### THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1903.

OMAHALONG AN ARMY CENTER

Was the Enfranchisement of the Oolored Man a National Blunder?

RIGHT OF NECRO TO VOTE

PROTECTION OF THE BALLOT ESSENT A

Sfleet of Distranchisement North Carolina-Colored People and Conservative Whites Fear the Outcome.

Rev. J. W. Hood, D. D., of Fayetteville, N. C., presiding bishop of the African Methodist church, discusses in the New York Independent certain phases of the outhern agitation against citizenship as follows:

I have been informed on authority claiming reliability that about ten years ago a concerted effort was entered upon to prepare the minds of the American people for the negro vote. the contemplated disfranchisement of the negro, and that to this end the best writers obtainable were employed to prepare articles for such journals as are willing to publish that kind of matter.

It is not my purpose now to write a general defense against the many misleading and false statements with which the country has been flooded, but I want to ask attention to the other side of the oft re- of which the negro was a very important peated statement that this nation blundered when it gave the negro the right of elective franchise.

A false statement frequently told and permitted to pass unchallenged is sometimes accepted as truth. By making it appear that the enfranchisement of the negro was a great blunder, and that he was unworthy of the ballot, if was hoped that the way would be paved for his disfranchisement with general acquiescence. There can be but little doubt that to a large extent the intended effect has been achieved. Never-

theless, the enfranchisement was not a blunder, but was the negro's only salvation at that period and a blessing to the states.

Whatever tends to the elevation of any whole. And nothing has tended so much toward the elevation of the negro as the elective franchise. The benefit of enfranchisement to the negro personally will first claim

#### Some Protection Necessary.

our attention.

The worst condition in which a person could be placed is that of being a slave without an owner. With an owner he has some protection. Even an unmerciful man has some regard for the life of his beast. Cupidity if nothing else compels this. But the great majority of men in a Christian land have human feelings; and become more or less attached to those who render faithful service, and when the service is long continued there is a growth of tenderness and sympathy. especially when the servant is property. In such a case some masters were ready to defend the rights of a servant, or what they chose demand for him, with their own lives. It was this disposition on the part of many masters to protect their slaves, even some who were not saints, which relieved slavery of some of its worst horrors and caused some to regard it as a blessed institution.

But when slavery was abolished the property right ceased and other ties, were Turned loose to remain in the presence of their former owners, who felt that they had been unjustly deprived of their property, the slaveholders would have been very different from any other humanity if they had felt like continuing a protecting and fostering care over the freedmen. Then it must be remembered that the slaveholders were a very small portion of the southern people. Granting that they

General Abbott and Colonel Heaton were still felt a sympathy for the freedman, and both favorites with the colored members: am glad to bear testimony that many but they thought it better to support the blubbered Tommy. candidate, and their support seof them did, yet there were thousands who | native never owned slaves and never had any kind | cured his nomination and consequent elecfun out of it when he thrashes me." of interest in the negro. tion. This brought the negro into alliance with the largest group in the convention, Freemen's Wenpons. and this alliance was maintained until the a city dwelling when a strange man went It must therefore be evident that the close of the convention. On this account only way that the negro could have been the negro exercised an influence which protected in his rights at that time was to otherwise would have been impossible. He was represented on every important com-

mittee

school district.

state the

was adopted.

measure.

to hold office.

a trial by a jury of his peers, and that the best white people have their misgivings denial of this right is ground for an appeal as to the final outcome. My own imto that court, was a result of his enfranchisement. Not much has been said about not permitted it. that decision, but it was by far the most important decision ever rendered in the negro's favor by that court. In view of that decision it seems to me that even Bishop Turner might overlook former the confidence of the negro in the white people. No man can estimate the damage shortcomings. Having resided in the state of North

that has been done on this line. There Carolina nearly forty years, having visited was a state of confidence and good will every section of the state and having existing between the white and colored known something of conditions, both people of this state, which made North before and since the enfranchisement of Carolina the black's man favorite habithe negro, I do not hesitate to affirm tation. Whatever the condition of his race elsewhere, he pointed to North that nothing else did so much to give new life, vigor and healthy activity and Carolina with pride. It was the Massa prosperity to the Old North State as did chusetts of this southland. Here he felt enfranchisement. that his rights were secure. Here he felt

