



## The Right Car at the Right Time

**WE** know of no car that fits more perfectly into the national policy of careful expenditure than this Oakland Sensible Six Sedan.

It insures its owner a year 'round return from his investment, affording him the utility of two types of car at the price of one.

Its moderate first-cost is but the beginning of an economy which lasts throughout the car's entire life, and which obtains in every detail of its operation.

Its simplicity, its strength, its reliability and its freedom from complication—all recommend it to the man who demands usefulness with thrift.

One of the most noticeable advantages of the two-door body on this Oakland Sensible Six Sedan is its accessibility and convenience.

It is very easy to enter and leave, and from its three-piece windshield to its broad rear window it is expertly made and equipped.

The individual front seats and the wide tonneau seat are upholstered in fine quality gray automobile cloth, in keeping with the car's interior.

The comfort and security of this interior are greatly enhanced by the competent performance of the Oakland Sensible Six engine.

At 2600 r.p.m. this overhead-valve engine delivers 44 full working horsepower, and under all conditions it is exceedingly sparing of fuel.

It is the able foundation of the car that has proved itself the foremost example on the market of high power, light weight and fixed economy.

**OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY**  
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

*The forward door in the Oakland Sensible Six Sedan opens at the left to the driver's seat; the rear door opens at the right to the curb.*

Touring Car . . .	\$ 990
Roadster . . .	990
Roadster Coupe . . .	1150
Sedan . . .	1190
Sedan (Unit Body) . . .	1490
Coupe (Unit Body) . . .	1490

F. O. B. Pontiac, Mich.

lustrous black eyes, raven hair with scarcely a single streak of gray, and his easy, alert carriage suggest a man in the very prime of life. Lord Reading is abstemious in habit and takes regular exercise. To this, and to a constitution naturally strong and wiry, are due his sense of poise, mental freshness, and physical vigor at fifty-seven.

He has had a romantic career. The son of a London merchant, he had excellent opportunities of education, of which as a youth he made very indifferent use. One of his schoolfellows tells that he was a lively and irresponsible boy who chafed under discipline, and loved play and boyish pranks better than his books. Thirst for adventure took him to sea, and he served for some time on merchant vessels trading in far-off oceans. After this experience before the mast he resumed the broken thread of his educational career, entered London University School, and completed his education by residence in Brussels and Hanover.

He began his business life as a broker on the London Stock Exchange. Forsaking commerce for the law, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1887. He made his reputation as a barrister in a surprisingly short space of time. His knowledge of commercial questions, his keenness of mind and quickness of perception, his mellifluous voice and easy, slow words, his amiability and unfailing courtesy combined to bring him almost at a stride into the front rank of great lawyers.

As an advocate he was the very pink of courtesy. He never stormed at a witness, never bullied in cross-examination. But his cool brain, suave tongue, and silken manner were far more formidable to a hostile witness and much more persuasive to a jury than the rough and blustering methods of some advocates.

He had not been ten years at the bar when his name was a household word in England. Solicitors competed eagerly for his services. No *cause célèbre* was complete without Rufus Isaacs as one of counsel. His income ran into five figures. His brilliant success was achieved without incurring that enmity which is sometimes the penalty of rapid rise to eminence. His generosity of spirit disarmed hostility, and no great advocate has ever been more popular with the junior bar. At the height of his career at the bar he scorned delights and lived laborious days. He often rose at daybreak, and, fortified only by a cup of coffee, began work in his library by going over his papers. After breakfast he would proceed to his chambers for consultations, and then to the law courts, where he would be incessantly occupied all day but for a short interruption for luncheon.

He was elected a Member of Parliament for Reading in 1904, as a Liberal, and in 1910 he was appointed Attorney-General. In 1912 he was made a member of the Cabinet, being the first Attorney-General to receive that honor. In Parliament he made no shining mark, for Mr. Donald writes:

Like many eminent lawyers, Sir Rufus Isaacs was not a success as a Parliamentarian. The forensic method is a very different thing from the Parliamentary manner. He entered the House of Commons too late to master its technicalities or assimilate its spirit. No man was more popular in the House, and yet his best