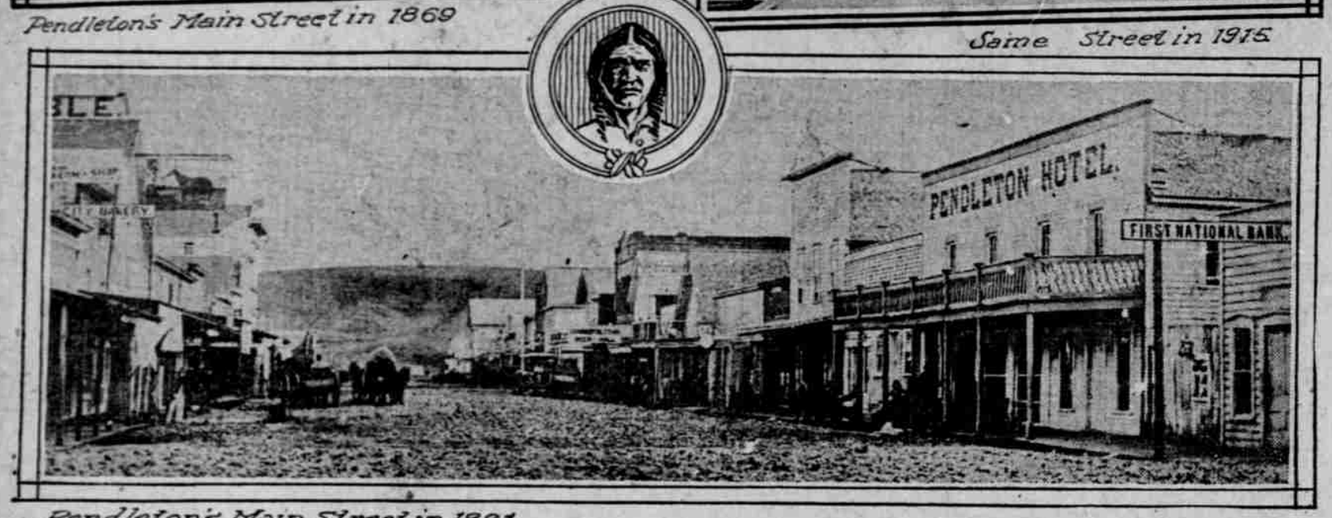
Oregon in Retrospect

Pendleton's Main Street in 1869

Same Street in 1915



Pendleton's Main Street in 1881

Twenty-sixth Article.

PENDLETON, Or., Aug. 1.—(Special.) An idea of the rapidity of the growth of Pendleton and its surrounding territory may be had from a glimpse of a series of pictures taken during the various stages of that city's development.

A photograph taken in 1869, preserved since that time, shows the main street to be little more than a small frontier settlement with a few wooden shacks as "the city."

In 1881 a picture taken from the bridge on Main street looking south shows a big country village with hotels, beer halls, town idlers and farm wagons.

And then comes a picture taken in 1915 showing Main street as the principal artery of a big bustling city. The old frame structures have been replaced with modern brick and concrete buildings; the street is paved; the hotels are all strictly modern, and in place of the farm wagons are automobiles and auto trucks.

VIEWS ON TOPICS OF INTEREST GIVEN BY LAYMEN

WAR'S BENEFIT POINTED OUT

One Man Sees Death Blow to Race Suicide and Other Good.

PORTLAND, July 31.—(To the Editor.)—While I am no less profoundly stirred by the history-making events in Europe than Will Irwin nor am I a degree less apprehensive of the ultimate effects of the present titanic conflict, I am also, with all the world of onlookers, on tiptoe of expectation regarding the final outcome. More than that, I am entirely suspended in breathless anticipation as to "what will be" on the morning after this day of debauchery of nations.

Mr. Irwin's article is a masterly one, but hardly to be credited with prophetic vision. There are a few sophistries and fallacies in it and if you will give me space I wish to point them out, hoping to expel some gathering clouds of gloom in the minds of the friends of progress after reading the gloomy forecast of the author of "War Is Backward Step in Evolution."

