

either party authorized the use of this money for the purpose of purchasing votes. I know it has often been charged in partisan speeches and in the heat of the campaign, but I have never seen any one who possessed reliable information who was willing to affirm the correctness of such charges.

Something of an idea of how money goes can be obtained by running over the disbursements of the Republican National Committee in 1918. In this year \$100,000 was spent in direct donations and circulating them. Another \$100,000 was spent on speakers and their expenses. In the direction of Congressional contests \$200,000 was expended. Thereover a Congressional district was close money would be sent to the Republican candidate to be used for the legitimate campaign purposes.

When Marshall Jewell was Chairman of the National Republican Committee his standing business reputation throughout New England made it possible for the committee to raise nearly all the money it wanted and that in a very short time. The committee of that period told me that he raised in Boston in one day in checks payable to the personal order of Marshall Jewell \$10,000. These disbursements were made on both sides of the principles which govern the best business management. If such precautions were not taken there would be great difficulty in obtaining the necessary confidence. This is one of the reasons why it has been so often considered best to have rich men at the head of the committees—men whose fortunes are large enough to place them under no suspicion of yielding to financial temptation.

Every word is considered by the public. But they wish to be sure that the money is expended for party and not personal purposes. How Johnnie Davenport Spent \$120,000. The item of personal expenses around a national committee is always large. No political agent ever walks during a campaign without carrying a large trunk. It is at this time in a carriage as if it were his first and last opportunity of exercising such a privilege. The item of carrying a trunk is a large one in the campaign days this amounts to extraordinary proportions. The Republicans had a special fund for the employment of Mr. John Davenport for the purpose of making speeches. Mr. Davenport's special election board disbursed in the last campaign, according to his own testimony, \$120,000. This service is considered valuable from a party standpoint, for it has been continued for a number of years and will probably be continued in the future. Mr. Davenport has no other political connections.

There is a great deal of work done in every campaign by a National Committee which is of a routine character and has no precedents in the history of the party. In every political headquarters which favors the circulation of documents, this circulation is stimulated by the demands of local politicians and by the demands of the party. There is a great deal of work done in every campaign by a National Committee which is of a routine character and has no precedents in the history of the party. In every political headquarters which favors the circulation of documents, this circulation is stimulated by the demands of local politicians and by the demands of the party.

It is not customary to pay speakers for their services in the campaign. It is usual, however, to pay their expenses, and in some special cases public men of sufficient importance to have their expenses where they cannot afford to leave their business without payment. But in nearly every instance the payment becomes known and it has a bad effect.

Michigan Will Cut a Figure. The campaign of this year will be practically fought upon the same lines as of four years ago. As each year shows an increase in the amount of money employed it is estimated that a million dollars will be needed by each side for campaign purposes. The battle this year will be largely between two business organizations representing the two committees. It is probable that the spirit of the Indiana management which was so direct and successful in Minneapolis will control the Republican committee, even with Mr. Carter, of Montana, as chairman. It will be remembered that General Michener, who had charge of the Indiana delegation, has often been mentioned in connection with the committee's management. He is directing the spirit of the whole Republican campaign at Minneapolis. General Michener will be the President's representative in the Indiana delegation.

There is much to be said for the Indiana politicians on both sides. They have a great deal more courage, more energy and more of the spirit of the Indiana politicians of any of the Eastern States. They take an almost furious interest in politics during Presidential years. The men of that State are generally of a different type. They like campaigning. They will never acknowledge defeat until the election is over and the votes are counted. I went through the election of 1896 in the State of Indiana, and I do not remember ever being witness of such scenes of enthusiasm on both sides. They are very hard fighters and are extremely practical. A campaign conducted under such conditions is, therefore, lacking in nothing in the direction of force and vigor.

Whitney's Influence on the Other Side. Upon the other side, whoever may be chairman of the committee, the directing mind will be that of W. C. Whitney. Mr. Whitney is a man of great reserve power, possessed of a thorough knowledge of the world and one of the most ardent of political managers. He knows the value of coaxing instead of driving. He has unlimited resources at his command, and so there is no reason to suppose that the Democrats will be able to make a better showing than the Republicans. Thus it may be accepted in advance that it is to be a fight of Western management, with the President as a directing force behind it, against Eastern management, with Mr. Whitney at the helm. It will be a war of Republican million against a Democratic million.

The money raised by the National Committee does not represent all the money employed in a Presidential campaign. The various State committees raise money, but they are generally not authorized to revise the disbursements. The side that wins is not anxious to inspect the accounts and the side that is defeated has never shown any anxiety to hold a more over the work of their own committees. Wamaker Kept His Eye on the Cash. In 1888 the Republicans had a Finance Committee for the purpose of raising funds.

