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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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Kansas City at the bat put it over the top for a homer.

If Lincoln can have municipal home rule, why not Omaha?

As money-getters for their war welfare, work the Knights of Columbus are some record breakers.

With the bear's forepaws in the trap the Teutons need manifest no anxiety for peace in that quarter.

The local coal price fixing committee heads into a heat wave of sufficient strength to put live radiators on a vacation.

It is evident from his letter to Premier George that Lord Northcliffe studied the swing of Teddy's big stick while over here.

Still, the Kaiser might have acknowledged that the Russian reds earned the money. Faithful service in a pinch deserved that much.

Junkerdom turned down the peace proffers of the Russian reds. And for a good reason. Who could guarantee the reds delivering the goods?

Speaking of the elections of 1917, Mr. Bryan says, "as between the democrats and republicans, the latter have more reason than the former to rejoice." For small favors, thanks awfully!

Cordial support and co-operation with the food administration is a duty no honorable business man will pass up. Those who put the dollar above duty borrow trouble at high interest rates.

Cuba insists on an extra helping from its sugar bowl before passing it up to the rich elite across the straits. In the light of home made experience the Cuban request for only a quarter of a cent a pound is surprising chiefly for the moderation of the touch.

Alimony is not to be treated as income for tax purposes, as the high court views it, and is not subject to the rule of "collection at the source." The decision puts ex-husbands to the painful task of seeking other ways of doing their bit than as voluntary tax collectors.

Treason is carefully defined in our constitution, but by no stretch of interpretation can it be made to include mere refusal to subscribe for Liberty bonds or to contribute to Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus of any other war activities, however much such refusal might indicate lack of patriotism. In other words, there is a large difference between a traitor and a slacker.

The order requiring alien enemies to take out registration papers and making permits prerequisite for them to travel about in this country will smoke out a lot of Germans who have been living here without taking out naturalization papers. The number of them it is impossible to approximate in advance, but it is our guess that there are a great many more than most people suppose.

The Nebraska farmer's real ground for complaint is not that the government has fixed a price for his wheat, but that it has not fixed a price for the cotton raised by the farmer of the south, which is just as necessary to the conduct of the war. The democratic party is in control, which means that the south is in the saddle, and the south is the beneficiary of every discrimination.

A Complex Problem
St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Decision as to what industries are really "essential" to the waging of the war is not as simple as it may appear at first blush. A recent bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States discusses some of the complexities, particularly those affecting exports. A product that may be voted "nonessential" at home may be the only article that may be exchanged for highly essential imports. The bulletin gives this striking example:

We need nitrate and copper from Chile. These are essential to the production of munitions of war. We may, however, procure this nitrate and copper by shipping jewelry or automobile to Chile. Again, we need wool, wheat and hides from Argentina, and these necessities may be obtained by shipping in exchange sewing machines and typewriters. Thus the manufacture of a limousine or a typewriter may be, in fact, the means of producing nitrate or wool."

But the complexity is still greater. Argentina may not want enough sewing machines and typewriters to pay for the wool, wheat and hides. It badly needs coal, which is one of the admitted war essentials here. Thus the question of relative needs is raised. If we need wool, wheat and hides badly enough we may have to let Argentina have more coal than we can conveniently spare. So it is with far-off India, which produces jute and burlap. We may have to send India, in addition to merchandise we can well spare, iron and steel pipes and fittings, which we part with reluctantly. We are even sending steel to Japan, at a sacrifice of some of our leading industries, because Japan has, at a great sacrifice of some of its interests, sent some of its merchantmen to the Atlantic, where they are greatly needed to supply the shortage in absolutely essential shipping.

These intricacies show the necessity for large powers of general supervision and also indicate the delicacy of the problems confronting the war trade board and other commissions created on account of the

Alien Enemies Within Our Borders.
The restriction of alien enemies in this country during the war is the subject of the latest proclamation by the president, establishing special rules and regulations for their control. At the outbreak of the war in Europe Germany and Austria on one side and the opposing governments on the other lost no time in declaring alien enemies within their borders prisoners of war and promptly interned those of them subject to military service or of other possible usefulness to the country of their allegiance. Here in the United States we have been officially at war with Germany for nearly eight months with alien enemies continuing to enjoy every privilege of loyal citizens and, strangely enough now, the freedom of movement still to be accorded subjects of the Kaiser domiciled among us in sharp contrast with the severe treatment meted out to aliens in Germany.

Another singular feature is that only German subjects are included in the prohibitions of the president's proclamation, which does not apply to subjects of Germany's partners in war. This, of course, is because technically we are at peace with Austria, Bulgaria or Turkey, although such of their subjects as they can control over here must be potent agencies for our harm. It goes without saying that with the continuance of the war this anomaly will have to be remedied.

