

# The Volk County News.

Three Cents the Copy.

INDEPENDENCE IN ALL THINGS.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

VOL XIV.

COLUMBUS, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1908.

NO. 16.

## BRYAN IN SPEECH ACCEPTS NOMINATION

More Than 20,000 People Hear  
Candidate at Lincoln, Neb.

## REFORMATION, NOT REVOLUTION

Condemns Taft For Stand on Campaign  
Publicity — Republican  
Party Impotent to Secure Relief  
—Will Convene Congress.

Lincoln, Neb.—In the presence of over 20,000 people, William J. Bryan was informed that he is the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Hon. Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, chairman of the Notification Committee, said the Democratic convention stood for the conservatism of government under a written Constitution.

Where the notification speech was not controversial Mr. Bryan confined himself to three positive declarations:

The immediate convening of Congress in extraordinary session following his inauguration, if elected, to pass a measure for the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

The radical amendment of rules of procedure in the House of Representatives to bring it into harmony with the ideas of those who framed our Constitution and founded our Government.

A promise that if the reforms proposed by the Democratic platform are not applied to the Federal Government now, other reforms will have to be applied at some time in the future.

### Nomination Accepted.

In reply to Mr. Clayton, Mr. Bryan said:

Mr. Clayton and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee—I cannot accept the nomination which you officially tender without first acknowledging my deep indebtedness to the Democratic party for the extraordinary honor which it has conferred upon me. Having twice before been a candidate for the Presidency, in campaigns which ended in defeat, a third nomination, the result of the free and voluntary act of the voters of the party, can only be explained by a substantial and undisputed growth in the principles and policies for which I, with a multitude of others, have contended. As these principles and policies have given me whatever political strength I possess, the action of the convention not only renews my faith in them, but strengthens my attachment to them.

### A Platform is Binding.

I shall, in the near future, prepare a more formal reply to your notification, and, in that letter of acceptance, will deal with the platform in detail. It is sufficient, at this time, to assure you that I am in hearty accord with both the letter and the spirit of the platform. I endorse it as a whole and in part, and shall, if elected, regard its declarations as binding upon me. And, I may add, a platform is binding as to what it omits as well as to what it contains. According to the Democratic idea, the people think for themselves and select officials to carry out their wishes. The voters are the sovereigns, the officials are the servants, employed for a fixed time and at a stated salary to do what the sovereigns want done, and to do it in a way the sovereigns want it done. Platforms are entirely in harmony with this Democratic idea. A platform announces the party's position on the questions which are at issue; and an official is not at liberty to use the authority vested in him to urge personal views which have not been submitted to the voters for their approval. If one is nominated upon a platform which is not satisfactory to him, he must, if candid, either decline the nomination or, in accepting it, propose an amended platform in lieu of the one adopted by the convention. No such situation, however, confronts your candidate, for the platform upon which I was nominated not only contains nothing from which I dissent, but it specifically outlines all the remedial legislation which we can hope to secure during the next four years.

### Republican Challenge Accepted.

The distinguished statesman who received the Republican nomination for President said in his notification speech: "The strength of the Republican cause in the campaign at hand is the fact that we represent the policies essential to the reform of known abuses, to the continuance of liberty and true prosperity, and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to maintain them and carry them on."

In the name of the Democratic party, I accept the challenge, and charge that the Republican party is responsible for all the abuses which now exist in the Federal Government, and that it is impotent to accomplish the reforms which are imperatively needed. Further, I cannot concur in the statement that the Republican platform unequivocally declares for the reforms which are necessary; on the contrary, I affirm that it openly and notoriously disappoints the hopes and expectations of reformers, whether those reformers be Republicans or Democrats. So far did the Republican convention fall short of its duty that the Republican candidate felt it necessary to add to his platform in several important particulars, thus rebuking the leaders of the party, upon whose cooperation he must

rely for the enactment of remedial legislation.

As I shall, in separate speeches, discuss the leading questions at issue, I shall at this time confine myself to the paramount questions, and to the far reaching purpose of our party, as that purpose is set forth in the platform.

### Shall the People Rule?

Our platform declares that the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion is "Shall the people rule?" No matter which way we turn; no matter to what subject we address ourselves, the same questions confront us: Shall the people control their own government, and use that government for the protection of their rights and for the promotion of their welfare? or shall the representatives of predatory wealth prey upon a defenseless public, while the offenders secure immunity from subservient officials whom they raise to power by unscrupulous methods? This is the issue raised by the "known abuses" to which Mr. Taft refers.

