries, and I stated that, in its general operation, section 2 of the new tariff law had proved a guaranty of continued commercial peace, although there were, unfortunately, instances where foreign governments dealt arbitrarily with American interests within their jurisdiction in a manner injurious and inadequate. During the last year some instances of discriminatory treatment have been removed, but I regret to say that there remain a few cases of differential treatment adverse to the commerce of the United States. While none of these instances now appears to amount to undue discrimination in the sense of section 2 of the tariff law of August 5, 1909, they are all exceptions to that complete degree of equality of tariff treatment that the Department of State has consistently sought to obtain for American commerce abroad.

While the double tariff feature of the tariff law of 1909 has been fully justified by the results achieved in removing former and preventing new unjust discriminations against American commerce,

it is believed that the time has come for the amendment of this feature of the law in such way as to provide a graduated means of meeting varying degrees of discriminatory treatment of American commerce in foreign countries as well as to protect the financial interests abroad of American citizens against arbitrary and injurious treatment on the part of foreign governments through either legislative or administrative measures.

It would also seem desirable that the maximum tariff of the United States should embrace within its purview the free list, which is not the case at the present time, in order that it might have reasonable significance to the government of those countries from which the importations into the United States are confined virtually to articles on the free list.

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, shows great progress in the development of American trade. It was noteworthy as marking the highest record of exports of American products to foreign countries, the valuation being in excess of \$2,000,000,000. These exports showed a gain over the preceding year of more than \$300,000,000.

Need for American Merchant Marine.

I need hardly reiterate the conviction that there should speedily be built up an American merchant marine. This is necessary to assure favorable transportation facilities to our great ocean-borne commerce as well as to supplement the navy with an adequate reserve of ships and men. It would have the economic advantage of keeping at home part of the vast sums now paid foreign shipping for carrying American goods. All the great commercial nations pay heavy subsidies to their merchant marine, so that it is obvious that without some wise aid to the American merchant marine it will lag behind in the matter of merchant marine in its present anomalous position.

Improvement of the Foreign Service.

The entire foreign service organization is being improved and developed with especial regard to the requirements of the commercial interests of the country. The rapid growth of our foreign trade makes it of the utmost importance that governmental agencies through which that trade is to be aided and protected should possess a high degree of efficiency. Not only should the foreign representatives be maintained upon a generous scale insofar as salaries and establishments are concerned, but the selection and advancement of officers should be definitely and permanently regulated by law so that the service shall not fall to attract men of high character and ability. The experience of the last few years with a partial application of civil service rules to the diplomatic and consular service leaves no doubt in my mind of the wisdom of a wider and more permanent extension of those principles to both branches of the foreign service. The men selected for appointment by means of the existing executive regulations have been of a far higher average of intelligence and ability than the men appointed before the regulations were promulgated. Moreover, the feeling that under the existing rules there is reasonable hope for permanence of tenure during good behavior and for promotion for meritorious service has served to bring about a zealous activity in the interests of the country, which never before existed or could exist. It is my earnest conviction that the enactment into law of the general principles of the existing regulations can not fail to effect further improvement in both branches of the foreign service by providing greater inducement for young men of character and ability to seek a career abroad in the service of the government, and an incentive to those already in the service to put forth greater efforts to attain the high standards which the successful conduct of our international relations and commerce requires.

I therefore again commend to the favorable action of the congress the enactment of a law applying the diplomatic and consular service principles

embodied in section 123 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in the civil service act of January 16, 1883, and the executive orders of June 27, 1906, and of November 26, 1909. In its consideration of this important subject I desire to recall to the attention of the congress the very favorable report made on the Lowden bill for the improvement of the foreign service by the foreign affairs committee of the house of representatives. Available statistics show the strictness with which the merit system has been applied to the foreign service during recent years and the absolute nonpartisan selection of consuls and diplomatic service secretaries who indeed far from being selected with any view to political consideration have, actually, been chosen to a disproportionate extent from states which would have been unrepresented in the foreign service under the system which it is to be hoped is now permanently obsolete. Some legislation for the perpetuation of the present system of examinations and promotions upon merit and efficiency would be of great value to our commercial and international interests.

WILLIAM H. TAFT, The White House, December 7, 1911.

University Refuses to Test Sugar Beets of Colorado Farmers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The house special committee investigating the so-called Sugar trust today heard testimony designed to show that in some places sugar beet culture is a "hot house" industry. James Bodkin of Meade, Colo., representing farmers of that sugar beet territory, told of the cheap foreign labor employed there.

The witness declared the farmers had difficulty in getting a scientific test of their sugar beets except by customers of the Great Western Sugar company. He said the company had such influence with the Colorado agricultural department that the farmers could not get a private test.

