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SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, OCTOBER 17, 1914.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.
FOR U. S. SENATOR—Benjamin F. Shively.
FOR 13TH DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE—Henry A. Barnhart.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—Homer L. Cook.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE—Dale J. Clineberger.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE—George W. Bill.
FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Charles A. Greathouse.
FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT—Moses E. Luty.
FOR JUSTICES OF APPELLATE COURT—Joseph G. Bach, Frederick S. Caldwell, Milton B. Howell, Edward W. Peck and Frank M. Powers.
FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT—J. Fred France.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—Richard Barrett.
FOR STATE GEOLOGIST—Edward Barrett.

LEGISLATIVE.
FOR STATE SENATOR—Gabriel R. Summers.
FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE—George Y. Hemler and Charles A. Henery.
FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVE—Peter A. Follmer.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.
FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE—George Ford.
FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—Chester R. Montgomery.
FOR SHERIFF—Charles Bailey.
FOR AUDITOR—Arthur Wolf.
FOR RECORDER—Bert E. Klyss.
FOR CLERK—George Raab.
FOR TREASURER—Fred W. Martin.
FOR ASSESSOR—John M. Truax.
FOR SURVEYOR—Henderson McCellan.
FOR CORONER—Thomas J. Swantz.
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COUNCILMEN (at-large)—Nelson J. Riley, Melville W. Mix and Frank May, Jr.

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FOR TRUSTEE—Gus A. Kilgler.
FOR ASSESSOR—Joseph Voorde.
FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—J. Elmer Peak and Joseph V. Wypisanski.
FOR CONSTABLES—Robert A. Beyer and Andrew Fitzkanitz.

NOT A RELIGIOUS ISSUE.

It is difficult, and bound to be difficult, for a lot of Indiana people to find any logical excuse for the movement that seems to be on foot in some sections of the state, and occasionally heralded locally, to make the constitutional convention issue a religious one.

There is no denying but that the brewers and liquor interests of the state will do what they can to ward off a constitutional convention being held, but if civic state pride and progressive interest are insufficient to successfully combat that influence, we doubt very much if making a church and anti-church issue of it will help it any.

The clergy at Indianapolis on the one hand, and liquor interests on the other, appear to be the principals at fault in this connection. It is all right and proper for clergymen as citizens, and churchmen as citizens, to exercise their religious feelings and sentiments in behalf of any movement that they regard for the public good, but the moment they undertake to exercise those feelings and sentiments as a clerical or a church movement, they jeopardize it with a whole lot of people that might otherwise be for it.

For it has become deep-seated in every American breast—"keep the church and state forever separate." Indiana needs a new constitution, or at least a lot of amending due to the old one—but it must be a constitution for men to be utilized by them as men, while the only mission of the church as recognized by the laws of this land is, to make men of them.

For the sake of the constitutional convention movement we sincerely hope the Indianapolis clergy will change their methods, and take their stand with the rest of the people on this subject as citizens—advising their parishioners to go and do likewise; be Christian citizens if they can, and that is welcome, but abandon the churchology.

To be an American citizen, and next to that a citizen of Indiana, is enough when matters political are involved—the Christian citizenship is a mere matter of individual quality.

HERE'S TO THE PIONEERS.

A week of campaign work in the Chamber of Commerce has developed a near-approach to the 500-mark and a rejuvenated organization is assured. Another two days of persistent effort will undoubtedly bring the membership up to the desired goal-800. This means a financial condition that will enable the chamber to do effective work.

And it is up to the new membership to see that it is done. The resignation of the old officers and board of directors is on file to become effective as soon as their successors are chosen. This is a right attitude assumed by the organization alive. They have done the best they could with the financial means at their command. Failing—or partially so—because of the lack of general interest, it may have been in their desperation, or may have been a new light, that they threw down the gauntlet to a critical public and in effect said, "We put it up to you to do now what you have been criticizing us for not doing." It was put in more polite and diplomatic terms but that is about what it amounts to.