THE KAISER'S WINES.

A Philadelphia Man is the Cupbearer to Germany's Emperor.

CASKS WORTH MANY FORTUNES. Juice of the Grape That Was Pressed a Century and a Half Ago.

ETIQUETTE AT THE ROYAL BOARDS

present of His Prussian Majesty King Johannes V. to King Frederick William I. A. D. 1738.

Nearby is a small, heavily barred rooster toyed, "Gronover" taken from the Sans Souci cellars after the death of King Frederick the Great.

On a little corner shelf I observed half a dozen small flasks, bearing the royal monogram composed of the letters "F. R." and containing yellowish liquid. They looked more like medicine bottles than anything else.

"These are the last of the great king's stores of the old Tokay wine," explained the cellar master, "preserved in the original casks as 'Old Fritz' used to have them on his table. They hold scarcely half a pint, but their contents were most precious. According to the tradition along with them to-day no bottles or dishes of any kind are allowed on the tables—the food and drinkables are served to the participants of the royal feast by the lords or lackeys on plates and in glasses. The wine is handled in its original bottles, not in crystal carafes, as is customary in some courts; the bottles are labeled, but neatly wrapped in a napkin.

"It is my duty to provide the various wines and liquors from the cellars according to the menu. Each kind receives a separate label, but the lackeys know which sort they are dispensing."

"The office of mundecken or cupbearer is actually exercised by a grand officer of the court, but the lackeys know which sort they are dispensing."

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THE WAGES IN LONDON.

General Secretary Quetch Says Seven Dollars a Week Is Prime Pay.

SOME ABLE TO EARN ONLY \$2.50.

THE LABOR LEADER CONFESSES HE DOES NOT KNOW HOW THEY LIVE.

PRICES FOR THE PLAINEST FOODS

weekly wage compared to what that sum was almost princely. Taking all branches into the estimate and leaving out the vast multitude of the unemployed, his judgment would be, he said, that the labor was paid in London something like an average of 53 shillings for a week, of say 60 hours. Inevitably, though, in the very short days of the English winter, the average pay would be considerably below that figure. With special reference to those who, in the immediate locality of our interview, were engaged in loading and discharging grain, and whose nominal pay was only five shillings a week for regular, these figures, he said, might mislead. The work of the casuals was so very precarious that he seriously questioned if, taking the earnings of these and the regulars together, and striking an average, the weekly earnings for each man would be much more than 10 shillings—the small pittance of \$2.50.

"At this point the question was naturally put: 'How do they live on such earnings?' A man to be sure, said an Englishman, a 'theoretical informant,' that he could hardly tell themselves."

To the suggestion that possibly some of them would find a home in the modest tenements nearby, the reply was: 'No, my dear sir; perhaps none in the Hanover buildings. These are occupied by people in a better station, like the hotel and artisans. In the Wolsey buildings, where we room, we can be had for about five shillings a week, you might find a few, though only a few.'"

The Rent Is Half the Wage. Most of the casuals, he said, had only themselves to look after. He would find shelter for the night in cheap lodgings—houses and cook their own meals as best they could. Those having families would find shelter in the small houses round about. The houses would be a room with a stove, a hearth, and a small room over that in addition. For this the rent would be \$2.75 or \$3 a week. The financial stress in such cases would be the rent of the upstairs part to lodges, or perhaps, to a small family, and it would also not infrequently happen that the rent would be earning a trifle by sack making.

We were curious to learn if the large class of toilers for whom this gentleman spoke, and for whom he said he would get enough to eat. Some did not, he said, but they took that sort of thing as a matter of course. The problem of how they lived in such a state he gave up in despair. He lived among them, depended upon the same markets, traded at the same shops and knew from experience—at least, his wife did, which was just the same—what they were to do. He had seen a great deal of life. Coal at the present time (summer price) was 1s 3d a hundred-weight, which would be at the rate of \$7.50 a ton. Such a small amount of coal in the city would cost 6d or 8d a pound. It would not be extra good at 6d, yet there were scraps, or "block ornaments," as they were called among the toilers, which were picked up for even less than that. Flour they did not buy, for their bread cost 4 1/2d and 5d a quarter loaf (3 1/2 pounds). The public apology for butter, which they were glad to put up with 20 cents a pound, was Tea was cheap, costing from 1s a pound to 1s 1/2d, and bacon they might get at all prices, from 10 cents a pound—such as it was—up to 30 cents.

