

AWKWARD QUESTIONS

Democrats Object to Answering Financial Interrogatories.

When the "gold" message of Alton B. Parker reached the Democratic convention at St. Louis, William J. Bryan suggested that the currency views of Mr. Parker ought to be more explicitly defined in some detail, and that the convention therefore should prepare a list of questions connected with the various phrases of the currency issue for the candidate to answer, but Master of Ceremonies William H. Lamme rushed to Parker's defense with the statement that the candidate should not be asked "A LOT OF FOOLISH QUESTIONS."

This was the same "public be-cause" attitude that arrogant corporations used to take in refusing to answer questions of pertinent interest to their stockholders or to the general public, until the Republican party remedied matters by passing a law compelling publicity, and especially established the bureau of commerce and labor to secure it.

Mr. Bryan, all the Democrats in the convention at St. Louis, and in fact all American voters of whatever political belief, had a perfect right to expect detailed and explicit publicity from Candidate Parker of his views on governmental financial policies, so that they could know whether or not, or to what extent his views were their views. But this publicity was denied them, because the managers of the convention deemed it of more importance to protect their candidate from questions which he would not want to answer for fear of making a "break," than to protect the voters of the country from possible misunderstanding as to financial views which might not bear the limelight of public discussion.

The managers of a corporation conducted on sound lines are always apt to consider as "foolish" questions, which, if answered, might result in an expose. And it is the same way with the Democratic managers, who think their only safe policy on the currency question is to refuse to give information as to what their policy really is.

It is droll, the attitude of the Democratic party in the present campaign. It has nominated candidates of moderate talents as figureheads for the ventures of the discredited party, and expects the people to support them, while the Democratic national committee and Tammany are expected to buy or steal success.

The Democratic party, with its unground views, financial and economic, lies hopefully behind Parker and those unnamed expectancies voiced by Williams, Bryan and other Democrats.

And Bryan promises to reorganize the party after the election. How? Evidently on the lines of socialism, government and municipal ownership of telegraph and railroad lines, with all the sequence. What a vagueness of thought and promise! How may so-called leaders of any party expect to get the votes of sensible men upon a proposition so dim as this? The fault with the Democratic party, this year, is it does not even furnish a good dissolving view.

We have a large commerce with Germany, which good relations will tend to promote; but beyond this, and above this, we are bound together by thousands of ties of kinship and association, which should stimulate relations of enduring cordiality.—Senator Fairbanks at Indianapolis, Sept. 3, 1899.

Prosperity at Home, Prestige Abroad.—"Prosperity at Home and Prestige Abroad"—was a campaign phrase that appealed with great force to the American people in 1900. It should appeal to them with still greater force in 1904, for during the last four years of further Republican rule there have been still further great gains in the prosperity of the United States, and still further great increases in the respect entertained for the United States by all the nations of the world.

A Sure Sign.—Now we know that David B. Hill intends to quit politics next January, for he has disclaimed calling President Roosevelt "a fraud." That a little innocuous thing like that when he has exhausted the vocabulary of vituperation upon the Republican half of the American people for "high on 40 years" is surely a sign that David is setting his house in order and wants to depart political life at peace with all men.

"Sow a character and you reap a destiny" was one of the beautiful but meaningless apothegms flung into the lap of Judge Parker by Editor Knapp, of the St. Louis Republic, in introducing his Democratic brethren of the shears and paste pot to their candidate. With about equal relevancy and more wit he might have said "Plant a corpse and raise a tombstone."

During the last Democratic administration the government borrowed hundreds of millions of dollars during a time of profound peace, to pay current expenses. During the McKinley administration it prosecuted a foreign war to a successful conclusion without borrowing a cent, and since the war closed all of the war taxes have been removed.

The Democratic party has been fatally wrong on every phase of the money question from the resumption of specie payments after the war to the establishment of the gold standard, both of which it opposed. It is constitutionally unfit to deal with financial questions.

PARKER WON'T GO TO THE FAIR!

Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1904.—"It is now announced that Mr. Parker has changed his mind, in regard to his trip to the fair at St. Louis, and in all probability he will not leave Rosemount again during the campaign."—Press Dispatch.

Dear! Dear! What can the matter be? Dear! Dear! What can the matter be? Dear! Dear! What can the matter be? Parker won't go to the fair!

He promised to travel across the wide prairies, He promised to let loose some old-time vagaries, He wanted to ride on the Pike drama-tic, But now he won't go to the fair!

Dear! Dear! What can the matter be? Dear! Dear! What can the matter be? Dear! Dear! What can the matter be? Parker won't go to the fair!

