

CALLAUX PLOT IS DISCLOSED BY COUNT MINOTTO

Evidence for Use in Trial of Former French Premier Furnished by Swift's Son-in-Law.

New York, Oct. 28.—Startling disclosures regarding the alleged negotiations of Joseph Callaux, one time premier of France, and Count von Luxburg, former German minister to Argentina, intended to re-establish Callaux in power in Paris in 1915 and bring about a separate peace with Germany, have been made to Deputy State Attorney General Becker by Count Jaume Minotto, an interned enemy alien, the state official announcement here late today.

The deposition of Louis Swift of Chicago, has been forwarded to the French ambassador at Washington, Mr. Becker said, and a summary of it has been tabled to France for use in the trial of Callaux for high treason, which opens tomorrow. The full text also is on its way to Paris by a fast steamship.

Minotto was brought here last week from Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, by special agent of the Department of Justice, acting upon the request of the deputy attorney general, who was commissioned by the French government to investigate various phases of German intrigue in this country against France. He talked freely, Mr. Becker said, and gave information which the official declared would be "important" in the prosecution of Callaux.

Minotto, who came of an old Italian family, but who was born in Berlin, went to Buenos Aires in 1915, and took part in extended conferences between Callaux and Argentina for France, and Luxembourg, according to Minotto's sworn statement. The count, Mr. Becker said, was reluctant at first to reveal his knowledge of the alleged Callaux conspiracy, but finally confessed his entire connection with the Buenos Aires negotiations. The details of his testimony, the official said, would not be made public until they have been offered in evidence in the Callaux trial.

Count Minotto, Mr. Becker stated, exhibited decided anti-German sentiments during his long interview and appeared anxious to give all the information in his possession to the authorities. His testimony was corroborated by interviews with other persons, Mr. Becker said, and the collateral depositions, as well as that of Minotto, were delivered to the French embassy.

Minotto, the official stated, though apparently not commissioned for the purpose by the German government served as a go-between in the Callaux-Luxburg conferences.

GERMAN LINES ARE BREAKING

have opened fire against the back lines of the enemy with their long range guns and are heavily bombarding Longouven, some 15 miles distant from the American first line positions. It is over the territory through which the American guns are throwing their shells that the Germans have been reinforcing their lines eastward, and should the blasting process prove effective in blazing a trail along the Meuse for a quick advance by the Americans, it is not improbably that a German retreat from the region east of St. Quentin, northwest to Luxembourg will be necessitated.

Allies Cross the Piave On the northern Italian front hard fighting is in progress between the Brenta and Piave rivers. Along the Piave the allied troops have been successful in crossing the river, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy and taking more than 9,000 prisoners.

In Albania the Austrians have been driven by the Italians in the region of Ilesio, which lies 20 miles southeast of Scutari just south of the Montenegrin border. In Serbia the Austrians have evacuated Kraguevatz, 45 miles southeast of Belgrade, and are still in retirement toward the Danube.

The Turks are fast being driven out of Mesopotamia, having reached a position more than 155 miles north of Bagdad, while in Syria General Allenby's troops are keeping in close contact with the Ottoman forces north of Aleppo.

Liggett and Bullard Now Are Lieutenant Generals Washington, Oct. 28.—The senate today confirmed the nominations of Major Generals Hunter Liggett and Robert L. Bullard to be temporary lieutenant generals. They command the first and second American armies in France.

The Weather

Table with weather data including comparative local record, highest/lowest temperatures, precipitation, and reports from various stations.

PEOPLE'S WAR. NOT WILSON'S. SAYS COLONEL

(Continued from Page One.) and "has sullenly and sometimes maliciously sought to punish the men who by their truth telling have forced it into action."

"In a word," the colonel said, "the democratic party under the lead of the administration, has carried partisan politics during the last eighteen months to an extreme never before known in this country in a time of war, as among loyal upholders of the war." It has come "dangerously near creating a condition of one-partyism."

