THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

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The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station. 2. Continued improvement of the Ne-braska Highways, including the pave-ment of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
- 3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the
- Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean. 4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

The Bar and Judge Landis.

When the committee of congress decided that Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis had committed no offense, done no wrong, in accepting employment from the base ball interests while retaining his position on the bench, it was felt that the matter had passed on to the American Bar association. Nor was there any uncertainty as to what the pronouncement of that body would be in the premises. The form as expressed by the resolutions adopted at Cincinnati indicates the determination of the bar to preserve its high standard of ethics and morals, and to omit nothing in defense of its position.

Had the bar association omitted this action, it would have stood before the world as condoning what its members feel to be a wrong thing. The personality of Judge Landis does not enter into the argument, nor has any challenge of his motives been made. His act is looked upon as unethical, and by some as immoral. No amount of sophistry or special pleading can modify the outstanding features of the case.

One of the dearest rights of free people is that justice shall be unimpeded, not bought or sold, nor influenced by any consideration save the right. Courts are human institutions, and judges are men, but in the case of the federal bench an effort has been made to remove the judge from the ordinary temptations, ambitions and even conditions of life. He is conceived to be a man of trained mind, superior to the allurements of place and power, wealth and its accompaniments; he is secure in his position, assured of an income sufficient to provide not only comforts but some luxuries; surrounded at all times by the things that appeal to the intellect, affording him opportunity for enjoyment beyond the scope of the layman, and possessed of the respectful regard of the community. When he does anything that brings the least whisper of suspicion against himself, he has done something that is an injury to our entire system of administering

In accepting private employment while yet self to proper criticism. His act has been a reproach to him and to all his associates. He may dismiss the subject as he did, with, "I have nothing to say," but the people of America will not cease to marvel at the spectacle of a federal judge drawing one salary from the public and another from private employers, and will not cease to believe that "No man can serve two masters."

General Wood and Filipinos.

With the announcement of his acceptance of the position of governor general of the Philippines, Gen. Leonard A. Wood also gives notice of intention to retire from the military service of the United States. He is entitled by law on account of length of service to honorable retirement, and will take advantage of this. The house military affairs committee lately refused to consider a bill passed by the senate, which would have allowed the general to retain his rank in the army while acting in the civil capacity. He meets this emergency by action that shows how highly he values the opportunity given him by President Harding, and his continued willingness to serve where he may do good.

For the country it is fortunate that a man of this type is available to deal with the affairs of the Philippines, which are not only seriously but critically involved. The work over there is one of the most important undertakings this country ever set out to accomplish, and to its carrying out we are morally obligated. Miserable political management has undone a great deal that was set on foot by the republicans, and our national influence has suffered because of the undermining effects of the flirtation set up between the Wilsonites and the Filipino politicians.

This can be set right only by firmness and lair dealing, with the assurance to the natives that justice will be done and they will not be deprived of their birthright because of the presence of the United States as tutor and guide. General Wood's presence there will be the best guaranty we can give the islanders.

Message of the County Fairs. The season of county fairs is well under way, soon to be capped by the state fair at Lincoln. No one of these can be visited without there being aroused a feeling of pride in the achievements that thus are evidenced. In Dodge county the exhibits of fine live stock were so numtrous that a tent had to be erected to accomnodate the pigs of the boys' clubs and the sheep display. A noticeable feature is the determined effort to raise the best qualities of products and not to waste time and effort on mongrel breeds and poor varieties. It is this progressive spirit of the farmers and their wives and children that is largely responsible for the fact that the total value of Nebraska farms ranks above

all except two other states, Illinois and Iowa. These agricultural fairs show better than anything else could the solid foundation of the state's prosperity. Statistics say that there are in Nebraska 124,000 farms, and that the average value is \$29,927, but it is only through viewing the annual exhibition of their products that city folk can really have the magnitude of the agricultural industry impressed upon them. Seven is. Detroit Free Press.

thousand people attended the Nemaha county air in one day, and not one of these could have left without being -strengthened and inspired as was that mythical hero of old who drew his might from contact with Mother Earth and was conquered only when his antagonist lifted him aloft and broke the subtle spell as his strength drained away.

Democracy and Demagogy.

One of the most astounding statements lately ssuing from a responsible source is the followng paragraph from the editorial columns of the Omaha World-Herald:

The law sinks from the majestic to the trifling. It becomes not a friend and protector but either a nuisance or an oppressor, some-thing to be evaded or ignored rather than obeyed. Instead of something plain and simple and easily understood it is transformed into a maze, a network of ropes and strings and wires and cobwebs hopelessly tangled and snarled. Made without wisdom, made often in a blind partisan fury, often with headstrong passion and prejudice, without regard for symmetry or proportion, not a natural growth but an artificial monstrocity, how can such law be expected to rule successfully a great and free and enterprising people all of whom have a hand in its making, all of whom are ignorant of most of it, and all of whom are disgusted with much of it?

