

TAFT IN MESSAGE ON TRUSTS ASKS BOARD OF CONTROL; UPHOLDS SHERMAN LAW

Tells Congress the Statute Should Stand, but Favors Bureau to Rule Corporations.

ALSO NEW FEDERAL ACT. Denies Anti-Trust Law Has Been Weakened by U. S. Court's Interpretation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Sounding the administration campaign slogan, President Taft today presented to Congress his first message devoted entirely to trusts. Relying to the Supreme Court of the United States in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust decisions, the President defended the Sherman Act as interpreted by the Supreme Court, indicating plainly his opposition to the repeal or amendment of this statute, but suggesting that Congress pass a Federal Incorporation Act, and supplemental legislation that would describe and denounce methods of competition that are unfair.

To supervise corporations chartered under Federal law President Taft proposed the creation of an executive bureau, or commission, with powers akin to those of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Speaking of the much-discussed dissolution of the Tobacco Trust, the President declared that in his opinion "not in the history of American law has a George more effective for such a purpose been entered by a court."

"Intention of the administration to continue prosecution of trusts and demand jail sentences for big business men is outlined.

"Jurors have feltaverse to conviction and judges to sentencing men of respectable standing in society for a crime regarded as statutory," says the President. "Still, as the offense becomes better understood and the committing of it partakes more of studied and deliberate defiance of the law, we can be confident that juries will convict individuals and that jail sentences will be imposed."

ANTI-TRUST LAW A PURELY NEGATIVE STATUTE

Portions of his message of January, 1911, defining Federal incorporation were repeated in this message. "I rene," continued the President, "the recommendations of the enactment of a general law providing for the voluntary transformation of corporations to enhance in trade and commerce among the States and with foreign nations. It is even more manifest now than it was then that the denunciation of conspiracies in restraint of trade should not and does not mean the denial of organizations large enough to be intruded with one interstate of foreign trade.

"It has been made more clear now than it was then that a purely negative statute like the Anti-Trust law may well be supplemented by specific provisions for the building up and regulation of legitimate national and foreign commerce."

The supplemental legislation the President desires is explained in a paragraph:

"The attempt and purpose to suppress a competitor by underselling him at a price so unprofitable as to drive him out of business, or the making of exclusive contracts with customers under which they are required to give no patronage to other manufacturers and numerous kindred methods of stifling competition and effecting monopoly, should be described with consistent accuracy in a criminal statute on the one hand to enable the Government to shorten its task by prosecuting single misdemeanors instead of an entire conspiracy, and on the other hand, to serve the purpose of pointing out more in detail to the business community what must be avoided."

Mr. Taft did not attempt to set forth the details of the Federal Incorporation Act he recommended, but suggested that combinations of capital allowed to become Federal corporations should be subject to rigid rules as to organization and procedure, including effective publicity, and to the "closest supervision" of stock and bond issues by the proposed executive bureau or commission in the Commerce and Labor Department. Federal incorporation, the President declared, would not exempt any concern or its officers from prosecution under the Sherman Act for illegal acts.

EXHAUSTIVE AND UNNECESSARY INVASION BY STATES.

Such an act could be framed so as to prevent "exhaustive and unnecessary" invasion by the States with respect to purely local business. The courts should be empowered, the President said, to invoke the aid of the Bureau of Corporations in determining the suitable reorganization of corporations dissolved by decrees.

"This work, he pointed out, might be entrusted to the proposed supervisory commission which should be an executive tribunal, of the dignity and power of the Comptroller of the Currency or the Interstate Commerce Commission." The fact that it deals with only one subject; that it was comparatively brief, that accompanying it was an appendix showing trust prosecutions instituted by all administrations since the enactment of the Sherman Act in 1890, made the message unusual. According to this appendix seven suits were brought under this act in the administration of President Harrison; eight in Mr. Cleveland's second term; three under President McKinley; forty-four under Mr. Roosevelt in about seven and one-half years, and thirty-seven so far, in the Taft administration.

The President frequently expresses tersely his opinion of the Sherman law and what might be expected if it were to be repealed. He says:

"The anti-trust act is the expression of the effort of a freedom-loving people to preserve equality of opportunity."