Much Time Lost. "The test insisted upon has been not loyalty to our allies and hostilities to Germany, but adherence to the administration," he declared, adding that President Wilson's refusal of October 14, that citizens should subscribe to the loan, but "leave to the government of the United States and of the allies the momentous discussion initiated by Germany. It could be interpreted as meaning they should both put up and shut up." Colonel Roosevelt asserted that "if the administration had used with moderate efficiency the results of lavish generosity of Congress, our army and the allied armies would have been doing last March what they are actually doing now in October."

After asserting that this war must be put through to our last man and our last dollar, the colonel declared that "We should accept no peace not based on the unconditional surrender of Germany and her vassal states."

Notes Are Boomerang He asserted that the President's latest notes had placed him in such a position that he had either to "sacrifice America and humanity" or to "respond in such a manner as to stultify his own diplomacy and repudiate his own implied offer."

"It was not a pleasant thing for America that he should have put himself and the nation behind him, in the position of inviting a proposition which when accepted he repudiated," declared the colonel. "For the reason that I abhor Germany's trickery, treachery and bad faith, I am most anxious that Americans shall not imitate her in these matters."

14 Points Dangerous Asserting that peace would be settled not by the president alone, but by the president acting in conjunction with two-thirds of the senate, the colonel continued: "When it comes to the peace negotiations, we should emphatically repudiate the famous fourteen points announced by the President last January. One of them he has himself repudiated and the remainder are either so mischievous that they ought to be repudiated without further definition or else we should insist on having them defined in order to know exactly what they mean. They have been greeted with enthusiasm by Germany and by all pro-Germans on this side of the water, especially by the Germanized socialists and by the bolsheviks of every grade and for this reason good Americans should regard them with suspicion."

Support of War. Contrasting the president's appeal with Lincoln's "outright refusal, even in the darkest days of the civil war to apply any party test to fitness for office," the colonel said that Lincoln "appealed to all loyal men of all parties and asked that candidates for congress be judged, not by the standard of adherence to his personal administration, but by their unconditional support of the war."

"The statement about President Lincoln sufficiently answers the claim of the democratic organization that President Wilson at this time occupies a position corresponding to President Lincoln," continued Mr. Roosevelt, "a claim which is entitled precisely to the consideration we would give to a statement that President Buchanan in 1860-61 stood where President George Washington did in 1789-90 because each announced that he was for the union."

Not the Same. "The same organization also professes to see a similarity between my plea in 1898, at the time of the Spanish war, for a republican congress because the republican party was pro-war and Mr. Wilson's plea

at the present time against a republican congress in spite of the fact that he is pro-war. When I spoke in 1898, the peace proposal had been signed but not the final peace treaty. The democratic party, through every democratic state convention, had denounced President McKinley's war policy and two-thirds of them had declared in their platforms for free silver and for the nomination for president of Mr. William J. Bryan, the anti-imperialist and pacifist.

The New York state democratic convention denounced McKinley's administration as a disgrace to the nation; so did the Connecticut convention and the New Jersey convention and every other democratic convention with which I was then familiar, and I was familiar with the proceedings of most of them.

"The democratic conventions of Nebraska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan and Tennessee, had denounced President McKinley's administration for trying to raise a war loan of \$200,000,000. When Mr. Ferris, the chairman of the democratic congressional committee, says that when William McKinley was commander in the war with Spain, the people never failed him, he is quite right, but he omits to mention the fact that this was because the people repudiated the democratic party and that the best and most loyal and most patriotic democrats were foremost in this repudiation.

Republicans Pro-War. "Such were the conditions when I asked for the election of a republican congress because the republican party was pro-war, because it stood for the Liberty loans of that day, and because it stood for the peace of overwhelming victory, and because after having enforced unconditional surrender in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, it insisted upon the peace of overwhelming victory; no parleying having been held, and no notes exchanged, and no conversation indulged in, and no Colonel Houses sent abroad until Manila and Santiago fell and the victory was an accomplished fact.