The foundation, for the wonderful improvements which have been made in this portunity to work out his own destiny, state during the last thirty-four years was encouraged by his white neighbors. laid in the constitution which was adopted they were not able to give him much help the Missouri as semi-independent comby the reconstruction convention of 1868. they had led him to believe that nothing Such a constitution at that time would should be permitted to hinder him in his war. Prior to that time these commands

have been an utter impossibility without effort to help himself. It is true that there was no social interbenefit of the negro enfranchisement than but he wanted none. He had his own a comparison of that constitution with the proud that he cared not for any other. one adopted in 1865, under the Andrew Johnson plan of reconstruction. That plan Everybody here knows that the talk about negro out, and the constitution social equality is the shallowest kind of adopted has the appearance of pages from | clap-trap kept up for effect. A black man ancient history when compared with the one may be the social equal of a white man and

adopted in 1968, in the framing and adopting yet-not want to associate with him. So I presume social intercourse is what is meant, factor. It was simple, plain and complete. which is a thing not thought of here. The antiquated laws and forms were en- While the upright and intelligent black man tirely eliminated. does not admit his inferiority, yet he does

left the

I noticed that soon after the constiturecognize the line long existing, and is as tional convention assembled in Virginia last little inclined to cross it as the white man year there was a proposition offered to is to have him cross it. It has made him abolish the county court system of governclannish, and he feels as independent of ment. This was one of the things which white society as it can possibly feel of him. was done by the convention in North Caro- Our schools are separate; they were made lina in 1868, and indicates how far the state so, not by law under the constitution of of North Carolina leads the "Mother of 1868, but by mutual agreement. And neither Presidents." party has shown any desire to have them

#### Influence in Convention.

The number of negroes in the convention was not large. The majority of the convention determined that the constitution should came suddenly and violently. He does not, portion of the people is a benefit to the contain nothing respecting race or color, as yet, know to what extent he is hurt. and so completely was this idea adhered to that even in the roll of members the race is not mentioned. I can therefore only give the number from memory. I recognize fourteen names belonging to those of the negro race, and I think that was the total

> number. This was a very insignificant portion of the total membership of the convention, but, by acting wisely, they exercises a very much greater influence than their number would suggest, and, besides this. there were a considerable number of white members who represented a large black constituency. For it was agreed by the colored leaders that in all the black counties a portion of the delegates should be white, and there was only one exception to this rule, and that was in a county in which it was said that no white man would accept the nomination.

The convention was mainly divided be tween those who favored the reconstruction on the congressional plan and those who were opposed. They stood about 100 for and lay it down. 20 against. But among the 100 there were several groups and different shades of opinion. They were the extreme radicals and the conservatives.

In the cauous of the majority which nominated the president of the convention there were three candidates; two northers men-namely, General Abbott and Colonel Heaton-and one native' Norh Caroliniannamely, C. J. Cowles. Mr. Cowles was the candidate of the conservative native group, composed largely of the ota union elemen from the west, and the largest group in the convention

Educational Benefits.

pression is that many will wish they had Headquarters Maintained Here for More But I regret the disfranchisement be Than Forty Years. cause it has rudely and harmfully shakes

STORY OF MUTATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT

Title and Area Has Been Changed from Time to Time, but the Orders of Many Generals Were Dated Here.

### The history of the military departments of the Missouri and of the Platte is closely nothing to complain of; he had the op- identified with that of Nebraska and particularly with that of Omaha. The estab-

If lishment of military departments west of mands began with the close of the civil were directed from the larger or division headquarters, at Chicago or St. Louis, and Nothing can more clearly indicate the course between him and the white people; were subdivided into military districts, some of which were larger than many of social circle, of which he was so the present departments. In 1865 they were known as the District of Kansas and the Territories, District of the Plains and District of the Mountains. The District of Kansas and the Tenritories was commanded by General Grenville M. Dodge, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth and comprised a vast extent of territory south of the Platte river, and following the south line of the North Platte to the Laramle mountains, with subdistricts established at Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, and the new posts of Fort Casper, Fort Fred Steele, Fort Saunders, Fort McPherson and Fort Halleck, in the Platte country, and Forts Morgan, Collins and Bent, at the eastern slope of the mountfins, and Forts Lyon, Wallace, Hayes, Harker, Dodge and Riley in the Smoky Hill and Republican valley country.