In making his rules governing alien enemies, it may be conceded, the president is actuated by the highest humanitarian considerations and if he has erred it is on the side of mercy. But war is war and we will eventually have to take every reasonable precaution to protect ourselves against enemies in the rear while we are fighting enemies in the front.

Lloyd George to Americans.
The address of the British premier to the House of Commons, in which he defends the formation and purposes of the inter-allied war council, has a message to Americans. His description of the difficulties in the way of the armies must strike home in our country as well as among the English. Russia might not have been saved, but Italy could have been spared, had concert of action as well as of purpose been applied. The splendid fruit of two years of wonderful fighting was lost in a week because of the separation of the Allies. It does not help any to harp on this now, but common sense demands that it be not repeated.

The United States is firmly pledged to the central control of war activities. Only frank and perfect understanding between the governments engaged and the closest co-operations between their armies will bring the victory desired. The issues at stake are more than any country or any man. Lloyd George says the front is east, west, north and south. That is literally true. The battlefield is the world and humanity's future hangs on the outcome. Get this into your mind clearly. It is not a war to establish the supremacy of the Allies, but to free the world from the menace of militarism and make it safe for democracy. We do not seek to force anything upon unwilling people; we only want to make ourselves and those whom we have joined secure.

The closest of counsel between the allied democracies is absolutely necessary to their success. The war will demand the best efforts of all and these must be exerted if we are to win what we set out to do.

Railroads, Revenue and the Public.

Admitting all that President Markham of the Illinois Central says of the railroads and the accuracy of the figures he presents in his letter to The Bee, it yet remains true that Justice Brandeis was not far wrong in his criticisms of the management of the transportation lines at the time of his much-disputed declaration. The roads have been enabled to meet the sudden stress put upon them by the war emergency only through the application of the very efficiency methods suggested years ago. Last winter the transportation systems of the country broke down and nearly collapsed, but today with the same equipment a volume of business fully 30 per cent greater is being handled with facility.

Fairfax Harrison from time to time announces the great saving achieved in fuel consumption and in other ways through cutting out of excessive and duplicate train service and in other ways. He also tells of added use obtained from equipment and of various improvements whereby the transportation of the country is handled at least possible expense. The public would have co-operated with the management then as cheerfully as it does now on reasonable regulations. Practices complained of by Mr. Markham and other presidents were built up by railroads through inefficient competitive methods. Much of the duplicated service and other wasteful practices unfortunately still persists and will have to be eliminated before railroad management is down to "brass tacks" in America.

Notwithstanding all this, fairness requires admission that the present requests for an increase in freight rates may have some justice in them, for the cost of operation has been increased enormously. It is needless, though, for President Markham to undertake to defend a system which the actual experience of the roads has proven to have been extravagant and wasteful and which they themselves are trying their best to shake off.

The Kenosha Plan for Raising War Funds.

The plan inaugurated by Kenosha, a center of the industrial activity, to organize its war work on a basis that centralizes control, assures contributions from each according to his means and that imposes the least possible disturbance to business is attracting widespread attention. By that plan one governing body has charge of all local promotion work and each member of the community is expected to give the equivalent of half an hour of time each week to its treasury. When a request is made for assistance of any kind it goes to the central committee to be decided upon. For example, in the matter of the Y. M. C. A. drive the quota for Kenosha was determined, a check for the amount written and the incident closed, with no solicitation, no mass meetings, and no interruption of business whatever. The people of Kenosha paid their full share and went on about their daily occupations. Such an organization may not be possible everywhere, but its efficient operation recommends it strongly. The need of closer control of the whole business of collecting and disbursing contributions is admitted. The Bee's original suggestion for a single authoritative direction of all money getting campaigns still stands. It has been endorsed by all who have thoughtfully considered it, and something of the kind ought to be adopted in Omaha. No deserving cause could suffer, the unworthy and fraudulent would be headed off at the start, and the whole business of assisting in war relief would gain by the introduction of a systematic and responsible method of collecting these funds.

The New Warfare - Science Wins
By Frederic J. Hoskin

Washington, Nov. 18.—The scientific wonders of this war surpass all dreams. When the day comes for these wonders to be described, they will make a chronicle more fascinating than romance. Now, in the midst of war, they cannot be written; they can at most be hinted. Some must not be mentioned; some can be described vaguely; only a few can be known, and those usually the ones which have already been cast aside for newer wonders. Such are the iron laws of military secrecy.