"The democrats at that time through their party organizations were against the war, were against the peace of overwhelming victory, and denounced the Liberty loans which were then called war loans. Their candidates, notably here in New York state, were assailing me on the ground that to elect me meant to approve the war, and this was against the war, and this in spite of the fact that the fighting had finished. They were conducting their campaign on the explicit ground that they intended to elect a democratic congress in order to prevent the full accomplishment of the peace table of the results of the war.

"I made my appeal for the election of the republican congress because it was pro-war. I made my appeal to stand by McKinley's administration because that administration was pro-war. "President Wilson in his appeal says that the republican party is pro-war, but that he is against it because it is anti-administration. In other words, he admits that you can be pro-war and anti-administration, and a half the democrats, whom his appeal is intended to seat in congress, are anti-war although pro-administration.

Refers to Records. "I refer to the record of the democratic leaders like Messrs. Kitchin and Dent and ask to compare them with the record of the republican leaders like Messrs. Kahn, Weeks, McCormick, Lodge, Poinseter and the rest. But this is not all. The peace that Spain ratified was because we had an overwhelming republican majority of the senate. A few upright and far-sighted democrats went with the republicans, two or three pacifist republicans went with the democrats, but the overwhelming majority of the republicans were for the peace of victory which followed unconditional surrender.

"The overwhelming majority of the democrats were against it. The event showed that not only was my appeal necessary, but that if it had not been effective the result would have been ruinous to this country. "I recapitulate, at this time, the republicans have been pro-war, pro-Liberty loan, pro-unconditional surrender, and Mr. Wilson opposes them and asks for a democratic majority which shall include all the democrats who are anti-war, anti-Liberty loan and anti-unconditional surrender—for of course the anti-draft democrats were if not anti-war at least anti-efficiency in war.

"In other words, I stood for patriotism against politics in 1898, and I stand for patriotism against politics in 1918."

DUAL MONARCHY SEEKING PEACE

(Continued from Page One.) obliged to permit the Hungarians to shift for themselves in the peace settlement if they persist in the separatist movement already in full swing, but there are intimations in official quarters that by no such means can the Magyars escape the assumption of full responsibility for their share in the war and for the acts of oppression they have practiced upon the helpless minorities within the confines of Hungary and in the Balkans.

Vienna and Berlin in Accord The fact that Austria has anticipated Germany all through the various peace moves without visibly exciting any resentment at Berlin is taken to mean that the two are working in perfect harmony. Indeed it has been suggested that in her present disorganized and demoralized condition Austria no longer is an asset, but a distinct drain upon Germany from the military point of view, and consequently, that even though intending to continue the war on her own account, Germany would be willing to allow Austria to drop out, provided she could be insured against an attack from the entente forces from the south.

Warning against any peace with Austria that would not give the allies free passage through that country to attack the Germans from the south was sounded here today by Captain Vasile Stoica, now in Washington, who represented the Roumanians of Austria-Hungary in the conference of oppressed nationalities last week at Philadelphia and who was wounded fighting against the Austrians and Germans.

Captain Stoica said that if immune from attack from the south the Germans, by withdrawing to the natural defenses of the Rhine in the west might be able to carry on the war several years because on this shore front the allied superiority of forces could not be used to full advantage.

Andrassy Named Cabinet Head. Amsterdam, Oct. 28.—The Vienna Gazette today published a letter signed by Emperor Charles appointing Count Julius Andrassy to succeed Baron Burian as foreign minister and president of the Austro-Hungarian cabinet council.

Emperor Charles in an order to the army and navy dated October 23, which also is printed in the newspaper, announces that the day bringing peace to the homes is coming near. The emperor appeals to all to "maintain loyalty and obedience in these grave times full of confusion which must not spread to the army and the navy."