He said the Colorado university refused to make the test because the university president feared the Great Western Sugar company would hold down the appropriations for the instruction.

Mr. Fordney, said the witness, was evidently an enemy of the Great Western Sugar company. Bodkin retorted that the representative seemed to be a friend of the sugar refiner and an enemy of the farmer. Mr. Fordney protested that he was a friend of the farmer.

Two then glared at each other. Mr. Bodkin said he favored tariff on sugar.

E. U. Combs, a Colorado farmer, testified that he thought the farmers should get more for their beets.

MISSOURI MAN KILLS DIVORCED WIFE AND SELF

OAK GROVE, Mo., Dec. 7.—John A. Baker, a farmer, shot and killed his divorced wife on the Baker farm six miles south of here today, then shot himself to death. The Bakers were divorced several months ago following a quarrel over Baker's attempt to sell the farm. Alleging that her husband would squander the money from the sale of the old home place Mrs. Baker applied to the courts and was granted an injunction restraining Baker from making the sale. Four orphans survive the couple.

ROAD HOUSE PROPRIETOR SHOT TO DEATH BY BANDITS

BARTLESVILLE, Okl., Dec. 7.—Bandits today shot to death J. C. Torry, proprietor of a road house near here because he attempted to prevent their robbing L. D. Blair, a hotel man.

A WONDERFUL AMOUNT OF GOOD IS BEING DONE

Mrs. Reen Says She Feels Like a Different Woman Now.

RELIEVED OF DEBILITY AT LAST

Demonstrator Says that a Tremendous Number of People Living in the Larger Cities are Affected.

"I have been a sufferer for the last five years from general debility," says Mrs. Lillian Reen of 228 North Nineteenth street, this city. "There were times when I could eat nothing, I suffered from extreme spells of nervousness, and sleep gave me no benefit. I also suffered from chronic constipation; in fact, I was very badly run down. I had tried various remedies, but without result.

"I began the treatment of 'Tona Vita' and noticed immediate result and now feel better than I have for years. I give the entire credit to 'Tona Vita.' I would certainly advise anyone suffering as I was to use this remedy."

"The specialists who are introducing 'Tona Vita' to the Omaha public are entirely confident the medicine will prove as successful in this country as in Europe and predict a tremendous success for it in this city. The specialists who discussed this said: "Without a question, no preparation like this has ever been sold in America, and I prophesy that no preparation will approach this in volume of sales once it is established here. There is just as much nervous debility in this country as abroad and 'Tona Vita' will make fully as great a record here as the original did in Europe. That medicine has been and is now being used by kings, dukes, cardinals; in fact, by the greatest personages of Europe.

"We are talking with a great many people each day now, but in a few days more the number will be materially increased.

"Every man or woman who has been afflicted with chronic nervous debility who tries 'Tona Vita' will become a walking advertisement, and that sort of thing spreads like wildfire. Anyone who has been half sick all the time, with almost no vitality or energy, a constant sufferer from despondency, stomach trouble, weak back, headaches and a dozen other troubles caused by debility is sure to tell about it when they find something that gives them back buoyant spirits, sound digestion and general good health.

"The public does not realize what a tremendous number of people among those who live in the larger cities are affected with nervous debility, nor does the public realize the symptoms of this modern plague when they see them. Most of the so-called kidney troubles, nearly all indigestion, and fully half of the headaches in Omaha can be attributed solely to nervous debility."

The specialists are meeting all callers at Brandeis Drug department, Sixteenth and Douglas streets, south side main floor, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. daily.—Adv.

Auction Sale

AT 6:30 P. M. EVERY EVENING. Diamond Jewels, Jewelry and Clothing Sold to the Highest Bidder.

Friedman's Loan Bank

Corner 13th and Douglas. BEST AND HEALTHY TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

WATERBURY'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, COLIC, DIARRHEA, SCURF, RASHES, SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind." Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Rugs and Christmas Gift-Giving

For one who is seeking the present which will not only please the recipient, but which also will be of great service in the home, a fine rug will answer fully the requirements. Our assortment of Christmas rug suggestions is very large and affords a wide variety for selecting a present. Here are a few hints;

Table listing various rug types and prices: Axminster Rug—27x54 \$2.25, Royal Wilton—Extra fine, 22 1/2x36 \$4.50, etc.

Furniture for Christmas

Some people always insist on giving furniture for Christmas presents. Here are a few of our thousands of suggestions for Christmas gifts:

Table listing furniture items and prices: Costumers—Fumed Oak, white enamel, golden oak and maple \$2.00 and Up, Child's Rocker and Chairs—Specially selected oak \$1.25 and Up, etc.

Remember—Good furniture may be cheap, but "cheap" furniture cannot be good.

Miller, Stewart & Beaton Co.

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