POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAP

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 29, 1905.

MAKING THE PRICE

When President Rosevelt who has some reputation as a "trust-buster," selected Mr. Garfield to investigate the beef trust, a strenuous campaign was expected. Mr. Garfield's preliminary report has moved the country to laughter, and wonder has been expressed that the prdesident could have picked out so weak an instrument for his purpose—if he meant business. For Mr. Garfield appears to have taken Mr. Armour and Mr. Morris and other trust magnates aside and modestly asked them what their profits are. These gentlemen confided to Mr. Garfield that business was not what it used to be—that, in fact, the packing industry paid but three per cent.

It would appear as a result of this tentative inquiry by the mild Mr. Garfild that the packers are really in a bad way. But as these gentlemen fix the price that the cattle-raisers receive for their stock, and likewise the price that the man in New York or New Orleans pays for his steak or roast, there is much reason to believe that they merely told Mr. Garfield a funny story, treating him as a foolish person upon whom the elequent facts might produce a painful impression, while a humorous answer might please him. Now comes Mr. Frank Putnam, in the National Magazine, to say that if the packers get but three per cent profit, the public must believe one of three explanations of their pitable condition, viz.:

1—The packers are trying to earn dividends on a vast amount of watered stock; or,

2—They divert the really large profits they earn into the treasuries of their auxilary organizations—as private car lines, by-product companies, and the like; or,

3—They are incompetent business men, a suggestion that is essentially comic.

The suggestion is comic, but the facts are far from that. Some of these facts are presented by an exceptionally capable newspaper man, Mr. Charles E. Russell, who writes of the beef trust in Everybody's. He tells how the invention of the refrigerator car changed the cattle industry. Herds which, before the day of the refrigerator car, were shipped east on the hoof, found their way to the big packing houses that sprang up in Chicago, Omaha, and Kansas City. Farmers by the thousand began to buy lean cattle from the grazing country and fatten them for the packers. The chief packers, by rebates, private agreements, and refrigerator car charges, were now able to dictate to the railways and to crush out competitors, thus gaining the power to fix the price of beef for the consumer.

There was another step to come. The farmers drove their cattle to market, certain that they would receive a fair price for them. The business was a comparatively new one and called for capital. The country banks loaned to the farmers the money they needed to buy range cattle. These banks held thousands of notes, the value of which depended upon a steady market for fat cattle. For a time all went well. Then Armour, Morris and a few others—four concerns in all—having the field to themselves agreed to stop bidding against one another and split the profits arisig fronm thir absolute control of the price of live cattle as well as the price of dressed beef. One day the farmers found that there was but one price offered for cattle, and that one ruinously low. They could accept it—or drive their cattle home again. They accepted it. All buyers bought for the trust. The cattle bought at a uniformly low price were divided between the packing houses whose owners constitute the trust. The country banks, in a great many instances, failed because of the ruin which fell upon the farmers whose notes they had discounted.

These conditions continue. The people are beginning to understand how they were brought about and what they mean. Hence the story which the packers poured into the long ear of Mr. Garfield is not regarded as funny by the country at large. If not Garfield, another agent of the government must get at the facts. Probably, too, the president will see that action is taken before the next election, for then the Republican party will be judged largely by its relations with great industrial combinations under whose oppressive methods the people are complaining and whose monopolistic achievements thoughtful men view with increasing uneasiness.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE ALDERMEN

The members of the safety board are familiar with Judge Forbes' charge to the grand jury, the recommendations of that body and the judge's remarks upon it. Copies of the presentment of the jury were sent to bodies affected, notably the Common Council. The presentment, in effect, charged that the aldermen had been negligent, and more. The Council, upon receiving the report, referred it to the safety board. This board met on Monday. Here is a portion of the report of its proceedings:

"The report of the grand jury was taken up and the director was about to read it when Ald. McGoldrick suggested it was a long document and might go to to a small committee.

"Ald. Frink—'I move that it go to the new board to look into.' Carried."

Let us suppose the new board "looks into" the matter. It will find that the aldermen suffered from two frights last year. One was due to the Iroquois Theatre disaster, which convinced them of the necessity for examining all public buildings in St. John. The aldermen got their second fright when the special committee of investigation made its report, and named schools, churches, theatres, hotels, and other buildings—a formidable list of them, owned, controlled or directed by many men, with many friends, controlling many votes.

