The Salt Lake Tribune

Issued every morning by Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily and Sunday, one month	$ 1.00
Daily and Sunday, three months	3.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	12.00
Sunday Tribune, one year	2.00
Sunday Tribune, six months	1.00
Semi-Weekly Tribune, one year	1.50

The Tribune is on sale in every important city of the United States. Readers of the paper may ascertain the name of the local agent in any city by telephoning this office.

S. C. Beckwith, Special Agent. Sole Eastern Advertising Agent. Eastern office, Tribune Building, New York; Western office, Tribune Building, Chicago.

Business communications should be addressed: "The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah."

Matters for publication to "Editor The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah."

Telephone Exchange 264.

When you fail to get your Tribune, telephone the city circulation department and a copy will be sent you by special messenger.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City as second-class matter.

Sunday, October 20, 1912.

The latest product is "synthetic milk." Probably there will be no question of its purity.

This country has sent fifteen thousand miles of films to Europe the present year. That is getting "onto the movies" in great shape.

Germany is to spend a million dollars in putting up an embassy palace in Washington. A good example for us to follow in foreign capitals.

The Balkan states are a little belated with their war. They should have got into the fight against the Turks while Italy and Turkey were at war.

The new low record for British consols is 72⅝. That is a pretty bad showing for the nation that is popularly supposed to lead the financial world.

Registration is light in New York, in Philadelphia, and in Baltimore. The people are evidently getting tired of the strenuosity of the eight-months' campaign.

The Ogden Standard has found out that the Chinese are going to vote for Wilson. There is no doubt of the originality of that invention. It ought to be patented.

The "brandied cherry jag" is henceforth to be under the ban, as State Food Commissioner Hansen has notified dealers to quit selling brandied cherries. And so the good work goes on.

Col. Roosevelt's gentlemanly admonition to Governor Wilson was that he not only lied, but knew he was lying. And yet the Colonel is posing now as the great apostle of gentleness of speech!

It is reported from Brussels that a Belgian railroad director stole the printed bonds of his railroad, and floated them to the amount of twelve million dollars. And yet Europeans talk about American swindles!

President Taft has put thirty-five thousand postmasterships into the civil service classified list, thus removing them from "the spoils." But what would the Strenuous One care for that if he could get a chance at them?

The Bible references in this campaign are having their effect. One Chicago book store sold five thousand Bibles in September. And it must be admitted that no city has more need of a general distribution of Bibles.

Those Scottish suffragettes who are marching in a sort of "industrial army" from Edinburgh to London to present their petition to Premier Asquith in person, are liable, when they arrive, to be told to "keep off the grass."

Those who may be disposed to put faith in alleged cancer cures should take warning from the declaration of the director of the Imperial Cancer Institute of London that there is no cure for cancer known. And the knife is but an uncertain palliative.

The alleged over-production of gold has been made responsible for many things; and now it is held to be responsible for "race suicide." But it ought to work just the other way; for the more gold there is the easier it ought to be to get, and the family should thrive.

The proof strengthens every day, and is conclusive, that the Penrose and Archbold statements about the contributions to the Roosevelt campaign of 1904 were absolutely true, and that Colonel Roosevelt in denying them shows great capacity either for forgetfulness or original ignorance.

The allied states in the Balkan war ought to be able to bring to the fighting some 500,000 men. But the Turks can bring a greater force, and they will be fighting on inner lines, while the allies must fight on outer lines, and without well-defined co-ordination. It is a vastly unequal war for them, and they must regret Italy's peace with Turkey, which releases large bodies of Turkish troops for the present war, whereas they might have been occupied in the Italian war; and besides, Montenegro at least must have had some reasonable hope of the active aid of Italy in the war on the Balkan peninsula, both inland and on shore.

THE "NEWSPAPER LAW."

With respect to an enactment of the recent session of Congress in the Postoffice appropriation bill, The Tribune is acting in connection with the newspapers of the United States in the full belief that this legislation is unconstitutional. We have not the slightest desire to oppose any valid law of Congress, and so far as that is concerned, we are complying with it in as reasonable a way as attorneys interpret the law; and in accord with the recommendations of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which include the point that it is not necessary to print figures of circulation. We may say in this connection, however, with respect to the circulation of The Tribune, that the mail and order list at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon covered for this morning's Tribune 28,251 copies, of which 15,390 are for Salt Lake City and suburbs. This is, in fact, the greatest genuine newspaper circulation ever enjoyed by any newspaper in Salt Lake, and we mention it merely as an incident in the daily presentation of facts.