This is a direct invitation to anarchy. It is subject to but one interpretation; the people are advised to select what, if any, laws they wish to obey, and to make such selection from time to time as convenience or interest may direct, and to evade or ignore the others.

In this land the laws are made by the people, and if we have too many or if some of them are oppressive, it is within the power of the people to apply the remedy. In Nebraska we have not only the legislature, but the initiative and referendum system (especially championed by the Omaha World-Herald), and if the statute books are cluttered up with "ropes and strings and wires and cobwebs hopelessly tangled and snarled," it is because the people so willed.

The remedy does not lie in the evasion of law, but in obeying the law in its minutest particular, enforcing it exactly on all; then if it be oppressive or hindering, it will soon disappear before public disapproval. To allow one man, or a group of men to set themselves above the law. or any of the laws, is to open the door to all to do the same, and then the whole fabric of the law dissolves and the mists of anarchy and chaos enfold the race. Such demagogy as the paragraph quoted contains is unworthy any cause.

Not Another Ludlow.

Marching troops of the United States are going into West Virginia to terminate a private war. It is not to be another Ludlow, but is the earnest effort of the proper authority of the United States to maintain the sway of law and to preserve the peace and order of the country. No matter what the cause, no matter which side is right or wrong, peither the miners nor the mine owners has the righteto defy the law and to set up an army to enforce private views or to right private wrongs. Only the state can do that, but, having failed to assert its sovereign authority the state of West Virginia calls on the federal government for assistance, and three regiments of infantry are on the way to disperse the armed groups that now defy the government. Untutored men may think they are permitted to carry out their own plans for settling their own troubles. Unscrupulous or selfish men may feel they are privileged to protect their own property or assert their own policies in much the same way. Both are wrong, Over West Virginia, as over Colorado, Nebraska or any other state in the union floats Old Glory, the symbol of the power of all the people, and to it all must bow, feeling sure that justice will be done under its sway. Whatever else may take place in West Virginia's coal mining region, the law must be

Leaving School Too Soon.

Not more than half of the children attend school after the age of 14, according to a survey by the American Institute of Civil Engineers. No one can doubt that there are in Omaha and the state at large many boys and girls who will fail to return to their classes this month although their schooling is unfinished. A heavy responsibility rests on parents who acquiesce in such arrangement.

While it may be true that higher education such as is provided by the universities is thrown away on some of those who enjoy its privileges, it is impossible to uphold any such declaration concerning the high schools. Those who lay down their books at the age of 14 are entering on the opportunities of life and the responsibilities of citizenship ill-equipped. They can scarcely be said to have acquired the foundation on which their future development must rest. For their own sakes and in the interest of unified progress toward a higher standard of living those who are halting by the way should be convinced of the advantage that the schools hold out to

The Omaha Live Stock exchange, in engaging Dr. W. T. Spencer to conduct the fight on tuberculosis among live stock has shown a public spirit that ought to be appreciated in the country and city as well, for diseased animals are

a menace to all. The railroad official who declares that the farmers are no worse off than many others speaks the truth, but ignores the fact that prosperity generally starts on the farms and then spreads out to all lines.

The theft of a guitar from a Howard avenue flat furnishes the lastest police mystery-it is impossible to discover whether it was confiscated by a neighbor, a burglar or a music critic.

Those miners who were ordered to return to their homes perhaps were evicted and had none.

Don't Do These Things.

Don't blow out the gas, don't take medicine from a bottle in the dark, don't light a match to see if there is gasoline in the tank; don't go around the rear of a street car without looking, don't rock the boat. It would be possible to continue the catalogue much further, but everyone knows all of the rules in the category to which these belong, though somebody violates one of them and makes a case for the coroner every

once in a while.

This is the time of year when another ancient "don't" is frequently violated. It was violated in Monroe the other day by four people and the next day one of them was dead. They depended upon general judgment instead of exact knowledge in the selection of the ingredients for a mess of mushrooms. The appropriate don't for all such cases is don't eat anything supposed to be a mushroom unless you know exactly what it.

Brains and Unemployment Hoover's Call for Conference Holds Out Hopes for Relief.

(From the New York Times.)

