

Philatelic Pikers



Reformer.

THE NEW "Strip" Stamp Mounts.

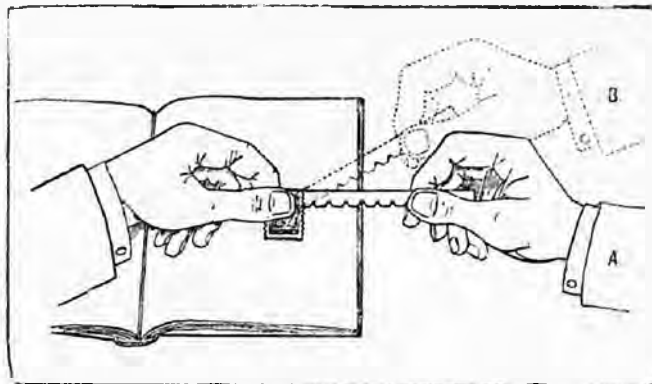
(PATENTED)

Prices

1000
12c.

5000
50c.

Post Free



Special

Terms

for

Large

Quantities

DIRECTIONS.

Take some of the strips and fold them gummed side outwards (it will be found easier to fold about ten at a time). Now take one, moisten the end mount with the lips, hold it down to the position the stamp is required to occupy, place the stamp over it, pressing firmly with the thumb of the left hand. (Fig. A). Now move the right hand upwards with a **steady tearing movement**. (Fig. B). Do not give a sudden jerk, the mount will break off quite easily, leaving the stamp firmly fixed.

With a little practice, **20 Stamps per minute** can be neatly hinged, or **three times as quick** as by the old method.

Sole Agent, VICTOR A. TROWLES
951 Dovercourt Road TORONTO, CANADA.

PHILATELIC PIKERS

BY

REFORMER



TORONTO

Victor A. Trowles, Publisher

951 Dovercourt Road

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Philatelic Pikers

It is almost unbelievable that any class of people can be robbed, robbed in broad daylight as it were, and not have any means of righting their wrongs. Presumably this is because no one thinks it worth while to go to any trouble, or maybe any expense. If anyone broke into your house or office and stole your valuables in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred your first proceeding would be to call in the aid of the police, if there was only a suspicion of an attempted robbery you would call on the law, because you would protect yourself. Protection is better than cure. Yet, amongst philatelists, dealers, collectors, publishers alike, there seems to be a sort of sleeping sickness as far as making any effort to protect themselves or others from the ravages of the stamp thief is concerned. A fellow who steals stamps is just as much a thief as if he sand-bagged you and rifled your pockets. Perhaps you will wonder why this little effort was not called Philatelic Thieves, well not everyone whose name appears in this booklet could be truthfully called a thief, we prefer to call them pikers. For instance, take the case of the dealer who does not pay his advertising bills, everyone knows that it is not a crime to owe money, yet it seems precious near it when you take space on credit when you know you cannot pay for it, or if you can pay for it do not intend to do so. The writer is not a lawyer, else he might give you the exact position of these persons in the sight of the law. What causes the great number of pikers in the stamp world, is the ease in which others can be robbed, everything is done on trust, you do not know who you may be dealing with. In the case of the approval thief, he or she answers the advertisement of some stamp firm and in due course receives approval selection, what can be easier than to keep them and

not take any notice of dealers' requests for returns. The dealer may send one or two perhaps three form letters demanding return, if no attention is paid to them the dealer in most cases does not bother any further. Some just wait for a chance to make it up through a deal with some inexperienced person. A great number of stamp firms make a practice of sending a selection of cheap stamps on approval to anyone whose name they can procure who is known to be interested in stamps. Through these methods they lose a number of approval sheets, they expect to lose a certain number, so price all stamps accordingly and offer a seemingly large discount for the entire sheet, thus the honest collector is made to pay at least 100% more than he should do, in many cases it is even 200% above fair value. This, of course, only applies to that class of attractive looking stamps which can be purchased at a few cents per hundred and are put on approval sheets priced at 2 to 5c. each. Nothing can be said in defence of these stamp firms, no stamps should be sent out on approval unless a request has been made for them. There are large profits but they seem willing to take the risk. Still, that does not make the slightest reason that because an approval sheet was sent without you requesting same, that you should keep them. They do not belong to you, they were not given to you, if you keep them you are stealing them and you will be a thief. It is very easy to notify offending firm that you have received selection of stamps that you did not order and ask them to send you postage expenses for their return. If you are badly off charge them up for stationary, too. Perhaps it would not be a bad idea to send them a telegram, send it collect you will not be troubled again with unsolicited approvals from that firm at least. Notify them at any rate, if you do not receive a reply within a reasonable time, you might confiscate them for storage expenses. Still, there are a great number of collectors who consider the way to procure an accumulation of stamps is, to write to all dealers they may hear of for approvals. then keep any and everything that may come their way. If