Emperor Charles, and Empress Zeita of Austria arrived at Schoenbrunn palace Sunday morning from the Royal chateau at Goedoloe, near Budapest. The emperor immediately received Count Julius Andrassy, the new foreign minister, and Professor Lammasch, the premier.

A dispatch from Berlin says a proposal that President Wilson's note to Germany should not be discussed in the reichstag, was adopted by that body at a meeting held on Friday. The conservative and independent socialists voted against it.

Revolt at Budapest. Paris, Oct. 28.—Grave troubles have broken out at Budapest as the result of the appointment of Count Julius Andrassy, who is suspected of Germanophile tendencies, to be the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, says Zurich dispatch to the Matin.

A committee of workmen and soldiers has been formed to represent the extremist party in impending events.

Situation in Austria Grave. London, Oct. 28.—As the British and Italians along the Piave made progress in enlarging the bridgehead east of the river, grave reports regarding the situation in Austria-Hungary continue to be received in London.

It is reported from Amsterdam that the announced preparations for the demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army are being hurriedly completed.

A republican diet in influenza. Adv. A Maltese Milk, very digestible.—Adv.



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Hungarian army has had a very depressing effect in Berlin. A telegram from Zurich says that the revolutionary movement at Fiume is spreading throughout Croatia and that Delinice, 48 miles east of Fiume, and Segna Ogulin are in the hands of the revolutionists. Another Zurich dispatch says that Count Tisza, the Hungarian conservative leader, has declared that in his opinion the conclusion of a separate peace between the entente and the different nationalities of Austria and Hungary is only a question of time. The Frankfurt Gazette says concerning this question: "We resign ourselves to the complete capitulation of Austria-Hungary within a few days."

Baker Denies All Men In Draft Up to 45 Will Be Called by January 1 Washington, Oct. 28.—The War department does not plan to call all men within the draft age up to 45 years by January 1, Secretary Baker said in discussing press dispatches concerning John R. Mott, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., with saying that he had been so informed by Mr. Baker.

Secretary Baker said war work is not being slowed up because of the peace discussions. The only delay he said, which has been called to his attention is due to the epidemic of influenza. This he added was temporary and was being overcome rapidly.

U-Boats Bound to Their Bases, Belief at London London, Oct. 28.—The white flags reported by crews of vessels yesterday at Stavanger as having been at the mast heads of several German submarines passing Karmo island last Saturday doubtless were mistaken for the German battle flag, which is white with a black eagle in the corner. At the British admiralty today it was thought the U-boats sighted were probably returning to their bases in view of the apparent German policy of submarine inactivity.

Heaviest Rain of Season Welcomed by Farmers Fremont, Neb., Oct. 28.—(Special Telegram)—The rain of Saturday and Sunday amounted to 2.20 inches, one of the heaviest rains of the entire season. The moisture was welcomed by farmers. Wheat is making a fine growth and alfalfa showed signs of damage as a result of the drought, has started a new growth. Much fall wheat will yet be seeded. Pastures are greener now than any time this season.

BELLEWOOD AGAIN IN HANDS OF AMERICANS

(Continued from Page One.) done by the bombing expedition conducted yesterday by allied aviators. Fires started by bombs dropped in the region of Briqueneay, five and one-half miles north of Graupre, were still burning today.

Of five American aviators missing on Sunday four were reported during the night as having landed within the American lines. By Associated Press. With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 28.—Two German airplanes were downed this morning inside the German lines by Lieut. Samuel Colton of Worcester, Mass., and Lieut. L. C. Holden of New York.

Cleary-Le-Grand Cleared. Night patrols reported early today that Cleary-Le-Grand had been cleared of the Germans. Farther west observers during the day reported that enemy machine gun emplacements were in process of construction at various points and that infantry is digging in in the region of the La Dhuy farm, east of the Bois Des Hazois.