The second fright was worse than the first. The Mayor and the aldermen looked at the list dubiously. The report went from Council to committee, from comittee to building inspector, and back again. The aldermen discovered that there was not law enough to cover all of the cases involved. They thereupon dropped the cases which the existing law did cover, and said they would apply for new legislation enabling them to enforce all of the recommendations made by Messrs. Kerr, Clark and Wisely. As everybody knows, the aldermen did not ask for any such legislation. Presumably the thought of that list of forty buildings, and of the owners, and friends, and votes involved, caused the Mayor and aldermen to pause, even in the face of the fact that Judge Forbes and the grand jury had put the matter rather bluntly.

Presumably the new Council will feel hale and hearty enough to give this matter a little practcal attention. The list of buildings declared unsafe more than a year ago is still available. Only a few of them have been changed for the better, and the owners who did move in the matter naturally expected that all would be treated alike.

A GRAVE SCANDAL

President Roosevelt once said that his administration would be "as clean as a hound's tooth." Much of his popularity is due to the widespread and well founded conviction that he is, personally, a man of absolute honesty. And now, when Mr. Roosevelt is hunting bears and Secretary Hay is hunting health, the New York Herald comes forward with the direct accusation that Francis B. Loomis, first assistant secretary of state, is a "grafter." The Herald will be called upon at once, no doubt, to prove or retract its charges, which are, in brief, that Mr. Loomis, when he was minister to Venezuela, received large sums of money from the New York and Bermuda Asphalt Company, traded successfully upon his official position and actually offered to negotiate the settlement of a ten million dollar foreign debt of Venezuela, provided he received a trifling commission of $1,400,000 for the job.

The asphalt company referred to is the indirect cause of the present rupture between the United States and the South American republic, and has been a source of trouble, suspicion and unpleasant charges on previous occasions. There always has been, it appears, much bribery in connection with concessions received by this concern from the Venezuelan governments it has outlived, and, on the other hand, it is said the company had frequently to submit to blackmailing operations. It has been asserted recently that the dispute between Mr. Roosevelt and President Castro was really started by the asphalt company's attempt to "hold up" the Venezuelan administration. Asphalt men, of course, told another story.

At all events the position of the United States with respect to both Venezuela and Santo Domingo has caused much criticism, and in the Santo Domingo matter Mr. Loomis was said to have exceeded his authority and placed Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hay in an awkward position. His friends said he was made a scapegoat to carry into the wilderness of forgetfulness the errors due to presidential impetuosity.

So the case stood when the Herald sent a staff correspondent to Caracas to see what was behind Castro's defiance of the big republic of Monroe. The correspondent's answer is that Castro holds evidence sufficient to convict Mr. Loomis of improper transactions, that Mr. Bowen, the present American minister, knows this, and that European diplomatic representatives at Caracas have been told all about it and have sent the facts, or the charges, to their respective governments. In fact, as the Evening Post says, such scandalous allegations have not been made against an American diplomat for decades, and it must be assumed that the Herald stands ready to make its correspondent's word good in court. If true, the scandal will be accepted as explaining Castro's cocksure attitude when the United States pressed upon him the demands of the asphalt company.

The puzzling feature of the Herald's story is here:—

"It is an open secret," says the Herald correspondent, "that these allegations against Mr. Loomis have been laid before the state department in Washington and that Secretary Hay, Acting Secretary Taft and President Roosevelt are cognizant of the matter. Not only this, but as the scandal is a matter of common property in Caracas it has been communicated to various chancellories of Europe by the ministers accredited to Venezuela."

Why then has Mr. Loomis been undisturbed at Washington? If President Roosevelt knew that these charges had been made, was he so confident that they were unfounded as to permit the acting secretary of state to go on with his diplomatic duties even though the case were under discussion in every capital in Europe? The Telegraph's New York correspondent writes that "it has been known for some time in the diplomatic circles of every nation having representation at Washington that in some quarters there was ugly talk affecting the personal integrity of Secretary Loomis. The first public expression of it is made today by the Herald in a letter from its special correspondent at Caracas."