To the contrary, a struggle of giants such as this cannot but help bring us a step forward and such step will be worth marking as an epoch in evolution worthy of its cause.

Grant that the human sacrifice is appalling; that the physical retrogression of the race will retard its aggressive stride in brutal strength; granting a standstill for the next score of years in the numerical strength of the nations. In rough computation let us assume that this year and the latter part of last year the loss in killed and wounded and the maimed for life will be 6,000,000 of the cream of manhood. Allowing two reproductions of each for the next 20 years in the loss of fathering possible offspring and the total would be 18,000,000.

This is a deplorable setback for the race in Europe, but comparing it with the influx of immigrants coming to this country and going to Australia and other colonial spheres of expansion, it should cease to cause fear of depletion of these nations or of the human race. This will be more readily admitted if we consider how this war seems to have also killed Malthusianism.

Evidently, judging from newspaper and magazine articles, whilst Mars is gathering his toll for death in one way, death has for the time being at least shelved one scythe, which, if used increasingly as it has for the last 20 years, would have worked more havoc to the nations now at war than the war itself. Race suicide seems to have been dealt a death blow. If reports are true the crop of war babies in England is now being gathered, and if some wild reports are correct and polygamy is really contemplated in England, the death rate in the British army would be more than four-fold made up by such a movement.

On the other hand, in France the cry of widows bereft by the slaying of so many army officers and men seems to be to replace their dead husbands with new ones to manage their estates and revive their tottering families. Nature does seem to compensate the one evil with the other.

Continuing this train of thought of physical backward movement, we have been going back physically ever since we adopted modern circumstances and since present day luxuries have entered into our lives. But our intellectual worth has increased. We are no more to be compared for strength and endurance today with the gladiators who fought in the arenas of Rome and Athens and Corinth than we can match the Musai and the Wanandi of the African jungle in our own day. Even Roosevelt, the mighty Nimrod of America, would not compare himself in physical strength with any every day Musai of his own caravan on the plains of Africa. Our best boxers and wrestlers, such as Jeffries, Johnson, Willard and Gotch and other idols of the ring and the mat, are after all no patterns of human perfection. The era of physical strength, much as it is to be deplored, has admittedly passed away long ere now.

The other feature of this war which was emphasized by Mr. Irwin as the last stand of a chivalrous class of manhood is merely a hastened demise which was coming anyhow.

The passing of English peerdom is an incident. But is it a setback for the human race, when they have had the stage so long to the detriment of their own country? Would not the British army have been more efficient if the dudes had not swayed the rule supreme? Kitchener has often expressed it in the Boer war. Rudyard Kipling, the best-advised man on British army spirit, called them "muddling oafs and flanneled fools." Hector McDonald, one of the best Generals in the British army of modern times, had risen from the ranks and when he emerged from the barracks into the messroom his life became so much a misery that he committed suicide. The English nobility forced out the commoner from the officers' list and now that they have vanished themselves and made room for the man from the rank and file, the world will follow the movement with great interest.

And now we have disposed of the two greatest points in Mr. Irwin's article, let us investigate some other great points which this war has brought into prominence.

But the main idea which Mr. Irwin seems to have overlooked is that "men pass, but ideas last," a free interpretation of the classic proverb "verba volant scripta manent." More ideas have been brought into realization during the conduct of this war (say one year) than have been effected in the last decade. The airship, which was merely a toy of the wealthy, has become a practical conveyance for men and freight. Sightless cannon have been "finding out genius," in Irwin's own words, to such an extent that war becomes even to the most sanguine partisans on both sides so disgusting an experience that the very idea is a nightmare with them. The men and officers whom Mr. Irwin quotes seem to be so saturated with it that once the war is over that disgust, firmly planted as a germ in their brain, will reassert itself in that of their offspring. Once you have that idea impressed not only in the minds of civilians, but also in the brain of warriors, we may hope that it will spell good-bye to war forever. Moreover, men of the commercial world who have been at the front and have seen the newest type of inventions utilized in warfare will be quick to use them also for commercial progress.