The contest against the validity of this enactment by the American newspapers is by no means contumacious, but is genuine and fair. The New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin has presented the matter fully and fairly, and we take pleasure in reproducing its statement of the case, which we consider covers the ground fully, fairly, and in no contentious spirit. The editorial of our New York contemporary is as follows:

There was concealed in the voluminous postoffice appropriation bill, passed near the close of the session of Congress, where it attracted no public attention and caused little discussion in either house, a provision requiring the editor, publisher, business manager or owner of "every newspaper, magazine, periodical or other publication" to file with the postmaster general twice a year, and publish in its second issue after the filing, a sworn statement setting forth the names and addresses of its editor and managing editor, publisher, business managers and owners and of the stockholders, if owned by a corporation, and also the names of bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders. In the case of daily newspapers it requires a statement of the "average of the number of copies of each issue of such publication sold or distributed to paid subscribers during the preceding six months." The penalty for failing to comply with such requirement within ten days after notice of such failure is the denial of "the privileges of the mail." There is another requirement that any editorial or other reading matter, "for the publication of which money or other valuable consideration is paid, accepted or promised, shall be plainly marked 'advertisement,'" and the penalty for violating this is a fine of $50 to $500. This is construed as applying to notices, reviews or criticisms of books and theatrical performances.

It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the reprehensible practice of enacting in this insidious and half-concealed manner provisions of law affecting rights of property or a large business interest, or the injustice of applying it to the particular business of purveying news or disseminating information, and enlightening or shaping public opinion. It is hard to conceive of any motive for it, unless it be a desire to establish espionage, supervision or restraint over the press of the country in behalf of the government or those who have part in the exercise of its powers. It is a serious question whether it does not fall under the constitutional prohibition of making any law "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," and whether it may not have the effect of impairing the value of property in some cases, thereby depriving its owners of some part of it "without due process of law." It is altogether doubtful whether such an enactment comes within the constitutional power of the Federal Congress in any case. It is absolutely certain that withholding the privileges of the mail as a means of punishing a failure to comply with such requirements would be an enormous abuse of such power. The mail service of the Government for every legitimate purpose of business should be open to all alike, and if it can be closed against any one class as a penalty for anything that may be made an offense by doubtful enactment, there is hardly a limit that can be set to this abuse. It is not for this that the power "to establish postoffices and postroads" is granted by the Constitution. It is certainly the duty of those immediately affected in this case to have the validity of such an enactment fully tested.

The Journal of Commerce need hardly remind its readers of the independence of its editorial columns. In ownership and in every other business relation it is absolutely free and independent, and has no interest whatever to serve or consider in the slightest degree, except what it believes to be sound public policy. In the publication of news its policy is the same. Paid news matter is rigidly excluded. Only the advertising columns are for sale. When advertising possesses news value, such as an important bond issue, a change in time table or any other unobjectionable matter of public interest, it is apt to be referred to in the news columns with or without advertising. In the case of book notices and theatrical reviews, which the law absurdly says shall be marked "adv.," the considerations received are simply a copy of the book reviewed and a ticket of admission for the dramatic writer.

To use the the mails as an instrument of punishment where no moral or treasonable crime has been committed, or in cases having no relation to the postoffice, is a dangerous abuse of Federal power. To compel newspapers to publicly reveal details of their private affairs, not required of any other business, is grossly unjust and inquisitorial, savoring more of legislative spite than public welfare. And to compel newspapers to label certain matter advertising which is not advertising, marks a step in the direction of Government censorship that is highly objectionable, and should meet stout opposition from every editor and publisher. The American public is quite competent to exercise all necessary censorship of the press without aid from Congress or the Government. This effort to strike back at the press by a set of extremists in Congress who have felt its strictures is of importance to every citizen who values a free press; and publishers should awake without delay to the fact that the law may be made still more stringent at the opening of Congress, unless a determined opposition is promptly forthcoming. The law should be repealed at the first opportunity.