Take Aerial Photographs. Aerial photographs, taken within the last few days, indicate that the Germans are not devoting much labor to organizing their front line or forward positions, leading to the belief that they possibly will fall back upon as yet unidentified positions in the rear if they are compelled to do so. The photographs show that even the existing trenches have not been worked over recently except at one or two places in front of Landres-St. Georges. The work has been limited to fox holes and organized shell holes.

Take Advantage of Terrain. The enemy probably intends to defend his positions chiefly by taking advantage of the natural features of the terrain, just as he has done at all points on this front since he was driven past the Volker line September 26. Experts figure that it is the intention of the Germans to delay any advance of the Americans and render such advance as costly as possible by covering the Landres-St. Georges ridge from positions immediately behind it, basing their defense upon the dominating ground to the north and west and taking advantage of the hills and woods on other parts of the front.

GERMANS FEAR BREACH AT METZ

(Continued from Page One.) parallel trenches have been constructed and three on the reverse side of the slopes. The greater part of this system has only recently been completed. Two additional lines in the rear have already been planned and traced out and a double system of dugouts and machine gun emplacements has been prepared. This position is continued in the direction of Marsal and Mulcy.

Another position has been hastily organized depending upon the heights of Juvetzel and Donnelay. It runs along the ridge upon which is situated Marimont chateau and passes about a third of a mile from Bourday; it follows the southern

outskirts of Maizeres woods and finally reaches the southern outskirts of Rethcourt forest and the heights of Foulerey, east of Avricourt. The southern pivot of this fortified position is situated northwest of Cirey. The greater part of the line is strong with electrically charged wires, the current of which is furnished by high tension generators, plants being located at the Salins George, Morhange and Sarrebourg.

Two Brothers, Soldiers, Buried at Brainerd Fremont, Neb., Oct. 28.—(Special Telegram)—The funeral of Private Harry Porter, who died at Camp Mills, N. Y., was held at Brainerd where his brother, Charles Earl, who died at Fort Wayne, Ind., while at one of the military camps, was buried. Delay in the arrival of the body of Harry caused a cancellation of the plans for a double funeral.