Every nerve and every sense of alacrity is on edge in this war of extermination for new means to face an early end. Every effort is bent toward a speedy termination. Even the leaders at the front, according to Irwin's own words, seem to be sick and disgusted with it. Now the war is on, let war kill. War as a sport of Kings will be no longer tolerated, because the people will be king and are satisfied unto disgust with it. The present coal strike in England speaks with more force than all the cannon belching forth death and destruction at the front. It is the voice of the people awakening to the fact that they are being utilized for a phantom of lost prestige. Patriotism in their eyes may be all right, but "humanity first" is a better motto, more universal and more humane.

Judging by Mr. Irwin's own description of conditions, what will be the result, retrogression or progress? I hold for the latter. L. J. BERGT.

WAR STOPS RARE WINE

German Picnic Not to Have Old Vintage From King's Cellars.

CHICAGO, July 27.—"Himmel! Das ist eine schone Geschichte."

Some 1350 or more members of the Chicago Schwaben Verein are giving vent to this expression, which in idiomatic English means: "This is an'nell of a fix."

All the trouble is caused by the war. Each year the Schwaben Verein holds a three-day picnic at Brand's Park and the feature of the affair is wine—aged wine from the famous cellars of the King of Wurtemburg. It is a select distillation from choice fruits out of the King's vineyards. Each year in the last 25 casks have been shipped and consumed long before the three-day celebration was done. This year, however, it is missing.

"The wine was ordered last January," said Heinrich Hieber, secretary of the society, "but there is some doubt if it will ever reach here. It is Riesling wine and the finest in the world."

OVERPOPULATION HELD NEAR

Writer Says Rev. O. E. Eldridge Errs in Figures He Gives.

PORTLAND, July 31.—(To the Editor.)—It would be interesting to learn the authority Rev. O. E. Eldridge has for telling the members of the Evening Star Grange, as reported in The Oregonian, that the United States "can easily support a population of 1,500,000,000." If the basis for that claim is the statement also made by Mr. Eldridge that the United States has an area of 11,000,000 square miles, the mistake is so palpable as to appear more like a slip of the tongue than an error due to misinformation. The United States proper has an area of 3,026,789 square miles. Including Alaska and island possessions, the area is 3,743,236 square miles.

Much loose talk is heard as to what the food-producing capacity of the United States proper really is. Not long ago a book appeared from the pen of Herbert Quick entitled, "On Board the Good Ship Earth," written from the single tax point of view. Though considerable of an optimist, Mr. Quick says the United States alone could support only 1,000,000,000, which is 500,000,000 less than Mr. Eldridge allows.

Mr. Quick bases his estimate upon the rainfall covering the whole area of the United States. He tacitly assumes that all the moisture is conserved, and entirely overlooks the fact that much of the precipitation comes during the Winter months, or out of the growing season, that much of it runs off into rivers, that a large proportion falls in mountainous, barren, swampy or other non-cultivable regions.

It is doubtful if more than a fourth of the rainfall would be available for crops. The maximum population of the United States then would be about 250,000,000, assuming, of course, that all the essential fertilizing materials were obtainable to support such a vast number—a none too safe assumption. This maximum figure could be reached in 35 or 40 years of unrestricted reproduction, plus immigration

Now it must be evident to every thinking person that to populate a country up to the limit of its food-producing capacity is an exceedingly dangerous proceeding. It is just a question of time before the Malthusian law of natural checks to population, such as famine and other means of bringing about a higher death rate, begins to operate. The reason for this is quite obvious. If one generation has reached the edge of food production, unrestricted procreation will surely mean a surplus population in the next generation. Under such circumstances it is simply inevitable that large masses of people will have to perish in order to have a balance restored between food supply and human hunger.

Another fact must be remembered when we speak of the limit of population which any country can support. One of the limiting factors of soil yields undoubtedly is moisture, depending upon precipitation in the form of rain or snow. It is undeniable that the amount of precipitation varies annually. Professor H. L. Moore, in a recent volume on "Economic Cycles" (Macmillan), says that the rainfall in the great cereal-producing states runs in two cycles of 33 and eight years each, and that in consequence, the crop yield is augmented or curtailed according to the moisture available.

