

# REAL PROGRESS UNDER TAFT

Many Progressive Measures Put in Force

## THE WHOLE PEOPLE SERVED

Express Companies Compelled to Reduce Rates, Parcel Post Law Enacted and Other Notable Progressive Policies Made Effective by Taft Without Boasting and Noise.

Dispassionate judges will accord to the Taft administration the credit of putting in force more measures of a positively progressive character than any other administration since the civil war. Not only have such measures been numerous, but they have been of great and far-reaching importance. President Taft has labored indefatigably to serve the whole people, and by means of his broad experience and rare judicial mind and having at his command legal talent of the highest order he has put his progressive policies one after another into valid and practical legislation. This has been done without boasting and noise. Whether vindicated or not at the coming election, Mr. Taft's work will stand as a chapter of achievement as brilliant as it is meritorious.

We wish at this time to invite attention to two specific features of governmental progress. One consists of the interstate commerce commission's investigation of the express companies, resulting in the recent report ordering the companies to reduce rates and institute sweeping reforms in various directions. The other is the enactment of the Bourne parcels post bill, one of the most useful measures ever put in force in this country under any administration. These two reforms, taken in connection, will exert a powerful influence for a reduction of the cost of living.

Mr. Taft has been in complete sympathy with the interstate commerce commission's inquiry into the express business, a process consistent in all respects with the administration's general policy of compelling big corporations to square themselves with the law and the public interest. Some of the more powerful corporations do not like that policy, but the public ought to indorse it. The enactment of a parcels post law brings to fruition a plan that found indorsement in the platform upon which the president was elected. Through the action of the senate the Bourne bill, looking to a parcels service at the lowest practicable rates within a given territory, was substituted for the house bill with its flat rate provisions. The measure as passed probably is not perfect, nor should the rates be regarded as permanent. The plan is experimental in certain respects. But we believe the principle of the act is correct. One of the most important aspects of this measure is its bearing on the food situation. It will give consumers and producers a new medium of direct contact. The interstate commerce commission's rulings respecting the express companies also make special account of this problem. The express companies are required to order their business in such a manner as to give quicker service and lower rates on food products.

It is recognized by all economic investigators that one of the greatest problems related to the cost of living is that which has to do with the system of distribution. Express reforms and the parcels post will be of great value in promoting prompter and cheaper distribution of food products especially, and at the same time the scope of these measures is so comprehensive as to apply to all classes of merchandise. Production, too, should be greatly stimulated by the influence thus invoked.

We do not say that President Taft deserves the sole credit for these departures, but we cite them as features of an administration that some persons would have us believe is nonprogressive, when in reality they form a logical part of a great progressive epoch, which opened with the inauguration of Mr. Taft, and which, in the people's patriotism and good sense, will be continued during four more years of the same courageous and able leadership.

Extract from statement of Mr. Roosevelt, dated Nov. 8, 1904:  
"On the 4th day of March next I shall have served three and one-half years, and this three and one-half years constitutes my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form. Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

"What Washington would not take, and Grant could not get, no man shall have."

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.  
A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:  
"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars; Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.  
ROBERT MCAFEE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.  
A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof: Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:  
"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:  
"Changing the names of persons or places:  
"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:  
"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:  
"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:  
"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:  
"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:  
"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:  
"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines:  
"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters:  
"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting:  
"Granting divorces:  
"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts:  
"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:  
"Changing the law of descent or succession:  
"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:  
"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:  
"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:  
"Fixing the rate of interest:  
"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:  
"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:  
"Exempting property from taxation:  
"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing:  
"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:  
"Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track."  
Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for."

Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:  
"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:  
"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:  
"Changing the names of persons or places:  
"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:  
"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:  
"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:  
"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:  
"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:  
"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:  
"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines:  
"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters:  
"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting:  
"Granting divorces:  
"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts:  
"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:  
"Changing the law of descent or succession:  
"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:  
"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:  
"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:  
"Fixing the rate of interest:  
"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:  
"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:  
"Exempting property from taxation:  
"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing:  
"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:  
"Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track."  
Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.  
ROBERT MCAFEE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year: Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 2.  
ROBERT MCAFEE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.  
A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:  
"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for religious worship, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.  
ROBERT MCAFEE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.  
A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Article IX.  
Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of waterworks, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality, within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities of counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.  
ROBERT MCAFEE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.  
A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2.—Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:  
"All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.  
ROBERT MCAFEE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year: Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 2.  
ROBERT MCAFEE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.  
A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:  
"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for religious worship, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.  
ROBERT MCAFEE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.  
A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Article IX.  
Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of waterworks, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality, within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities of counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.  
ROBERT MCAFEE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## HE TURNS TO TRUSTS.

Woodrow Wilson Evades Discussion of the Tariff Question.

It is the trust issue, we are now told by Woodrow Wilson, that is paramount in the campaign. Last week it was the tariff. What it will be next week has not yet been indicated.

