JUDGE RULES AGAINST JAP

Three Years in the United States Army and a Spanish-American War Veteran, Buntaro Kumagai Is Refused Citizenship.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 8.—Although Buntaro Kumagai, a Japanese, had served three years in the United States army in the Philippines and during the Spanish-American war, he cannot be admitted to citizenship under the laws of the United States. Federal Judge C. H. Hanford today interpreted the law to mean that, though Kumagai had served this country as an enlisted man and received an honorable discharge after serving the full term he is not entitled to citizenship, and refused to grant it.

This case is the first of its kind to come up before a federal or state court in the naturalization processes and is of national importance.

Kumagai served three years in the army and rendered signal service to this country. He is well educated and speaks most fluent English. He is a school teacher by occupation. He filed application to be admitted as a citizen on May 17, 1907; was born in Tokio, Japan, November 4, 1873; came to Seattle in 1896. He enlisted when the war with Spain was declared and went to the Philippines. After being mustered out he came back to this city to live.

The law covering the case states that any alien of 21 years and upward who has enlisted in, served in and has been honorably discharged from the United States armies shall be admitted to become a citizen without previous declaration. The latter law says this provision shall apply to aliens being free white persons and to aliens of African descent, and Judge Hanford today held that this excluded the Asiatics, no matter what services had been rendered the land of their adoption.

DIRECT PRIMARY IN ILLINOIS; CLOSE VOTE

Deneen and Yates Both Claim Victories — Governorship Fight So Close Complete Returns Necessary to Determine Results.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chicago, Aug. 9 (1 a. m.).—At this hour both Governor Charles S. Deneen's and Richard Yates' men are claiming the Republican nomination for governor. The Deneen men, basing their figures, they say, on returns from 2,000 precincts, two thirds of those in the state, declare their candidate has been nominated by between 8,000 and 10,000 plurality. Simultaneously the Yates men claimed the state by 20,000 plurality.

The returns of the two candidates vary widely. Deneen has carried Cook county by between 4,000 and 5,000 plurality, but the Yates men declare the former governor has more than enough to overcome this lead in the "down state" counties.

Senatorship.

The fight for the Republican nomination for United States senator between Congressman Foss and Senator A. J. Hopkins is so close that complete returns will be necessary to decide it. Returns from 1,896 precincts out of about 2,600 in the state give Foss 62,924 and Hopkins 62,775. William E. Mason is running 20,000 behind the others. Lawrence B. Stringer undoubtedly has been nominated by the Democrats for United States senator.

The race between J. Hamilton and former Vice-President Stevenson for the Democratic nomination for governor will also require full returns before it can be decided. In 1,985 precincts Lewis leads Stevenson by only 405 votes. Stevenson is running strong in the country districts, which are slow in coming in.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—With returns coming in slowly, at a late hour tonight the result of the state-wide primary held today, the first direct primary in the history of Illinois, shows the result to still be in doubt. Though the early vote was heavy, the indications are that a light general vote was cast, especially "down state."

Results in Doubt.

The result of the primary in the state depends largely on the result in Chicago and Cook county, whose inhabitants number nearly half the population of the state. Returns from 1,259 precincts out of a total of 1,392 in Cook county indicate that Governor Charles S. Deneen, candidate for renomination for governor on the Republican ticket, has carried the county by a plurality between 3,000 and 4,000 over Richard Yates. Yates' strength has always been great and this fact makes the result exceedingly doubtful.

An idea of the country vote is given in Sangamon county's result, Yates carrying the county by from 500 to 1,000.

Congressman George E. Foss, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator against Albert J. Hopkins and William E. Mason, has carried Cook county by more than 6,000 plurality, according to returns from 752 out of 1,392 precincts. These precincts give Foss 25,503, Hopkins 23,123 and Mason 21,358. This lead, if maintained throughout the state will give Foss a plurality of 6,000.

Close Race.

J. Hamilton Lewis, Adlai E. Stevenson, former vice-president and candidates for the Democratic nomination for governor, and John P. McGorty are running a close race, though McGorty has not quite kept up to Lewis. Lewis has apparently swept Cook county by 10,000 plurality according to figures based on the returns from 757 precincts. The belief that Stevenson has the indorsement of Bryan and indorsements of labor leaders, and his known popularity in the rural districts, however, lead the former vice-president's backers to back that, when all are in, he will be shown to have more than overcome Lewis' plurality in Cook county. No definite returns on congressmen have yet been received.