We will see now what the new organization will do with dollars where its predecessor had virtually to get along with quarters. We will see what it will do with a quite united public at its back rather than a pronouncedly divided one. We have a right to expect great things under the circumstances. The spirit of community enterprise that made increase of dollars possible is quite as important as the dollars themselves. These are things that make such organizations successful.

But in entering upon the new era the virtues of the period of transition are not to be overlooked. The pioneers are deserving of the credit that is their due. They fought and trudged

along, as the pioneers in all such movements must, when they practically stood alone. Maybe an organization equal to the present prospective one would have come anyhow, and possibly just as soon, without their efforts, but the proposition is a doubtful one. All hail to the future of the undertaking. The pioneers may be forgotten and forever buried beneath the maze of its achievements, but it is still a monument for which they laid the foundation—laid it perhaps in blunders, and in the furnishing of bad examples not to follow, but still laid it.

THE REAL OBJECTION.

The Indianapolis News (stand-pat) quotes the South Bend Tribune (stand-patter) this way:

It is not surprising that South Bend and other cities of the great state of Indiana, which have important municipal problems before the public service commission, have to wait and wait for the consideration of those problems by the commission. The reason is made clear by the posted announcement that Chairman Duncan, of the commission, is to give a democratic speech in Mishawaka before long.

Judging from the attitude of the city hall in South Bend—republican-bull moose in complexion—with regard to warding off a commission adjustment of the local water situation, petitioned for by the people, we half believe it would please our republican contemporary just as well if the commission would never get around to act on that matter at all.

Which is more likely what the stand-pat organs are really worrying about; not what the commission is not doing, but what they are afraid it will do. And that is what Chairman Duncan is on the stump for; to let the voters know what the commission has done and what it intends to do. He is handing out some assurances not altogether to the republican liking.

What the republicans would like to do would be to get control of the legislature and kill the commission, and hence the fight being put up by Chairman Duncan, who knows its value, in its behalf. He is doing the state quite as much service as he could render it in any other way.

IT IS SURPRISING.

The leading military journal says: "This war has been full of surprises and military men are changing their views of actual warfare."

Good many non-military men have been surprised, too. They expected much from the British navy, which "ruled the waves," and, thus far, that navy hasn't earned its salt. The German navy is safe behind the mines and not a single German water-front has been bombarded.

France and England have some 1,800 aeroplanes, and yet the German aviators make a Sunday pastime of bombing Paris.

The fortifications at Namur, Liege and Antwerp were advertised as the strongest possible, and yet the Kaiser comes on with an 11-inch howitzer that easily blasts turrets, forts and entrenchments on high, proving that had he got within gunshot of Paris, that city would have fallen in no time.

On sea the most deadly work has been performed by the underestimated submarine and on land by a new gun with which Wilhelm surprised everybody.

What England and Russia learned in their recent wars doesn't get anywhere because of Germany's thorough preparedness for whatever may be needed.

When mines render almost harmless the navies of Great Britain and France and a new gun makes "impregnable" fortresses practically worthless, everybody has a right to be surprised. At any rate, military theory is becoming pretty ragged.

through the present war period in better condition than before. If nothing else the war is giving us a practical lesson in the value of self-reliance.

The taking and retaking of forts in the European war zone appears to be an incident without materially affecting the general result. The bald fact remains that Germany has reached one, if not its principal goal, the seacoast.

The continuance of slides in the Panama canal are not regarded as alarming since in the opinion of engineers they hasten the final discontinuance of these movements. This part of the work must be left to nature.

Congress hears that the army and navy are unfit for war. We might ask what war? If we were disposed to be facetious, but of late we have learned that facetiousness and war don't mix.

A Sunday theatrical show may not be a necessity, as ruled by a Muncie court, but a good many people who work six days out of the seven find innocent amusement a helpful factor.

Civilization is progressing in the Dominican republic, boasts the bureau of insular affairs. In spite of weekly revolutions, the customs receipts are rising. 'Rah for civilization!

We may be a little slow about it, but we are going to take care of our cotton producers in a reasonable manner, but they must not be unreasonable in their demands.

