LAWS NOT PROPER

A. Barton Hepburn Tells Pujo Committee of Mistakes.

Banking Statutes Not as Good Here as Elsewhere.

COMMITTEE UNDER SUSPICION

Financiers Believe It Is Unfriendly to Them.

Hepburn Declares Monetary Commission's Plan Correct.

New York, July 15.—Some of those who have watched the course of the securities market since the subcommittee of the Pujo investigating committee began its work in this city suspect that the testimony and the surmise that the attitude of the committee toward New York financing and financing institutions is not very friendly had some, although perhaps trifling, effect upon the prices for securities. If the suspicion be well founded, then the market cannot have been very seriously affected. In Wall street circles more attention has been paid to certain testimony which seems to have little effect upon the committee than to other testimony which the public elsewhere may regard as serving to show the existence of a true money trust and monopolistic control of bank credit in New York city.

For instance, since Mr. A. Barton Hepburn testified as a voluntary witness before the committee there has been a good deal of discussion centered upon certain features of his testimony. This may be due in part to Mr Hepburn's reputation and experience as a banker. Probably the Pujo committee will be unable to find anywhere in the United States a man of greater expert authority or wider experience than Mr. Hepburn. His whole career has been identified with banks and banking except, possibly, his brief service in the New York state legislature. As the head of the New York state banking department he mastered the principles and the details which distinguished the management of state-chartered institutions. Later he became national bank examiner. His service in that office brought him into personal relations with every one of the national banks of the old city of New York. The leading bankers of that time spoke without dissent not only of the thoroughness of Mr. Hepburn's examination, but of the wisdom of his counsel. In fact, it was the reputation gained in this service which led to his appointment by President Harrison as comptroller of the currency.

With the advent of President Cleveland's administration, in 1893, Mr. Hepburn of course retired from the post of overseer in behalf of the government of all the national banks. He speedily became president of the Third National bank, and it was presumably upon his advice that this bank was liquidated. After a short service as vice president of the National City bank, Mr. Hepburn became vice president of the Chase National and then president of that institution. Under his management it has become one of the greatest of the national banks.

In addition to the varied and really exhaustive experience gained in these vocations Mr. Hepburn took up the historical study of the banks and the currency questions. That enabled him to write a book upon this question which is now regarded as standard authority.

A Leader Among American Bankers.

He was also prominently identified with the effort made by the American Bankers' association to persuade congress to amend the national banking act so as to eliminate certain features which are regarded as dangerous and also so to perfect the system as to make it equal or even superior to the banking systems of any other nation. Mr. Hepburn gave great assistance to the committee of the American Bankers' association which prepared an amendment to the national banking act which was submitted to the congress which met in December, 1907. While this measure was not accepted by congress it nevertheless served so greatly to influence that body that it passed the emergency currency act. That act served instantly to restore confidence, and there has been no time since the passage of that act and the present that the business men of the United States have not had perfect confidence that whatever emergency might arise, however great might be the stringencies in the money market, the provisions of that act would be sure to furnish sufficient currency to meet any reasonable needs.

It was in some recognition of Mr. Hepburn's various services that the chamber of commerce, the representative commercial body of New York, elected him president of that institution and the Clearing House association in a like manner honored him.

A man whose career has been so notable and successful as has been that of Mr. Hepburn was therefore qualified to testify before this committee in a way not probably expected by it. There have been several incidental and somewhat trivial questions put to Mr. Hepburn bearing chiefly upon the closing of the Oriental bank.

Who Was to Blame?

Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Hepburn if he did not think the clearing house should be regulated by some judicial or legislative provision. Mr. Hepburn instantly answered that he did not, whereupon Mr. Untermyer wanted to know why Mr. Hepburn was of that opinion.

There followed the testimony which is regarded here as the most important statement made to the Pujo committee. It is even said that in this brief reply of Mr. Hepburn is contained the reason for whatever unsatisfactory condition may prevail, and why it has been inevitable that there should be concentration of money capital and partial control over banking credit in New York city.

It his reply Mr. Hepburn stated what he has, with somewhat different phraseology, stated before committees of congress and in some public addresses. He asserted that had congress, even the congress which is now represented in New York by the Pujo committee, formulated and enacted into law sound currency and banking legislation, similar to the legislation under which currency and banking methods in other great commercial nations are carried on, then there never would have been any question about issuing clearing house certificates in the panic of 1907 or at any other time.