This public expression of it will lead to prompt and full investigation. Mr. Roosevelt cannot hesitate under the circumstances, and there may be lively developments. At last Thanksgiving the president made brief war upon the Boston Herald, whose Washington correspondent described the little Roosevelts pursuing a prize turkey and pulling out its tail-feathers. That was a private matter. But now another and greater Herald describes a member of the president's official family as extending an itching palm. If the turkey story produced a sensation at the White House, the Castro-Loomis story should be followed by an explosion of some sort. Unless it is at once discredited it will be the cause of extensive and damaging, though perhaps largely unjustified, condemnation of the American diplomatic service by foreigners.

CANDIDATES AND PUBLIC QUESTIONS

Before the last civic election some effort was made to have the candidates place themselves on record on public questions in which the taxpayers were interested, but the collapse of the Citizens' League ticket deprived the public of much information which should have been made known. Those who went to the polls had attended no public meetings at which civic questions were discussed, and explicit statements from the Mayor and most of the other candidates with respect to several highly important matters were wanting. All of the men elected would have declared themselves had the campaign developed the organized opposition it at one time promised. Reference to this question is made now because, in the opinion of this journal at least, we are at the beginning and not the end of the fight for better civic methods and conditions in St. John.

In Halifax just now the people are preparing for a civic election, and we find them discussing—as St. John did a little while ago—the enforcement of the license law, the relations between the street railway company and the city, the question of taxation, and of securing new industries. Most of these matters are still of live interest here, and will be for a long time to come. The street railway company, like the poor, is always with us. Licenses, taxation, new industries—all these questions must be dealt with in St. John during the next few months. A Halifax merchant in an open letter to Alderman W. S. Rogers, a mayoralty candidate, asks him to give the public his views on these matters in order that people may vote intelligently, knowing what he stands for. "I ask you, in a public way," wrote the merchant, "what is your attitude toward the present license law? Will you enforce it? Will you guard against this tax reform movement by the rich, enabling them to unload on the poor man! Also, will you see that the Halifax Tram Company in its next move does not own the city? Where are you on free taxation for new manufacturing enterprises? Come out fair and square. The public are waiting for you to say the word."

The alderman in reply says anyone has a right to ask him to speak definitely. He says he will enforce the license law to the letter, and is opposed to the tax reform proposed, feeling that it will bear too heavily upon the poor. Continuing, he says:

"Thirdly, as to Halifax tramway company matters: Constitutionally I am a believer in the 'sunny smile' rather than in the 'mailed fist' or the 'big stick,' and I would like to have several needed reforms effected by the Tram Company without any compulsion. But it may be considered understood that if elected I intend to see that such reforms are effected. The company's charter gives certain powers to the mayor of the city respecting the operation of its cars, which powers, I understand, have never yet been exercised. I would consider it my duty to see that an equal and efficient tram service would be provided throughout the city and the rights, comforts and conveniences of the citizens who use the trams secured to them. These reforms I feel assured will require no force or compulsion to effect them, but in any event it will be my aim to secure them. I am not a corporation candidate nor committed to any monied interests in any way. In this regard, perhaps, I have a freer hand than my opponents. In any event, while without any ambition to be or to be regarded as a 'trust-buster,' I think that in any conflict between the citizens and any corporation whatever, I may be trusted to know my duty and to perform it.

"Fourthly, as to freedom from taxation: This is a complex matter. What might be proper to be done in one case and under certain circumstances might not be so in another case or under other circumstances. Each case would have to be decided on its own facts and by itself. Regard ought always to be had to the rights of establishments now in esse. The burden of taxation ought not to be increased upon those now assessed. And yet it is my desire that manufacturing establishments shall increase and multiply among us in order that the labor of our citizens may be in demand and new citizens be attracted hitherwards. For this reason I would, in proper cases, paying due regard to all other and particularly vested interests, favor the assistance of new industries whose establishment in the city would seem calculated to prove ultimately profitable to the city at large. Whether such assistance should take the form of exemption from taxation I would leave the wisdom of experience and the circumstances of each case to suggest. I favor the present general law now upon our statute books respecting this subject matter."

No one will argue, one assumes, that St. John, which receives no part of the Street Railway Company's earnings, has not as good a right to an efficient service as Halifax has. Hereafter the attitude of civic candidates toward the Street Railway must be discussed. The record of the incoming council in this respect will be watched carefully and remembered. The question of new industries might receive aldermanic attention here as elsewhere. And it is well that the views of candidates in regard to such matters should be made public before the taxpayers are asked to vote for or against them.