### Popular Election of Senators.

Next to the corrupt use of money the present method of electing United States Senators is most responsible for the obstruction of reforms. For 100 years after the adoption of the Constitution the demand for the popular election of Senators, while finding increased expression, did not become a dominant sentiment. A constitutional amendment had from time to time been suggested, and the matter had been more or less discussed in few of the States, but the movement had not reached a point where it manifested itself through Congressional action. In the Fifty-second Congress, however, a resolution was reported from a House committee proposing the necessary constitutional amendment, and the resolution passed the House of Representatives by a vote which was practically unanimous. In the Fifty-third Congress a similar resolution was reported to and adopted by the House of Representatives. Both the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses were Democratic. The Republicans gained control of the House as a result of the election of 1894, and in the Fifty-fourth Congress the proposition died in committee. As time went on, however, sentiment grew among the people until it forced a Republican Congress to follow the example set by the Democrats, and then another and another Republican Congress acted favorably. State after State has endorsed this reform, until nearly two-thirds of the States have recorded themselves in its favor. The United States Senate, however, impudently and arrogantly obstructs the passage of the resolution, notwithstanding the fact that the voters of the United States, by an overwhelming majority, demand it. And this refusal is the more significant when it is remembered that a number of Senators owe their election to great corporate interests.

Three Democratic national platforms—the platforms of 1900, 1904 and 1908—specifically call for a change in the Constitution which will put the election of Senators in the hands of the voters, and the proposition has been endorsed by a number of the smaller parties, but the Republican National Convention has not been willing to champion the cause of the people on this subject.

The subject was ignored by the Republican National Convention in 1900; it was ignored in 1904, and the proposition was explicitly repudiated in 1908, for the recent Republican National Convention, by a vote of 866 to 114, rejected the plank endorsing the popular election of Senators—and this was done in the convention which nominated Mr. Taft, few delegates from his own State voting for the plank.

### Personal Inclination Insufficient.

In his notification speech the Republican candidate, speaking of the election of Senators by the people, says: "Personally, I am inclined to favor it, but it is hardly a party question." What is necessary to make this a party question? When the Democratic convention indorses a proposition by unanimous vote, and the Republican convention rejects the proposition by a vote of 7 to 1, does it not become an issue between the parties? Mr. Taft cannot remove the question from the arena of politics by expressing a personal inclination toward the Democratic position. For several years he has been connected with the administration. What has he ever said or done to bring this question before the public? What enthusiasm has he shown in the reformation of the Senate? What influence could he exert in behalf of a reform which his party has openly and notoriously condemned in its convention, and to which he is attached only by a belated expression of personal inclination?

### The Gateway to Other Reforms.

"Shall the people rule?" Every remedial measure of a national character must run the gauntlet of the Senate. The President may personally incline toward a reform; the House may consent to it; but as long as the Senate obstructs the reform, the people must wait. The President may head a popular demand; the House may yield to public opinion; but as long as the Senate is defiant, the rule of the people is defeated. The Democratic platform very properly describes the popular election of Senators as "the gateway to other national reforms." Shall we open the gate, or shall we allow the exploiting interests to bar the way by the control of this branch of the Federal Legislature? Through a Democratic victory, and through a Democratic victory only, can the people secure the popular election of Senators. The smaller parties are unable to secure this reform; the Republican party, under its present leadership, is resolutely opposed to it; the Democratic

party stands for it and has boldly demanded it. If I am elected to the Presidency, those who are elected upon the ticket with me will be, like myself, pledged to this reform, and I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session immediately after inauguration, and ask, among other things, for the fulfillment of this platform pledge.

### House Rules Despotism.

The third instrumentality employed to defeat the will of the people is found in the rules of the House of Representatives. Our platform points out that "the House of Representatives was designed by the fathers of the Constitution, to be the popular branch of our Government, responsive to the public will," and adds: "The House of Representatives, as controlled in recent years by the Republican party, has ceased to be a deliberative and legislative body, responsive to the will of a majority of the members, but has come under the absolute domination of the Speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations and powers of legislation."

"We have observed with amazement the popular branch of our Federal Government helpless to obtain either the consideration or enactment of measures desired by a majority of its members."