Whether these particular figures be accurate or not makes no material difference. The point is this: If in a given area we have reached the limit where the population can just be fed in a year of maximum rainfall, what will happen the next year when rainfall may be at the minimum? Nature answers that question by ruthlessly eliminating the surplus. Evidently the part of wisdom would be always to allow a considerable margin for bad years.

Congenital optimists who make extravagant claims as to how many the earth can really feed are virtually advising us to steer blindly into ultimate disaster. H. C. UTHOFF.

END OF CROWNS IS PREDICTED

War Believed First Step Toward Republic for Germany.

PENDLETON, Or., July 30.—(To the Editor.)—The writer has read with interest the interviews appearing in The Oregonian, with Portland statesmen and divines, upon the Lusitania issue as presented by the latest German note, and the unanimity with which all express confidence in the President's ability to solve the problem indicates either a most profound faith in Mr. Wilson or a striking timidity to proclaim real opinions upon a subject at once momentous and delicate.

There is unquestionably a desire to sustain the chief executive in his diplomatic difficulties and properly so, but the sentiment of the people lies not in the belief that the Washington Government will maintain peace at any price, but rather that it will maintain the dignity of the republic and the safety of its citizens at any price.

Public opinion promptly crystallized around a single paragraph of the first note to the German government, namely, this: "The Imperial German government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

So long as the President occupies that high plane of earnestnes and justice he can count upon public patience and public sentiment, but any yielding therefrom would swiftly strip the Administration of support.

Peace is' desired, but it must be peace with honor, not that peace which is secured either by timidity or subordination of those principles of law and usage which are the bases of international intercourse and, indeed, of civilization. When providence is ready to transform the spear and sword into plow and pruning hook he will find a way to do it, but today there are things manifestly more important than peace.

Among them are National honor, righteousness, justice, humanity, the dignity of nations and the rights and safety of their citizens. All these the Prussian military oligarchy, which dominates Germany, has violated brazenly and without excuse (except the excuse of the prizefighter who strikes below the belt in order to win), since the solemn treaty obligations with Belgium were repudiated as a scrap of paper.

In the wanton destruction of the hundreds of noncombatants upon the trans-Atlantic liner, passengers upon peaceful mission, many of them women and children, the principles of international law, upon which all civilized people have a right to rely, were deliberately disregarded. American citizens thereby lost their lives and there can be no recession from the stand taken in our original demands upon the German government.

For any nation too weak, for any government too flabby to protect its own people the future contains little of promise, indeed nothing except disgrace and ultimate oblivion. The least which can be done in the event of Germany's refusal of our demand will be severance of diplomatic relations, a refusal of further recognition to a government which has reverted to savagery.

It may be a part of the plan and purpose of the God of nations that this be a world war and that we are destined to participate therein, whether we desire to do so or otherwise. We were placed in the Philippines as a result of the Spanish war, contrary to the will of the great majority of our people, but we now recognize that we have a mission there to civilization, to carry the leaven of liberty to the discouraged and oppressed among the millions of the Orient.

The conflict now waging upon the Continent of Europe is not what it seems upon the surface and as a providentialist I venture the prediction that history will record it not as a war of nations, but of systems.

The interests of the German people in the last analysis lie in the triumph of the democrary of France and England and in the destruction of Kaiserism, militarism and the mailed fist, which are represented by Prussian junderdom and which are typified by the Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg.

In order that democracy, personal liberty and free government may be enthroned in Europe it is possible that providence will require that the power of the great republic shall be added to the forces now arrayed against oligarchy and absolutism.

America entertains no hostility toward the German people, only the most friendly sentiment. It wants to see them emerge from this struggle a republic, with the territory and influence of a power of the first rank. This is the call of advancing civilization which needs the sterling character, the thrift, the thoroughness, the industry, the learning and righteousness of the German people. It is not the masses of Germany who are responsible for the violation of Belgium and for the Lusitania assassination. The demands which America makes are upon the rulers of Germany, upon that military class which is alike a blight upon Germanic justice and a dark menace to Germanic future.