It is likely that the final result of the primary will not be known until tomorrow afternoon or Monday. The returns from the country districts are coming in very slowly and unless the final Cook county returns show a wider margin of difference than at present indicated, the final result will lie with the "down states" districts.

The effect of the injection of the Billek murder case into the local campaign as a political issue was shown in the early returns. They indicated that States Attorney John J. Healy, who prosecuted and convicted Billek of the murder of five members of the Vrzal family has been defeated for the Republican nomination by John E. W. Wayman, a young attorney.

Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan, a Catholic priest, who has fought for a year to save Billek from the gallows, within the last week has made several speeches denouncing Healy in unmeasured terms and charging him with trying to hang an innocent man for political reasons.

HARRIMAN AT KLAMATH

Klamath Falls, Or., Aug. 8.—After E. H. Harriman had been welcomed to the Klamath Falls country by an address of welcome by the president of the chamber of commerce, he answered as follows:

"I thank you for this evidence of good will and assure you I will always endeavor to please the people of this section. Nothing gives me more pleasure than to please the people. When I stepped from the boat and was presented with a petition to attend this reception, I must confess I was weary. I realized that in addition to wanting the railroad you also need country roads, and my advice to the people of this county is to construct good roads.

"I hope by fall the railroad will be completed to navigable water and by next spring it will certainly be completed to this city. But when this is done if the roads between this city and upper country are not improved I assure you that you will not see much of Harriman or Harriman's friends, not criticism or fault finding, only friendly advice. People whom you would have come here are used to good roads and expect them and you must see that they find them here. I have always believed in Oregon and believe this part will be a resort in summer similar to what California is in winter. What was made possible by great improvements made by the people.

"On landing I was handed a paper stating I was worn out and needed rest. When I went to the home of our friend Church I was a little weary after my experience with bad roads, but decidedly not as weary as that paper intimated and immediately arose to get ready for the reception. There is something in American nature that makes a man refuse to be considered down and out. In that article reference was made to Harriman methods. I am afraid neither you nor the writer of that know what Harriman methods are. I believe if the matter is given close scrutiny they will not be considered in the same light that some people would have you believe. Harriman methods endeavor to be reliable and are, I believe, as reliable as the people of Klamath Falls."

After the speech Harriman voluntarily became a member of the Chamber of commerce, paying the initiation fee.

"BLACK HAND" CHARGE AGAINST IOWA MAN

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8.—As the result of an alleged attempt to blackhand $2,000 out of S. S. Hobson, one of the leading bankers of Lewistown and a former state senator, C. J. Jones, an Iowan, is under arrest charged with blackmail. Banker Hobson received two letters signed "Blackhand," telling him to leave $2,000 at a lonely cabin, or be killed.

A ruse was attempted whereby a package of newspaper clippings were left, but this was followed by another message from the blackhand stating they received the paper clippings despite the fact that Pinkertons watched the cabin, giving the banker several days more in which to live if money was not placed as directed. After a long vigil at the cabin Sheriff Martin and his officers caught Jones, who they declare is the author of the blackhand letters.

When an old bachelor falls in love he is looking for some one to help him out.

TURK ACCUSED OF BOY'S MURDER

Chicago Police Have Evidence Against Nemmer That Appears Strong.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Inspector Dorman tonight procured what he regards as convincing strong evidence against Hassan Nemmer the Turk under arrest as suspected slayer of Tuffa Shishein, the 12-year-old Syrian boy whose mutilated remains were found in the canals in the suburbs. The police declare Martin Coggin, a watchman, has positively identified the Turk as the man he saw standing on a street corner Sunday night with a large bundle on his shoulder. The package was round and bulky and the man bent under its weight. He boarded a streetcar going in the direction of where the legs were found. The police say the evidence thus far obtained against Nemmer is as follows.

Nemmer approached three boys at the union depot Sunday afternoon and induced them to go to his room. Shishein was the only one who entered the place. The other boys returned for him later. Nemmer, they allege, opened the door and threatened to shoot them if they did not leave. The blinds were drawn and no signs of life within the rooms were visible to passersby. This was the last time the boy was seen alive, so far as the police can learn.

ORGANIZE ANTI-ASIATIC LEAGUE

(Hearst News by Longest Leased Wire.)

Washington, Aug. 8.—Prominent men here have organized the National Anti-Asiatic Immigration league. In doing so they scathingly arraign the monopolistic captains of industry for importing cheap oriental labor into the United States and sound an ominous keynote of warning against the "yellow peril."