Furthermore, Mr. Hepburn stated emphatically something which all bankers and every student of clearing-house institutions have long acknowledged to be the fact—that if there were adequate banking and currency laws upon the statute books then the functions of the clearing-house associations would have been exclusively those which these associations were created to exercise.

The New York Clearing-House association, in 1853, was organized solely for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of checks. Mr. Hepburn has often said that had congress perfected our banking and currency laws the clearing-house associations would immediately resume this original function.

Right to the Point.

It has been said many times since Mr. Hepburn took advantage of the opening given to him by Mr. Untermyer to make this emphatic statement that if the committee will follow up the statement made by Mr. Hepburn, will pursue its investigation along that line, and will so conduct itself and so instruct its counsel to conduct himself as to eliminate the suspicion that this investigation is inspired by political purposes and is aiming principally at New York city, and will instead recommend to congress that it hasten to amend the national banking and currency law, then a very great service will have been done by this committee.

The bankers of the United States, together with that very energetic and highly-qualified civic organization whose headquarters are at Chicago and whose membership is made up exclusively of business men, are now almost unanimously of the opinion that if congress will legislate along lines recommended by the monetary commission and by the civic league, then all danger of concentration of money capital and monopolistic control of banking credit will be ended.

HOLLAND.

WALKED ON WATER.

Paul Corbt, the Russian, Delivered Goods at Gage Park.

Paul Corbt, a Russian nobleman, who was forced to flee from his country because of his alliance with revolutionary forces, attracted considerable attention at Gage park Sunday afternoon by walking on the water.

Corbt has invented a rubber suit which enables him to do stunts next to marvellous on the water. Sunday he drank ginger ale from a bottle while on the water, and also lighted cigarettes without any difficulty. In walking Corbt sank in the water up to his hips, but could, nevertheless, make progress.

Corbt is stranded in Topeka, and will probably give other exhibitions to make enough money to make his way eastward. When he reaches the ocean he expects to give numerous exhibitions. The suit, which is his own invention and which he made himself, he is willing to sell at the present time. This would give him enough money with which to make another similar suit and would allow him some spare change beside.

The crowd at Gage park Sunday was large. The kangaroos were a center of attraction.

LINKS UNDER WATER.

Western Golf Association Meet May Be Postponed.

Denver, July 15.—Owing to the fact that half the links of the Country club is under water today as the result of the flood in Cherry creek, last night, it was considered not probable that the Western Golf association tornament can be held there today. Plans for holding the tournament at the Colorado Golf association links near Golden are being discussed.

"We have been receiving reports every few minutes from the Country club," said Frank Woodward, president of the club, early this morning. "What the conditions of the links will be even if the water runs off by daylight I cannot say.

"If the water is off the links by 9 o'clock this morning and they are fit for play, the first day's round will be had. It may also be possible that we shall have to hold the first few days' play on temporary links. If conditions preclude play altogether we may hold the tournament on the Colorado Golf association links near Golden."

One hundred and eighty players are here ready to begin play today. At midnight the water covered the links, racing in torrents through the lower end of the course, washing away trees and shrubbery and depositing debris in the eddies.

BLOUSES TELL TRAGEDY

Children's Clothing Found in Boat at Swimming Hole.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 15.—The finding of two little blouses and two pairs of knickerbockers in a flat bottom boat tied to a stake at a favorite swimming hole in the Niagara off Squaw Island led to the police announcement early today that Frederick Schultz and Edmund Christ, aged 7 and 9, had been drowned. They left home late Sunday without telling their parents.

If there ever is a time when you are justified in cussing,
It is when the summer weather sets your appetite to fussing;
But there isn't any need to risk your soul and shock the neighbors—
Tempt your appetite with Toasties and go singing to your labors.

Written by W. J. MUSGROVE,
Tempe, Ariz.

One of the 50 Jingles for which the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich., paid $1000.00 in May.

POLITICAL GOSSIP

Judge Thompson Advocates Many Progressive Planks.

William Allen White Opens Fire on Senator Curtis.

SENATOR "HAS STOOD STILL"

State Senator Hodges Replies to A. M. Jackson.

"Bun" Adams Is Making Lively Congressional Campaign.