Why won't the big bosses let Parker go? And why do they keep him shut up in the gloaming? St. Louis is waiting—her beer glasses foam in, But Parker won't go to the fair!

Dear! Dear! What can the matter be? Oh, dear! What can the matter be? Dear! Dear! What can the matter be? Parker can't go to the fair!

SHOW THE TRUTH

Republicans, forecasting events from the September elections in Vermont and Maine, should not allow themselves to be overconfident of results of the presidential election in November.

There is no doubt as to the fact that Roosevelt will win, but he ought to be given a great vote of confidence, an outpouring of national affection and trust, aside from a mere majority of electoral votes.

A rebuke is deserved for the men who so falsely facts and sentiments, so distort, prevaricate and invent, as to make it appear that Theodore Roosevelt is anything but the strong, thoughtful, loyal American citizen that he is.

The silly booh about "imperialism" and "militarism," the groundless sub-dub as to fancied personal dictation by their executive to the American people should be rebuked by the people in such manner as can never be forgotten.

Let Republicans appear en masse at the polls in November, to show what they think of Theodore Roosevelt.

A Rearguard Action.—Already in the presidential campaign of this year the Democrats are fighting a "rearguard action." The Russian General Kuropatkin has his troubles and has been fighting rearguard actions for some time, but his condition is good as compared with the condition of the present leaders of the Democratic party.

The Democracy is fighting a "rearguard action," and about the only trouble the Republicans have in the premises is that there will not be fun enough in the campaign. Even the "rearguard action" appears to be about over.

Take Your Choice.

David B. Hill, the sponsor of the Democratic candidate for the presidency, said at St. Louis that he "did not know how Parker stood on the money question." For thirty years Hill and Parker have been intimately associated, socially and politically. If the statement made by Hill is to be believed, then Parker is too secretive a man to elect to the presidency; if false, then it was evidently made for the purpose of misleading the people; and if the people are to be deceived in one thing, why not in all the acts of the Democratic leaders?

The last low tariff law, the Wilson law, was repealed in July, 1897. An official statement, prepared by the department of agriculture, shows that during the last year of the Wilson law the imports of agricultural products amounted to \$400,871,908. In 1898, the first year of the Dingley tariff, these imports dropped to \$314,291,706. The difference went into the pockets of American farmers.

Like the Indian, who, when unable to find his camp and it was suggested he was lost, replied, "Me no lost, wig-wam lost," so the Democratic party insists, notwithstanding its constant change of front, that the country, not the party, is lost. The Democratic party, without a fixed policy, would be as safe a guide as the Indian in a strange wilderness.

Under the Republican policy of protection our manufactured products have become one-third of those of the civilized world, and American workmen secure almost double the pay for their labor that similar labor receives in other countries.

History shows that a Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity and a Republican tariff by business prosperity. Why not accept the verdict of history?

The New York Herald has printed a fac-simile of Judge Parker's gold telegram. It should furnish a companion piece by printing a fac-simile of his silver ballot in 1896 or 1900.

The record of the Republican party is one of things done and pledges fulfilled; that of the Democratic party is one of the things promised and pledges broken.

If Democratic promises were of value it would be proper to insist upon less expression of "woe" and a little more "light."

NOT USED BY DEMOCRATS

Adjectives for Which Parker's Followers Have No Use.

"We know what we mean when we speak of an honest and stable currency," said President Roosevelt in his speech of acceptance.

In no official utterance of the Democratic party, or of its candidates for president or vice president during the last eight years, have the adjectives "honest" or "stable" ever been used to designate the kind of currency Democracy demanded, and this notwithstanding the Democratic phrase makers will use adjectives freely and recklessly whenever they have any "paramount" or "tantamount" idea to advance, like in the platform adopted at St. Louis, which said "the existing Republican administration has been SPANMODIC, ERRATIC, SENSATIONAL, SPECTACULAR and ARBITRARY."

Alton B. Parker says the gold standard is "irrevocably established," but he does not say that his own personal belief in it as affording an "HONEST AND STABLE CURRENCY" has been irrevocably established, nor, furthermore, that he deemed the Democratic party wrong, when in congress in 1890, it almost to a man voted against the establishment of the gold standard.

As the gold standard of value was not "irrevocably established," not by the Democratic party, but by the Republican party, the only gold standard that the Democratic party can honestly claim to have "irrevocably established" is the gold standard of silence on a subject on which it never did talk except to lower itself in the estimation of intelligent people, and to breed apprehension in business circles.