This arraignment is fully justified. The reform Republicans in the House of Representatives, when in the minority in their own party, are helpless to obtain a hearing or to secure a vote upon a measure as are the Democrats. In the recent session of the present Congress there was a considerable element in the Republican party favorable to remedial legislation; but a few leaders, in control of the organization, despotically suppressed these members, and thus forced a real majority in the House to submit to a well organized minority. The Republican National Convention, instead of rebuking this attack upon popular government, endorsed Congress and nominated as the Republican candidate for Vice-President one of the men who shared in the responsibility for the coercion of the House. Our party demands that "the House of Representatives shall again become a deliberative body, controlled by a majority of the people's representatives, and not by the Speaker," and is pledged to adopt "such rules and regulations to govern the House of Representatives as will enable a majority of its members to direct its deliberations and control legislation."

"Shall the people rule?" They cannot do so unless they control the House of Representatives, and through their representatives in the House give expression to their purposes and their desires. The Republican party is committed to the methods now in vogue in the House of Representatives; the Democratic party is pledged to such a revision of the rules as will bring the popular branch of the Federal Government into harmony with the ideas of those

who framed our Constitution and founded our Government.

### Other Issues Discussed Later.

"Shall the people rule?" I repeat, is declared by our platform to be the overshadowing question, and as the campaign progresses I shall take occasion to discuss this question as it manifests itself in other issues; for, whether we consider the tariff question, the trust question, the railroad question, the banking question, the labor question, the question of imperialism, the development of our waterways, or any other of the numerous problems which press for solution, we shall find the real question involved in each is whether the Government shall remain a mere business asset of favor-seeking corporations, or be an instrument in the hands of the people for the advancement of the common weal.

### Party Has Earned Confidence.

If the voters are satisfied with the record of the Republican party and with its management of public affairs we cannot reasonably ask for a change in administration. If, however, the voters feel that the people, as a whole, have too little influence in shaping the policies of the Government; if they feel that great combinations of capital have encroached upon the rights of the masses, and employed the instrumentalities of Government to secure an unfair share of the total wealth produced, then we have a right to expect a verdict against the Republican party and in favor of the Democratic party; for our party has risked defeat—aye, suffered defeat—in its effort to arouse the conscience of the public, and to bring about that very awakening to which Mr. Taft has referred. Only those who are worthy to be entrusted with leadership in a great cause, who are willing to die for it, and the Democratic party has proven its worthiness by its refusal to purchase victory by delivering the people into the hands of those who have despoiled them. In this contest between Democracy on the one side and plutocracy on the other, the Democratic party has taken its position on the side of equal rights, and invites the opposition of those who use politics to secure special privileges and governmental favoritism. Gauging the progress of the nation, not by the happiness or wealth or refinement of a few, but by the prosperity and advancement of the average man, the Democratic party charges the Republican party with being the promoter of present abuses, the opponent of necessary remedies, and the only bulwark of private monopoly.

### Defender of Honest Wealth.

We may expect those who have committed larceny by law and pur-

chased immunity with their political influence, to attempt to raise false issues, and to employ "the fiery heaven" to conceal their evil purposes, but they can no longer deceive. The Democratic party is not the enemy of any legitimate industry or of honest accumulations. It is, on the contrary, a friend of industry and the steadfast protector of that wealth which represents a service to society. The Democratic party does not seek to annihilate all corporations; it simply asserts that as the Government creates corporations it must retain the power to regulate and to control them, and that it should not permit any corporation to convert itself into a monopoly. Surely we should have the co-operation of all legitimate corporations in our effort to protect business and industry from the odium which lawless combinations of capital will, if unchecked, cast upon them. Only by the separation of the good from the bad can the good be made secure.

### Not Revolution, But Reformation.

The Democratic party seeks not revolution but reformation, and I need hardly remind the student of history that cures are mild when applied at once; that remedies increase in severity as their application is postponed. Blood poisoning may be stopped by the loss of a finger today; it may cost an arm to-morrow or a leg the next day. So poison in the body politic cannot be removed too soon, for the evils produced by it increase with the lapse of time. That there are abuses which need to be remedied, even the Republican candidate admits; that his party is unable to remedy them, has been fully demonstrated during the last ten years. I have such confidence in the intelligence as well as the patriotism of the people, that I can not doubt their readiness to accept the reasonable reforms which our party proposes, rather than permit the continued growth of existing abuses to hurry the country on to remedies more radical and more drastic.

### Our Party's Ideal.

The platform of our party closes with a brief statement of the party's ideal. It favors "such an administration of the Government as will insure, as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society."