GOLDWIN SMITH AND THE CHURCHES

In a letter to the New York Sun, Goldwin Smith asks himself the question: "Is materialism advancing?" and, answering in the affirmative, seeks to create the impression that the Christian religion is being generally abandoned as exploded. Mr. Smith is in the habit of advancing his own opinion and speaking of it as opinion generally accepted, which, as a rule, it is not. Here is an example of this style of argument:

"It can scarcely be denied that between the higher criticism on one side and Darwin's discovery on the other materialism, in the scientific and philosophic sense, positive or negative, is gaining ground. We are called upon at all events to find a new warrant for spiritual life, for reliance on the dictates of conscience, for any hopes that we may have cherished of existence beyond the grave, for confidence in a divine order of the universe. We can no longer believe that the miscellany of Hebrew writings, many of them of doubtful authorship and date, some of them plainly mythical, are a divine revelation. Nor is anything to be hoped from an attempt to evade the difficulty by suggesting that Deity, in its dealings with man, had to accommodate itself to the Darwinian law of evolution. Of the Gospels, criticism has spared only the character and teachings of Jesus, which, on any hypothesis as to His nature, have given birth to Christendom. In the authenticity, contemporaneity, harmony of the documents, we can confide no more. We can no longer sincerely accept the evidence for the incarnation, the immaculate conception, the miracles, the resurrection; or deem it such as would certainly have been given in proof of a revelation which was to be the light of the world. Moreover, the fall being a myth, as it is now allowed almost on all hands to be, there is no ground for the incarnation and the atonement, a disclosure which in itself is fatal to the dogmatic and traditional creed of Christendom."

Mr. Smith, unquestionably, would be surprised and confounded if he knew how many people have not abandoned their belief because of Darwinism or the higher criticism. He mistakes himself for a multitude. He has a characteristic fling at the churches:

"Dr. Osler may be right in saying that most people think little about a future life. This may be partly because the future life has been presented to them in a guise which no mind can grasp, and which is at variance with their practical sense of justice and mercy. Still, the belief has been there; and so has the authority of conscience. The churches are a momentous part of our social organization and on these beliefs they rest. Habit and opinion will sustain them probably are now sustaining many of them, after the departure of the positive belief. They may glide, as not a few of them are now gliding, into social reunions, more or less spiritual in tone, under the direction of a pastor, with side shows of various kinds. The impression, perhaps even the moral influence, may linger when the definite belief has passed away. But the end of this must come. Meantime, inquiry has happily become earnest, calm and tolerant. It may yet end in inducing the germ-plasm to limit its unbounded pretensions and leave room for the continued existence of spiritual life, and of such hopes as may reasonably be attached thereto. A new religion independent of tradition may yet be born.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

In temperance matters they do not do things by halves on Prince Edward Island. The Legislature, convinced that the present brand of prohibition does not prohibit, has amended the act in such a fashion that a most interesting experiment must follow. In some Scott Act cities on the Island there has been more public evidence of intemperance than is seen in St. John under the license system. The legislators now unanimously agree upon more stringent measures. The man arrested for drunkenness must be interrogated by the magistrate before whom he appears, and the court must commit him for contempt if he will not tell from whom he bought the liquor he drank. Doctors who prescribe stimulants not actually needed for medicinal purposes are to be fined, it being agreed, apparently, that in certain cases the doctor's judgment can be successfully impeached. If the police or the license inspector, suspect that liquor may be found in any building they may demand a search warrant, and go through the suspected premises from cellar to roof. Mixtures containing more than a very small percentage of alcohol are to be confiscated and destroyed.

The powers already possessed by the authorities, with these additions, should make the illegal sale of liquor both dangerous and unprofitable. If a great majority of the people really favor prohibitory prohibition, the Island will go as dry as a lime-kiln henceforth. But if the law runs far ahead of public sentiment, there will be little change.

Restigouche voted against the Scott Act on Wednesday. Probably there would have been a different result had the people been convinced that the act would be enforced if carried. Many were sure it would not be. If the new Island legislation exactly represented public sentiment there, so stringent a law would scarcely be necessary. The experiment will be watched with interest by temperance people in the other provinces. Only a trial can show whether the Legislature has really promoted the cause of temperance by its action.