One effect of the new scientific warfare has been to lessen the relative importance of the fighting man, and increase the importance of his tools, above all of the new and strange devices that science uses to gain military advantage. This difference has been well expressed by one authority who says that in former wars the tools and machinery were largely taken for granted, and the issue turned on the ability and courage of the individual fighting man; while in this war the ability and courage are taken for granted, and the issue turns on the superiority of machinery and tools.

When the supremacy of the air is in question, for example, and aviators go forth to battle for the advantage, the modern war machine does not look primarily for strong, brave and daring men. The business of selecting champions belongs to the dead days of chivalry. Nowadays the brave men are taken for granted. Every effort is put into the machines. Acres of blue-prints are drawn and re-drawn; all the mathematical brains of an empire are set to studying endless formulae, the angle of a wing-surface is changed by an inch, the steel shell of a cylinder is scraped a fraction thinner; a new propeller blade is invented, a metallurgist perfects a new alloy, and finally one side turns out a machine that can climb 8,000 feet while the enemy is climbing 6,000. And that settles it—until the enemy's scientists discover a new trick.

A modern infantry attack, say men of science, closely resembles some huge and dangerous industrial operation. The attacking infantry are hardly more than the hand labor which must accompany every industrial process. Skilled labor, and picked labor, in a new sense of the words, they certainly are; but by their own unaided devotion and heroism they can achieve "little or nothing." They do not go forward to an unknown problem, but to one which science has studied and solved before they start.

The precision of every movement in time and place is a truly marvelous delicacy. For days before, aviators have crossed and recrossed the ground taking thousands of photographs. From these photographs a detailed map of the terrain is made. Already, science must have perfected the engines of those airplanes, standardized the cloth of their wings, calculated their stability and wind resistance, cast and ground the optical glass for their wonderful cameras, sensitized the glass plate which can blink at a countryside 6,000 feet below for a fraction of a second and carry away a clear and detailed copy of it for all time. Even the tin drums in which the volatile gasoline for the airplane motors was brought across the sea represent expert study and patient experiment.

Then comes the artillery preparation. Every shell that is fired stands for months of improvement in the art of making high explosives. The great guns are fired from miles behind the lines at invisible targets, guided by a maze of mathematical calculations that allow for everything down to the force of the breeze that rustles the tree-tops. The time fuse is so delicately set that the shell can be exploded within any desired distance of the ground. In order to score a hit, the powder must explode just hard enough, the fuse must burn just fast enough, the wind resistance must be just strong enough, the angle of the gun must be true to a hair.

Before the men go over the top, watches are set to the split fraction of a second. Then the mighty machine really begins to work. The curtain of shell fire moves to a certain point, and the men follow on. At a given second, the infantry advances, and before they reach the wall of fire it leaps forward. A scouring fire begins to drop protecting their flanks. The whole moves forward like a wave until the objective is reached, and the first trench is reached. Forward to break up counter-attacks. Every calculation must be made to the foot and the second, but when they are so made the casualties of the attacking force are unbelievably low. Science means safety in warfare.

When the new position is established, perhaps there is a gas attack. One of the gases used is odorless, colorless, deadly. It can be present in appreciable amounts without being detected by nose or eye. But science is ready. An apparatus has been perfected, whose exact nature cannot be disclosed, which will detect this gas where so little is present that even a chemical test would show a blank. Gas masks to neutralize it have been made and provided. The gas attack is repulsed, but not in the trench. It was repulsed a month before in the laboratory.

The fundamental change in modern warfare, the change from the personal to the impersonal, from the heroic to the scientific, is thoroughly realized in America. Scientific investigation along recognized lines and promising new ones is going forward night and day. A great part of this work is being done at the federal bureau of standards, where 350 scientists and their assistants are pushing work on several hundred problems. Something of what they are doing will be told in the next article.

Who Are "Alien Enemies?"
New York Journal of Commerce

Nominally and technically those "enemy aliens" who are forbidden to enter certain zones on the new war front, without official permits, are unnaturalized German subjects. In the technical sense we are at war only with Germany. Arrayed with that power in war are Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, and there are many persons of Austrian birth in this city, some of whom are under suspicion of being the instruments of German spies or plotters in the serious mischief that is done in fires and explosions and the unlawful use of shipping privileges. It is reported as having been asserted by a "high federal official" that there are 600 unnaturalized Austrians serving on lighters in the water about New York who are free to go and come on the water front without permits. Some of these may be to all intents and purposes "alien enemies" and deserving to be treated as such. There obviously needs to be a broader definition of those who cannot go around the docks and wharves, and storage and receiving and delivery places without identification and permits. It is even suggested that these should be required of everybody going and coming in these places, so that they may be identified by watchmen. Another proposal is a complete military guard over these zones or districts where such serious mischief may be done in the service of the enemy country, whether the alien is of that country or some other or whether the suspect is an alien at all.