"This statute as construed by the Supreme Court must continue to be the line of distinction for legitimate business, and the line which separates us from banishment individualism from all business."

"Here there is no sign against the law."

"Such is said of the repeal of this statute and of constructive legislation intended to accomplish the purpose and blaze a clear path for honest merchants and business men to follow. It may be that such a plan will be evolved, but I submit that the discussions which have been brought in recent days by the fear of continued execution of the Anti-Trust law have produced nothing but bitter generalities."

"As the offense against the Sherman law becomes better understood and the commission of it partakes more of studied and deliberate defiance of the law, we can be confident that juries will convict individuals and that jail sentences will be imposed."

The attempt to find a line within which monopoly and illegal combinations might exercise moderate power and be supported by the courts, Mr. Taft pointed out, has failed.

"Jurors and others engaged in business violating the statute," he said, "have hoped that some such line would be drawn by the courts; but no court of authority has ever attempted it."

"It is not the purpose of the statute to confiscate the property and capital of the offending trusts."

DEFENDS TRUST DECISIONS OF HIGHEST COURT.

President Taft in his defense of the "unreasonable" clause in the Trust decision of the United States Supreme Court, says:

In May last the Supreme Court handed down decisions in the suits in equity brought by the United States to enjoin the further maintenance of the Standard Oil Trust and of the American Tobacco Trust, and to secure their dissolution. The decisions are epoch-making and serve to advise the business world authoritatively of the scope and operation of the anti-trust act of 1890. The

decisions do not depart in any substantial way from the previous decisions of the court in constraining and applying this important statute, but they clarify those decisions by further defining the already admitted exceptions to the literal construction of the act.

By the devices they furnish a useful precedent as to the proper method of dealing with the capital and property of illegal trusts. These decisions suggest the need and wisdom of additional or supplemental legislation to make clearer for the entire business community to square with the rule of action and legality thus finally established and to preserve the benefit, freedom, and spirit of enterprise which exist without loss of real efficiency or progress.

"These cases of restraint of trade that the court excepted from the operation of the statute were instances which, in common law, would have been called reasonable. In the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, therefore, the court merely adopted the tests of the common law, and in defining exceptions to the literal application of the statute, only substituted for the test of being incidental or indirect, that of being reasonable, and this, without varying in the slightest the actual scope of the statute. In other words, all the cases under the statute which have now been decided would have been decided the same way if the court had originally accepted of its construction the rule at common law."

"It has been said that the court, by introducing into the construction of the statute common-law distinctions, has emasculated it. This is obviously untrue. By its judgment every contract and combination in restraint of interstate trade made with the purpose of necessary effect of controlling prices by stifling competition, or of establishing in whole or in part a monopoly of such trade, is condemned by the statute. The most extreme critics can not instance a case that might be condemned under the statute which is not brought within its terms as thus construed."

"The suggestion is also made that the courts have departed from the law in the last two cases has committed to the court the indefinite and unlimited discretion to determine whether a case of restraint of trade is within the scope of the statute, and is wholly untrue. A reasonable restraint of trade at common law is well understood and is clearly defined. It does not rest in the discretion of the court. It must be limited to a case in which the restraint is a lawful main contract to which, in order that it shall be enforceable at all, it must be incidental. If it exceeds the needs of that contract, it is void."

TEST OF REASONABLENESS IN TRUST CASES.

"The test of reasonableness was never applied by the court at common law to contracts or combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade whose purpose was or whose necessary effect would be to stifle competition, to control prices, or establish monopolies. The courts never assumed power to say that such contracts or combinations or conspiracies might be lawful if the parties to them were only moderate in the use of the power thus secured and did not exact from the public too great and exorbitant prices."

"It is true that many theorists, and others engaged in business violating the statute, have hoped that some such line could be drawn by courts; but no court of authority has ever attempted it. Certainly there is nothing in the aims of the latest case from which such a dangerous theory of judicial discretion in enforcing this statute can derive the slightest sanction."

DISCUSSES STANDARD OIL AND TOBACCO DECISION.