First Headquarters at Omaha,

The District of the Plains comprised the entire north of the Platte country west of negro like the shock of an earthquake. It Minnesota to the Rocky mountains, with headquarters at Omaha, and embraced the posts of Fort Assinibolne, Fort Benton, Some, feeling alarmed, and others feeling Fort Lincoln, Fort Yankton, along the Missouri and Fort Reno, on the Powder a deep sense of the great outrage, have left the state, and others by thousands would river, and miscellaneous unnamed cantonments scattered over the plains, with Gencondition by going. Some are only waiting eral Philip St. George Cooke in supreme command, and General Patsy Edward Con-

nor, Colonel Guy V. Henry, General Harney and H. E. Maynadier and Colonel Chivington as commanders in the field. The troops then in this department were largely vol unteers, consisting of the Fifth and Sixth United States volunteers ("galvanized rebs"), Eleventh Ohio cavalry, Second Nebraska, Seventh Iowa, Twenty-first New York, Fifth West Virginia, First Colorado First California and a portion of the Second United States cavalry, and a battalion of Pawnee scouts under Major Frank North.

On the close of the civil war it became necessary to relieve the volunteer regiments, and a number of regular regiments were sent into the country to replace these volunteers. These regiments were the Second United States cavalry, Thirteenth,

Eighteenth, Twenty-seventh and Thirtysixth United States infantry, sent into the Department of the Plains; the Fourth and Fifth United States cavalry, the Third and Sixth United States infantry and the Fourth and Fifth United States artillery, into the Smoky Hill and Republican Valley country.

### Establishment of Departments.

Then there was a necessity at this time for a reorganization of the military departments. The Military Division of the Missourl was created with headquarters at Chi-





We bought the entire Grand Rapids sample line of Bailey-Jones & Co., the largest manufacturer of tables in this country. Two big carloads, \$7,568.00.

These tables were finished expressly for sample use by the manufacturers, from which to sell their season's supply. Every table is highly polished as a sample; besides you get the newest fall designs. Some very handsome pieces in antique, Colonial and French, also the latest modern designs, together with the new Dutch Colonial and mission style in Horary tables. These tables are displayed on main floor and go on special sale Monday, September 14, 1903.

We bought this lot of tables by taking all, at 20 per cent discount, and will sell them at 20 per cent dis-count from the price we must regularly charge for the same tables. Quite an inducement when you consider the superior finish and quality. Undoubtedly the most magnificent showing of parlor, library, den and bed room tables, taborettes and pedestals ever brought west. Only one pattern in each wood and finish.

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Parlor Tables	Library Tables
An almost endless assortment of pretty parlor tables in oak, ma- hogany, bird's-eye maple and curly birch. Some exceptionally pretty pieces in the high grade tables in reproductions in old an- tiques. Colonials and French de- signs. Tables at \$1.50 up to \$50.00. All go in this special sale at 20 per cent discount.	The most magnificent display library tables ever brought out one store's showing. Some excep- tionally fine pieces, copies from a uques, Colonials and Dutch d signs in mahogany, weathered, An werp and golden oak. The assor- ment is so large that we do m- quote prices. They all go, how ever, at 20 per cent discount. You choice of the new and latest do

Pedestals

In this lot there are about 40 pat-

This sketch was made by Carmen Fisher,

age 12, Geneva School, Geneva, Neb.

# he most magnificent display of ary tables ever brought out in store's showing. Some excep-ally fine pieces, copies from an-es, Coloniais and Dutch deduese, Coloniais and Dutch de-signs in mahogany, weathered, Ant-werp and golden oak. The assort-ment is so large that we do not quote prices. They all go, how-ever, at 20 per cent discount. Your choice of the new and latest de-signs in all shapes, sizes, finishes.