MONEY—TAINTED AND OTHERWISE

Should the churches and colleges hesitate to discuss the propriety of accepting money from men like John D. Rockefeller? The Telegraph, a short time ago, asked a provincial clergyman and educationist what he thought of the recent discussion of Rockefeller methods and Rockefeller dollars. The gentleman declined to talk on the subject, as he had an undoubted right to do, and added a request that this question be omitted entirely from the interview. He did not desire to have it said that the query had been put to him and that he had refused to discuss it.

He may have felt that an answer by him, or any talk by him on the subject, would have been unpleasant to those who had accepted Rockefeller money for religious or educational purposes.

But is this tenderness warranted in the first place, and does it reveal a proper attitude in the second? If educationists, or churchmen, or reformers are to be consistent and permanently successful, must they not inquire into and answer publicly expressed doubts as to the source of a part of their income, and the wisdom, or morality, of continuing to make use of such funds? Few people, perhaps, doubted the right of the American foreign mission board to accept the Rockefeller gift before it was seen that the gift was made the occasion for a Standard Oil defence of Standard Oil methods. Unfortunately all clergymen were not content to leave Mr. Rockefeller's defence in the hands of his paid agents. Some religious leaders deemed it proper not only to defend the board's acceptance but also to argue that the manner in which Mr. Rockefeller acquired his wealth was good enough for all, the missionaries included. This defence of Standard Oil was unwelcome to many who originally saw no reason why the gift should not have been welcome, seeing that it was to be applied to a good purpose. But now the questions are raised: Will not much harm be done by the spectacle of several clergymen defending and extenuating business methods which are unjust? Will not this seeming compromise injure the very cause which the churches seek to promote, in the eyes of "the heathen at home," to whom the churches owe quite as much as they do to the heathen oversea?

The editor of Collier's believes that the commercial spirit of the day is a menace to the churches. He writes, in part:

"In one thing only do we agree with the men who argued in favor of taking Mr. Rockefeller's money, and that is in foreseeing a time when the problem of moral consistency will spread over a wider area. Since before Dante attacked Constantine and the Church, for the first great act of simony, this question has been agitated, but it has seldom been so much alive as it is likely to become in the solution of our industrial problems. The Standard Oil may well be singled out, by virtue of its symbolic character, for the present, but, of course, it differs more in degree than in kind from hosts of other enterprises, and the spirit underlying most of our business, apparently—the spirit of ruthless, soulless competition—is diametrically opposed to the religion which is supported almost entirely by the profits of that business. How can our churches have any real moral authority while this is true? Is not the really trivial amount of money given every year for foreign missions a proof not of interest, but, when we consider other expenses, of decided lack of interest, in spreading our religion among the heathen? At home, can any less potent voice than that of a St. John or a Francis of Assisi give reality to the creeds spoken by the lips of a commercial world?"

The ministers who accepted the gift did not attempt to question Mr. Rockefeller's motives, and in this they may readily be defended. But to avoid discussion of the whole question involved can do little good. Anyone in a representative position who accepts a Rockefeller donation no doubt is convinced that he did right, and we may wonder that anyone, in these circumstances, should hesitate to make public the train of reasoning by which he came to regard the acceptance as justified. It is, after all, a matter for congratulation that Mr. Rockefeller, or any other man who has too much money, should apply some of it to good purposes during his own lifetime. But it is to be regretted that any such giving should have been followed by attempts to defend questionable business methods.

SURPRISES LIKELY

What has been going on in the Japanese shipyards since the war began more than a year ago? The Japanese are a quiet folk, and busy. They may have added materially to their naval strength since the experts set down their ships on paper. They may have completed no battleships within the last fourteen months, though we do not know; but they may have perfected a few submarines and mine layers. Supposing, however, that Togo has only the battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats generally assigned to him, will he risk the heavy ships in a decisive action before the Russians reach Vladivostok? One observer asks why Togo should not permit the enemy's ships to go into the port after he has inflicted what damage he could by torpedo boat attack. By doing so he would avoid risking his big ships, and once the Russians were inside the harbor the Japanese could mine the entrance and have the Russian fleet at a disadvantage when it attempted to come out. Vladivostok could be cut off from Harbin, and soon town and fleet would be menaced from sea and land. The Russian fleet would be of little service unless it made frequent and determined sorties, and these, it is held, would be made at great risk.