The President discussed at some length the dissolution and reorganization of the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust, and in relation to the latter says:

"Objection was made by certain independent tobacco companies that this settlement was unjust because it left companies with very little capital in active business, and that the settlement that would be effective to put all on an equality would be a division of the capital and plant of the trust into small fractions in amount more nearly equal to that of each of the independent companies. This contention results from a misunderstanding of the anti-trust law and its purpose."

"It is not intended thereby to prevent the accumulation of large capital in business enterprises in which such a combination can secure reduced cost of production, sale and distribution. It is directed against such an aggregation of capital only when its purpose is that of stifling competition, enhancing or controlling prices, and establishing a monopoly. If we shall have by the degree defeated these purposes and restored competition between the large units into which the capital and plant have been divided, we shall have accomplished the useful purpose of the statute."

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

HE FINDS PEARLS, WIFE SCORNS 'EM, NOW SHE'S SORRY

"Too Cheap," Says Mrs. Stopiello, When Given \$5,000 Necklace.

"FROM 10-CENT STORE." Next Day She Learns of \$1,000 Reward She Missed—Jewels Are Returned.

It is safe to assume that never again in her life will Mrs. Salvatore Stopiello of Orange, N. J., grow tired of wearing a \$5,000 pearl necklace and toss it into the pocket of her calico apron. She admitted as much to-day, when, with tears of regret, she told the story of her one big chance, lost forever. The necklace, composed of seventy pearls, broke and fell from the neck of Mrs. H. B. Vaughn of No. 45 Reynolds Terrace, Orange, as she was boarding a train for New York, last Saturday noon. Salvatore Stopiello picked it up and brought it home to his wife as a belated Thanksgiving present. Mrs. Stopiello was not impressed. In fact, she told her spouse, in no uncertain terms, the gift was "too cheap," and the neighbors who were called in to judge agreed with her. They even declared their willingness to give her to a 10-cent store and get a real necklace. After this, she dropped the pretty beads into her pocket and forgot all about them.

Meantime Henry B. Vaughn made frantic search around the station for the missing necklace. He inserted advertisements in several newspapers offering \$1,000 reward for the return of the pearls. Detectives were put on the case and last night two sleuths traced small fractions in amount more nearly equal to that of each of the independent companies. This contention results from a misunderstanding of the anti-trust law and its purpose.

"It is not intended thereby to prevent the accumulation of large capital in business enterprises in which such a combination can secure reduced cost of production, sale and distribution. It is directed against such an aggregation of capital only when its purpose is that of stifling competition, enhancing or controlling prices, and establishing a monopoly. If we shall have by the degree defeated these purposes and restored competition between the large units into which the capital and plant have been divided, we shall have accomplished the useful purpose of the statute."

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

Heart Beats 200 a Minute. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Thomas Curran, a sixteen-year-old newboy, presents a peculiar case at the Emergency Hospital here. His heart, instead of beating at the normal rate of 72 counts a minute, pumps at the rate of 20 beats a minute.

SNOW BLINDED HIM, ENDED LIFE OF DREAD. Fearing Permanent Affliction, Meigs Shoots Himself at Family Reunion in Brooklyn.

Clifton Meigs, a clerk for the C. C. Meigs Company, fish dealers in Fulton Market, died to-day after shooting himself because of depression following temporary snow blindness, which came upon him yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Meigs with his wife and eight-year-old daughter went from their home, No. 211 Milford street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, to attend a family party at the home of his brother Jeremiah, No. 394 Atkins street. Their mother had come down from New England to spend a week with them. The little girl teased her father for a ride on a sled which a cousin had showed her. He staggered into the house an hour later with his hand over his eyes.

"Well," he said to his wife. "It's all over for me. It has come."

Mrs. Meigs knew he meant blindness. He had a morbid fear of blindness for several years because of the failure of his weak eyes to improve.

"It is nothing but the snow," she said in an effort to comfort him. "Sit in a dark room for awhile."

His mother and brother joined in the assurances.

"All right," said Mr. Meigs, "but I am blind for life, and I know it."

He walked into the parlor, groping his way. A moment later a shot sounded. The family found him on the floor with a revolver in his hand. He had shot himself through the right temple.