Barring a single infelicitous phrase, Secretary Hoover's announcement with regard to President Harding's unemployment conference s temperate and of good omen. "It is inconceivable," he says, "that America, with its surplus in food and clothing, with housing-though crowded-and with an abundance of fuel, could allow any suffering among those of our own people who desire to work." Such a situation a paradoxical, lamentable, tragic-but unfor-tunately all too conceivable. Hard times have recurred with something very like cyclic regularity, and a leading feature has generally been lessened consumption, or, to put it the other way, overproduction. Thanks to the war, the civilized world is drained of ready resources as never before, and the organized international co-operation that might have forestalled embarrassment has been rendered impossible, largey by our own blind prejudice. If anything is inconceivable" it is that we should altogether escape the logical result of the crisis through which we are passing,

In spite of Mr. Hoover's phrase, he would loubtless be the first to grant the truth of all this. Nowhere does his statement give promise of direct financial aid to the unemployed. That could only result in waste and misdirection of energy-a vast increase of the burden of taxation and a crippling of the very industries which, under the spur of individual initiative, afford the only sound basis of future prosperity. One great resource remains, however, which hitherto as never been mobilized-a nationally representative conference of all the elements in the situation, which shall be inspired by a spirit of mutual sacrifice and enlightened self-interest. The gist of Mr. Hoover's announcement lies in the following phrase: "A broad study of the economic measures desirable to ameliorate the unemployment situation and give impulse to the recovery of business and commerce to

In similar crises hitherto this has never been possible-perhaps not even "conceivable." There have been far too many employers of the type revealed by Samuel Untermyer in the Lock wood committee hearings, far too many unionists of the type of Brindell. But that has never been the chief obstacle. In the lack of any broadly constructive program, the more intelligent type of employer and employed have remained at loggerheads, each jealously guarding its own gains and its strategic position for the future. This is the case today. How far the future. This is the case today. How far the future of the property of the purely large of the julce of canned formatoes as a preventive of scurvy. Therefore I was not surprised when I read in the Journal of Biological Chemistry that McClendon not only eximployers have of late been animated by a purely actional view of the situation it is not possible o tell, for they have had the wisdom of silence; but Mr. Gompers has been loudly and vehemently outspoken in his proclamation of a narrow class-limited policy—in his demand of privi-leges for labor which are today quite impossible and which at any time could be achieved only by a frank and free co-operation of all the ndustrial forces that make up the nation.

Into this situation, this seemingly cternal deadlock, Mr. Hoover has thrown the catalyst of an idea. There is and always has been a third actor in the industrial problem, the educated technician who is neither capitalist nor hand laborer but the executive brains of both. Speci-fically, there is the Society of American Engineers. Almost a year ago Mr. Hoover began a nation-wide research into industrial conditions with a view to precisely such crises as the one now confronting us. The individual researches -each one working in the industry in which he is employed-are inspired by his high enthusiasm, by his belief that, if any feasible plan is forthcoming, both the American employer and the American workman will have the intelligence and the public spirit to embrace it.

This attack upon our industrial problems is a thing quite new; it is as bold as the situation is huge and difficult. That it should at the situation is huge and difficult. The should at the situation is huge and difficult. The should at the situation is huge and difficult. once succeed is not impossible, though unfor-tunately not probable. But it has a far greater chance of success than the academic and talka- of men sleeping out of doors and tive industrial conference of a year and a half begging their daily bread. The first ago. Time is long. That the brain force of industry should not eventually succeed in uniting the forces of the nation for the nation's good is, if you will, inconceivable.

The First Test

The republicans of New Mexico have probbly put their best foot foremost in nominating O. Bursum to succeed himself in the senate.

He is serving now by appointment. The election—a special one—takes place next month.

This will be the first test of public sentiment of any consequence on political matters since November. Has the tide turned? Or is it still with the republicans?

Secretary Fall, and through him the administration, will be felt in the campaign. He is a gering when one begins to grasp its meaning. Meanwhile every influence should be used with congress to seek the cause of the present detailed. by reason of the compliment the president has to seek the cause of the present depaid him by calling him to a seat at the cabinet

Interest in the contest is increased by specu-Interest in the contest is increased by specu-lation touching the influence of the result outside of reviving European countries. Na-the state. If the tide has turned, how much tions that would buy of us are unbenefit will Tammany, and democratic organizations in other states where campaigns are scheduled for this year, derive from a disclosure of the fact in this far-away state in the southwest? If the advantage is still with the republicans, how much benefit all around will they derive?

The campaign will be short-only a month. But all campaigns on the card this year will be short. Money is scarce, and both parties have discovered that campaigning nowadays consumes the wherewithal in quantities. There are some expensive new wrinkles, and even old wrinkles are costing more than hitherto.-Washington Star.