Ex-Representative S. S. Yoder was chosen president of the league. The other officers are Representative Frank Clark of Florida, Cotter T. Bride, an intimate personal friend of William J. Bryan; John H. Brinkman, of the central labor union, and Dr. Charles H. Emmons, vice presidents; Attorney A. W. Thomas, secretary, and Attorney Richard P. Evans, treasurer.

All are heartily in favor of making a determined effort to rid the states of coolie labor, and exert every legitimate effort to procure the passage of exclusion legislation. The organizers plan to form branch leagues in every state in the union and conduct an active and relentless campaign throughout the United States until their object is accomplished.

WIFE'S CHARGES UNDERMINE HEALTH

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Reno, Nev., Aug. 8.—Alleging that the persecuting accusations of his wife for a period of two years past has broken down his health and ruined him physically, George T. Lister, nephew of the famous London scientist of that name, discoverer of the well known Lister's solution, today filed suit for divorce from his wife, Minnie Lister. The complaint states that the extreme cruelty started two years ago, when his wife falsely accused him of infidelity.

Most of us have a bowing acquaintance with the inevitable.

HOUSE BURNS WHILE FAMILY IS AWAY

Fire damaged the home of Bert Scales, 1043 Gantenbein avenue, last night while the family was away. Patrolmen Wellbrook, Mallet, Murray and Patton responded to the call which was turned in about 10 o'clock and succeeded in removing much of the furniture before the firemen arrived. The residence is a frame structure, 1½ stories in height. Two five-gallon cans of kerosene were found in the kitchen next to the stove. It is supposed the fire started from the oil and burned upward, gutting the upper story. The loss is estimated at $2,000. Mr. Scales is living on the west side of the river, and his family is at the seaside.

Honor Everywhere.

"Oh, yes," Senator LaFollette reluctantly admitted of a corrupt politician, "I suppose the man has some sense of honor. Where won't you find some sense of honor, though? You know the story of Judson of Madison.

"Judson of Madison was showing his country cousin the sights of the city.

"'But there are crooks and blacklegs here, Joe,' he said. 'You must look out for them.'

"And half by way of a joke, half by way of impressing the city's perils and pitfalls on Joe, Madison slyly nipped his cousin's handkerchief from his pocket.

"A moment later a well-dressed stanger took him by the arm and led him aside.

"'Excuse me, pard,' the stranger whispered. 'I didn't know you was in the profesh.'

"And he handed Judson back his own watch."

CLAUDIANES HID IN AN OLD MILL

Nevada Police Going Out to Capture Alleged Dynamiter.

(Hearst News by Longest Leased Wire.)

Reno, Nev., Aug. 8.—Following a report given to Captain W. L. Cox of the state police yesterday that Peter Claudianes and his partner were in hiding in an old quartz mill on the Humboldt river between Imlay and Mill City, a heavily armed posse of state police left Reno this morning with instructions to capture Claudianes and his partner dead or alive. They will go to Imlay, and from there go into the hills and attempt to surround the old mill, where they anticipate a battle before the fugitives are taken. Sheriff Lamb of Winnemucca has also started with a posse of a few heavily armed deputies for the Humboldt river mill in the hope of capturing Claudianes' party.

The Greeks at Imlay who discovered Claudianes in his haunt state that the fugitives had a good supply of provisions and were well armed, and that Claudianes said he would never be taken alive. If the posses come upon the hunted men a pitched battle is anticipated.

Doesn't it seem queer that a man should climb up on the water wagon to get out of the wet?

ELEPHANT FARM IN SOUTH AFRICA

Contrary to the general belief that central African elephants could not be tamed and made to perform the same service as their Asiatic fellows in India, a bulletin issued by the Congo government announces the complete success of experiments conducted at an "elephant farm" at Api, in the Uele district, in the northern section of the state.

Probably in no part of Africa are elephants found in greater number than in the basin of the Congo. Recoiling before the advance of civilization, herds which once thickly occupied all the humid countries of central Africa—more especially in the region from 17 degrees north latitude southward—are now thinning or else gathered in regions inaccessible to hunters. They still range freely many parts of the Congo, though not easily found near posts long established.

Slaughter Restricted.

White hunters must obtain, at a cost of 50f. ($96.50), a permit for killing them as game or for ivory, and the number allowed to be killed by each hunter is limited, as well as the time validity of the permit. Natives must obtain permission to kill them. By these provisions wholesale slaughter is in a measure checked by the supply of ivory thus partially preserved. But for the permanent preservation of this source of wealth and of the species the experiments in domestication at Api also have their value.