Certainly there should be some effectual means of detection for all such offenders, and when proved guilty of one of these spying or plotting offenses they should be promptly and severely punished, if need be by military courts-martial, regardless of ordinary subtleties. It is hard enough to endure the folly and weakness of native or naturalized pacifists and sneaking citizens, but actual plotters, spies and disloyalists should not be tolerated whether around seaports and munition works or in the woods and prairies or mountains of the interior.

The task of watching and bringing them to justice should not be left to vigilance committees or rioters or permitted to them, but there is need for a more effective public authority. Spying and plotting and mischief-making may be legitimate helps in warfare by real enemies who take the risks, but in subjects of the government they are nothing less than traitors and deserve to be treated as such.

Today
Right in the Spotlight.

Pope Benedict XV, 63 years old today. The pontiff came to his high office at one of the most critical periods of modern history. He has had to bear a tremendous burden in the great war and has made several futile efforts to bring about peace. Pope Benedict was born Giacomo Della Chiesa, the son of an aristocrat, residing at Genoa. At 13 he evinced a desire to enter the church, although his father had planned to make a lawyer out of him. On entering the priesthood he became secretary to Cardinal Rampolla. Under this famous churchman he acquainted himself with diplomacy. Later he was Rampolla's understudy when the latter was secretary of state in the Vatican. In 1908 he was made archbishop of Bologna and six years later he was chosen to succeed Pope Pius on the pontifical throne.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
British hospital ship Britannic sunk by a mine in the Aegean sea.

German Minister of Foreign Affairs Gottlieb von Jagow resigned.

Crailova, Wallachia, captured from the Roumanians by the Austro-Germans.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.
The Omaha Water Works company has contracted for one of the new Gasdill pumps, manufactured in Lockport, N. Y.

A farmer living about four miles southwest of this city reports having



seen five antelopes skipping across his field.

A Thanksgiving program will be rendered by the Philomathian society of the Farnam school.

Mayor Grover presided over a good sized gathering to perfect an organization of charities and the matter was pretty thoroughly discussed by several present. A committee consisting of Judge Groff, Rev. John Williams, Rev. C. W. Savidge, P. L. Perrine, J. J. Johns, Mrs. Dr. Tilden and Mrs. Dr. Dinmore were appointed on organization.

The county commissioners started away on a junketing trip to several places in the county.

Work on the Davenport, West Side and Hickory schools has been progressing slowly, but the Board of Education looks for completion in time to "take up" school in each by the 1st of December.

Robert W. Smith, treasurer of the Pennsylvania railroad, accompanied by his wife and children, is in the city on their way to the Pacific coast.

Jerry McCarthy and Mrs. Hattie Foster were united in matrimony by Judge Rend.

Plans for the new Pickering Memorial church, which it is proposed to erect, have been furnished by Mendelsohn & Lawrie.

This Day in History.
1729—Josiah Bartlett, one of the New Hampshire signers of the declaration of independence, born at Amesbury, Mass. Died at Kingston, N. H., May 19, 1795.

1780—England paid \$2,355,000 to the Landgrave of Hesse for Hessian soldiers killed in the American revolutionary war.

1800—Congress met in Washington for the first time.

1852—French empire re-established by overwhelming vote of the people.

1864—General Hoxe left Florence, Ala., with 9,000 men and moved to strike Nashville, aiming to ward Nashville.

1867—The general assembly of the southern Presbyterians met at Nashville.

1914—Allied airplanes attacked Zepelin sheds at Friedriehshafen.

1915—Germans occupied Novipazar, Serbia, and claimed capture of 8,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

1916—Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria and king of Hungary, died at Schonbrunn castle. Born August 18, 1830.

The Day We Celebrate.
John R. Webster, general manager of the Omaha Terminal and Terminal company, is celebrating his 65th birthday.

Rev. Henry N. Couden, chaplain of the United States house of representatives, born in Marshall county, Indiana, 75 years ago today.

Frederic C. Howe, immigration commissioner of the port of New York, born at Meadville, Pa., 50 years ago today.

Thomas B. Morison, solicitor general for Scotland in the British cabinet, born in Edinburgh 49 years ago today.

Lugh M. Smith, United States commissioner of fisheries, born in Washington, D. C., 52 years ago today.

Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington American league base ball club, born at Nevada, Mo., 49 years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.
Applications of New England railroads for increase of passenger and freight rates will be heard by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Anderson in Boston today.