Governments are good in proportion as they assure to each member of society, as far as governments can, a reward commensurate with individual merit.

### The Divine Law of Rewards.

This is a divine law of rewards. When the Creator gave us the earth, with its fruitful soil, the sunshine and its warmth, and the rains with their moisture, He proclaimed, as clearly as if His voice had thundered from the clouds, "Go work, and according to your industry and your intelligence, so shall be your reward." Only where might has overthrown, cunning undermined or government suspended this law, has a different law prevailed. To conform the Government to this law ought to be the ambition of statesmen; and no party can have a higher mission than to make it a reality wherever governments can legitimately operate.

### Justice to All.

Recognizing that I am indebted for my nomination to the rank and file of our party, and that my election must come, if it comes at all, from the unpurchased and unpurchasable suffrages of the American people, I promise, if entrusted with the responsibilities of this high office, to consecrate whatever ability I have to the one purpose of making this, in fact, a government in which the people rule—a government which will do justice to all, and offer to every one the highest possible stimulus to great and persistent effort, by assuring to each the enjoyment of his just share of the proceeds of his toil, no matter in what part of the vineyard he labors, or to what occupation, profession or calling he devotes himself.

### SIX DEAD ON SCHOOLSHIP.

Shell Bursts Among French Artillery Students—Eighteen Hurt.

Toulon, France.—Six students of the French Artillery School were killed and eighteen were hurt by the explosion of a shell on the gunnery schoolship Couronne.

They were gathered about a gun and were being shown how to push the shell home when it flew to pieces. All the men in the turret were more or less injured. Some of them were blinded.

Decomposition of powder is the cause of this accident, as given by experts, but the men who were in the turret say the gun was overcharged.

This is the third fatal accident on the Couronne in eight months. All of the three occurred off Les Salins d'Hyeres, the seat of the French artillery school.

### J. MONTGOMERY SEARS KILLED.

Sends Auto at 60 Miles an Hour From Road Into Meadow.

Providence, R. I.—J. Montgomery Sears, of Boston, received injuries from which he died later, and his companion, George Saunders, of this city, was seriously hurt when Mr. Sears' automobile, driven at sixty miles an hour along the Apponaug road at Norwood, just outside this city, left the highway at a right angled turn and somersaulting down a six foot declivity, landed bottom up in a meadow. Mr. Sears was one of Boston's richest young men.

### Atsworth R. Spofford Dead.

Atsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress from 1864 to 1897, and since 1897 Chief Assistant Librarian, died at Shepard Hill, Holderness, N. H. He was eighty-three years old.

## BURNING OF BIG COTTON MILL

Fine Plant of Odell Manufacturing Company at Concord, N. C., Destroyed By Fire—Heavy Loss Entailed.

Concord, N. C., Special.—Saturday just before noon cotton mill No. 4 of the Odell Manufacturing Company, located here, was set on fire by a hot box in the engine room, and within three minutes the entire mill was in flames. The operatives, 500 in number, escaped with difficulty. The other three mills were saved by hard work. The loss is \$450,000, only partly covered by insurance. The mills were in the hands of a receiver and were being operated by Mr. Caesar Cone as receiver and were to be sold by court order on September 16th.

### Rescuer Loses His Life.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—On Saturday Mr. Fred Alexander, a well-known and popular young man of this county, was drowned in the Catawba river, near the town of Fort Mill, S. C., while trying to rescue Miller Strong, a youth who had gone swimming with him and had gotten beyond his depth. The body of Mr. Alexander was recovered late Saturday night.

### Evans Retires Tuesday.

Washington, Special.—With the retirement from active service Tuesday of Rear Admiral Robley Dunglison Evans—"Fighting Bob"—the United States navy loses one of the most picturesque figures that ever trod a quarter deck. Forty-five years have gone by since Evans, as a young ensign, received his baptism of fire at Fort Fisher during the Civil war. During that span of years he has served his country gallantly, well earning the respect and admiration of a grateful people give.

### Stung to Death by Bees.

Spartanburg, S. C., Special.—Mrs. W. T. Anderson was stung to death by bees at her home at Mountain View, several miles from here. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were en route to church and had just left their home when the mule they were driving took fright and in trying to check the animal Mr. Anderson pulled the wrong line and ran the animal into a bee hive, causing the bees to swarm out by thousands. Mrs. Anderson was badly stung and died in two hours.