By closely studying the habits and characteristics of central African elephants in the work at the Api farm much information of scientific value about the comparatively little known Congo variety was obtained. In the region of vast plains cut by rivers and swampy streams of the Uele district the elephants thrive. They live especially in the marshy regions, feeding on the grass of the plains in the early morning and returning to the shelter of nearby forests when the sun's rays grow warm. Rarely are the solitary "rogue" elephants met in the Congo. The African species are found generally in families of three to six individuals, but troops of 20, 30 or 100 individuals are not rare, and witnesses even affirm that troops of several hundred exist.

The Congo Specimens.

Shunning man and as a rule fleeing at his approach, the African elephant when attacked often shows fight and is dangerous prey. Congo specimens have to a marked degree the characteristics which distinguish them from the species of Asia. These, to outward appearance, are particularly the form of the skull and the very large ears. The latter even stretch back beyond the neck and cover part of the flank. In color the Congo elephants are of a grayish blue, almost slatelike tint. No one has ever reported seeing specimens of the sacred white elephant of India here. In size Congo elephants have been killed more than 14 feet high at the withers and reckoned at more than eight tons in weight. Tusks obtained are sometimes more than 200 pounds in weight and 6 feet 6 inches in length.

NEIL O'HARE SAYS OREGON WILL POLL BIG LEAGUE VOTE

(Hearst News by Longest Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—Neil O'Hare of Portland, Or., member of the Oregon state committee of the Independence party and delegate to the Chicago convention, passed through San Francisco today on his return trip to Portland. Mr. O'Hare is very enthusiastic over the platform of the Independence party and predicts a surprisingly large vote in his state.

"Oregon is one of the most progressive and independent political states in the union," said Mr. O'Hare. "The voters of Oregon have become accustomed to voting for principles and men rather than to adhere to any party through partisan feeling. The splendid record of the Independence nominees and our straightforward platform will appeal strongly to the people of my state, regardless of past affiliations.

"As Oregon has no state officers to elect in November, our entire efforts will be directed to the election of the Independence party electoral ticket, and I predict a vote that will astonish even our own leaders."

THE GENTLEMAN NOW AND IN OTHER DAYS

By Major Charles E. Woodruff.

In discussions as to what are the characteristics of a gentleman, I have been somewhat surprised that the original meaning of the word has been ignored. Several dictionaries show that it is the same word as the French gentilhomme and the Spanish gentilhombre, both of which were originally used to describe men of the genus or clan as distinguished from outsiders who were not blood relatives, gentilis meaning "of the clan or gens." This was a vital matter in primitive times, when a man's survival depended upon his membership in a clan, all of whose members were bound together by ties so strong that we can scarcely understand them now.

Nothing in modern times, not even the self-sacrifices in war, at all equals the manner in which the gens folks would defend each other, even at the expense of their own lives. They all believed themselves descended from the same god, and under the protection of a god who was probably at eternal war with the god of another gens. Consequently a person of another gens had no rights they would respect—to kill him was often a moral duty. Primitive ethnology is full of illustrations of the compactness of the gens and the religious bearings.

Culture and Birth.

When a clan migrated and conquered another territory all the inhabitants were put to the sword or became the chattels of the gens-men, who were far from being "gentle" men; indeed, their survival depended upon being the reverse of gentle. The only characteristic of a primitive gentleman was blood relationship to the gens. It was a greatness born with them, and no one could achieve it or have it thrust upon them.

As civilization progressed, its refining effect was of course greatest in the ruling classes—the conquering type or military caste. The outsiders were slaves, serfs, peons, peasants, or what not, who had sunk into their positions because they were more gentle than the fierce gens-men. Thus the gentleness of culture being cultivated by those who had been fiercest became in time a characteristics of the upper classes. They were now more refined than the lowest uncultured types, and the word gentlemen took on a new meaning—that of culture as well as birth.

Nevertheless, the old meaning still held for many centuries, and referred to a class between the peasant and royalty. Indeed, the kings were often not gentlemen, or gens-men, at all, not blood relatives, but imported by the clan or nation. The king is now, of course, the first gentleman in the land, but it wasn't so long ago that he wasn't a gentleman at all—neither by blood nor gentle manners. He often seized his position by the aid of trained retainers, and he could not be a gens-man at all. Indeed, the English nation many a time looked on its kings as outsiders, and the same feeling even now crops out occasionally.

In like manner it was no disgrace for a man to declare he was not a gentleman any more than it was to say he was not a Frenchman or Saxon. Indeed, the Saxon was once held in horror by the gentlemen of England and by those who were not gentlemen, too.