John Starz, editor of a German language paper at LeMars, Ia., is to have a hearing in the federal court at St. Louis City today on a charge of violating the espionage act.

Industrial problems arising from the war are to be considered by the Tennessee Manufacturers' association, meeting in annual session today at Nashville.

The Standard Oil company of Louisiana, the majority of whose stock is owned by the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, will hold a stockholders' meeting at Baton Rouge today to vote on a proposal to increase the capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Storyette of the Day.
Speaking with some friends in the lobby of a Washington hotel, Congressman Frank L. Greene of Vermont referred to the high cost of living and recalled a little story along that line.

The Bee's Letter Box

Praise for Dahman.
Minden, Neb., Nov. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: When Mayor Dahman told William J. Johnson when interviewed by that gentleman recently "I can't make speeches for saloons again and I honor my arguments are shot to pieces; the city was never in a better condition," he certainly shows he is a big, broadminded man.

The thought occurred to me, "will the dry element of Omaha show that they are just as broadminded and finish in the future?" When he made this statement he fixed himself for good and all with the wets of Omaha, and will have to look for his friends in the future among the dry voters of the city. It was frequently said by many if the state went dry that it would be impossible to enforce the dry law in Omaha. Mayor Dahman has proved he was willing and able to turn the trick, and deserves great honor for his straightforward uprightness and manhood. Every fair minded man should paste this in his hat. Mayor Dahman has been weighed in the scale of justice and has proved he is just.

J. H. CLEARMAN.

Work of the Y. M. C. A.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: Some facts regarding the work being done by the army Young Men's Christian association in the camps and cantonments, by one of those in the work (and a resident of Omaha) may be of interest to you, and your readers, the matter on the other side of this paper will help you some, and what I write you may use as you please, if you wish.

In this camp the Young Men's Christian association have 11 auditoriums, each seating from 600 to 900 each, there are some 35,000 soldier men here, and we are trying to give them something like home, or a club possibilities.

Each evening some entertainment is given in each of the buildings, all free, on Sunday and one evening in the week, religious services are held, the other evenings something like lectures, moving pictures, musicales, etc., all free.

The buildings are open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9:30 in the evening, nice accommodations for writing, good light, warm room, free writing paper, everything free except the stamps, and you may be surprised to know we are sending from 2,000 to 3,000 mail parcels from each of these buildings each day.

B. EDWARD ZEISS.

How to Win the War.
Milford, Pa., Nov. 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: The great war in which our nation is engaged will be won not alone by food and men, but by mechanical power as well. Without mechanical power we could not make or move the weapons with which we fight—guns, ammunition, ships, and supplies. Our national resources of power, whether from coal, oil, or waterpower, are national war necessities. We need them to win the war.

In this gigantic struggle our security requires us to use all these great resources, and to use them wisely and well. The people of the United States own some 50,000,000 undeveloped water horsepower, or about enough to run every train, trolley, factory, mill, mine, and electric power plant we have.

For 10 years the friends of conservation have urged the development of public waterpowers in the public interest. But development has been held back by a little group of waterpower magnates and their friends in congress who have blocked all legislation which would give them these valuable properties forever and for nothing.

Today, when the nation needs all its resources, the same men who have been blocking reasonable waterpower legislation own and are holding millions of water horsepower undeveloped and out of use while clamoring for more.

The time has come when such obstruction threatens the nation's safety and success. We need the development of these powers in war even more than in peace. At the coming session of congress sound waterpower legislation should be enacted as a war measure, based upon principles fair to all sides. These principles I believe to be briefly as follows:

1. The thing to do with waterpower is to develop it. Whatever restraints or restrictions the development of public waterpower on terms fair to the public against public policy and hostile to the general welfare.

2. Waterpower belongs to the people. The sites where it is produced should always be held in public hands.

LAUGHING GAS.
"Wow, your bangalow? You told me it was cooled by woodsmen breezes in the summer."

"That part was all right, but the land-lord working for me. Now he's trying to heat it solely with the sun." Louisville Courier-Journal.

"You never seem to have any pocket money?" "The reason is, our home is run like a congress. I'm the senate and my wife the house. All appropriations of money must originate in the house."—Puck.

Ma—He told me that I am the apple of his eye. Pa—Can you ever forgive him? The idea, dear, of daring to infer that you are overripe and getting seedy.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Went down into my cellar on arrival home last evening and found I knew when I saw such a pleasing sight." "What kind of sight?" "An' that's my boy."—Boston Transcript.

"You're looking blue, Doc. What's the matter?" "Well, I'll tell you. A patient I began to treat died this morning." "Oh, cheer up. He might have died even if you hadn't been called."—Toledo Blade.

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Washington, D. C.

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