American Farm Values.

In 1910 the census found the value of all the farms in the United States to be \$34,801,125,697. In 1920 the census valuation was \$66,334,309,556. The figures had been nearly doubled in ten years. The average value of a farm had risen in a decade from \$5,471 to \$10,287. But, of course, the dollar was worth less in January, 1920, than it was in 1910 or is in 1921.

That group of grain growing states which is known as the west north central and which includes Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and the Dakotas reported an increased value in farms of \$13,000,000,000. Yet there were value in farms of \$13,000,000,000. Yet there were those who doubted whether \$2.26 wheat would be profitable. Iowa alone is credited with a rise of more than \$4,000,000,000 in the value of its the law of chance—silent, remorse-

The figures are amazing until more astounding amounts are recalled. Take, for example, the total 1920 valuations of the farms of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the solid south and the mountain and Pacific states. Sell them all, land and buildings, at the census estimates and you would have just about enough money to pay the American war bill!— New York Herald.

No Place for Politics.

The problem of framing a just and equable revenue law at the present time would appear difficult enough to demand the best efforts of leaders in both parties without introducing a political element into an issue so far removed political element into an issue so far removed from the field of politics. There is neither a republican nor a democratic way of revising the income tax or of taxing corporations and articles of consumption. What is sound, is sound irrespective of the support it may have. There may that "gesident" is a logical outcome. spective of the support it may have. There may be certain national issues that naturally lend themselves to differences of opinion along party lines, but taxation is not one of them.-Cleve-

How to Keep Well

Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans

EXTRACTING VITAMINES.

It has been proved that a food to be adequate must have a proper amount of carbohydrates, such as starch and sugar, fats, such as butmeat and eggs, minerals, such as salt and lime, and also of a newly discovered set of substances known as vitamines.

It is common to measure the food

measure outweighs all others in importance. But in addition to calor-ies or energy units, it is necessary that the diet should contain a certain specified quantity of protein if the tissues are to be kept in first-

erage man will eat enough minerdiets which are customary among

our people.

The vitamines still are an unknown quantity, though we have learned much about them in recent years. It is the abundance of this fermentlike group of substances in very fresh foods which is responsible

for their superiority.

Fish eaten at the waterside, butter just out of the churn, new laid eggs, radishes, onlons, and peas fresh from the garden, all these not only taste better but are more wholesome than other ider, more traveled, and more sophisticated food products, in all probability because they have more vicamines.

But since we cannot all live by the river and catch our own fish, or live on the farm and suck a cow in a pasture, it becomes advisable to pu vitamines in permanent form if it can be done. A year ago Dubin and Lewi of Ames, Ia., described a method of drying vitamines and put-ting them up in powdered form. The drug houses have permanent prepa-rations of vitamines on the market. More than two years ago Givens told J. H. writes: "I have had canker for 40 years, and as yet no doctor has cured me, so I take it there is

istry that McClendon not only ex-tracted various vitamines and put them up in a form in which they would keep but he demonstrated by laboratory tests that the vitamines extracted had not been destroyed or made ineffective in the process. From green leaves and fruit skin he extracted fat soluble A. He preserved this and other vitamines in milk by drying it with heat. Other

Get Ready for a Hard

Winter

From the Christian Century.

public for the dire things that seem

touch of real winter will drive these

men indoors. The commission urges that the lodging houses of the city.

which have fallen into disuse dur-ing recent years be made ready for

to do so, groceries should be bought up at the summer prices against the

need of the coming winter. In the city of Chicago it is prophesied that there will be at least 200,000 men out of employment when the snow flies. These must have a min-

lies. The goods of the United States are being driven out of the

able to do so because of unfavorable exchange rates. If these common

assertions about the economic situa-

should be found and some kind of

remedy devised. Poverty in the richest nation of the world is an ab-

surdity amounting to a social crime

Motor Drivers

From the New Haven Journal Courier.

Drivers of automobiles who make

trouble finally with a crash of se-rious character usually have a his-

tory. Just as the seemingly sound oak tree when it lies prostrate before the gale lies revealed weak and de-

fective at the heart, so as a rule there is an explanation when some

driver sideswipes the citizen quiet-ly going his way, or terribly over-

turns himself or others, perhaps with fatal results. Not always, but

Quite recently a young man met his death in his car. As the details

came out and all the facts, it de-

iriving was remarked. His friends

less—caught him.