His mother and brother joined in the assurances.

"All right," said Mr. Meigs, "but I am blind for life, and I know it."

He walked into the parlor, groping his way. A moment later a shot sounded. The family found him on the floor with a revolver in his hand. He had shot himself through the right temple.

His mother and brother joined in the assurances.

"All right," said Mr. Meigs, "but I am blind for life, and I know it."

He walked into the parlor, groping his way. A moment later a shot sounded. The family found him on the floor with a revolver in his hand. He had shot himself through the right temple.

His mother and brother joined in the assurances.

"All right," said Mr. Meigs, "but I am blind for life, and I know it."

He walked into the parlor, groping his way. A moment later a shot sounded. The family found him on the floor with a revolver in his hand. He had shot himself through the right temple.

His mother and brother joined in the assurances.

"All right," said Mr. Meigs, "but I am blind for life, and I know it."

He walked into the parlor, groping his way. A moment later a shot sounded. The family found him on the floor with a revolver in his hand. He had shot himself through the right temple.

His mother and brother joined in the assurances.

"All right," said Mr. Meigs, "but I am blind for life, and I know it."

He walked into the parlor, groping his way. A moment later a shot sounded. The family found him on the floor with a revolver in his hand. He had shot himself through the right temple.

His mother and brother joined in the assurances.

"All right," said Mr. Meigs, "but I am blind for life, and I know it."

He walked into the parlor, groping his way. A moment later a shot sounded. The family found him on the floor with a revolver in his hand. He had shot himself through the right temple.

His mother and brother joined in the assurances.

"All right," said Mr. Meigs, "but I am blind for life, and I know it."

He walked into the parlor, groping his way. A moment later a shot sounded. The family found him on the floor with a revolver in his hand. He had shot himself through the right temple.

His mother and brother joined in the assurances.

"All right," said Mr. Meigs, "but I am blind for life, and I know it."

He walked into the parlor, groping his way. A moment later a shot sounded. The family found him on the floor with a revolver in his hand. He had shot himself through the right temple.

His mother and brother joined in the assurances.

"All right," said Mr. Meigs, "but I am blind for life, and I know it."

He walked into the parlor, groping his way. A moment later a shot sounded. The family found him on the floor with a revolver in his hand. He had shot himself through the right temple.

His mother and brother joined in the assurances.



RHEINGOLD, Rheingold—everywhere. Grocers, delicatessens, liquor dealers—they all have it and applaud it. PALE RIPE RHEINGOLD Taste It Tonight

Rheingold is beer brewed by S. Liehmann's Sons in Brooklyn. Visitors welcome. \$1 a case, 24 bottles, in Greater New York.



The Coward Shoe

A Foot Warmer for Cold Days

The sole is double thick—cork filled—a non-conductor of cold. Upper is leather lined. A heavy shoe, but Blucher model, on Coward last, makes it entirely comfortable.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

JAMES S. COWARD
264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren Street)
Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

WOOD WATERS & CO.

Automobile Delivery to Your Home.

Open Monday and Saturday Ev'g's Until 10
3 Rooms, at... \$75 WRITE FOR OUR
4 Furnished, at \$165 NEW CATALOG
5 Complete, at \$225 MAILED FREE.
WE PAY FREIGHT AND RAILROAD FARE
We Allow on All 10%
Cash Purchases

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

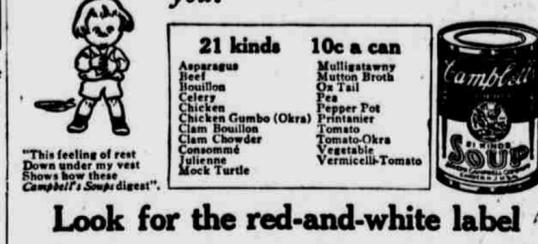
Diamonds, Watches, GOLD JEWELRY

Largest Assortment—Lowest Prices. No Employees' References Necessary. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED. Pay at Your Convenience. Call, write or phone 2467 Cortlandt.