STEPHEN A. LOWELL.

WATER POWER OPINION GIVEN

Regulation Is Held Encroachment on Affairs of State.

VALE, Or., July 29.—(To the Editor.)—The September meeting to be held in Portland by the representatives of several states will discuss a proposition of great importance to the people of the entire country. It is a pity that there could not be representatives from all the states. The Ferris bill for control and regulation of water power is but a continuation of undesirable encroachment on the internal affairs of the state by the general Government, which was inaugurated by the creation of forest reserves under departmental control at Washington, more euphemistically described as long-distance management. The passage of this bill will be a long step towards the socialistic dream of rejection of private ownership, private initiation and personal effort.

Had the several states foreseen the result of forest reserve control by the general Government, a modification of that control might have been gained which would have been of benefit to the states, but they have now the great disadvantage that the control of the reserves gives natural possession of the land and water flowing through the land. The Government reserved navigable waters from state control in order to have control of interstate commerce, a proper and necessary condition; but they now demand control of all state and interstate waters. It is only a short step to the obliteration of state lines. We understand that boundary lines are for the purpose of defining what land shall be controlled by certain peoples, not for the purpose of dividing the people. Farm fences and boundaries are for the purpose of delimiting land controlled by individuals, and if all occasion for such delimitation is taken away the result is the old-time common system now in evidence in many European countries.

The tendency is to do away with all state management and turn the entire control over to a general Government. If this is desirable and is what the people want, let us have it squarely put before us, devoid of the insidious interrelating propositions illustrated by the methods of the single taxers.

So much for general conditions. It is not necessary to admit that all public utilities need control. That is axiomatic. Railroads have been forced to reconstruct their methods of making rates and to eliminate rebates. They have not been prevented, and perhaps cannot be prevented, from increasing their overhead charges by improperly issuing unearned securities. This applies to many other public utilities. We have had the harsh diatribe of ex-Governor West, which points out wickedness and calls hard names, provides statistical information and makes invidious comparison between the management of school lands, etc., in Washington State and Oregon. All perhaps true, but past. On the other hand, we have the courteous presentation of a practical electrical manager and constructor who desires to obtain money for investment and a secure place for such investment. Mr. Talbot well states, substantially, that money must be sure of some profit in the way of a good interest return. It is hardly necessary to admit that no laws should be passed preventing development of any of our industries. We do pass such laws and we do unfairly curtail returns on investments, which prevent investment in the future.

This is caused, however, through the aggravating encroachment of capital on the rights of the people. The people have but lately realized how they have been robbed and, naturally angry, are prone to strike without due consideration. Capital, having taken advantage of conditions offering huge and unrighteous profits, should not be driven from our state. The past is past. But is there no way by which capital can be allowed a fair, just and honest profit commensurate with the risk? Is there no way but the enormously expensive, inadequate, unbusinesslike control by a distant bureaucratic organization subject to change with every election? No way but to place a new and certainly inexperienced man in charge every four years? "Inexperienced" is used advisedly, for it is impossible to get a man capable of grasping the intricate details of a vast number of industrial affairs to give up his private business for four years of underpaid and thankless work, honorable though it be.

Bureaucratic management and its relation to the consumer, the consumer who is the ultimate victim of bad management, who is the man who pays, is best illustrated by the forest reserve management of timber and by the words, "no sale made of the timber thereon until careful appraisement of value shall have been made."

The cost of the forestry is a drain of several millions a year above the returns for timber sold. The appraisement of values is made in the immediate value of stumpage. Thus is the timber withdrawn from use and its administration made a great public charge, while the owner of timber outside makes the price. Suppose one man owned it all; would he do any different? Thus is that great source of revenue, the public, the dear people, in whom so many of those who are "reforming the world with their throat and lungs," are interested, sandbagged into insensibility and relieved of their wealth.