Spirit of Democracy.

As the spirit of democracy welded the race more men became gentlemen, but even yet there are whole classes which make no claim to being of the gentleman class, yet they are gentlemen in the modern sense. In America the spirit of democracy has welded the race into one large gens, and every man is as good as his neighbor. The word has, therefore, taken on a new meaning among the uncultured Americans, a meaning curiously like the old clan meaning. No matter how crude, coarse and ungentle he may be, the free-born American citizen is a gentleman in his own mind, and by that he means a member of the nation and on an equality with all others.

ASYMMETRY OF A HUMAN FACE

For some years there has been a tendency to admit that man has been degenerating, and to trace this lowering in the intellectual scale to certain defects shown in the asymmetry of the cranium, which is to say that both sides of the face and cranium are unequal. Professor Lombroso and Max Nordau are regarded as the high priests of this theory. But now Dr. Richard Liebreich, one of the foremost oculists in Europe, has come forward with the assertion, made known in a communication to the French Academy of Sciences, that his conclusion, founded upon many observations, is that the opposite of the received theory is the real one. He says: "The asymmetry of the face is characteristic of the human species, and is found in all races which exist."

Heads of All Races.

Dr. Liebreich has studied 2,000 crania in the Museum of Anthropology in the Jardin des Plantes, 3,000 in the Collegio Romano, in Rome, and 400 mummies in the School of Medicine at Cairo, which is to say, the heads of all the races of all times from the prehistoric period, and he has completed his studies by making an examination of the living members of many races.

According to Dr. Liebreich, the asymmetrical form is chiefly a characteristic of the cheek bones. The result is that often the two eyes are not of the same height, or that one side of the face is more receding than the other. The anthropologist has found this to exist in the mummy of Rameses II, or Sesostris, and in the head of a Japanese beauty. To these examples the head of the professor himself has been added for comparison. That this difference exists in practically every human being any person may discover for himself by looking in a mirror. None escape it, although in some instances the asymmetry is more marked than in others.

These irregularities are, perhaps, more or less due to the skin or the fatty tissues under it, and are to be found even in the faces of admittedly pretty women. That this inequality of the two sides of the visage exists is a fact that portrait painters and photographers have long been aware of, and it may be added that the pretty women, especially actresses, have noted the differences, and know in which position they look best in a photograph, or, in other words, in which the two sides of the face may be made to appear more symmetrical.

By the side of this evidence of asymmetry derived from his observations of nature, Dr. Liebreich has increased his discoveries by finding that the ancient Greek and Roman sculptors observed this selfsame inequality in the human face, and remarks that the sculptors in the middle ages and the modern sculptors have ignored its existence. He finds, however, that this artistic asymmetry did not exist in those works intended to be viewed from one position, but in those pieces which found a lodging in public places, where the figures could be viewed from all sides, the sculptors did violence to the truth and made the figure symmetrical.

It is probable that the subject has never before been considered so scientifically and studied so thoroughly as it has been in the communication of Dr. Liebreich. He has searched for the physiological conditions responsible for this playfulness of nature, and has found it to begin before birth. He gives this in some detail, but so technically that it only makes an intelligent appeal to medical men. He sums up the reasons in these words: "Asymmetry is a consequence, a necessary accompaniment of the erect position of the human species and gives them their distinctive mark." He also declares that one of our characteristics of superiority is found in the marked breadth of the human cranium.

PROHIBITION CANDIDATE OVER NECK IN WATER

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 9.—Mistaking the deepest portion of the pool for the shallow, Eugene W. Chafin, nominee for the presidency on the Prohibition ticket, was rescued from drowning last night in the Y. M. C. A. building by Maurice and Robert Hyland, brothers, who, noticing the sinking man's violent struggles, plunged in and pulled him out. Mr. Chafin had gone to the Y. M. C. A. as the guest of A. G. Wolfenberger, a prominent local Prohibitionist, and after visiting the building expressed a desire to take a swim in the pool. The water was eight feet deep at the point where Mr. Chafin stepped in. He is none the worse for his mishap.

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GREEN—MARSHALL'S

Shingle Stain, 75¢ per gallon in five-gallon cans, less 10 per cent discount. Our prices are as low as any paint house in the city, and we give you 10 per cent discount from that on all lines except lead and linseed oil.

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Come Monday Morning—Greater Bargains

This week than last, as the better and higher grade goods are being pushed out at a deeper cut in prices. The articles are too numerous to mention. Call and be convinced that this is the place for real bargains.