Judge William H. Thompson, of Garden City, Democratic candidate for the United States senate, is flooding the state with a declaration of principles, wherein he declares for some 30 progressive measures. Thompson is making an aggressive campaign for the nomination and his new eight-page folders are being sent to party workers in every section of the state.

In his platform he declares for the national party platform and amplifies its provisions in some 28 additional promises. Here are some of the things for which Thompson declares himself and on which he is seeking the nomination: State and nation-wide primaries, election of president, United States senators and federal judges by direct vote of the people, a limitation of campaign expenditures, prohibiting the use of public, corporate or trust funds for political purposes, the initiative and referendum, the recall, immediate revision of the tariff downward, regulation of public service corporations by state and nation, equal suffrage, one term of six years for president, a workmen's compensation act, reduction of freight and passenger rates, an amendment to the Hepburn bill which will remove discrimination against Kansas jobbers, increased power for the commerce commission, a systematic revision of the banking laws, the taking of the judiciary from politics, extension of rural route service, a national graduated income and inheritance tax law and repeal of the Kansas law, prevention of speculation in futures on the board of trade and other measures in accord with progressive views.

Thompson, as a district judge in the short grass country, attained the cognomen of "jackrabbit justice." Perhaps it is significant that the Garden City man chose to use the long-eared friend of the Kansas prairies as a suggestion for a new party emblem with the slogan, "Run First and Crow Afterwards."

William Allen White, leader in progressive movement in Kansas, is a busy man. Not only will White direct the artillery maneuvers in the primary campaign, but on the Emporia man is placed the burden of "reading the record," in the fight against United States Senator Charles Curtis. The first broadside—a two column review of the Curtis record—has been fired.

It is because Curtis has stood still, White says, and because Kansas and the nation have marched on to higher ideals, a broader view and a realization of conditions, that the senior senator is no longer valuable in Washington. It is because the name of Curtis is not attached to what the Emporian terms "progressive legislation," because the Kansan has made no speeches that attracted nation-wide attention that White asks the recall of the Indian. It was the Curtis alignment with Aldrich, with Penrose, with Guggenheim, with Smoot, with Lorimer, White says, that leaves a distasteful odor in the nostrils of Kansans intent on framing honest, progressive measures. "He has been merely a bound boy at the huskin'," White declares, "—awkward amid the activities, silent among the workers." After reviewing the changed conditions in Kansas, White asks:

"Yet amid all this change, and growth and development in the world and in his state, Senator Curtis has stood without taking part, without lending a hand, without giving a word of encouragement. In his 20 years service for the people of Kansas, while they have been leaders in national thought, no piece of legislation of national scope bears Curtis' name; no movement toward any good thing in our politics, has either his authorship or encouragement. He has been literally a bound boy at the huskin'—awkward amid the activities, silent among the workers.

"In congress no great speech has characterized his twenty years' service. No great measure nor any worthy amendment to any great measure has been known as the Curtis amendment. So far as Kansas is concerned, she might as well not have been represented at all as by Charles Curtis. He has added nothing to her name; has done nothing for which the people are proud. The $100,000 or so that he has drawn as salary might as well have been thrown into the Kaw, except that it has brought offices for his supporters and has cluttered the mails up with letters from Curtis to old soldiers claiming credit for their pensions even when other members of congress secured them. The whole record of Curtis as congressman and as senator has been dull, worthless and uninteresting.

"What has Curtis done? He has got jobs for the machine; he has written some form letters about departmental matters. He has made some speeches about the Indian appropriation bills. He keeps a little book with the names of his acquaintances in every Kansas town in the book, and just before entering the town, he memorizes the names afresh and is able to call men by their names. But what else has he done? In the big fight between the progressives and the reactionaries in Kansas where has Curtis stood? What does an examination of his record prove? It proves this: That whenever the great interests that control our politics, and thereby legalize their plundering needed Aldrich and Smooth and Guggenheim, they had no trouble in getting Curtis in the same list. As a senatorial candidate, he was supported in 1907 by every railroad attorney, every big lobbyist for special privilege in Kansas, and his record shows that they knew their man. Whenever Wall street called the spirits from the vasty deep, Curtis came."