the dealer demands references it is very easy to give the name of some one of their own despicable sort. Not once in twenty times does a dealer ever write to the persons whose names are furnished as references. If he does write to one of these pikers he receives one which might apply to the archangel Gabriel. So what's the use? He may write after he's been stung, if he can get reply at all he may count himself lucky. In some cases he will have the doubtful pleasure of receiving his own letter back from the Post Office Department marked, "Cannot find," "No such place," etc., another piker who gives false references. Owing to the special peculiarities of the stamp trade of necessity the bulk of it must be done through the mails, on trust. No one with a collection of more than a few hundred could go into a dealer's store and purchase any number of stamps which he really needed. One would much rather have stamps at home when they could be carefully examined at your leisure. Still, there is no need to take several months over it as some pikers are in the habit of doing. Fair exchange is no robbery, but it is robbery when you receive selection of stamps on approval and substitute your own stamps for those of the dealer. It is manifest that no stamp firm of any importance can keep track of each and every stamp they send out on approval. A dealer does not send out approval selections for exchange, they are for sale. If you take one of the dealers' stamps and put in place one of your own which may be slightly damaged or have an heavier cancellation you are stealing from that dealer. Don't substitute, it is a dirty trick, don't be a substitute piker. Perhaps the worst kind of stamp robbery is that which is going on between collectors themselves. A collector will advertise that he wishes to exchange stamps, he receives replies to his advertisement, it is that collectors bounden duty to reply to them either to send equal value or return stamps. If he does not and intentionally does not send equal value in return he is a thief, and a miserable thief at that.

There are hundreds of collectors all over the world who are adver-

tising for exchange, and who do not send anything in exchange. You may write asking why you have not received any reply to your letter, if you receive a reply that your stamps were not received you may as well say good-bye to your stamps. Letters are lost in the mail, but it is very seldom, the postal service is too well organized. If all honest philatelists would only give their assistance, this thieving and petty robbery could be immediately checked and in a short time practically stopped. There are many stamp collectors who are honourable in every respect till it comes to dealing with other philatelists. It is easy to be honest when you have never been tempted, but it takes a man to act straight in the face of temptation. When you have your album beside you and some other fellow's stamps do not let the sordid part get the better of you. Those stamps will never belong to you and you must certainly be a very hardened criminal if you can enjoy them when looking through your collection, perhaps gloat over them would be the correct term. How would you care to be served the same way yourself? You have been, well it may seem hard but the proper thing is to stand your loss. Not try and make up at the expense of someone else. If everyone worked it back on someone how long would stamp collecting last as far as exchanging was concerned. Hundreds of collectors of all classes, perhaps thousands have thrown up philately, absolutely disgusted with the treatment received from other collectors. Should we let the real collector give up his hobby like this, would it not be far more better to throw out the stamp accumulator, the stamp thief and keep our hobby clean. Why should the whole stamp business be polluted because of the despicable acts of these miserable pilferers? The stamp fraud should be shown up. Let everyone know, stop his tricks at once, make it impossible to rob anyone else. How many philathelic papers are there published to-day in which you may absolutely depend on the advertisers or the goods advertised? The publishers seem to be only after the almighty dollar. How many papers would publish the record of a stamp fraud even