Ladies' Dress Bargains

Silk Suits, $25 values...$9.98
Silk Suits, $30 values.$12.50
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Ladies' Tailored Suits

1 lot Eton Jacket Suits $3.98
1 lot Jacket Suits.......$9.98
1 lot Jacket Suits....$12.50
1 lot Jacket Suits....$14.98

Every suit above mentioned is marked much less than half price.

Skirts

In Voile, Panama, Wool Mixtures, Serge, etc.—every one will go at prices so low you will be almost compelled to buy—

1 lot Wool Mixtures..$1.98
1 lot Wool Mixtures..$2.98

White Serge Jackets

$10 values go at $4.98

And all others will be closed out accordingly as low in price.

Great Ribbon Bargains

No. 5 and 7 good quality All Silk Ribbon, all colors, worth 10c and 12c. Your choice, the yard ....4¢

1 lot No. 9 to 22, values up to 35c. Your choice, yard....9¢

Greatest Corset Bargains

Ever offered in Portland, in many well-known makes. Prices are—

10¢, 15¢, 19¢, 29¢, 39¢, 89¢ and 99¢

Hos'ry Bargains

In Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose, odd lots—all must go. Prices—

6¢, 8¢, 10¢, 15¢ and 24¢ PAIR

ONE LOT LADIES' WRAPPERS, values up to $2.50 49¢

ONE LOT CHILDREN'S WHITE PIQUE DRESSES, sizes 6 to 14, values $5. Your choice $1.49

Silk Petticoats

Every one greatly reduced in price. Ask to see the $9.50 quality at $4.98

N. B.—ALL NEW FALL SUITS WILL BE SOLD AT A DISCOUNT

Extracts from Eilers Piano Club Booklet.

We save 500 Club members who join in this cooperative buying $66,500—quite a sum. Will you be one of the club members?

The most important gift that can be bestowed upon a child — one which carries with it every blessing contained in a token of love—is a New Scale $425 Eilers Piano.

The Books of Eilers 500 Piano Club Are Now Open

$292 for the New Scale $425 Model Eilers Piano — to Club Members. **A Clean Saving of Exactly $133.**

Pay $17 at joining the Club (balance of $275 at $8 a month with 8 per cent interest), and as soon as application is accepted we send piano home, if within the city—if out of the city, we box and deliver at the depot here or at our store nearest you for shipment—the Club member paying freight. A fine stool goes with each piano.

Not knowing how many of the five hundred pianos in this club would be taken outside of the city, we could not figure to deliver them at your station—the rates to different points vary—and all this expense would have to be included in the total cost of five hundred pianos in order to [illegible] number in the club [illegible] cash price. At any rate if we [illegible] any one who delivers or [illegible] the freight, **you pay it just the same.** Because it is included in the cost—enough to make sure of being enough. When you pay the freight yourself, you know just what it is costing you. We will tell you how much if you will give us your nearest shipping point.

You with four hundred and ninety-nine others take five hundred pianos at our store—you co-operate in quantity buying, each sharing the savings alike. But there are no delays, no waiting until the entire five hundred is taken before you get yours—we give it to you at once, because we know the entire number will all be subscribed for in a very few days.

Each transaction is separate as far as payments are concerned. If you take time payments, you merely give us our ordinary contract, which we take from all customers with the exception of club members, **Free Life Insurance Clause being added to same.**

Club Members can pay all cash, or $17 cash and $8 a month, or $25 cash and $25 quarterly, or $67 cash and balance in one and two years, or an agreed amount cash and balance the coming Fall. All time contracts are based on spot cash club prices of $292; therefore must bear 8 per cent interest, not on the full amount but on balance due from the date of one payment to the next, and so on.

Club members who take advantage of our monthly payment plan by paying $17 at first can pay balance at $8 per month or $2 weekly. Prompt payments are necessary and should be remitted or paid at office when due.

Call or write for any information you would like—inquiries will receive our personal and prompt attention. Let us tell you fully as to how the Eilers piano is made and its many advantages. We are giving you the fairest and best piano proposition ever offered in the West, and **the saving is positively One Hundred and Thirty-three Dollars.** The club will soon fill—write today or, better still, send in your order, giving preference as to wood desired, shipping directions, etc., and we will have our expert make a selection for you. Knowing our New Scale $425 Eilers piano in your home will sell another and probably three or four, to neighbors and friends.

Very Important

We do not collect from widows and orphans in case of death of club members—all of which is explained in our Booklet, sent Free on receipt of coupon.

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