He Had Heard About Homestead. These are a few of the facts so courteously imparted by the General Secretary of the South Side Labor League. This is how it fares with the toilers in London's docks three years after the triumphant ending of the great dockers' strike of 1888. And what is still worse, we are led to believe this is a fair sample of what life means to the laboring classes in England as a whole. Surely, men of the stamp and spirit of our kind informant, who are giving their lives to the work of bettering such conditions, are worthy of the respect of the laborer, and honest men of all classes, the world over. Personally, I looked upon Mr. Quetch with profound admiration, and when, as we walked down the street, he spoke of the peculiar discouragements men attending such work, my deepest sympathies were stirred.

It was by no means a surprise that he broke in upon our conversation about the laboring classes of London with some playful remark respecting current disturbances in the labor market in America. That we quite expected that Mr. Quetch was glad to be in the midst of the Granaries where those are employed whose condition was the special object of our investigations. The office of the Labor League, we were told, was at the "Old Justice," a name which, though not inappropriate to a campaign in the interests of down-trodden toilers, was in fact, a name which was a great improvement on the past, it was still a fair sample of what life means to the laboring classes in England as a whole. Surely, men of the stamp and spirit of our kind informant, who are giving their lives to the work of bettering such conditions, are worthy of the respect of the laborer, and honest men of all classes, the world over. Personally, I looked upon Mr. Quetch with profound admiration, and when, as we walked down the street, he spoke of the peculiar discouragements men attending such work, my deepest sympathies were stirred.

The gentleman we sought was the General Secretary of the League, Mr. E. H. Quetch. He was a man of middle age, with a friendly and open face, and a constant smile on his face. He had been a constant writer on social economy, he had been twice called to testify as a specialist before the House of Commons on the subject of the dockers' strike of 1888. He was a man of the stamp and spirit of our kind informant, who are giving their lives to the work of bettering such conditions, are worthy of the respect of the laborer, and honest men of all classes, the world over. Personally, I looked upon Mr. Quetch with profound admiration, and when, as we walked down the street, he spoke of the peculiar discouragements men attending such work, my deepest sympathies were stirred.

Workmen, Help Your Prothers. The unfortunate circumstances, in which many of the locked-out workmen at Homestead are placed, command our sympathy. It is a fair sample of what life means to the laboring classes in England as a whole. Surely, men of the stamp and spirit of our kind informant, who are giving their lives to the work of bettering such conditions, are worthy of the respect of the laborer, and honest men of all classes, the world over. Personally, I looked upon Mr. Quetch with profound admiration, and when, as we walked down the street, he spoke of the peculiar discouragements men attending such work, my deepest sympathies were stirred.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LARGEST AND LEADING MILLINERY HOUSE IN WEST PENNA.

A Midsummer Evening Baked on an Ice Floe, Would Be Rather a Pleasant Experience These Recklessly Warm Nights! But, of One Thing We Never

Were More Certain, the Hottest Days Yet Have Had no Diminishing, but Rather Very Much Increasing Effect on Our Business. Low Prices, Like Good Blood, Tell Every Time.



DANZIGER & COMPANY

SWEETENED SOLUTION.

Well, yes, Old Sol's had a pretty high old time roasting us poor, long-suffering, terrestrial mortals during the past week or so. Sorry we can't give you even an approximate idea of when this parboiling, humanity-sweating, sizzling carnival'll call a halt for five minutes or so for refreshments. True, we're not visited very often by his Solar Majesty in such regal, blistering robes, evidently he is here for business and business only, and he seems to understand it thoroughly, too. Under this ordeal of magnificent solar superiority we've got some consolation to offer. Come to our cheerful, bright, airy, brilliant stores and there bask in the sunshine of first-class merchandise, thousands of different kinds, both useful and ornamental, and all at prices that none can compare with and few even dare to imitate. This, we think, will counteract to a great extent the scorching rays of Old Sol.

ADVANCE CHRISTMAS TALKS.

A little soon, possibly, to talk Xmas; still of sufficient interest, we think, for both old and young, to justify us in taking a passing glance at what is transpiring across the pond, to the end that we'll have the Biggest, Grandest, Best Xmas Exposition ever inaugurated in Pittsburgh.

Our Mr. Danziger is in Europe at present and has been visiting all the principal manufacturing centers for Toys, Novelties, Dolls and fancy goods generally, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, England, etc. All these countries will contribute to the most gorgeous Xmas Toy and Fancy Goods Fair ever attempted outside of New York.

HANDKERCHIEFS AND CHILDREN'S CAPS.

Regular Trade Inducers They Be.