This stinging denunciation of the service that Curtis performed for the people of Kansas is followed by a column in which the Emporian cites the record. He quotes the Curtis votes on the various schedules in the tariff revision bill and leaves the senior senator standing bound and gagged by the Aldrich-Guggenheim-Penrose-Smoot combination. These votes, White urges, were for the "special privileges, seeking interests of incorporated greed, upon the one hand, and the rights of the plain citizens working for a living upon the other hand." Then White aligns Curtis with a vote against Kansas on the Aldrich currency plan, the Payne-Aldrich tariff act, the Taft-Wickersham court of commerce law, the Lorimer senatorial seat contest, and the Canadian reciprocity and the tariff schedule amendments as the five high crimes against the state.

Senator George H. Hodges spoke to nearly 500 farmers at Clay Center Saturday in the interest of his candidacy for governor. He met the attacks of Judge A. M. Jackson without dodging and kept the close attention of his audience for more than an hour. Hodges charged that Jackson was campaigning only in the counties favorable to the Hodges boom and was avoiding the territory friendly to Billard. After ab rief discussion of the national and state issues, Hodges met the Jackson campaign with these questions:

"Now I ask you to be specific. Do not dodge. Are you for or against the open saloon in Kansas? Are you for or against the Democratic party advocating resubmission? Do you think we have spent too much money, as you directly infer, for the maintenance and the upkeep of the State Agricultural college? Do you think we are spending too much money for educational purposes and the enlargement and betterment of the country schools? Are you in favor of the Democratic platform as adopted at Hutchinson, and do you favor the progressive ideas of Woodrow Wilson or the old Bourbon Democracy?"

Over in the Eighth district, J. B. Adams is telling the voters of Victor Murdock's vote for the Canadian reciprocity treaty. Adams, in his campaign for congress, has issued a column declaration and the reciprocity vote is hurled at Murdock with all the force and fire at the ElDorado man's disposal. "Canadian reciprocity was a scheme to reduce the cost of living at the expense of the farmer," says Adams, "and Victor Murdock favored it. Both Senators Curtis and Bristow opposed it vigorously and it remained for the representative of the Eighth district to vote against the interests of the farmers whom he is supposed to represent."

The Democrats of Cloud county have centered on C. F. Armstrong of Clyde as their legislative candidate. There is a feeling in the district that he has a good chance to win the election. The two opposing candidates for Republican nomination are divided on the senatorial question and the break is expected to favor Armstrong. Several years ago Armstrong was his party nominee, but at a time when the Republicans swept the state. The Clyde man is president of the Elk State bank of Clyde and is president of the commercial club in his home town.

George P. Crippen, Republican, wants to represent Gove county in the legislature. Crippen has lived in Gove county for 30 years and not until this season has he felt the sting of the political bee.

Out in Decatur county the Republicans expect to name the representative with Bedford Jennings as their candidate. Jennings lives in the community known as Roosevelt, but the Decatur county supporters of Jennings have urged that the name of the candidate's home town should not arouse prejudice against him.

F. L. Platt, editor of the Kirwin Kansan, is an ardent Roosevelt supporter and repudiates the Taft nomination by the Chicago convention. If a third party is organized with the rough rider at its head, Platt says the Kansan is for him.

In the Woodson-Allen district there is a hot fight for the Republican senatorial nomination. S. C. Holmes, a Yates Center lawyer, and H. B. McHugh, a resident of Toronto, are both making an active campaign. Frank Travis, of Iola, represented the district in the former session. Woodson county names the candidate this year.

The names of C. A. Cain and John R. Ashcroft are senatorial candidates in Graham county. Cain represented Graham in the legislature in 1911 and Ashcroft was a legislator several years ago.

Lieutenant Governor Richard L. Hopkins is making the race for congress in the Seventh district on a progressive platform. At a meeting in Meade Saturday night, Hopkins pledged himself to the Roosevelt movement and the reform measures as advocated in the present campaign.

The little town of Smolen, in Saline county, will be the scene of much political activity Tuesday. Judge Thomas L. Bond, of Salina, Democratic candidate for United States senator, and Governor Stubbs, Republican candidate, will both speak at a Tuesday night meeting, and have been invited to wade right in and say things. At an afternoon meeting, George H. Hodges, Democratic candidate for governor, will talk. The Smolen meeting is the formal opening of the Bond campaign.