AM WATCH & DIAMOND CO.
6 MAIDEN LANE

Their flavor is a real temptation

The freshness of fresh tender vegetables, the strength and richness of prime meats and plump selected poultry, the fragrance of highest-grade spices—all as daintily prepared and blended as you would do it in your own home—this is what makes the inviting quality of



21 kinds 10c a can

Asparagus, Beef, Bouillon, Celery, Chicken, Chicken Gumbo (Okra), Clam Bouillon, Clam Chowder, Consommé, Julienne, Mock Turtle, Mulligatawny, Mutton Broth, On Tail, Pea, Pepper Pot, Printanier, Tomato, Tomato-Okra, Vegetable, Vermicelli-Tomato

Meriden Silver

Unsurpassed for Gifts

"Meriden" is the synonym for beauty, distinctiveness and perfection of workmanship in silver. You will find here, displayed, every article fashioned in silver for the dining room and boudoir. Also trophies, prizes, novelties, chests of silver, etc. And cut glass of our own manufacture.

This store is accessible, attractive and comfortable. It is in the center of the shopping district.

The Meriden Company
Silversmiths
International Silver Co., Successors
49-51 West 34th Street, New York
and 68-70 West 35th Street

Greater Strength Makes It Economical

TETLEY'S TEA

INDIA AND CEYLON

XMAS SUGGESTIONS

A Good-Paying Position:
More "Help Wanted" Ads. are printed in The World than in all the other New York newspapers COMBINED.

A Comfortable Home or Boarding Place:
26,853 World "To Let" and "Boarders Wanted" Ads last month—12,371 more than the Herald.

A Profitable Investment:
12,309 World "Real Estate" and "Business Opportunity" Ads. last month—3,095 more than the Herald.

A Musical Instrument:
898 World "Piano & Organ" Ads. last month—865 more than the Herald.

A Horse, Carriage, Etc.:
891 World "Horse & Carriage" Ads. last month—436 more than the Herald.

A Good Newspaper to Read:
The World's circulation in New York City is greater than the Herald, Times, Sun and Tribune ADDED TOGETHER.

These Are the Facts—You Supply the Conclusions

Christmas Nemo Greetings

CORSETS

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SALE

\$4.00 Nemo Corsets, \$2.00

For SLENDER and MEDIUM FIGURES

Don't miss this big Christmas Sale of Nemo Corsets! A beautiful **ADVANCE MODEL** for the season of 1912, with the very modish long skirt and two entirely new special features:

"**HOLITE**" STRAPS—on inside of corset; support the figure comfortably, prevent corset from riding up, BANISH ALL DANGERS of tight lacing.

DOUBLE-TOP ROSE SUPPORTERS—made of Lastikopa Webbing; the divided top gives two different "pulls"—down and across—which produce a wonderfully SLENDER EFFECT—a very valuable novelty.

Two models—one with low bust; the other with medium bust.

A SENSIBLE CHRISTMAS GIFT—for wife, mother or sister. Each corset in a handsome Christmas box. Only a limited number at this half-price. In Good Stores Everywhere.

KOPS BROS., Mfrs., N. Y.

158th Weekly Wednesday Sale

In the Nick o' Time For Christmas

A Limited Number of

NEW PIANOS

of Reliable Make

Every instrument was selected for its tonal quality, handsome case design and beautiful veneer in Mahogany or Oak, and fully guaranteed by us. **TO-MORROW ONLY...**

\$190

\$5 Down and \$5 Monthly

NEW PLAYER-PIANOS

With every late improvement and fully guaranteed. Large supply of music free and special library privileges. **TO-MORROW ONLY...**

\$390

We will allow the amount paid to apply on the purchase of a new Knabe, if bought within two years.

All Bear the **KNABE GUARANTEE**

Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange

COMPLETE LINE OF COLUMBIA TALKING MACHINES and RECORDS

Wm. KNABE & Co.

5th Ave. and 39th St. Established 1837

120 West 23rd St NEAR 6th AVE

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Diamonds, Watches, GOLD JEWELRY

Largest Assortment—Lowest Prices. No Employees' References Necessary. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED. Pay at Your Convenience. Call, write or phone 2467 Cortlandt.

AM WATCH & DIAMOND CO.
6 MAIDEN LANE