For these reasons it has been deemed appropriate that The Journal of Commerce put itself forward, with the concurrence and support of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, of which it is a member, to have these provisions of the postoffice appropriation bill for the current fiscal year brought conspicuously to the attention of the public and subjected to a judicial test of their validity. With this view, what may be properly regarded is a "friendly suit" has been brought and an injunction asked for against the application of the penalty of denying the privileges of the mail until the constitutional test can be applied and the rights involved can be judicially determined. We believe that there can be no question of the propriety or desirability of this course, and there can hardly be a doubt that the courts will grant and sustain the injunction asked for until there can be a final and authoritative decision in a matter involving such an important principle of Government policy, and such a large interest in which the public has a peculiarly intimate concern.

Our New York contemporary, we may explain, took the initiative in the litigation, but its suit was dismissed in the Federal district court. An appeal has been taken, which will be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court.

THE DALLIN STATUE.

A few days ago The Tribune had a special wire from Boston stating that the great Dallin statue which is on exhibition there and which it was supposed that Boston would buy, is likely to be sold to some other city. On this point we find the following editorial note in the Boston Globe:

"The Appeal to the Great Spirit," that magnificent bronze statue which stands in front of the Art Museum and shows an Indian on his pony as a supplicant for divine mercy, is in danger of being removed from this city. Lack of funds with which to purchase it is the reason. Boston has always prided itself on the fact that in this community an artist may be always certain of the highest appreciation of his work, and yet Washington, Baltimore, Salt Lake City, and Louisville are eager to buy the statue, and one of them will if Boston doesn't. All joking aside, is the Indian, who once had his place in Massachusetts, to be immortalized only in pictorial advertisements and tobacco signs?

It seems astonishing that the city of Boston should plead lack of funds to buy this great statue. Salt Lake City would be immensely pleased to have it, and we are satisfied that the city administration would make an extraordinary effort to get that statue if, in fact, it is in the market by reason of the pleaded poverty of the city of Boston.

A LACK OF HARMONY.

There is evident inharmony in the counsels of the Progressive party and also among the Democrats. Mr. Munsey, who is supporting Col. Roosevelt, urges the continuation of the Republican policy of protection. Mr. Straus, the Progressive nominee for Governor of New York, says he will carry on the work of Governor Hughes. On the tariff question as applied to the Democracy Mr. Hearst, while supporting Wilson and Marshall, repudiates the Democratic platform in its declaration that tariff duties may only constitutionally be laid for the purpose of revenue.

There is also a pronounced lack of harmony in the campaign methods of the Progressive party. Mr. Munsey, who is running the great New York daily exponent of the Roosevelt policies, declares that the protective policy has made the country prosperous, and that the election of Col. Roosevelt will insure a continuation of the Republican policy as to the tariff. But Col. Roosevelt himself is an original free trader, and in his younger days was a member of the American branch of the Cobden Club. In his "Life of Benton" he specifically stated that "political economists have pretty generally agreed that protection is vicious in theory and harmful in practice."

Disagreeing with Mr. Munsey, Amos Pinchot declares not only that the tariff has not made the country prosperous, but, in fact, the county is not prosperous, and that any talk that it is, is "all bunko" and "a huge practical joke sprung on the country by the Republican party."

And yet, if any one thing is absolutely certain, it is that the country is enjoying a condition of prosperity that is cheering to all forms of business and industry.

The Progressive party is evidently in conflict with itself on this great question, and its writers and speakers should get together before making their contradictory assertions.

YIELD, OR PRICES?

Secretary Wilson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been sending forth optimistic reports as to the value of the current agricultural yields of the season. He is entirely justifiable in doing this, because the yields have been enormous and the prices to the farmers have kept up remarkably strong. And yet there are those who criticise Secreary Wilson on this point, assuming to speak for the American farmers. They denounce the Secretary's "prosperity statement," holding that so far as the farmer is concerned, his profits are dependent quite as much upon the selling conditions as upon the aggregate yield, and they contend that in this particular year it is doubtful whether the farmer will be better off than in former years when his yield was less but prices higher.