Maybe the Clayton anti-trust act will not reach all the trusts as it ought but in letters of fire it proclaims the "judicial temperament" of the American people.

Great Britain announces that her fleet is preventing the shipment of food-stuffs to Holland. Well, that fleet ought to be busy about something, anyhow.

The Sox seem to have it unanimously in Chicago. Hereafter the city championship might be taken for granted but for the gate receipts.

Even the Italian king's crown doesn't rest easy. Wife's going to make him walk the floor with a new baby and a new bottle shortly.

The number of "We Don't Discuss the War" signs is increasing in places of business. The influence is salutary, both mentally and morally.

It is understood that the increase in shoe prices is not to take effect until February. A word to the solesless should be sufficient.

Let the jingoes roar! The Japanese have taken a German island right in our midst—between the Philippines and Hawaii.

The duration of the war may be calculated on the basis of endurance. This may be taken both physically and financially.

Perhaps the nations at war are keeping the correspondents out because they are ashamed of what they are doing.

President Wilson might give Holland a few kind words of advice on how to handle war fugitives.

If Wilhelm can only collect the indemnities as he goes along, he'll be a rich man yet.

Even neutrals will hope that that Belgian army got away.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

Reminders From the Columns of The Daily Times.

The Humane society started a monthly journal. The Journal was edited by H. A. Pershing and the first number contained articles by Dr. S. L. Kilmer, D. S. Marsh, Mrs. E. G. Kettering, Helen H. Preston and J. C. Knoblock.

Ale. Livingston and Sam Livingston went to Peru to remain over Sunday.

The Chicago-Toledo canal that is to take in South Bend and other cities along the St. Joseph river, shortening the water route by 615 miles, is making great progress on paper.



"Th' postmaster has been forced to request Roy Bean, our village outip, to rent desk room or do his loafin' elsewhere."

ON FAMILY CREDIT.

The Hon. Clarence examined the names of the tailors along the road until he came to an establishment for which he was evidently seeking. He sauntered in.

"I—ah—understand that my son has an account here which has been owing for—ah—some considerable time," he remarked to the bowing manager.

"That is so, sir; but please don't mention it. I assure you there is no hurry, in fact—"

"Ye-es, quite so," interrupted the Hon. Clarence. "So I thought, or I should not have called to tell you that in future I intend to get 'my—ah—clothes here too!'"

THE MELTING POT.
COME! TAKE POTLUCK WITH US.

SIX MONTHS WITH POETS AND PHILOSOPHERS.

And when it happeneth that some lovely town
Unto a barbarous besieger falls,
Who there by sword and flame
Himself consumes, and all his kindred
And, cruel, it in tears and blood
Doth drown;
Her beauty spoiled, her citizens
Rattle thralls,
His spite yet so can not all throw
Down
But that some statue, arch, fane
Of renown
Yet turkly unmarked within her
weeping walls;
So, after all the spoil, disgrace,
and wrack,
That time, the world, and death,
Amidst that mass of ruins they did
make,
Safe and all scarless yet remain
my mind.

From this so high transcending
nature springs
That I, all else defaced, not en-
vy kings.
—William Drummond.

I have not had as yet vast ex-
perience in the world, but it is an
established thought with me that if
you are possessed of a definite
amount of anything, people are
willing to add you to it, while if
you are wholly without, it is a
remarkable man who will
offer you anything.—Li Hung
Chang.

Though the peace plowshares pre-
sented by Mr. Bryan to ambassadors
and ministers who joined him in signing
peace treaties prove not to have
been beaten from swords we see no
loss of analogy, since they were cast
from nuts and bolts from the naval
gun factory.

THE sword is the symbol of war,
we admit, and it features in the liter-
ature of warfare while nuts and bolts
appear only in the invocations of the
actual warfare the nut or the bolt of
a gun may be as vitally essential to
victory as the sword. Hence, we re-
peat, we see no loss of analogy. Mr.
Bryan is guilty of no breach of the
eternal fitnesses.

While on the Subject of War.