# m man man

### Taborettes

terns of pedestals. Many excep-A large assortment of these pretty pieces in all woods and indshes, all chapes and sizes. You will not be disappointed in this sale. All goods the newest-then the advantage of the discount of 20 per cent. tionally unique and artistic designed pieces in weathered, Ant-werp or golden oak, also in solid mahogany. Pedestals from \$8,00 to \$5,00-20 per cent off. will not be sale. All g the advanta 20 per cent. 

**Den Pieces** A very large assortment in this sample line of tables, taborettes, pedestals, house desks and other pieces suitable for the den or living room, the majority of which come in the weathered oak and the mission designs, all go in this sale at the same discount-30 per cent off.

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Sewing Tables

A very large display of unique

patterns in sewing tables, in ma-

hogany, golden and weathered oak.

These are also brought out in Colonial, antique and Dutch effects

as well as modern designs, The

hammen warmen u

off

same discount applies, 20 per cent)

# Reproductions

Reproductions of Antiques, Colonials, Dutch Colonials and French periods a special feature of this sample table assortment. Tables of Ye Olden Times. Pretty pieces for the parlor, for the hall or library, for the den or sewing room. A very large assortment of these pretty reproductions in mahogany, golden, weathered and Antwerp oak. These reproduction pieces range in price from \$12.00 to \$65.00, all subject to the

We want you to come and see this magnificent display of tables of all kinds, all conveniently displayed on our main floor, marked in plain figures with the 20 per cent discount mark also appearing on each price ticket. You'll not be disappointed in the style or the values.

Sale Commences Monday Morning, September 14.

\$500,000 IN PRIZES of \$5.00 each will be given to the School Children of America. School Children's Competitive Advertising Contest No. 1036

go if they thought they could better their o see just how greatly they are damaged before making a move. PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

armony here.

Mamma (sternly)-Tommy, did you eat the cake I left on the table? Tommy-No, mamma. Did I, Elsie? Elsie (aged 3)-Did him didn't, mamma. saw him didn't.

otherwise. There was, therefore, complete

But this disfranchisement came upon the

Confidence Shaken.

Little Margie-We dot à new baby. Visitor-You don't say?

Little Margie-Yes'm; an' its eyes com pen and go shut jes' like my dollie's, but dess som'fin's ze matter wif its works, 'taus' its eyes don't go shut evwy time say

"Mamma," said little Frances, "I dreamed of you last night. We were all sitting in the parlor and you began to scold me." "What did I say, Frances?" asked amma

"Why, you ought to know, mamma," replied Frances, with some astonishment. 'You were there." "Oh. 'Tommy!" exclaimed his tearful

nother as he came into the house at the conclusion of a spirited interview in the woodshed, "why can't you be a better

boy?" "I'm goin' to be, after this, you bet!"

cago and General P. H. Sheridan in com-

give him the ballot with which to protect himself, the best and surest protection that a froeman can have.

When a man has a vote, or, in other words, when a man is endowed with the full rights of a citzen, he is a factor that must be considered. Men who want his vote will seek him, and this puts him upon a plane which he could not otherwise reach.

When there were twenty to twenty-four negro members in the North Carolina legisature no measure especially intended to degrade the negro was ever adopted. Some were introduced, but they were referred to committee and that was the end of them. because the negro vote alone Was sufficient to defeat such measures, but because it was not good policy to offend the negro members, whose vote had the same force as any other,

There were many, measures which were not political. On all such measures it was just as easy for democrats as republicans to secure negro votes in support of their measures. Sometimes easier, for there was a larger number of the better class of ried women, were guaranteed under this white people on the democratic side of the constitution as they had never been behouse and negro members were always more ready to regard the wishes of that class when they could do so without sacrifice of principle. For instance, there was a measure before the legislature of great stitution. importance to a certain section of the state which was antagonized by other secbuilding of every state interest the negro tions. It was a thoroughly democratic secvote was solid. There was a sentiment tion and therefore was mainly supported In the convention in favor of disfranchis by democrats. It was found that the only ing a certain class of those who had parhope for the measure was in securing negro votes, but there was no negro in the legislature from that section. So it was necessary to get certain negroes to certify to their brethren in the legislature that the measure was all right. When that was done the necessary votes were easily obtained. It must be evident that men thus placed under obligations to the negro would consistent; that while new sitizens had not go out of his way to treat him unkindly.