when they have absolute proof? If the thief will subscribe and advertise in their paper the publisher can be blind, deaf and dumb. Would it not be far more creditable for a publisher to refuse to accept advertisements from one who is known to be a fraud? There are very few publishers who will say a word as long as there is a chance to receive a little advertising or even the subscription price. When the fraud fails to meet his bills the publisher will, protest long and loud, but what good will it do then? These sharks buy immunity from the publisher at the cost of a few dollars worth of advertising space. It is the duty of every publisher philatelic or otherwise to protect their subscribers. Why will not every publisher do this? Might lose a dollar. Take the case of the Tuttle auction fraud, not a mention of this was made in any philatelic journal except "The Stamp Collector." Why was this? Where all other publishers afraid to print a word about it? Just because they lose a little business. The United States Stamp Company are quite a large firm, and no doubt have a considerable amount of wealth, at least they should have if they have many deals like the Bainbridge affair. Why should not every publisher give all information he can? he publishes it in the interests of the stamp collector, and it is in the subscribers' interest that frauds should be exposed. Some publishers will not give another information regarding a doubtful person, the saying that "if you cannot say good of a person say naught!" seems to be all right, but is it right that we should allow a fraud to go unchecked when we might stop it with a word? No one should for one minute hesitate to give information against a stamp fraud, there is no sentiment connected with the stamp thief. He is not a Jesse James or anything like that, he takes no chances, he is no sportsman, you take all the risk, he is just a plain coward who would be afraid to steal if there was a chance of receiving punishment. He may be found out, but he knows he cannot be punished as he deserves.

If any one whose names is listed in this booklet feels that they

have any kick coming, the writer is quite willing to go into the matter with them personally or by letter. So heres to the stamp collector who's straight and wishing the worst to the piker who's not.

Yours for Honest philately,

Reformer.

**THE BOGERT AND DURBIN COMPANY'S SALE OF THE W. H.
BAINBRIDGE COLLECTION.**

Two months ago The Stamp Collector made an editorial allusion to the sale at auction of the W. H. Bainbridge collection of postage stamps by the Bogert & Durbin Company of Philadelphia, otherwise known as that company's 262d. sale, held at Philadelphia, January 30, 1909. The Bogert & Durbin Company, as such, has passed out of existence, but its manager, Arthur Tuttle, seems to have taken over the business and, without being incorporated, to be continuing it as The United States Stamp Company, of Philadelphia. The Bainbridge sale, conducted by Tuttle, seems to have been one of the greatest frauds ever perpetrated in a Philatelic auction room, and as the serpent seems merely to have shed its old skin, the time seems opportune for a fuller analysis of the transaction, with the view not only to centralize the efforts of past victims of Tuttle's misdealings to a thorough expose, but also to induce a close scrutiny of Tuttle's dealings in his new guise as The United States Stamp Company.

Some time prior to the date of the sale mentioned. Mr. Bainbridge placed in the hands of Tuttle, as manager of the Bogert & Durbin Company, his general collection, cataloguing something over \$5,000. Tuttle thought so well of it that he paid Bainbridge \$300 on account in the way of advance before the sale. When settlement was made, under date of February 17, 1909, it was on the basis of a complete

sale, except for ten lots not then taken up and nine Spanish stamps returned as counterfeit. The statement follows:

The stamps brought	\$423.50
Less commission and expenses	\$84.70
Less Bainbridge purchases	33.50
	<hr/>
Less total	\$118.20
	<hr/>
Balance due	\$305.30
Less advance	300.00
	<hr/>
Less balance due	\$ 5.30

For which check was inclosed, with the nine Spanish counterfeits!

Then Bainbridge kicked. He thought 8 per cent., gross, and 6 per cent., net, on a collection cataloguing more than \$5,000, was rubbing it in pretty hard. Most stamp collectors would, under the same circumstances.

The protest was to some purpose, though the result was slow developing. March 8, another lot having been taken up, and an error of 20 cents (in whose favor not stated) having been discovered, supplementary settlement of \$6.20, less 20 per cent., or \$4.96, net, was made, and nine lots were returned—the other nine which had not been taken up by the purchasers.

On its face, and according to Tuttle's own letter, as manager of the company, this was a full accounting of and for every stamp in the Bainbridge collection—or \$310.26 for more than \$5,000 worth of stamps!

The next day, March 9, Tuttle discovered that Bainbridge had been overpaid (?) \$2.80, and wrote for the amount. He also said that he had not believed at any time that the collection was worth more than \$250; that "the total amount realized for your stamps was somewhat

more than we expected, and we feel that if we COULD SELL OUR OWN STAMPS AT THESE SAME PRICES, we could do so with a profit to ourselves."