(Tolstol.)
Whoever you may be—Frenchman,
Russian, Pole, Englishman, Irishman
or Bohemian—understand that all
your real interests, whatever they
may be—agricultural, industrial, com-
mercial, artistic, scientific—as well
as your pleasures and joys, in no way
run counter to the interests of other
peoples or states; and that you are
united by mutual co-operation, by
interchange of services, by the joy
of wide brotherly intercourse and
the interchange of the merely of goods,
but also of thoughts and feelings
with the folks of other lands.

If people would but understand that
they are not the sons of some father-
land or other, nor of governments,
but are sons of God and can there-
fore neither be slaves nor enemies
one to another—those insane, unne-
cessary, war-torn, pernicious organ-
izations called governments, and all
the sufferings, violations, humiliations
and crimes which they occasion would
cease.

TENTATIVELY the indoor baseball
season is open, no reference being
made to those scrambles for a pud-
ding bag which pass under that name.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY

A TREATY OF PEACE WITH NEARLY A BILLION PEOPLE.

The signing by Sec'y Bryan and the
respective ambassadors of the treaty
of peace with Great Britain, France,
Spain and China marks the impres-
sive culmination of a policy ex-
emplified in practice by our course
in Mexico. The common denominator
of these treaties is the proviso that all
disputes which the usual diplomatic
offices fail to adjust shall be placed
before a permanent committee of in-
vestigation during a period of seven
months in the case of advancing civi-
lization, of a lasting concord, with
dignity and honor, between ourselves
and countries whose population is at
present, in round numbers, 948,000,
800—nearly two-thirds of the total
number of the earth's inhabitants.
It is the answer to the qualms of those
who feared that we might be drawn
into controversy as a result of the gen-
eral war abroad.

We could not, in sincerity, address
petitions to the Most High for the
prevalence of peace once more unless
we were willing to do all that lies in
human power to bring about that
consummation. It is right to attribute
a lasting significance to the conclud-
ing of these peace compacts, and by
each, as Dr. J. McKim said of the
Olney-Poincaré arbitration treaty
with Great Britain, that "the im-
portance and moral influence of
such a treaty can hardly be overes-
timated in the cause of advancing civi-
lization."—Philadelphia Public Ledger
(Ind. Rep.)

BRYAN'S PEACE TREATIES.

The United States has signed peace
treaties with Great Britain, France,
Spain and China. The contracting
parties agree to submit all disputes
to investigation by a permanent com-
mission during a period of one year
before declaring war.

The step is a wise one. Treaties are
not absolute, but they are highly per-
sasive. They may be broken when it
comes to a test, but generally they
hold good. They do not afford a cer-
tain guarantee of peace, but at least
they make for it powerfully.

The treaties provide means
whereby hasty action may be pre-
vented, due consideration of the issues
had, excited national feeling given a
chance to subside and a peaceable so-
lution aided.

At this moment there is available no
better method of assuring peace to the
United States than the conclusion of
such treaties. The provisions of them
are so reasonable that a violation by
one of the contracting nations is most
improbable.

These treaties practically insure our
neutrality during the present Euro-
pean war. Our points of contact are
chiefly with the allies, because of their
control of the seas. And points of
contact imply the possibility of quar-
rels.

but to the league which gathers
about the stove in the back room and
masticates with cowl-like gravity the
events of the militant months. Here
digestion waits on mastication and is
in the opening of spring and the re-
newal of active operations the work
of assimilation is complete and the
baseball world, with new vigor in its
veins and new wisdom in its brains re-
sumes the uplift of the truly great
national pastime.

Satan's Fall.

(Bab. in Kalamazoo Telegraph-Press.)
Old Satan's fall—the cause, I mean—
Has caused men oft to wonder.
I've thought perhaps he might have
slipped
Upon a peel of thunder.

WITHOUT any knowledge of the
game other than that obtained by
looking over the shoulders of Louis
Nickel, Charley Goetz and John Mc-
Erlain we have always regarded
pinch as a great indoor sport.
"But," writes a friend whose intelli-
gence and veracity we would be re-
luctant to question, "pinch is a dis-
ease."

What Made Freedom Famous.