Taxes are high and are going higher, whether or no. Take away from the state its water power, its timber, all of its undeveloped values, and how can taxes ever be reduced? Development is all we have to reduce taxes. But if development is to be hampered by charges seized by the Government; if capital is to be overloaded by restrictive manipulation which compels high charges added to the inevitable water which will be permitted to flow into the securities; by long-time state and Government investigation, proposed by would-be riders on the public stage, into climatic conditions, we might as well join the German nation and ask the Prussian Emperor to take control, for taxes will eat up what the charges for public utilities leave us.

We fear, however, that Mr. Talbot is somewhat disingenuous in his statement that control of water power is ridiculous and absurd or impossible. It has been well said that there is more than one way of skinning a cat. It would be but following after the management of the railroad situation to enter into almost complete control of electrical development, which in its turn directly controls development of water power. A combination of the manufacture of electrical machinery, by no means ridiculous or absurd, would answer all purposes. Yet the railroad method of control is the best of all. Suppose it is desired to build a line costing some millions; and further suppose other interests, such as the Southern Pacific or Union Pacific, did not want a competing line; where would we get the money?

Who can raise five or more millions for railroad construction if the Morgan-Rockefeller-Kuhn-Loeb-Harriman-Hill interests object? How easy for them to stop it with one word or hint. Just imagine someone installing an electrical plant in competition with the General Electric or their allied interest.

Who would invest in a small plant in any section which might be controlled or covered by some huge plant already in operation? If the General Electric had manipulated matters for the elimination of competitors and tying up of possible opposing water power, they might have tried for years and evolved no better scheme than the creation of forest reserves and Government control of the water. The Ferris bill is directly inimical to the interests of the Western states and, inasmuch as it is a further attempt towards paternalism, is against the interest of every state.

Private capital is welcome in its efforts to defeat this bill, but the real and strenuous fight should come from the states themselves through the strongest possible pressure on our Representatives and Senators in Congress.

We will labor under a crushing burden unless we can prevent the Government from tying up our natural resources from development. Eastern states, having reached a high stage of development, fail to realize the tremendous natural resources we have and to what extent we are dependent on them and their improvement. They are the third and fourth generation removed, and we wonder what their forefathers would have said to such curtailment of private effort, such hampering of manufacturers, and such wholesale withdrawal from the then present inhabitants of vast areas of public domain for the benefit of generations possible of never coming into existence.

Our immediate ancestors conquered this waste for themselves and their children. They have endured and suffered for a home in their old age. Their contention is for the privilege of using the great domain they have rendered habitable. Our state is entitled to control of its internal affairs and should never cease the fight to retain that control.

What is economically best for the thickly settled East may not be the best for us. Shall we be destroyed for their pleasure and for their children's pleasure? "What good is an untaxed wilderness except to roam and fish in?" Good or no good, that is what one-third of Oregon now is and what the most of it will be unless some way is found to accomplish two things—right to control our own affairs, and a method of controlling capital which will protect the consumer without robbing the capitalist. JOHN RIGBY.

FIRE LOSS IS REDUCED

West Virginia Waging Strong Campaign to Wipe Out Dangers.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—"West Virginia is determined to reduce fire losses to a minimum," observed State Fire Marshal John S. Horan, of Charlestown, W. Va.

In commenting upon the effect of the establishment of a state fire marshal's department in West Virginia, Mr. Horan declared that those states which maintain departments of this kind have shown a marked decrease in the amount of property destroyed.

"The annual fire loss in West Virginia is about $2,000,000," said Marshal Horan, "and it has been estimated that at least 75 per cent of this loss is unnecessary and could have been prevented. A reduction of fire loss will necessarily mean a reduction in insurance premiums.

"It is the duty of the fire marshal's department not only to investigate fires of apparent incendiary origin and prosecute the guilty ones, but strenuous efforts are being made along the line of fire prevention and the removal of fire hazards.

"In the esvent of death or injury resulting from defective buildings, weak walls, foundations or other negligence, recourse is had in our civil courts. Criminal negligence can as well exist, however, in permitting a dangerous condition to arise with reference to the liability of fires which may not only destroy the building in which it originated, but adjoining property as well.

"The people of West Virginia have awakened to this fact, and are interesting themselves in the removal of the conditions by insisting upon a general clean-up of fire hazards. With but few exceptions, West Virginians are fully alive to the unnecessary loss, and are co-operating with the fire marshal's office in reducing it."