To digest for a moment, has any one heard of The Bogart & Durbin Company or its successor, selling stamps at 8 per cent. of catalogue or less? In Mekeel's Weekly of September 3, The United States Stamp Company advertised, as a bargain U. S. War Department, 15c. mint, catalogued at 35c., at 20c., or 55 per cent. of catalogue; War 24c. mint, catalogued 35c., at 20c. or 55 per cent.; and War, 90c. mint, catalogued \$1.00 at 40c., or 40 per cent. of catalogue. All three, cataloguing \$1.70, at 80c. or an average of 47 per cent. Yet in the sale mentioned a complete set of War, unused, catalogued at \$6.49, brought only \$1.00, or a shade over 15 per cent. of catalogue.

This particular lot was No. 82, and settlement for it at 80c., net, was included in the original settlement and its supplement, aggregating, as before stated, \$31.26, which aroused the Bainbridge ire.

The protest brought out a further settlement, on the ground that the firm had bought in certain lots, 69 in number, BECAUSE THEY WERE GOING TOO CHEAP, and had since resold them for a total of \$151.65; that it had bought in 70 other lots, at a cost of \$69.25, which it returned to Bainbridge, and had bought in 20 other lots, at a cost of \$44.15, which it held subject to his order. The remaining lots, according to the firm's statement, were "bought by others," to the amount of \$231.05.

This brought the firm's statement of account to the following figures:

Lots resold	\$151.65
Returned to W. H. B.	69.25
On hand	44.15
Bought by others	231.05
	<hr/>
	\$496.10

Paid to Bainbridge:

Cash	\$310.26
Lots returned	69.25
Purchased by W. H. B.	33.50
Charges	94.66
	<hr/>
	\$507.67
Less above credit	496.10
	<hr/>
Balance due B. & D. Co.	\$ 11.57

And still Tuttle wondered that Bainbridge kicked!

Later he discovered that Bainbridge owed \$1.24 more, but magnanimously agreed to waive that!

Early in May, 1909, The Bogert & Durbin Company returned two more lots, cataloguing \$29.50, to Bainbridge. These were Barbados No. 19, catalogued at \$17.50, for which settlement had been made on the basis of 50c. less 20 per cent.; and Great Britain No. 306, catalogued at \$12.00, settled for on basis of 80c., less 20 per cent. These were lots 201 and 447 in the auction catalogue.

One of the buyers at this sale was Judge W. G. Cady, of the Municipal Court at Syracuse, N.Y., among whose purchases were lots Nos. 276 at \$1.00, and 468 at \$2.25. Settlement was made with Bainbridge on the basis of 80c. and \$1.60, respectively, less 20 per cent.—a clear steal of 20c. in the first instance and 65c. in the second. Judge Cady kept No. 276, yet after Tuttle had been prodded a little, this lot is listed as having been "resold" for \$1.00. The Judge returned No. 468, but no mention is made of its having been resold. Lot 573, bought and returned by Judge Cady, does not figure in any of the settlements between Tuttle and Bainbridge. The purchase price was \$1.95.

Proof is not lacking that bids were ignored and lots bought in by

Tuttle at his own price. Lot 362 was bid n by the firm, according to the supplemental settlement, which could well be called a confession, at \$1.80; yet Judge Cady bid \$3.00 on it. The catalogue value was \$9.34. Lot 467, catalogued at \$15.00, originally credited as sold at \$1.60, was among those "resold," when it brought \$2.80. Strange to say, there was a bid of exactly \$2.80, from Ross O'Shaughnessy, of San Francisco, who, however, seems not to have secured the lot.

Lot 518 also was one of those "resold," after being bought in because the bids were not high enough. It was purchased by Tuttle at \$1.60, less 20 per cent., though there was a bid of \$1.90 for the lot, which catalogued \$7.01. Curiously enough, on the "resale" it brought \$1.90.

These instances might be multiplied, but there is no necessity. These are sufficient evidence of the utter crookedness of Arthur Tuttle, trading as The Bogert & Durbin Company, and a sufficient indication of what may be expected of Arthur Tuttle, trading as The United States Stamp Company.