Peter Pyle, of Kensington, who wrote to Governor Stubbs demanding to know where the chief executive stood in relation to the Roosevelt movement, the repudiation of the Chicago convention and the Stubbs loyalty to the Republican party in Kansas, has been told. In a lengthy letter, Stubbs explains that he is a progressive, hasn't taken time to read the party platform because it was adopted by a gang of political crooks and if the policies are apparently fair, they were made so only to deceive honest people. Stubbs insists he is for the Republican party, but against anything that looks like Taft electors from Kansas. Then the governor suggests that Pyle inquire as to the Curtis standing on sundry public questions.

Sandy Hoyle, negro janitor of a Southern newspaper, listened to a discussion by the foreman and the intelligent compositor on the commercial possibilities of the aeroplane. Sandy seemed deeply interested, but at the close of the conversation he shook his head solemnly and said: "White folks may do great things with them flying machines, but one thing I knows fo' suttin—they won't never need no Jim Crow cars on 'em."—Argonaut.

Smokers like LEWIS' Single Binder cigar for its rich mellow quality.

"Just Say"
HORLICK'S
It Means
Original and Genuine
MALTED MILK
The Food-drink for All Ages.
More healthful than Tea or Coffee.
Agrees with the weakest digestion.
Delicious, invigorating and nutritious.
Rich milk, malted grain, powder form.
A quick lunch prepared in a minute.
Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S.
Others are imitations.

ONE SYSTEM NOW

The Change Was Made Without a Hitch.

Subscribers Tested New Service Thoroughly.

10,000 CALLS PER HOUR

Manager Mackay Says, "Burn the Old Directories."

New Members in Many Cases in New Book.

The one 'phone system in Topeka is working smoothly with the exception of a few hitches due mainly to nonuse of the numbers in the new directory. The cutover was made at ten minutes before 12 o'clock Saturday night, the operation taking but four seconds.

The wires were disconnected from the old Bell exchange on West Sixth avenue, and both Bell and Independent wires were connected with the enlarged switch board at the Jackson street office. One hundred and twenty-five girls are now operating the system of 10,500 phones.

Hundreds of persons are using the phones today evidently just to try out the new system. Six thousand five hundred calls an hour have been turned in, 60 per cent more than normal, while for several hours Sunday the rate was 10,000 an hour.

Use the New Directory.

Up to noon today there had not been more than a half dozen complaints of actual defective service. In numerous cases persons have called up in an annoyed tone of voice to know why they could not get the parties wanted, when it was discovered that they had failed to use the new numbers in the new telephone directory. The management desires to impress upon the subscribers the necessity of burning up the old directories, which are now not effective.

A number of the officials of the Missouri and Kansas Telephone company were present at the time the cutover was made late Saturday night. They were: General Plant Superintendent F. C. Moody, Traffic Superintendent J. E. Bratney, P. H. Hopkins of General Manager F. L. Gilman's staff, together with the local officials.

"The changing and arranging of the telephone numbers," says Manager A. J. Mackay, "was but part of the serious problem that confronted us here in uniting the two exchanges, considering what we had to do. There were old subscribers of the Independent company who had had a certain number for years. That number, in turn, was held in the Bell exchange by an old Bell subscriber. The number itself on the switchboard, is to distinguish one line from another. With all lines running to one switchboard, it was necessary that there be no duplicates; that every line be distinguished from every other line, and for that reason we had to change the number either of the Independent subscriber or of the Bell subscriber.

"The wire leading from each subscriber's telephone enters the switchboard in two parts; one ending in what is known as the answering jack. The jack is a small round hole about one-quarter inch in diameter. Over the answering jack is a signal light, which flashes on as the subscriber removes the receiver from the hook, and which dies out as the subscriber replaces the receiver. This part of the line has but one ending on the board."

"The other part of the line ends in what are called 'multiple jacks;' that is that part of the wire branches off into so many termini or jacks as are necessary, so that every operator at the board is able to reach the jack or line of every subscriber in the city. To illustrate: Operator Miss A. has, in her position, the answering jacks of telephones one to twenty-five. She also has a multiple the jack of every subscriber before her.

"The answering jacks of the other subscribers are distributed down the board to each operator in about similar proportion. The subscriber, with telephone No. 1, removes the receiver from the hook. A light flashes on the signal light over answering jack No. 1. Operator Miss A., taking one of a pair of plugs before her, inserts this plug into the answering jack No. 1, and says, 'Number, please.' The subscriber replies, '1234;' Miss A., taking the other of the pair of plugs before her, reaches up into what is known as the 'multiple' board and which contains the termini of lines of every subscriber in the city, and puts that plug into the jack before her of 1234, ringing the bell and 1234 answering the connection is established.