(Cor. Burr Oak Acorn.)
The Henry Grove family drove over
near Freedom, Sunday, and switched
in at the Jole Fernell home. It was
not until they had been coaxed (?) for
some time that they consented to re-
main to dinner. The eating was we
hear, of the kind that has made Free-
dom famous—none better on earth.

OUR idea of the farthest off in
publicity is the use of photographic
halftones for the exploitation of pay-
ing material. A halftone, Tarvia,
macadam, brick, asphalt or common,
every day dirt road looks the same in
a photograph if the surface is
smooth.

The Muse in Single Harness.

(Chesaning Monitor.)
Here is a man who doesn't refuse
To make and mend your boots and
shoes.
His leather is good, his work is quick,
His profits are small so he gives no
lick;
And when he dies he fears no coils,
For he has saved so many soles.
ARTHUR CUMMINS,
Shoe Repair Man.

ALMOST any day it rains a fisher-
man may be seen wending his way
across the apron of the dam. He car-
ries a cane pole over his shoulder and
a can of bait in his hand. He differs
little, if at all, from other fishermen.
One would recognize the type immedi-
ately on sight. At the other end of
the dam a boat is tied and in this he
steps and rows to the middle of the
river, where the eddy from the falls
holds his craft stationary. Once lo-
cated he sits and fishes until the
shades of evening fall. Then he ties
up his little boat, recrosses the dam
and repairs to his humble home.
From time to time the neighbors de-
tect an odor of frying fish in the air,
but not often.

O. Annette.
We see you yet,
All dripping wet,
Caught in the net.
We cannot forget
How quick you let
The preening get
You in a fret,
And you may bet
We'll always regret
You're not out yet.
C. N. F.

placed a barrier against war that both
sides appreciate and will be only too
willing to respect.

Mr. Bryan will no doubt find his ef-
forts to negotiate a similar treaty with
Germany facilitated by the signing of
these treaties. Germany will not fail
to note that these treaties leave us
free to become quickly involved with
her but not with her enemies.
The great question of insuring peace
between the nations needs a deeper,
a more radical solution than these ar-
rangements give. But half a loaf is
better than no bread. We must take
the thing immediately available while
steadily pursuing the ideal.—Chicago
Herald (Ind.)

OUT OF DANGER.

The peace treaties this country has
entered into bind 948,000,000 people
to peace, so far as the United States
is concerned. This number includes
most of the world's civilized popu-
lation, so that should a dispute arise
between this nation and any other, the
matter will be referred to a tribunal
made up of delegates from other na-
tions, and that tribunal shall have
a year in which to examine and report.
During that year the excitement is
expected to cool and a solution be
reached. As a general thing argu-
ments do not decide an issue. They are
attended to by events, and during a
year many of these happen that reflect
upon the issue. It is hoped that the
rest of those 948,000,000 people will
be in agreement of this kind. It
will establish the world's peace.

In the present European tumult
the treaty, so far as this country is
concerned, will act like a charm.
Should a question arise, we would
wait a year before the slaughter be-
gan. In that time we could get cool,
and become impressed by the horrors
of war. So we can go on with our
business and other earthly affairs feel-
ing sure that no bloody war will in-
tervene to obstruct or disperse our
purposes.—Ohio State Journal (Rep.)

THE CZAR AND THE WAR.

That a successful war will give au-
thority in Russia even a stronger grip
on that country can not be doubted
after reading of the things as they are
now and as they were before the war
began. During years preceding the
outbreak of hostilities it was impos-
sible to read of the czar, or of any
of the royal family, or of any of the
Romanoffs, or in fact, of any of the
persons clearly identified with the
bureaucracy, traveling anywhere
without an armored train in front
and another behind the one on which
they traveled. When the czar went
abroad he was accompanied by troops,
and not infrequently it has been
impossible for him to go abroad at
all since the progress of invention
putting high explosives in small
pocket packages.