Nevertheless, if these instances, hereinbefore cited, are not sufficient to satisfy Mr. Tuttle, The Stamp Collector is ready and willing to print the rest, multiplying the instances hereinbefore cited by dozens and by scores, with statements, affidavits, letters and Mr. Tuttle's own correspondence, in substantiation of every one.

"The Stamp Collector."

Louis Bohn,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. Bohn does not pay his advertising bills, at least not all of them, he must pay some or publishers must be inserting advertisements free. Next time Mr. Bohn feels he can separate himself with a little of his spare cash, we should be pleased if he would send a Postal Order where it ought to go. Wonder what he does with all

the bills and dun letters he receives. Must have enough to paper a house with now.

Stanley Boehmer,
39 Church Street,
Berlin, Ont.

Oh Stanley you are a Piker and worse. We have some of your lovely lying letters which would make an angel weep tears of anger. You do not pay your bills or keep your promises, perhaps you have the financial cramp, postage stamps only cost 2c. per. so you might at least reply to your correspondents. You would feel a whole lot better if you would return some of those stamps you took off approvals sheets and did not make returns for.

R. A. Brooks & Co.,
West Duluth, Minn.

This company (?) are fond of receiving cash and orders. But as for filling same or answering complaints, well quite impossible.

Miss Elizabeth Sawtell,
530 South 18th Street,
Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. J. F. Sawtell,
2310 W. Jeff Street,
Louisville, Ky.

Do not know if there is any connection between these two estimable ladies. Miss Elizabeth was sent at her own request selection of stamps on approval. After some trouble dealer received one sheet back. Miss Sawtell asking for further selection and saying she would return balance shortly. The dealer thinking her straight sent her another selection, and is still waiting for returns. Miss Sawtell replied to one letter saying that she would return stamps at her convenience.

Quite a sassy person Lizzie.

Mrs. Sawtell keeps approvals but does not even bother to answer letters.

Sunset Supply Co.,
Box 26,
Florence, Cal.

Another company, this firm with the imposing name, will receive approval selections, but do not do anything else. Do not pay, return, or answer correspondence.

H. C. Ioor.

Late of Seattle, Wash.

Has gone to the Klondike, maybe he will pay his bills when he comes back?

John Obert,
Hawthorne, N.J.

The quicker you pay some of those old advertising bills the better you'll be liked. We know it is quite a long while but the publishers still remember. Pay up you will sleep better.

The Anchor Stamp Co.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Do not bother about paying bills. Guess 75c. all at once would bust up this company up for good.

O. C. Brush,
Belgium, N.Y.

Received a selection of stamps from a prominent stamp firm, when asked for return claimed he mailed them. The firm in question have on file correspondence in which Mr. Brush contradicts himself. One

letter in several thousands gets lost in the mail, Mr. Brush sent that one.

THE BOGERT & DURBIN CO., AUCTION FRAUD

The Stamp Collector, in accordance with a promise made editorially two months ago, which has been delayed in fulfilment owing to the illness of the editor, elsewhere in this issue summarizes at considerable length the alleged sale by the Bogert & Durbin Company of Philadelphia, early in 1909, of the W. H. Bainbridge general collection of postage stamps. The Bogert & Durbin Company, of which Arthur Tuttle ostensibly was manager, has been succeeded by the United States Stamp Company, which is Arthur Tuttle, masquerading under a corporate name, but, according to reports of the recognized commercial agencies, without the formality of incorporating.

The summary is by no means complete; it does not set forth, in all its blackness, the fraud perpetrated on American Philately when this imitation auction was held—a fraud on the selling Philatelic public, as represented by Mr. Bainbridge, because his stamps not only were not sold to the highest bidder, but also because a full accounting was sought to be evaded as regards the fraudulently low amount ultimately admitted to have been received; and a fraud on the buying public, because high bids, in many instances, were ignored, and the stamps knocked down to Tuttle at his own figure, the average gross amount being about 8 per cent. of catalogue. The summary is incomplete because to set forth all the details of the fraud contained in the documents in the hands of The Stamp Collector would require many more pages than are contained in this number. It would necessitate a repetition, ad nauseum, of instances identical with or similar to those contained in the summary; and The Stamp Collector has no desire to nauseate its readers. Nevertheless, if occasion arises, it will from

time to time hereafter print enough of the original documents to emphasize its contenton that this transaction undoubtedly was the greatest steal ever perpetrated by an American stamp auction house; and that being the case, that Arthur Tuttle, as the perpetrator thereof, has no right to belong to the American Philatelic Society or any other organization of stamp collectors, and he and his firm, or any other firm with which he is connected or under whose name he hides his identity, should be viewed with suspicion, if not shunned as a plague.