Probably the greatest harm done by vast wealth is the harm that we of moderate means do ourselves when we let the vices of envy and hatred enter deep into our own natures.—From Roosevelt's speech at Providence, R. I., Aug. 23, 1902.

Republicans vs. Democratic Policy.

Organization does much to maintain the wages of labor, but organization of wage-earners does not provide consumers. Consumption of coal is always greatest when mills and factories are running full time. It is the policy of the Republican party to protect all industries by wise and beneficent laws, while it has been the policy of the Democratic party, as evidenced by the last Cleveland administration, to provide as much work as possible for the artisans of other countries by removing the protection the tariff affords American workmen.

Parker's Political Conference.

It is announced, with a flourish of trumpets, that Richard Olney, who was in President Cleveland's cabinet, has visited Judge Parker, spending two hours with him at Rosemount. Nothing is said about the visits of "Blue-Eyed" Billy Sheehan of Tammany fame, who is a near neighbor of Judge Parker, and who can run in any time. It would take many pounds of Olneyism to cure one ounce of Sheehanism.

The Policy of Silence.

A German proverb says "speech is silver, silence is gold." The Democratic party evidently has come out for gold if that means silence on the money question, and it certainly has gone back on silver, if that means any speech positively committing it to friendliness to any sane system of finance.

Democrats Believe Roosevelt.

During the last session of congress a Democratic senator arose in his place and said: "When the president affirms that this government had no part in the revolt in Panama, that settles it, so far as he is concerned. I believe him."

He Hasn't Loaded.

The American secretary of state has accomplished about all that has been attained by the great diplomats of the world within the last four or five years. In other words, John Hay hasn't done any "loadin'" round the Throne.

Under the Republican policy of protection our home market affords our manufacturers and producers the best market in the world, even if we did not sell any of our products abroad. But protection has also made us the greatest exporting nation in the world.

China and India are "cheap" countries. Human labor is held very low in these lands and the result is that the masses are constantly steeped in poverty and menaced by starvation. In spite of the so-called cheapness the people do not get things.

The Democratic editors will have fun with themselves when they begin making extravagance of the national expenditures and the Jeffersonian parsimony that has plastered New York over with a debt of more than \$310,000,000.

The question is now being discussed as to whether a shadow can occupy space. The answer must be in the affirmative to those who believe there is a money plank in the St. Louis platform.

Confidence in the continuance of the present administration at Washington for another four years is reflected in the confident tone that pervades all business circles in the United States.

Odds in Wall street of 2 to 1 on Roosevelt deliver no electoral votes, but they are mighty discouraging to the silent speculator of Esopus.

AS THE FARMER SEES IT

REASONS WHY HE BELIEVES IN AND TRUSTS REPUBLICANS.

They Have Never Deceived Nor Betrayed His Interests and Have Aggressively Favored Legislation for His Benefit.

Each national campaign emphasizes the fact that the "farmer" vote must be reckoned with and catered to, and all parties put forth their best arguments when addressing the farmer. Away from the madding crowd, untrammelled by the prejudice and false cries of the politician, the farmer calmly reads and thinks, and thinks and reads, and decides the question with a discerning judgment that leads to a decision which is honest and right.

In 1896 it was generally feared that the farmer would be deceived by the great promises made or the beneficent results to be attained by voting for free silver, but this was not so; the farmer might be deceived when away from home, but at his own fireside, with plenty of time to weigh the question, he decided for the gold standard, AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ITS CANDIDATES ON THE NATIONAL TICKET NOW SAY THAT THE FARMER DECIDED RIGHT. In 1900 the cry was imperialism, and with his love of freedom it was said that the farmer would be stamped, but again he is not deceived, and he calmly considers to decide the question, and seeing no danger of militarism or overthrow of the established government by the new order of things, forced upon us by the war with Spain, the farmer again cast his ballot for the Republican ticket, and time has proved that his judgment was good and his decision right.

His Choice Will Not Answer.

In the present campaign no new or striking issue is presented. The Democrats arraign the Republican party, vilify the president and hold forth glittering generalities, but definiteness is lacking, and what would be gained by the election of a Democratic president is not apparent. A general "calamity howl" is no argument, and to secure the farmer vote it is necessary to present more than a howl.

One term of a Democratic president, two years only of absolute Democratic administration, was sufficient to practically paralyze business throughout the nation, deprive the worker of the chance to earn an honest living, depress values and prices and make us the laughing stock and subject of ridicule of the nations of the world.