The war spirit has changed all of
that. The czar goes everywhere, and
is followed everywhere by cheering
multitudes. He rides on horseback
instead of being hid in mail-enclosed
and bomb-proof carriages. Very like-
ly he can now act with a genuine ap-

NO ALUM
IN
ROYAL BAKING POWDER

petite, and without even the old pre-
liminary of having each dish tasted
by a kitchen lackey to find whether
or not it was poisoned. In fact, it is
easy to see that Nicholas must, by
contrast, be thinking that war is
not such a horrible thing as such
writers as Tolstoy have declared it to
be. Nicholas, in fact, would disagree
with Gen. Sherman's opinion so far
as to say, if pressed, that it is peace
and not war, which is hell. This
thought is so far from exaggeration
that it constitutes a fact added to
many others proving that everything
is in the point of view, and everything
is a matter of comparison, somewhere
under some conditions.—Kalamazoo
Telegraph Press.

PREST WILSON IS RIGHT!

Prest Wilson's action with regard
to offensive statements made in the
United States by foreign diplomats
comes none too soon, nor can it be
too vigorously followed up.
These indiscretions of "trained"
diplomats are peculiarly disastrous
at this time. They tend to increase
the difficulties of the government.
Either directly or indirectly, they
challenge its announced policies.

The idea that seems to possess
some foreign diplomats that this is a
country where anybody, no matter
what his official position, may appeal
from the government to the people
or give unsolicited advice to the na-
tion did not, of course, originate with
the individuals who are at present in
bad odor with Washington.

We have had similar imperi-
nences from foreign diplomats be-
fore. In taking appropriate action
Prest Wilson is simply doing what
was done in the case of the French-
man, Genet, and the Englishman,
Sackville-West. He is doing what

any self-respecting government is
compelled to do.

It is to be hoped that his action
will serve to teach indiscreet rep-
resentatives of foreign powers that, al-
though we have citizens of British,
German and French birth, for ex-
ample, the representatives of those
nations are not warranted in speak-
ing here as freely as they would at
home in their own house; in brief,
that this is a nation and not a col-
lection of foreign colonies.

Prest Wilson has done well to em-
phasize the fact that the American
people feel entirely capable of formu-
lating their own policies in external
affairs and are not disposed to tol-
erate attempts to manufacture and
use American sentiment as a foreign
asset.—Chicago Herald (Ind.).

OBJECT LESSONS.

It is time we stopped the craze for
warships, which in about 30 years
sent our navy appropriations up
from \$7,000,000 to \$140,000,000.—
Evening Post.

Just about midway of that 30-
year period the United States was at
war with Spain. Does the Evening
Post think that when that war was
on a single American begrudged the
expenditure that had resulted in the
building up of the American navy?
Does it think there was an American
who regretted a single dollar that
went into the Oregon and other war-
ships which gave so splendid an ac-
count of themselves in that conflict?

And does the Evening Post think it
could find a taxpayer in all Great
Britain who today regrets a single
farthing of the expenditure that has
gone toward the upbuilding of the
British navy?—New York Herald.

In Your Home

PURIFY THE AIR

Use an Electric Ozonator to purify and an Electric
Fan to keep it circulating.

KEEP THE AIR PURE

Do It Elec-
trically

and healthful by using Electric Lights,
and Electric Cooking appliances.

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY

from Germs and disagreeable dust by using an Electric
Vacuum Cleaner.

DO AWAY WITH SMOKE AND SMELL

by Electric Cooking.

Electrify your home, the only Safe, Clean, Conven-
ient way to live.

DO IT ELECTRICALLY.

With each job of fixtures furnished by us for already
built houses we will include necessary wiring.

One Year to Pay.

Indiana & Michigan Electric Co.

Bell 462. 220-222 W. COLFAX AVE. Home 5462.

GLOBE-WERNICKE
BOOKCASES

The "ELASTIC" bookcase grows
with your library, fits any space, is
artistic, and is fitted with the only
perfect dust proof roller-bearing,
non-binding door that positively
cannot get out of order. We have
these excellent bookcases on the
floor and ready for your inspection
at any time. They are most con-
venient on account of your being
able to buy one unit or stack at a
time.

Price, Three Unit