Trial by Jury.

The decision of the supreme court of the United States that the negro is entitled to



In the early days of Blats brewing the height of beer perfection was aimed at and achieved. To maintain this standard-to brew that self-same good beer without variation in flavor or quality-became a fixed Blatz ambition. Every detail from selection of hops and barley to the filling of the bottles is a Blatz science .- Always the Same Good Old Blatz.

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BLATZ MALT-VIVINE Nun-Interiorat-For Tonis Purposes DEDGQUETS.

"That man is an undertaker," said one of the little girls.

"How do you know?" asked her com panion "Oh, because he is the man who under

took my grandmother." The constitution farmed by this conven tion provided for a splendid system of 'Why are you so sad, my boy?" asked public instruction, such as had hardly been

the kind old man. dreamed of before, modeled after the best "I was jest wishin' it was skatin' time," northern systems. In fact, we are not replied the tearful youngster. today up to what was provided for in "Why, I saw you in swinning a little

that constitution, and through all these while ago, and you seemed to be enjoying years very little change has been made. that. It required a four-months school in every "I know, but pop caught me at it and

I'd feel better now if I could sit on the The homestead exemption was a new ice a while." feature As an evidence of the negro's influence in the convention I may here 'Mamma," said a Walnut Hill youth. following incident. When the

'Yes, my boy.' homestead measure was under considera-"Didn't somebody say once, "The good tion in committee the negro member of the die young?' ' committee offered an amendment which Tes, my boy.

was defeated, but he carried it into the "And haven't you told me that if I 'honor convention, and after a hard fought battle my father and mother my days" will be between the ablest lawyers the amendment long in the land?" 'Y-yes, my boy." The rights of women, especially mar-"Kind o' keeps a fellor guessin' what to

## do, don't it, mamma?"

fore. The foundation for the public im-RELIGIOUS. provements which have so greatly benefited the state generally was laid by that Two millions of London's inhabitants ever go to church. convention and encouraged by that con-Catholics of Baltimore are considering the advisability of giving Cardinal Gibbons a public reception on his return from Eu-rope. For all of this which tended to the up-

rope. Colonel J. C. Baker, a leading criminal lawyer of Winchester, Va. is to forsake the bar for the pulpit. He will take the pas-torate of an English Lutheran church at Winchester.

torate of an English Lutheran church at Winchester.
Christian Endeavor societies have increased rapidly in France since Secretary Van der Beken undertook his campaign of extension. There are now 120 societies, an increase of more than 42 per cent. Most of these societies are in the Reformed church.
Willis G. Wiser, the policeman having supervision of the campuis at Yale university for several years past, has resigned his post and will enter the ministry of the Presbyterian church. During his leisure moments for several years he has been studying theology under the tutorship of a professor in the divinity school.
Pope Plus X is a habitual though moderate amoker, but as his cigars are of good quality the residents of the Vatican will not be offended. Nearly all Italian cierics are users of tobacce and their present pontif acquired the habit early in youth and finds its something of a schace in his mature years. ticipated in the rebellion. The negro stood with the conservatives against this They said the general government might disfranchise those who had rebelled against it; but for a state which itself had been in rebellion to disfranchise its citizens would be highly inbeen added we needed all the old ones. On the proposition to petition congress to relieve certain citizens from the political

disabilities imposed by the reconstruction measures the negro vote was nearly solid. and a negro was made chairman of the ommittee to carry it into effect, and many citizens were relieved and thus enabled

Effect of Intimidation. After the adoption of this constitution there was always a considerable number of neuro members up to 1898, when their election was prevented by intimidation and violence. The highest number, it think, was twenty-four. Through all of that period the negro could always be relied upon to support such measures as tended toward indus-trial development and public improve-ments. There have been occasions in