McKinley was elected, a Republican congress enacted a consistent protective tariff, industry was revived, factories started, unemployed given work at the highest wages ever known, consumption stimulated, values restored, Spain defeated, Cuba freed, order established in the Philippine Islands and the people given civil liberty in its fullest sense and the opportunity of becoming a creditable part of the greatest nation on earth. The stability of the currency has been assured by the action of the Republican administration; the public debt reduced and interest charges lowered; laws passed that will bring the arid lands under cultivation, and that, too, without tax or cost to any person except the one directly benefited by the purchase of the land from the government.

The securing of the route for an isthmian canal, the construction of which is now assured, is a crowning triumph for a Republican president and the party, and no one class will receive a greater benefit from the connection of the Atlantic and Pacific by this great waterway than will the farmer.

The opposition to the Cuban reciprocity bill, on account of the reduction of the tariff on raw sugar, came largely from a misconception of what the result would be. Instead of retarding production and lowering the price of sugar, the opposite has been the result, and the production has been stimulated and profits increased.

Benefits of Protection.

The policy of protection which guards and develops the industries of our country, cardinal with the Republican party, is necessary to the prosperity of the farmer. A tariff on agricultural products may not increase the price if the demand does not equal the supply, but a tariff which protects American labor and home industries insures work at high wages, plenty of money and increased consumption, insuring high prices for farm products.

The farmer is indebted to the Republican party for the rural free delivery system. First suggested by the editor of a leading farm paper, and himself a Republican, the idea was reported upon and recommended by a Republican postmaster general, adopted and enlarged upon by the Republican party, appropriation made by a Republican congress for an investigation and trial of the proposed system. A Democratic postmaster general, supported by a Democratic president, refused to expend the appropriations and reported not only adversely to the system, but that the scheme was impracticable. Not until the Republicans were again in full power was the system given a fair trial, and its entire practicability, as well as the great benefit to be derived by the rural population fully demonstrated. From a \$10,000 appropriation for the trial of the system it has grown to an appropriation of over \$20,000,000 under the friendly encouragement and ap-

proval of the policy of Republican administrations. No other one thing could have been of such great benefit to the farmer; it has placed him in daily communication with the world, and from the seclusion of farm life he emerges and becomes a part and parcel of this great nation and is not only able to read of the doings throughout the world, but the facilities afforded for frequent and prompt communication enable him to take part in its affairs. The farmer is now recognized as a big, broad-minded business man, and the discovery is due to the rural free delivery system, established and fostered by the Republican party.

The Republican party has always been aggressively in favor of legislation for the benefit of farmers, and the record will be considered and remembered when the farmer casts his vote.

The platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties are so similar on important subjects that the conclusion is inevitable that the latter followed the former for vote-catching purposes, and that the Democratic party is insincere and asking support under false representations, and the former never favors or supports insincerely or fraud.

We, who are responsible for the administration and legislation under which this country, during the last seven years, has grown so greatly in well-being at home and in honorable repute among the nations of the earth abroad, do not stand inertly upon this record, do not use this record as an excuse for failure of effort to meet new conditions. On the contrary, we treat the record of what we have done in the past as incentive to do even better in the future.—Roosevelt's Letter of Acceptance.

A SIGN OF PROSPERITY

There is no better criterion of general prosperity than the postal business. When times are good the postal revenue increases, and vice versa. The report of the postmaster general shows that for the year ending July 1, 1895, the receipts from postal revenue were \$76,171,000. For the year ending July 1, 1902, they were \$119,938,229, an increase of 57 per cent. during seven years of continuous Republican rule. During the year ending July 1, 1895, the receipts from the money order business were \$812,008; for the year ending July 1, 1902, they were \$1,886,817, an increase of 133 per cent. during seven years of Republican prosperity.

The postmaster general in his annual report for 1902 said: "The increase in the postal revenues attests the wonderful prosperity of the people and the activity of business interests throughout the country." It would not have been proper for the postmaster general in an official report to attribute this wonderful prosperity in 1902 to the operation of the Dingley tariff law and other Republican measures, but such was the fact.

Exports of Manufactures.

Figures recently issued by the department of commerce and labor at Washington show that during the month of July last our exports of manufactures amounted to \$40,000,000, against \$31,000,000 of agricultural products. During June the exports of manufactures were nearly \$41,000,000, against \$37,500,000 of agricultural products. This is the first time in the history of the country that the exports of manufactures have exceeded those of the farm. This does not mean that the exports of farm products are falling off, but that those of manufactures have greatly increased. This is due to an extreme moment, again surrender his principles for the sake of his party. Such a man cannot be held up as a safe candidate for the highest position in the government.