### Homicide on American Battleship.

Auckland, By Cable.—The American battleship fleet which started for Sydney on Saturday morning, passed Cape Maria Van Diemen, the northwest extreme of North Island Sunday morning. It is reported that during the stay of the fleet at this port two negro firemen quarreled aboard one of the battleships and that one slashed the other with a razor, re-

sulting in the man's death. It is also reported that the fireman who did the killing will be taken to the United States for trial.

### Current News.

Mundji Bey, the new Turkish Minister, took charge in Washington.

Baldwin made his first official test with his balloon, making a cornfield landing for slight repairs and losing the chance to show speed.

Taft conferred at Hot Springs with Hitchcock and Vorvys and a West Virginia delegation including Senator Elkins.

W. S. Gregory, the Roanoke dentist accused by Miss Theodora Irwin was put on trial and denied the charges.

Three West Virginia Congressional aspirants refused to join in the Republican factional fight.

One suspect was arrested in Portsmouth after the murder of Policeman Winningder and the assault on Mrs. Powell and the city is quieting down.

William Jennings Bryan was notified of his nomination in the presence of a great throng of Lincoln, Neb., and aroused great enthusiasm by attacking the methods of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Parkersburg had a \$150,000 fire.

Harry K. Thaw was declared a bankrupt in Pittsburgh.

Bishop McFaul, addressing the General Federation of Catholic Societies, urged religious unity between Catholic and non-Catholics.

The visits of King Edward of England to the Emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary are believed to be significant of an understanding among those countries.

Six men were killed and 18 injured in an explosion on the French schoolship Couronne.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.

The average death rate throughout the world is sixty-seven a minute. The average number of births during the same time is seventy.



## TELEPHONES

Are a Necessity in the Country Home.

The farther you are removed from town to railroad station, the more the telephone will save in time and horse flesh. No man has a right to compel one of the family to lie in agony for hours while he drives to town for the doctor. Telephone and save half the suffering.

Our Free Book tells how to organize, build and operate telephone lines and systems.

Instruments sold on thirty days' trial to responsible parties.

THE CADIZ ELECTRIC CO.,

201 CCG Building, Cadiz, Ohio.

## 1 CENT IS ALL IT WILL COST YOU

Write for our big FREE BICYCLE catalogue showing the most complete line of high-grade BICYCLES, TRIGONS and SUNDRY GOODS at 1 CENT BELOW any other manufacturer or dealer in the world.

DO NOT BUY A BICYCLE from any one or any kind of terms, until you have received our catalogue. It contains illustrations and describing every kind of high-grade and low-grade bicycles, old patterns and latest models, and learn of our remarkable LOW PRICES and wonderful new offers made possible by selling from factory direct to rider with no middlemen's profits.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL without a cent deposit. Pay the Freight and allow 10 Days Free Trial and make other liberal terms which no other house in the world will do. You will learn everything and get much valuable information by simply writing us a postal.

We need a Rider Agent in every town and can offer an opportunity to make money to suitable young men who apply at once.

## \$8.50 PUNCTURE-PROOF TIRES ONLY \$4.80

Regular Price \$8.50 per pair. To introduce We Will Sell You a Sample Pair for Only \$4.80 (CASH WITH ORDER \$4.55) NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES.

Result of 15 years experience in tire-making. No danger from THORNS, CACTUS, PINS, NAILS, TACKS or GLASS. Serious punctures, like intentional knife cuts, can be vulcanized like any other tire.

Two Hundred Thousand pairs now in actual use. Over Seventy-five Thousand pairs sold last year.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. That "Holding Back" sensation commonly felt when riding on asphalt or soft roads is overcome by the patent "Basket Weave" tread which prevents all air from being squeezed out between the tire and the road thus overcoming all motion. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C.O.D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump and two Sampson metal puncture closers on full paid orders (these metal puncture closers to be used in case of intentional knife cuts or heavy gashes). Tires to be returned at O.R.B. expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination.

We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. Ask your Postmaster, Banker, Express or Freight Agent or the Editor of this paper about us. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at your price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a small trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

Build-up wheels, saddles, pedals, parts and repairs, and COASTER-BRAKES, everything in the bicycle line are sold by us at half the usual prices charged by dealers and repairmen. Write for our big SUNDRY catalogue.

DO NOT WAIT bicycling a pair of tires from any one until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

NEAR CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. "11" CHICAGO, ILL.