The fact is, however, that the prices have not yielded in anything like the proportion that the yield has increased; in fact, the yield in prices is hardly noticeable, and what little there has been is about as small as could possibly be reckoned. It can scarcely be to the interest of the farmer to keep the country on a famine basis either as to yield or prices, and the fact is that the farmers are getting immensely more this year for their great yields than they have ever got for their small yields at the higher prices. Besides this, it is an undoubted fact that the community is immensely richer by the greater supply of food stuffs and the enhanced comfort that comes to all the people therefrom.

Secretary Wilson is also quoted as saying that a serious war in Europe "would be a God-send to the American farmer," as it would send up the prices of all food stuffs produced so abundantly this year in the United States. But for all that, the people of the United States could hardly have it in their hearts to wish for a general European war, no matter how much they might profit by it; and it is to be noted in this connection that by reason of the immediate marketing of so much of the grain harvested, the farmer would not get this increased price which the European war is supposed to foster. For, since the farmers have so largely sold their grain already, they would not get the additional price or profit, but that profit would go to the grain-buyers and speculators who already control the grain markets. I Secretary Wilson has, in fact, given expression to such a hard-hearted idea as that, he has certainly made a mistake; and he can surely not be supposed to have made it as in the interest of the American farmer.

NATURALIZATION QUESTIONS.

As is usual at this time of the year, we are receiving a considerable number of questions about naturalization and the rights of foreigners to vote. Some of these questions are fairly exemplified by the following to which we append answers:

Q. A foreigner coming to the United States with a family, does he by taking out naturalization papers make his family American citizens? A. He does, provided residence is constant in the United States, and his children are minors.

Q. Does each child, for himself, have to take out papers in order to vote? A. Not if the father has been fully naturalized prior to their coming of age and they continue to live in this country, and are qualified by age and residence.

Q. If children are born after coming to America, will these children be American citizens? A. Yes, without any question whatever, provided they continue to live in the United States and to claim residence and citizenship therein.

The naturalization laws of the United States are extremely liberal and fair to all well-disposed persons, except the yellow races. White or blacks have no difficulty whatever, in establishing the status of citizenship in the United States, provided they come here for that purpose and genuinely remain in the United States for the periods required to get their full papers; in fact, this liberality of naturalization papers is much abused by a good many coming to the United States apparently for the sole purpose of being naturalized and then going to their old homes in Egypt, Syria, Turkey, and other parts of the world, claiming to be absolved from their native allegiance and exacting also full protection from the United States as citizens of this country, while not residing therein, and apparently never intending to.

THE "CITY BEAUTIFUL."

The Tribune has noted heretofore the movement headed by Principal William M. Stewart of the State Normal School in favor of making Salt Lake the "City Beautiful" by the cultivation of the vacant lots and blocks. Accordingly, we are glad to print the following appeal from Mr. Stewart:

Salt Lake City, Oct. 18.

Dear Editor:—The great interest that your paper has taken in the "City Beautiful" movement is doubtless responsible for much of the support the movement is now receiving. I am sure you understand that public sentiment must be aroused and kept at fever heat during the campaign. I suggest that you frequently call attention to the need of co-operation on the part of all of our citizens in this movement.

First, I suggest that you through your paper urge all vacant lot owners to communicate with the University expert, Mr. M. J. Abbey, at once as to the location of their lots and their willingness to pay, at least, for the plowing and clearing of the same.

Second, that the back yards be cleared of rubbish and dug up and cultivated by planting flowers, shrubs, and vegetables. Much of this digging can be done this fall.

Third, weeds should be cleared from grounds adjacent to the sidewalk, and where not already lawns should be put in. This is probably the best time of the year for putting in lawns.

Fourth, old and unsightly fences and billboards should be removed. Places of business should remove boxes and rubbish from around their stores.

We shall have to rely upon the public press to keep this movement before the attention of the public.

Thanking you for your support, I am very respectfully,

W. M. STEWART.

All of which is very good. As we have suggested heretofore, we presume the promoters of this movement have taken into account the practical features of it. It is explained to us that they have done so in some degree. For instance, we have noted heretofore the point of the water supply which is necessary for the raising of flowers, fruits, or vegetables on these vacant grounds. We are assured that the city has given its word that the water supplies will be free. That is good so far as it goes; and it will doubtless bind the present administration; but a pledge of that kind given now would not bind any future administration; and a move of this kind is undoubtedly intended to last. We do not understand, therefore, that even though the city should now assure the free water supply, that this free water supply would be guaranteed beyond the term of the present administration.