In his speech of acceptance Governor Wilson emphasized the fact that a platform was not a program. Those were words of wisdom. A program is something to be followed with some degree of fidelity. A platform, in the lexicon of the Democratic candidate, is a flexible thing, not to be taken too seriously, but to be bent and altered to meet the demands of the moment. A nice, adaptable platform is good enough for him.

In all fairness and in all decency, however, Dr. Wilson should not be permitted to evade a discussion of the issue he brought forward as the important one early in his campaign. His campaign manager refused a challenge for a joint debate between Republican and Democratic speakers on the tariff, and the candidate might disclaim personal responsibility for that, but certainly Dr. Wilson cannot avoid responsibility for his own words and his own arguments. The fact that he found his audience totally out of sympathy with his free trade views should not still his tongue if he has the courage of his convictions and honestly believes the doctrine which he preached. If he be a true leader of the anti-protectionists he will justify his beliefs and opinions.

So far from doing this, however, he has elected to evade, precisely as his managers evade, adequate discussion of the subject which means so much to every individual in the land. First assailing protection and making statements that demonstrated his lack of knowledge of the facts, he shifted from that position to one where he was trying to calm the fears of the industrial and commercial elements in the population aroused by his initial utterances. Out of all his more or less vague talk on the subject only one thing emerges clearly and distinctly—that is, that he and his party propose a purely political revision of the tariff, with all the disaster, distress and disturbance that such a revision entails. Scientific revision on accurate information is rejected by him and his party. Political revision is just what the people do not want, but both candidate and party are committed to it; hence, their desire to get away from the issue.

By all means let the trusts be discussed, too, but not in terms of generalities, such as Governor Wilson indulged in before the Democratic state convention at Trenton last Tuesday. And while discussing it Governor Wilson might explain why it was that the Democratic house curtailed the trust investigating work of the department of justice by granting only two-thirds of the sum needed to carry on the labors rapped out.

## PATENTS

Promptly obtained in all countries OR NO FEE. TRADE-MARKS AND Copyrights Registered. Send Sketch, Model or Photo, for FREE REPORT on patentability. Patent practice exclusively. BANK REFERENCES. Send 5 cents in stamps for invaluable book on HOW TO OBTAIN AND SELL PATENTS, which ones will pay. How to get a partner, patent law and other valuable information.

### D. SWIFT & CO.

PATENT LAWYERS,  
303 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

## DEMONSTRATER WANTED

A good man to demonstrate the National Vacuum Cleaner in Sullivan County. A fine proposition to the right party. Address, THE REPUBLICAN NEWS ITEM, Laporte, Pa.

## M. BRINK'S PRICES For This Week

	ton	100 lb
Corn Meal	30.00	1.50
Cracked Corn	20.00	1.50
Corn	30.00	1.50
Pure Corn & Oats Chop	35.00	1.75
Sacks each 6c with privilege of returning without expense to me.		
Schumacher Chop	31.00	1.60
Wheat Bran	24.50	1.30
Oil Meal	39.00	2.00
Gluten	32.00	1.65
Brewers Grain	27.00	1.40
Choice Cottonseed Meal	34.00	1.75
Oyster Shells	10.00	60
Portland Cemen per ton	9.00	45
(rebate 10c each for sacks returned)		
Beef Scrap		3.00
Mixed grains for hens		2.00
New Oats to arrive in October		.40
140 lb bag Salt coarse or fine		.60
100 lb bag Sa't		.45
Flour per bbl.		sack
Schumacher Patent	6.00	1.60
Marvel	6.60	1.70
Luxury	5.00	1.35

Veal Calves wanted on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Live fowls and chickens on Wednesday.

M. BRINK, New Albany Pa.

## PATENTS

DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED. ADVISE AS TO PATENTABILITY. Notice in "Inventive Age" Book "How to obtain Patents" FREE. Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

## QUALITY

When people realize that it is not the quantity for the money, so much as the quality that counts, then they will patronize the store which does business in good pure goods. Cut prices often mean cut quality. Our prices are as low as good goods will allow. Our goods are not of the cheap material variety. When comparing prices do not forget to compare quality. If you find the prices lower than ours, the you will find the quality inferior—generally "bring in house" job lots.

Ask us to show you why our work is superior.

Buschhausen's.

Subscribe for the News Item.

## NO TRESPASS

BE SURE TO GET THE RIGHT KIND. WE HAVE THEM AT 50c PER DOZEN.

THE NEWS ITEM

## PATENTS

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c. Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

## Dependable Goods.

We handle goods that are cheap, but not cheap goods. We want our goods to become your goods and our store your store. If it is

### Clothing, Hats, Suit Cases, Shoes, Etc.

We are offering fine Shoes at \$1.98  
Boys' Suits from \$1.98 to \$4.98  
Boys' Knee Pants 23c and 49c

Why spend your money for postage and send to mail order houses when I can furnish you with the same goods for less money?

### MAX MAMOLEN, LOPEZ, PA

## The Advertised Article

is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith—else he would not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up-to-date and never shopworn.

### DO IT NOW

Subscribe for THIS PAPER