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Save 20% on Your Fire Insurance Premiums, Read How. An Interesting Message on Fire Insurance. ALFRED M. BEST, head of the A. M. Best Company, publishers of Best's Insurance Reports, spoke before the National Association of Stock Company Fire Insurance Agents on "Competition of Mutuals." He said: The classes of mutual fire insurance companies which compete most keenly with the stock companies and their representatives are: 1. The Factory Mutuals. 2. Lumber mutuals, specializing on both sprinklered and 3. Flour, grain and elevator materials. 4. Mutuals writing, through agents, general business or some special classes. (N. B.—Nebraska National writes all classes through agent.) 5. Hardware and implement mutuals. Companies of these classes have made rapid strides in the last ten years. The following figures showing the growth of the five groups during the past ten years contain much food for thought. The factory mutuals had cash assets at the end of 1917 aggregating \$32,407,773, the cash surplus amounting to \$13,287,894; and cash premiums for the year 1917 amounting to \$24,934,522. In addition to the cash assets mentioned, these mutuals have enormous contingent resources. The lumber mutual group showed at the end of 1917 cash assets of \$4,175,158, as compared with \$1,102,698 ten years before; and a cash surplus of \$2,378,937, against \$684,183; and their net premiums in 1917 were \$2,496,083, against \$808,566 in 1907. The grain and elevator mutuals show similarly rapid growth. Their cash surplus increased from \$2,470,260 in 1907 to \$5,814,980 in 1917; the premium income for those years being, respectively, \$2,175,893 and \$6,117,786. The general group increased their surplus from \$1,667,851 to \$3,073,653, and their premium income from \$2,648,417 to \$4,995,882. The hardware mutuals show still more remarkable growth. Ten years ago their cash surplus was \$129,627 and at the end of last year it was \$1,092,047. Their income increased from \$170,529 to \$1,358,340. GROWTH IN INCOMES. The four last mentioned groups (taking in all but the Factory Mutuals) increased their income in ten years from \$5,809,416 to \$14,968,041—nearly three-fold. Adding in the business the mill mutuals, the total premium of the groups referred to here was \$29,025,769. Back of this volume were cash assets of \$7,807,696 and a net cash surplus of \$3,255,756. The contingent resources amounted to not less than one hundred and fifty million dollars. There was never a time in the history of the insurance business when mutual companies were so strongly entrenched as today. It must be remembered, in considering the achievements of these companies, that, besides so largely increasing their cash resources, they have been turning back to their members dividends, or savings, running as high as 40 per cent of the premiums paid. Many of these concerns which are mutual in form are so sound in their principle and practice that it is both unfair and foolish to represent them to be of any other character. I am sure you will realize that the stock arguments in condemnation of mutual insurance have been considered, discounted and discarded by intelligent business men everywhere. Otherwise, we should not now be witnessing so rapid an increase in public favor of these forms of insurance. It seems to me, therefore, that unless the stock insurance interests are prepared to abandon certain fields to the mutuals they must devise some plan to introduce into their dealings with business houses in those lines of activity which lend themselves with particular facility to insurance in mutual carriers a greater degree of mutually than has heretofore existed between stock companies and their policy-holders. AS TO FAILURES. One of the stock arguments especially by special agents of Stock Fire Insurance Companies is that there are more failures among Mutual Fire Insurance companies than Stock companies. The Insurance Index of New York, published in August, 1918, Side Lights on American Insurance History during the past fifty years, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary as an insurance journalist, R. B. Caverly, Editor of the Insurance Index. Under the head of insurance in Massachusetts during fifty years, 1867 to 1917, we read the following: In the year 1867 Boston was the home offices of twenty-one joint stock fire companies and there were eight other Massachusetts joint stock companies that had their offices in other parts of the state. Every one of these companies have since passed out of existence, the last survivor being the Mercantile Fire and Marine which re-insured in the American Central of St. Louis in 1912. There were forty-six Mutual Companies doing business in Massachusetts in 1867 of which the majority may still be found doing business today. It is significant to note from the above record of fifty years insurance in Massachusetts by the Insurance Index that a majority of the Mutual Insurance Companies doing business in that state in 1867 are still doing business today, while every one of the Stock companies doing business at that time have gone out of existence. Another interesting item in the Insurance Index of the above date with reference to the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, which began business in the summer of 1819, by putting up fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) in cash and stockholders' notes amounting to \$135,000.00 more, making a capital stock of \$150,000.00 with which to begin business. The first policy was written on August 17, 1819. The Index says it should be noted that the notes for \$135,000.00 were redeemed—not, however, by the subsequent payment of cash, but by Stock Dividends for the business proved profitable to the stockholders almost from the start. In consequence to extend its business the capital was doubled by the sale of additional stock and in 1854 it was further increased to a half million, one-half of which was paid in cash. Subsequent stock dividends raised the capital to three million in 1866. In accordance with the above statement, there never was but \$210,000.00 in cash paid by the stockholders on the total capital of \$3,000,000. The balance was paid from stock dividends. Another interesting item in the Index is fifty years of fire insurance in New York, which says: In 1867 there were 108 joint stock fire insurance companies doing business in New York. Of these 108 companies only fourteen remain in business today and at the same time the total failures in New York stock fire insurance companies since 1867 have numbered 156 other companies that have come and gone within that time. The record shows that 85% of all the stock fire insurance companies organized in this country have either failed, retired or re-insured their business, leaving only 15% of all the stock fire companies that have ever been organized in this country remaining in business, while only 24% of the Mutual Companies organized in the United States during the same period have gone out of business, leaving 76% of all the Mutual Companies organized in the United States still doing business. These are facts about the history of fire insurance in this country. The records further show that no Mutual Company that ever succeeded in getting assets together amounting to \$200,000.00 has ever failed. NEBRASKA NATIONAL'S PLAN. 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