There is no public improvements. There have been occasions in which his vote was needed in support of ensures affecting the white people along. The State university has at times needed his aid. There have been some who his role, have been some who here is the sometimes been some who here is the sometimes been against it is there is non-some who here is and no effect upon the benefit of rich men's some effect upon the benefit of this rule, and yet I know of none. But I speak of the general conduct of the negro legislators.
I regret the disfranchisement because it deprives the state of a large conservative spectromet of all its interests. The part is book ageneral to have another a precinct, on the same is the interests. The part is book ageneral to here again a soort ageneral is the stabilish "cut rates" if necessary this by the latest senstorial contest, and the stabilish "cut rates" if necessary is by the latest senstorial contest, and the stabilish "cut rates" if necessary is by the latest senstorial contest, and the stabilish "cut rates" is non-again and establish "cut rates" is no is no is non-again the stabilish "cut rates" is no is no is non-again the stabilish "cut rates" is no is no is non-again the stabilish "cut rates" is non-again and was no is non-again the stabilish "cut rates" is non-again the stabilish is promoting competition, but will be the stabilish "cut rates" is non-again and is the part of the stabilish "cut rates" is non-again and is the promoting competition. but will be the part of the stabilish is part of the stabili There have been occasions in Christian Scientists all over the world

"Paw gits too muc sas and of the Plains were abandoned and were organized into the Departments of the Missouri, which included the entire country Two little girls were playing in front of south of the Nebraska line to and including

Arizona, with headquarters at St. Louis, and later at Fort Leavenworth, commanded by General John Pope.

The Department of the Platte was then constituted of all that territory north of the Kansas line, half of Colorado and all the country north to the British possessions east of the mountains and west of the Mississippi river, with headquarters at Omaha, and General P. St. G. Cooke was retained in command. He was succeeded in 1868 or 1969 by General E. O. C. Ord, and about this time the Department of the Platte was reduced in territorial area by taking from it the

state of Minnesota, the north half of Dakota and Montana and a portion of northern Wyoming, which were made into a new department known as the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul. The territorial area of the Department of the Platte remained practically unchanged from that time until 1898, when the department as the Department of the Platte was abolished and the Department of the Missouri was added to it, under the general name of the Department of the Missouri, with head-

quarters at Omaha, where they have since remained. Generals Who Have Commanded.

We give a cash prize of \$5.00 for any The commanders who have maintained drawing of this character which we accept and use. All school children can compete. Full instructions will be found on inside of each package of Egg-O-See, telling what to do to get the prize and how to make the drawings. their headquarters in Omaha in succession since 1865 are Generals P. St. G. Cooke, E. O. C. Ord, C. C. Augur, George Crook, O. O. Howard, John R. Brooke, J. J. Coppinger (who was in command when the Depart ment of the Platte was abolished pursuant

with general orders No. 7, War department, March 11, 1898). 10 CENTS The new Department of the Missouri wa created immediately on the abolishment of

the Department of the Platte in the spring of 1898, and its first commandor under the reorganization was Major General John R. Brooke. On March 18, 1898, General Cop pinger was again given the comman1 of the department, and the change in commanders followed with astonishing rapidity thereafter. General Coppinger was succeeded on April 20, 1838, by Colonel E. V. Summer of the Seventh United States cavalry, who was brevetted a brigadier general.

Sumner remained in command until December 4, 1900, when he was relieved by Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee. Brigadier General Henry C. Merriam succeeded Lee, March 2, 1961, and on August 13 of the same year Brigadier General John C.

Bates succeeded Merriam. Bates retained command of the department until November 23 of that year, when Colonel Camillo C. C. Carr of the Fourth cavalry was placed in command. He was succeeded January 4, 1902, by Colonel George B. Rodney of the artillery corps. On February of that year Brigadier General J. C. Bates was again given the command, and during this period he was made a major general, being the first major general to command the department. He was succeeded again

on June 5, 1962, by Colonel C. C. C. Carr, and a month and five days later, July 15, General Bates again beckme commander of the department, which he retained until November 25, 1902, when he was succeeded by Colonel Charles W. Miner of the Sixth United States infantry. On December 4 of the same year General Bates was again assigned to the command of the department, which he has since held.

General S. S. Sumner, now a major gen eral, has been assigned to the command of the department, and assumed command or Friday, on his arrival from the Philippines.

The Name

"Black Diamond Express" has become with those who travel a synonym for comfort and elegance. The train runs between Buffalo and New York via the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Little Tomme was four years old. and a bright little lad was he, One day his mother heard him shout: "Hello there central! Its only me, But I want the number for Egg-o-Sec."



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