Another proposition is the fencing or guarding from depredation by man or animals upon the cultivated tracts that would necessarily lie open unless they are fenced. On this point the reliance is not on the fencing, but on the watchfulness of "monitors," boys and girls living in the neighborhood of the lots so cultivated, who would be expected to guard the same from trespass or damage. How perfect and trustworthy this guardianship might be is certainly problematical. It is to be hoped, however, that if the cultivation proposed is made, that the wardenships would be effective.

The third chief point to be considered is whether the county assessor would or would not assess such lands lying vacant, but to be cultivated as proposed, as improved lands, instead of as unimproved lands as done heretofore. If the assessor, arguing that improved land is more valuable and better marketable than unimproved land, should raise the assessed valuation of that land, the owners would naturally want some guarantee for the payment of the increased taxes. So far as we know, there has been no provision made to cover this point. That it is a practical point, of pressing interest, is clear from the well-known proclivities of assessors to get the utmost value possibly upon property in Salt Lake City.

We should be glad to see the movement for the "City Beautiful" succeed, because there is no doubt but that such a movement would be greatly beneficial. It is idle, however, to undertake to ignore the practical points involved, and we feel it our duty while viewing in the most friendly spirit the proposition, to bring these suggestions forward in order that whatever is done shall be done for good.

BUSINESS AND TRADE.

The week has been routine in business, undisturbed save only in the lively complaint made in the Commercial Club of the ineffectiveness of the telephone service, and a committee was appointed to look into the matter and make full report.

Another matter of wide interest is the announcement of Mr. Newman Erb that he will extend the Moffat road from Steamboat Springs to Craig, a distance Salt Lake Cityward of forty miles. Every mile of this road that is constructed makes the final completion of it to Salt Lake City all the more sure, and when we note the further promise made that the extension of the Moffat road will be rushed, we feel all the more confident of the certainty and speediness of the completion of that road through to this city.

Work is starting on the interurban electric railroad between Salt Lake and Payson, a distance of sixty-five miles.

Mr. Edwin Gould and others of the Gould lines visited Salt Lake City during the week and talked of business conditions.

Mr. C. J. McNitt, President of the Transportation Club, has appointed committees and announced preparations for the winter activities.

The special sales of the Auerbach and the Keith-O'Brien department stores have continued during the week, and in all lines all of the merchants report sales well up to the standard set three weeks ago during the Irrigation Congress, the Mormon conference, and the State Fair. Collections and cash sales are fully up to the record of the preceding week.

The building activities have continued with great energy during the week, in the effort to finish everything before the fall and winter storms come on. The building in Salt Lake during the year has been very large, and the work on the east bench high school and the administration building of the University have added largely to the amount involved. This work is being pushed with the utmost vigor. It was announced also during the week that contracts on the capitol construction would soon be let.

In the realty market no large sales are reported, though the volume of business was above the average. Dealers are optimistic over present conditions and the immediate outlook. They declare that the political turmoil is having little if any effect, and the fine weather is helping business while the proceeds from the big crops are putting plenty of money into circulation. Much out of town inquiry is a notable feature of the realty market.

Business circles of Salt Lake are decidedly well pleased with the manner in which the various big copper-producing mines of Bingham are resuming operations, for the payroll and monthly supply account of the camp are items that mean entirely too much to this city for those who are dependent upon the same to view the strike with anything but regret. The Utah Copper company closed the week with conditions over one-half normal, and before the end of this week the two concentrating plants at Garfield will doubtless be up to their capacity.

Fortunately, the Bingham strike has been utterly devoid of rioting, but as much, unfortunately, cannot be said regarding the Ely strike. Two strikers have been killed at the latter camp, but the firm stand taken by the representatives of the law already is being reflected by a far more satisfactory condition, and Ely should soon be operating as usual.