G. Ward Linn.

HOW I RAN DOWN A FRAUD WITH THE HELP OF THE P. O. DEPT.

If any of my readers have had to call upon the post office authorities to assist them in running down a fraud and have got any real satisfaction for their pains, I would like full particulars. Perhaps my experience along this line may prove interesting and possibly helpful.

In the early part of 1909 I received a request for a selection of stamps on approval from C. H. Mauk of Harrisburg, Pa. On Mar. 31, a selection, value \$4.20, was sent. After waiting several weeks a request was sent for the return of same; similar requests have been made from time to time, but still no reply. On May 14th I wrote to the Chief of Police of Harrisburg, which brought a prompt reply that this party did not live at the address given. I then placed the matter in the hands of the P. O. authorities in Washington—furnishing the names of a dozen or more dealers who had been victimized like myself. All I could get from my various letters to the P. O. Department was a printed acknowledgement stating matter would receive attention. Red-fields announced this man as a fraud, and letters came pouring in to me almost daily. I first wrote the Washington authorities early in June; the latter part of July I wrote asking what had been done in the matter, and to this I was informed as before—"my communication

will be referred to the inspector to which this case has been assigned." This was no satisfaction. Letters kept coming in from all quarters, even from Egypt, and I made up my mind to get SOME satisfaction. I wrote Washington again and on August 11, I got the same reply as before. Again on Aug. 19, I got a similar form reply. On August 17th, I got my first intimation that the P. O. Department was on to the "job." It was a letter from Inspector Lucus, requesting me to send all my correspondence with Mauk, a list of other dealers who had been victimized, but these had already been sent to Washington. Other dealers had by this time written Washington, and on Sept. 11, I got a request from the Inspector to send him all letters, etc., from other dealers who had been victimized. As I got no satisfaction, I wrote the Department asking return of all my papers, as I intended placing the matter in other hands. On Nov. 27, I got a letter asking if I had had any recent correspondence with Mauk. Still no satisfaction. I had parted with a good deal of my evidence, but still determined to see this matter through—I wrote several letters to the P. O. Department, but got no reply. On Dec. 23 I received a carbon copy of a letter from Mauk, saying he had my stamps, but lacked postage for return, and if I would send on sufficient he would return my stamps. To this I replied, I did not propose being swindled twice in the same place. On January 17th of this year my patience gave out. I wrote Senator Elihu Root, asking his help. On January 29th of this year I got my stamps back—but that is all. On March 19th, the Acting Inspector wrote Hon. Elihu Root—"The facts and evidence were submitted to the United States Attorney for the proper district, who advised against prosecution."

The question I would ask—What has a man got to do before he is prosecuted by Uncle Sam.

Among those whom Mauk got stamps from were: S. P. Hughes, Howe, Nebr.; W. L. Hart, Akron, Ohio; Attleboro Stamp Co., Attleboro, Mass.; H. G. Bennett, Louisville, Ky.; H. M. Clark, Chicago; Felix

John, Port Said, Egypt; V. H. Pierce, Manchester, Mich.; Jerome Taylor, North Sutton, N. H., and how many others it is impossible to say—I would like to hear from them.

Geo. G. Carter.

List of Pikers

Aurand, A. M., Jr.	Beaver Springs, Pa.
Alexander, S.	Fair, Tenn.
Arnold, A. S.	Providence, R. I.
Allen, Elhan	Warsaw, Ill.
Anderson, Harold	Dekalb, Ill.
Atlantic Stamp Co.	Haverhill, Mass.
Ashby, Geo.	Union Centre, Wis.
Ashbrook, Stanley	Cincinnati, O.
Allen, I.	Meridosa, Ill.
Brasington, John	Seattle, Wash.
Brower, Albert	Rochester, N. Y.
Brown, G. N.	Antwerp, N. Y.
Buchman, W. H.	E. Orange, N. J.
Bass, A. C.	Hasbrook Heights, N. J.
Butler, E. D.	Box 112 Nashua, N. J.
Brownlee, Thomas	Memphis, Tenn.
Baxter, A. M.	Clay St., San Francisco.
Burnett, Thomas	Camden, N. J.
Braselman, J. H.	Harrisburg, Pa.
Bamter, Leon	Hamilton, Mo.
Burkholder, M.	Butler, O.
Bilderback, B.	Worthington, Ind.
Brunner, Frank	Milwaukee, Wis.
Bird, Lee	North Platte, Neb.