Ashes of water hyacinth have been found excellent fertilizer in French Indo-China.

More Cash Sales in July

THAN ANY MONTH HERETOFORE shows a decided improvement in trade conditions. Besides, July shows our very largest month volume in piano and player-piano sales, although July usually produces the smallest month business of the year.

No Branch of Any House

The Schwan Piano Co. is an Oregon corporation, incorporated under Oregon laws, and therefore a permanent, independent

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$5.00 with our double-credit receipt for $10 sends one of these pianos to your home; balance $5 monthly, upwards.

Coast distributors for the largest piano factories in the world, and our factory prices, with no interest, are winning out — have won this large volume of piano business for us.

$12.50 with our double-credit receipt for $25 sends one of the player pianos to your home; balance $8 monthly and upwards.

Mr. Schwan (swan) is prepared to supply hundreds of other little girls with pianos. Please tell your papa and mama that during this sale Mr. Schwan will include for these little girls three months' piano lessons FREE, furnishing the best of teachers.

The First Piano Shown Above Is a Brand New **$425** 1915 Model. AT OUR SALE Factory Price **$290** $10 Cash $6 Monthly Without Interest

No Interest Means an Additional Saving of $65.25 to You

Other Brand New $350 Pianos $265, $450 Ones $345, $600 Ones $465

Player-Pianos, $550, 88-Note, $395, $600 Ones $435, $650 Ones $495

Without Interest When Paid in 2½ Yrs. Terms, $10 Cash, $6 or More Monthly

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS IN PIANOS and PLAYER-PIANOS

Without Interest When Paid Within 30 Months

			Usual Price.	Sale Price.
WILLARD	Oak	Modern model	$400	$165
No interest means saving of $65.25		Total Saving if you buy now	$400.25.	
STEINWAY & SONS	Mahogany	Empire model	$600	$365
No interest means saving of $ 91.12.		Total saving if you buy now,	$326.12	
McCAMMON	Ebony	Plain model	$325	$155
No interest means saving of $ 50.76.		Total saving if you buy now,	$220.76	
	Oak	Baby Grand	$750	$360
No interest means saving of $115.00.		Total saving if you buy now,	$505.00	
AUTOPIANO	Mahogany	88-Note Music	$750	$290
No interest means saving of $115.00.		Total saving if you buy now,	$575.00	
BRADBURY	Rosewood	Old model	$350	$ 65
No interest means saving of $ 50.38.		Total saving if you buy now,	$335.38	
BRADFORD	Oak	Large model	$375	$160
No interest means saving of $ 57.27.		Total saving if you buy now,	$272.27	
ESTEY	Walnut	Parlor Organ	$135	$ 25
No interest means saving of $ 13.05.		Total saving if you buy now,	$113.05.	
EARHOFF	Walnut	Parlor Organ	$145	$ 35
No interest means saving of $ 14.25		Total saving if you buy now,	$124.25.	
WEBER	Rosewood	Baby Grand	$850	$290
No interest means saving of $123.00.		Total saving if you buy now,	$883.00	
AUTOMATIC-ELECTRIC		Player Piano	$750	$290
No interest means saving of $115.00.		Total saving if you buy now,	$595.00	
CHASE BROS	Upright	Plain model	$350	$ 90
No interest means saving of $ 50.38.		Total saving if you buy now,	$310.38	
GROVENSTEIN AND FULLER		Old model	$350	$ 60
No interest means saving of $50.38.		Total saving if you buy now,	$340.38.	
KENYON	Mahogany	Modern Model	$325	$145
No interest means saving of $50.76.		Total saving if you buy now,	$230.76.	

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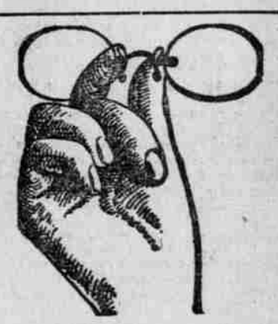

Two Hands Unnecessary

Use thumb and finger only to put on and take off

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