By far the most important action during the week from a copper metal standpoint was the decision of the directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company to increase the dividends from a 4 to a 6 per cent annual basis. This is rather conclusive evidence of the faith of these powerful red metal interests in the legitimacy of the market position of the metal, and no immediate drop in price is anticipated. Another encouraging phase of the copper metal market was the sales of electrolytic at 17¾ cents per pound in New York, the domestic selling agencies refusing to reduce their asking price just because Europe happened to entertain a sentimental market attitude as a result of the Balkan situation.

Local mining share dealings throughout the week have been so far above anything experienced for two years or more that local authorities are predicting a return of public confidence and participation in the market. The exchange has been neglected for so long a time that the improvem[ent is] bound to be slow, but all con[ditions point] from now on to a steady [advance]ment, a number of issues alr[eady ar]ranges that present profits for the time in many months.

The great commercial agencies [report] the situation throughout the co[untry] as one of sustained activity. [Railroad] lines are far enough sold ahead to [com]pletely assure the year's results. [Order]ing for immediate delivery is h[eavy] and calls for shipments are in[creasing] indicating that stocks are low and [that] goods are wanted in a hurry. [The] shipping rooms of many of the le[ading] merchandise houses are forced to [work] double time. Retail trade is re[ported] as not quite up to the scale of a[bundance] in other lines, the mild weather [is] partly responsible for this. Ind[ustrial] operations in the principal lines [are] up to the high standard of activity. [Iron and] goods markets are steady, despite [some] lower quotations for raw cotton [with a] tendency to move slow until after [harves]tion. Repeat orders are frequent, [but there] is still considerable curtailment [in some] manufacturers' output, due to a s[hortage] of labor and shorter hours.

The bank clearances throughout [the] country show a good increase over [last year] of the corresponding week last [year] and in this increase Salt Lake [bears] shares to the extent of 6.3 per ce[nt].

The Boston wool market reports [more] animation, with greater general in[terest] and somewhat heavier purchases. P[rices] are tending upwards as st[ocks] are reported short, and requirem[ents] urgent.

There is abundance of money in [the] country for all purposes, and Am[eric]cans are getting good values in b[onds] back from Europe American secu[rities]. The money powers are refusing to [allow] nance the Balkan war, which is b[elieved to] be an indication that that war [will not] necessarily be short. Its effect [on] the markets will probably, there[fore,] be correspondingly light.

The stock market is dull as [a whole,] but everywhere else, by reason of [the] great crops and the abundan[ce of] money, there is ample evidence [of] prosperity, and the year will doubt[less] show high up in the record.

ASSESSMENT NO. 2.

The Tar Baby Mining company, p[rinci]pal place of business, Salt Lake [City.] Location of mines, South Fork, Big [Cot]tonwood canyon. Notice is hereby [given] that at a meeting of the board of [direc]tors of the Tar Baby Mining com[pany] held on the 2nd day of October, 19[12, an] sessment No. 2 of one-fourth (1/4) ce[nt per] share was levied upon the capital [stock] of the corporation, issued and out[stand]ing, payable immediately to W. W. [Kim]mer, Continental National bank, Eas[t Sec]ond South, Salt Lake City, Utah, or [F.] Hintze, Murray R. F. D. No. 4.

Any stock upon which this assess[ment] may remain unpaid on the 2nd d[ay of] November, 1912, will be delinquent [and] advertised for sale at public auction [and] unless payment is made before, w[ill be] sold on the 2nd day of December, [1912,] at 322 Atlas block, at 2 o'clock p. [m.,] the company's office, to pay the [delin]quent assessment thereon, together [with] the costs of advertising and expe[nses of] sale.

F. F. HINTZE, Secret[ary.]

First publication October 4, 1912.

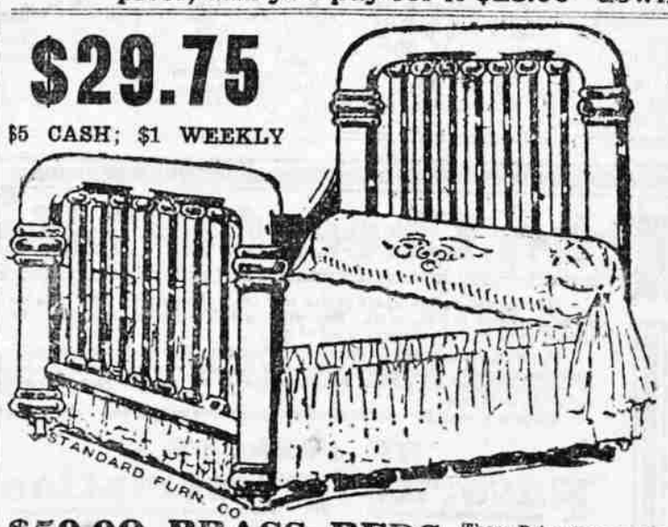
Standard Furniture Co.