It may be said on the other hand, however, that Rojestvensky needs a base more than anything else, and that his safe arrival at Vladivostok would be viewed as a considerable triumph. Whether his arrival there without loss would seriously affect the Japanese armies in Manchuria is another question. Togo can choose his own time and method of attack, and news of torpedo raids upon the Russian fleet may be expected at any time now. That Rojestvensky will seek out the Japanese fleet and force a general action, no one seems to think probable, yet that course would probably menace Japan more than any other. Action of some sort cannot be long delayed now. It is not too much to say that on all sides another Russian disaster is expected.

THE "CLASSES"

"Are there classes in the United States?" the New York Globe asks in a critical review of Mr. Jack London's "War of the Classes," an out and out socialist book. The Globe may find an answer to its question in the action of Mr. William Rockefeller who is expelling—legally of course—the inhabitants of a section of the Adirondack country, in order that he may establish a game preserve. Or, if the Globe can wait for the next presidential election, the nature of the political struggle in 1908 will show whether classes exist. For all that, Mr. London is somewhat ahead of the facts for he:

"assumes that there are classes rigidly separated and that there is war; and argues that as the non-capitalistic class is possessed of greater political power, it is certain to gain control of the police, the army, the navy, and the courts, and confiscate, with or without remuneration, all the possessions of the capitalistic class used in the production and distribution of the necessaries and the luxuries of life."

The Globe thinks the poor boy in New York today, if he has ability, has a better chance than he would have had 100 years ago, and no doubt it is correct in this. There are, nevertheless, great inequalities and injustices which, carried much farther, will create grave internal troubles in the republic. The talented poor boy may have a fair chance in the United States today, but think of the chance for the talented demagogue, whose name is legion!

NOTE AND COMMENT

Mr. Roosevelt is a great bear hunter, and if the bears last he could keep it up all summer, but if we read the signs aright he is needed badly in Washington.

* * *

On motion Dr. D. K. McIntyre was appointed city health officer at a salary of $1,000 per year, the inspection of food to be included in his duties.—Sydney Record.

St. John has frequently felt the need of a health inspector. The board of health lacks a competent, paid, adviser.

* * *

The Insurance Chronicle, discussing the letter Sir Thomas Shaughnessy wrote recently to Mr. George Robertson, says:

"The works needed to render St. John a winter port of the greatest advantage to Canada are too costly to be undertaken by that city without government aid."

* * *

Large Easter collections in many churches, here and elsewhere, suggest that the interest in religious matters is greater than usual. In several parts of the world, and of Canada, there have been extensive revival movements. In Brooklyn several church debts were wiped out on Easter Sunday. In Trinity, New York, the offering was $60,000; in Grace church, $55,000.

* * *

The Board of Trade, seeing that Mr. Emmerson wants information rather than a delegation, will be able to assure him that the West India steamers find freight here and bring much cargo to St. John. Mr. Emmerson probably has general knowledge of these facts already. It will be easy to furnish him with convincing details, no doubt.

* * *

"In the meantime there is a natural tendency to take refuge in fantastic speculations of the spiritualist kind against which we have to be on our guard."

Dr. Smith paints himself as a very hopeless old gentleman. He may feel, and write, in another vein before he leaves the stage. Meantime it may occur to many who have read his letter that he dismisses tremendous matters with a very superior but wholly unconvincing wave of the hand.

* * *

Mr. Loomis, the accused American diplomat, says he is not a grafter, a statement which was to be expected, and which may be correct. Mr. Roosevelt will shorten his hunting trip, and return to Washington. Then there will be something more than accusation and denial.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 29, 1905.

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Never since coming business have we sold so many Suits in one week as within the last week. You could understand the reason if you saw the Suits we are selling.

$3.95, $5, $6, $7, $8.75 and $10.

You'll say all others have—their far ahead of what you expected for the money. We bought them at a snap and YOU get the benefit.

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The Permanent Wall-Coating.
Does not RUB or SCALE from any hard surface.
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No more washing or scraping of walls necessary.
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