"The multiple part of the board is arranged in rotation from one to 10,500, this enabling the operator to place the plug immediately and insuring the subscriber a prompt connection. Were there a duplication of any of these numbers of the jacks the operator would not know which party was wanted. She could not distinguish. She could not know the names of the subscribers of each line. All that she knows is that the jack is wanted. So with duplicates of numbersshe would have to guess which party was wanted and you can see the confusion that would result.

"With 10,500 stations as there are in Topeka you can see that the operator cannot begin to remember what party is on each jack. She must deal with the numbers. And in the work that confronts us now with so many subscribers with new numbers, out of the need of placing both groups of subscribers in one numerical list, she must rely on the subscriber to give the proper number. It's up to the public to assist us at this time."

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Novelty.

A big special feature two reel film entitled "The Tragedy of the Desert," made by the Kalem company in Egypt will be shown at the Novelty for two days commencing today. The picture is of rare educational value. It is set and produced midst the sands of the great Sahara desert and the luxuriant palms in the valley of the Nile. It brings before us many ancient Egyptian scenes interesting to every student of history, such as the ruins of the ancient temple of Luxor, the pyramids, the sphinx, from which it is but a step to the blazing sands of Sahara where we get glimpses of mud huts, Arab tents and the verdant palms of the oases. They all pass before the eye of the camera and are woven into the texture of this, the most interesting motion picture of the season. The story is one of unusual charm and it is a picture you cannot afford to miss. Besides this special feature another justly interesting film will be shown and the theater quartette will sing a special selected song. The Novelty is so well ventilated and so spacious that one always finds it a most comfortable place to spend an hour or so. There will be no raise in price for the special attraction.

Shop Men!

Our Great Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
IS NOW ON
GREAT REDUCTIONS
Store Open Tonight

The Badders Company
Seventh and Kansas Avenue
If You See It In a Badders' Ad—It's True.

Are You Sure Your Boy or Girl Hasn't Defective Eves?

Many children are born with defective eyes. Many more acquire them during early years. Such cases are grave and should not be neglected. In many cases they have been known to outgrow their defects if right treatment is applied while the greatest development is taking place.

Observe your child carefully. See if he squints or holds his book unnaturally close or far. Investigate the cause of headaches or nervousness.

We make a specialty of fitting children with the RIGHT glasses. Bring them to us for an examination now.

G. C. DICE, in Charge Optical Dept.

Jas. B. Hayden
727 Kans. Ave.

You will enjoy the cool summer
California
in high Sierras or by the sea

Santa Fe
All the way
Low-fare Excursions
Every day. Some days fare less than on others.
En route visit Grand Canyon and historic Santa Fe.
Unsurpassed train service and the incomparable Harvey meals.
Send for "Old-New Santa Fe", "Titan of Chasms", California Summer Outings" —Free.
T. L. King, City PassengerAgt., Topeka, Kansas.

POSTAL BONDS POPULAR

Kansas Has Invested $23,200 in Such Bonds Past Year.

Washington, July 15.—Postal savings bonds are becoming popular in Kansas as a good investment. Up to July 1 Kansans had taken over postal savings bonds to the extent of $23,200. The bond issue to Kansans last January amounted to a total of $15,700.

Congressman Victor Murdock has introduced a bill in the house providing for the labeling and tagging of all fabrics and articles of clothing intended for sale which enter into interstate commerce and providing penalties for misbranding.

Francis Foley, of Kansas, a graduate of the naval academy at Annapolis this week, has been sworn in as a midshipman.

William J. Young has been appointed postmaster at Gaylord, Kan.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

T. F. Lannan
Carriage Maker
Rubber Tires and Repairing a Specialty.
502 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas.

BY OUR PLAN
WE CAN HELP YOU TO
Own Your Own Home
Call for Booklet
THE CAPITOL
Building & Loan Association
534 Kansas Avenue

Mr. Datus—I'll not be home tonight, Mrs. Datus—You won't eh? Why? Mr. Datus—An artist friend wants me to post as a model for a hen-pecked husband picture.—Chicago News.