Children's Real Pretty Colored Border Hemstitched 12c Handkerchiefs, pure linen at that, too. **Now for 5c Each**

Ladies' Elegantly Embroidered, Nicely Hemstitched and very pretty scalloped edge, 4c Handkerchiefs **Now for 19c Each**

Gents' 18c Plain White and Beautiful Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs **Now for 10c Each**

Children's Lovely Corded and very Handsomely Embroidered 50c Caps **Now for 24c Each**

Children's Exquisitely Rich and Stylishly Beautiful \$1.50 Silk Hats **Now for 74c Each**

MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Undoubted, Seasonable Money Savers.

Men's \$1.50 Fine Outing Shirts in all the latest styles of fashion, weave and material. **Now for 99c Each**

An Exceptionally Interesting Lot of \$2 Imported Madras Shirts **Now for \$1.49 Each**

Then there's a peculiarly nice range of \$1.50 and \$1.75 Fine Madras Shirts, starched collars and cuffs. **Now for 99c and \$1.35 Each**

A lot of Heavy Muslin, prettily and fancifully trimmed, 75c Night Shirts **Now for 49c Each**

\$1.50 feather-weight beautifully fashioned and finished French Cambric Night Shirts **Now for 89c Each**

Then there's the \$2 Finer French Cambric Night Shirts, richly and artistically embroidered with silk. **Now for \$1.24 Each**

Ladies' 50c and 60c very fine Ribbed Vests, just the thing for warm weather. **Now for 24c and 35c Each**

Ladies' fine and exceedingly comfortable 75c Lisle Vests, all marked to sell **Now for 49c Each**

Ladies' very serviceable, fine Balbriggan and Gauze Vests **Now for 39c Each**

The Hosiery Banners Are Floating Proudly in the Breeze

O'er Mountains of Good Goods at Low Prices.

100 dozen Ladies' Hose—20c stockings—fast black boots and pretty fancy tops. **Now for 12 1/2c a Pair**

An exceptionally excellent lot of Ladies' 40c Fast Black Hose, double sole, heel and toe. **Now for 24c a Pair**

A powerfully attractive lot Ladies' 75c Fast Black Lisle Hose, either plain or fancy. **Now for 49c a Pair**

An extremely nice lot Ladies' \$1 Opera Length Hose, fast color, either fancy or plain black. **Now for 49c a Pair**

Children's 50c Fast Black Hose, and they come in both plain or ribbed—5—8 1/2. **Now for 19c a Pair**

Children's 50c Stockings, an extra good 50c hose, they've got double knees, heels and toes. **Now for 24c a Pair**

Misses' very rich Black Silk 75c Hose, sizes 3 1/2 to 8 1/2. **Now for 49c a Pair**

Gents' 45c Sox, solid colors and seamless. **Now for 24c a Pair**

Men's 25c British Sox, no better stocking for wear than this. **Now for 14c a Pair**

An awfully choice lot of really pretty fancy stripe and solid color 50c Lisle Sox **Now for 24c a Pair**

Very large size \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$4 1/2 Nottingham Lace Curtains **Now for \$2.24 a Pair**

Very handsome, indeed, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, and \$10 finely pretty High Pointe Lace Curtains **Now for \$3.49, \$3.99, \$4.49 and \$4.99 a Pair**

Also, those elegant \$8 and \$10 very rich and fascinating Tarnish Swiss Curtains **Now for \$3.99 and \$4.99 a Pair**

The 25c, 40c, 50c and 60c Curtain Poles, with all necessary fixtures complete **Now for 19c, 24c, 29c and 35c Each**

Several boxes of Great, Big \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$4 Heavy White Bed Spreads **Now for 99c, \$1.24 and \$1.49 Each**

A lot of these new and stylishly pretty \$1 Corded Pillow Cases **Now for 74c a Pair**

Remnants of Table Linens and White Goods at Away Down Prices as Long as They Last.

Waists and Wrappers That Down Everything Round About in Styles, Prices and General Excellence.

About 1,500 additional pieces of the \$1, \$1 1/2 and \$1 3/4 Waists, comprising very pretty Polka Dot Percale, Flannel, Blue, Pink and White Extra fine Lawn, a most superior lot of fine White Cambric, handsome Moccasin Cloth and fine Black and White Lawn Waists, pick of the lot. **Now for 49c Each**

The balance of those lovely fine Black Linen Lawn \$3 Wrappers, with pretty White Polka Dots, Watergate Black, Rolling Collar, Girde Belt, edged with feather stitched bands. **Now for 99c Each**

A most excellent range of very pretty, stylish cut and well-made \$3 50 Zephyr Gingham Wrappers; come along, take pick, long as they last **Now for 99c Each**

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST. DANZIGER'S AND SIXTH ST. PENN. AVE.

Depository your money with the Peoples Savings Bank, 31 Fourth Avenue. Interest is allowed on deposits.

Don't Worry! Little Early Risers. No grumpy, no naut, no nausea; easy pill to take.