MOST GENEROUS CREDIT SERVICE — THE HOUSE of QUALITY — 7 & 9 MAIN ST. JUST NORTH of Z.C.M.I.

$250 will furnish your living, dining and bed room, also kitchen com[plete], and you pay for it $25.00 down, balance to suit.

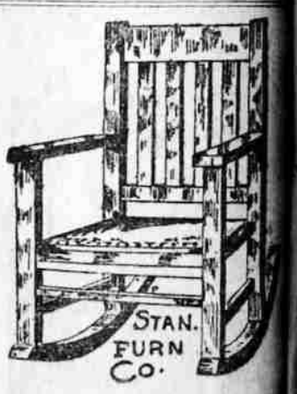
$29.75

$5 CASH; $1 WEEKLY



$50.00 BRASS BEDS These Price Concessions Prevail This Week Only.

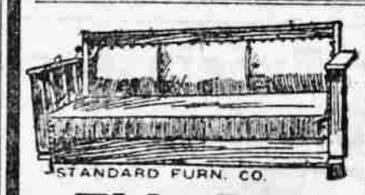
With massive 2½-inch continuous brass posts and ten heavy 1-inch filling rods in the royal dull satin finish, full size; positively one of the highest grade brass beds on the market. We show 40 cheaper styles, but we are anxious to put one of these high-class beds in the home of every one desiring a brass bed above the ordinary. Come looking for a $50 bed and the price this week, on terms $29.75



Oak Rocke[r]

This $7.50 Mission style rocker is m[ade] of selected oak, finished in a rich [golden] fumed, upholstered in Brown Spa[nish] Pantasote leather to match; [very] roomy seat and medium high panel back. Special $3.8[5]

By paying 50c cash and 50c we[ekly] you can have one of these hand[some] Rockers in your home NOW.



This Bed Davenport

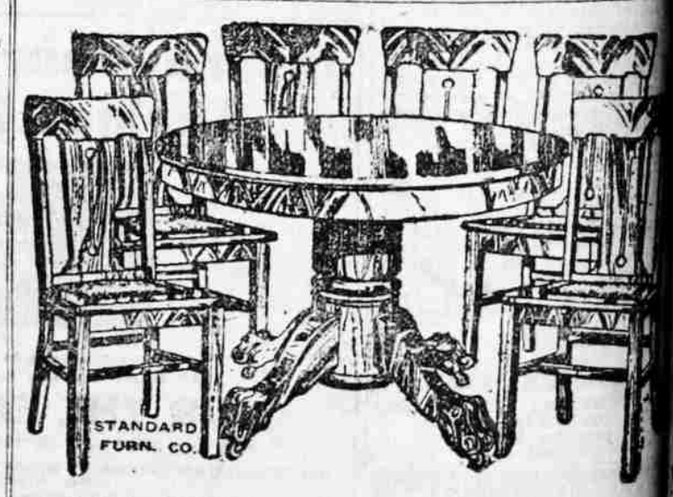
$5.00 CASH

$1.00 WEEKLY

Selected oak frame, finished in a rich nut fumed, upholstered in brown, special Pantasote leather to match. A beautiful design when used as a davenport and a comfortable bed with suspension springs when open. Specially priced this week, on terms of $5 cash and $1 weekly, at—

$29.75

Mattress not included.



THE CHAIRS

Are made of selected oak, golden finish, box style construction, upholstered in genuine black leather, exactly as illustrated; sell for $4.00 elsewhere; special here, per set of six, each $2.50

THE TABLE

Is built of selected quarter-sawed [oak,] polished golden finish; has 45-inch [top,] 6-foot extension, heavy pedestal [and] plain feet instead of claws; [worth] $22.50 value; special ..... $17.[50]

$1.50 cash; 50c weekly.