Get in Line with Progress.

A young man about to form his earliest political alliance and cast his first vote should seek to be with a progressive party. The young naturally look to the future rather than to the past. A political record that holds out no promise of future achievements is of little value. The Republican record of things done shows that it is a party of progress and the only one that appeals to patriotic young Americans.

Personal Abuse Will Not Win.

The Democratic party has been so long in the opposition and its every day work has so long been criticism, that it forgets that no battle was ever won by swearing at the enemy. Abuse of Mr. Roosevelt will make votes for him. He is a very popular man. Personal criticism will not draw away from him any man who admires him, but it will stir his admirers to the more earnest support of him.

Taggart's Prophecies.

A tip to Republicans. Don't be scared by Chairman Taggart's prophecies or claims regarding the political outlook. In 1894, when he was chairman of the Democratic state central committee in Indiana, he claimed the state by 10,000 votes up to the night before the election. The next day the Republicans carried it by 48,000 plurality.

Perhaps the policy of protection has made business prosperity more dependent upon politics than it would have been otherwise, but it certainly has contributed more largely than anything else to our extraordinary and unparalleled progress.

Under the Wilson low tariff exports increased \$34,000,000; in three years under the Dingley tariff they increased \$158,000,000.

CONVENTION OF CLUMS

Low Rate of Fare Secured by League of the Indianapolis Meeting.

At the request of the officers of the National Republican League, who are working up interest in the convention of Republican clubs at Indianapolis, Oct. 5 and 6, the Central Passenger Association has conceded a rate from all points in the territory of the association of one fare plus 25 cents for the round trip. The selling dates are Oct. 4, 5 and 6, and the return limit Oct. 9, thus enabling a visit to St. Louis. It was agreed that these fares should be tendered other associations east and west. No card orders or certificates are required on the dates mentioned.

President Moore of the National League, after consulting with President C. W. McGuire of the Indiana League and representatives of the Illinois organization, returned to Philadelphia. He said the organization of Republican clubs was being pushed with vigor and that an attendance of at least 1,000 delegates from the various state and territorial leagues was expected at Indianapolis. Headquarters will be opened at the Denison Hotel in that city at once.

The league men are especially pleased with the low rates of fare secured, and anticipate large audiences to hear Secretaries Shaw and Taft and Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge, and Hon. George A. Knight of California.

The desire for gold in the payment of government as well as other obligations will arise chiefly only when there is doubt as to the purpose or ability of the government to pay in that metal. The more absolute and certain the establishment and maintenance of the gold standard, the less will be the desire of the people for the payment of obligations in that coin.—Senator Fairbanks in the Senate, March 5, 1900.

Democrats' Bad Record.

When the veterans of the Civil War were with General Grant before Richmond or with Sherman marching to the sea, Democratic national convention declared the war a failure and demanded a dishonorable peace. When the business men, the farmers and honest men of all classes were battling for sound money and the gold standard the Democratic party, as an organization, was clamoring for free silver at 16 to 1. When the Republican party was contending for protection to American manufacturers and workmen, its opponents were advocating a policy destructive to both. What good thing has the Democratic party ever done, anyhow?

We Have Our Troubles.

This is the attitude of the Republican party in the present campaign: It is "spillin' for a fight"; it is "blue-moonly for want of a batin"; it is the "Crested Terhawk of the Mountain" and can find no "Bald-headed Snipe of the Valley." It wants to "take the bull by the horns," and can't find the bull; it is trailing its cattails on the ground and can't find anybody to step on them. It yearns for a Kilkenny Fair and has discovered only a "sociable."

Parker Would Be Usable.

Without questioning the sincerity of Judge Parker's expressions on the money question he was, by his own statements, more devoted to his party in 1896, than he was to his sincere convictions of right. That being the case, we have a right to assume that he might, at an extreme moment, again surrender his principles for the sake of his party. Such a man cannot be held up as a safe candidate for the highest position in the government.

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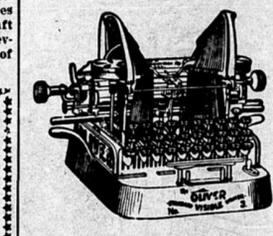
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Low Rates to the Southwest via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. \$11.65 for one way ticket to any point in Oklahoma or Indian Territory and many places in Kansas. Correspondingly low rates to Texas and New Mexico. Tickets are second class—colonial—and will be on sale October 4 and 18. Ask the ticket agent for complete information, or address F. A. MILLER, Gen'l Pass Agent, Chicago.

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