Beneke, Wm.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Blethen, Alfred W.	Derry, Neb.
Bell, Wm.	Montgomery, Ala.
Challard, I. H.	Storm Lake, Iowa.
Clark, R. H.	Worcester, Mass.
Campbell, M. M.	Washington, D. C.
Carlton, Geo. T.	1955 Campus St., Denver, Col.
Coleridge, Sam.	Kansas City, Kansas.
Chandler R. H.	24 Yarmouth St., Boston, Mass.
Chail, M.	Hazlewood Stat., Pittsburg, Pa.
Coberty, C. A.	Curtin, W. Va.
Crosby, F. D.	South Norwalk, Conn.
Clemmings, Lee	Platte City, Mo.
Charlton	Cambridgeport, Vt.
Conson, Earl	Los Angeles, Cal.
Century Stamp Co.	Seattle, Wash.
Conrad Coin Co.,	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Cohn, I.	Temple, Texas.
Lecker & Co.	La Porte, Ind.
Davison, H. H.	Des Moines, Iowa.
Davis, J. H.	Sherman, Texas.
Danielson, Carl	Rosemount, Minn.
Dixon, Albert A.	Cornelius, Ore.
Daniel, W.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Edmonson, R.	Abington, Ill.
Elliott, R. C.	St. Louis, Mo.
Fuller, Fred. W.	Mapleville, N. C.
Ferguson, M. B.	Salem, Va.
Ferrier, A.	Oakland, Cal.
Grall, John	Louisville, Ky.
Gladhill, Clarence	Stuart, Neb.
Greene, Cecil	Boulder, Colo.

Gile, F. L.	.....	Allston, Mass
Graham, Hilton	.....	Hiawatha, Kan
Haggard, Glen	.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Hickey, Victor	.....	Ridgeway, Iowa.
Hook, Heber	.....	Sabetha, Kansas.
Harris, W. E.	.....	Baltimore, Md.
Harrison, Morris	.....	E. Orange, N. J.
Hull, H. C.	.....	New Castle, Colo.
Heier, A.	.....	Santa Maria, Cal.
Horter, I.	.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Harrington, R. M.	.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Irvine, Alex.	.....	Hotel Berkley, Martinsburg, Va.
Indiana Stamp Co.	.....	La Porpte, Ind.
Jones, H. L.	.....	Oswego, N. Y.
Jhig, Lester	.....	150 Broad St., Oshkosh, Wis.
Johnson, Henry	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.
Knapp, B. D.	.....	166 Riverdale Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Longstreth, Guy	.....	Belington, W. Va.
Lockhard, Ed.	.....	Rockledge, Fla.
Leonard, Richard	.....	East Bridgewater, Mass.
Lewis, Geo.	.....	Madison, Ill.
Lloyd, Henry S.	.....	Essexville, Mich.
Larson, Chas.	.....	Sterling, Ill.
Lang, Robt.	.....	E. Orange, N. J.
Leland, Hazen	.....	Memphis, Tenn.
Merriman	.....	Box 102 Beloit, Wis.
Miller, W. J.	.....	Dowagrae, Mich.
Meyers, Cyrus	.....	Boulder, Colo.
Mosher, Oliver	.....	Milltown, Me.
Monk, C. H.	.....	Harrisburg, Pa.
Miller, C. L.	.....	Haynesville, La.
Marse, T. S.	.....	Maltapoisset, Mass.

McDonald, John	Marietta, Geo.
McCoy, W. J.	235 Virginia Ave., Jersey City.
Newall, James G.	Marion, Ill.
Parvia, Louis	Lake Charles, La.
Peterson, Lee	Sabetha, Kan.
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