Some time ago, another driver wrecked a party and created a sen-

sation. The victims were severely

strange law that keeps the theory

world of persons whom it would not willingly lose. When the matter was canvassed and all the evidence

was in from the rear towns, it ap-peared that this man was known as

a desperate driver. He was not con

a desperate driver. He was not con-tent to use his machine as a means of transportation but he had to "step on her" and dash to and fro to make the groundlings stare. So definite was this that persons stepped forward to say that long be-fore the accident they had driven

that "accident" is a logical outcome of recklessness. It may be profitable to introduce the law of chance as a topic in the

schools. It is not only curious but

of vicarious sacrifice to the fore The accident nearly deprived the

Famine stalks in the alleys of the

impressive. It is definitely known how often one may take a crossing "on the high," or cut in n a car in advance in perfect safety, the next time, however to be eligible for the hospital or related institutions,

a little canned vitamine on our

cat it, and keep healthy. Eve thing rural is being canned, may soon have canned freshness.

Try Eating Bran.

Bran Helps Most People

Use Hot Vinegar.

REPLY.

no cure for canker. What have you to offer on the question? What is

REPLY.

The physicians may not be able to cure you, but you can cure your-self. Canker is caused by wrong

the cause of canker?"

REPLY. Beneficial to most people.

evacuations

THE SINGLE TRACK MAN.

great cities. The Liberty bonds and There is a man in our little town, So careful and thrifty, they say, He counts every seed in his garden in small savings accounts have been gradually consumed and many fam-ilies are even now, in the middle of spring
And dusts all his tools when he puts the summer, next door to want. Th the summer, next door to want. The commission on immigration and citizenship of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. has decided to inaugurate a campaign of publicity to prepare the

This man has a job in a town miles away,
But he never misses his train.
He's on time in the morning, he's on time
at night,
In sunshiny weather or rain.

He always reads the same news sheet O' mornings and at night le buys one like the night before And reads the ink off quite,

every opening for employment. The city of Chicago has large numbers Now recently it happened But this man in our town couldn't answer, He hadn't a word to say, He had run so long on a single track He knew no other way.

the demands that are sure to press upon them during the coming win-The churches are also warned

Romance in Origin Of Superstitions

By H. IRVING KINK.

The Child and the Woodpile. Among children's superstitions is one which says that "If you go out to the woodpile and say: 'Johnnie with your finger, Willie with your toes, suthin (something) comes out starch and sugar, fats, such as butter and gravy, protein, such as lean mines of oranges and tomatoes. It of the woodpile and tears off all your may be that we are coming to close (clothes)." How many of us canned vitamines.

Perhaps the table of the future a woodpile with bravade and have thus approached will have the table of the future a woodpile with bravade and have in childhood have thus approached make a collection of birds' eggs?

a woodpile with bravado and, having uttered the conjuration, fearfully under supervision, might be allowed ran for the house before the "suthin" to make collections of birds' eggs. will have three or more vitamine shakers alongside the sait and pep-per. When we eat we will sprinkle canned meat and dried vegetables, tively their own and which they do or the parent birds in any way dis-not carry over with them into adult turbed. A good bird book or

H. A. J. writes: "I am 68 years old. I have had very few natural and other cathartics. Very often I older people. Generation after genuse enemas. Will the frequent use eration of children pass them along to their successors from an origin in health?"

Applicants for admission to New York's policewomen's school must to their successors from an origin in possess not only physical and mental The use of enemas is preferable have its superstitions no more childto epsom salts and other cathar-tics. However, it develops the enema habit and that is a bad one. How ish than the superstitions of older people yet distinct from them? They habit and that is a bad one. How did you get started on salts and cathartics? But why ask? So many people of your generation did not know the harm of the cathartic habit. Instead eat plenty of bran, vegetables and fruit. If this does not suffice eat sugar. If hat is not enough take mineral oil. are evidently superstitions once common to people both of child-hood and maturity, or are derived from such superstitions. there about them that cause them to persist in the child mind long after they have ceased to be operative in the mature mind? The child's woodpile superstition is apparently L. R. C. writes: "Is bran cooked with oatmeal eaten every morning not an inheritance from tree-wor-ship, but from an idea of the an-cients impinging upon it and be-tween which are tree-worship it is sometimes hard to draw a definite line. It was that form of animism which regarded trees not as gods R. T. S. writes: "Will you kindly tell how to remove nits from the hair after lice have been killed?" but as the residence of spirits, ficent or malevolent as the case might be. Examples of this are still found among uncivilized tribes in various parts of the world. The child at the woodpile crying: "John-Wash the hair with hot vinegar. Comb out the nits with a fine tooth

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ny with your fingers, Willie with your toes" is mocking the woodspirit whose former home, the tree which furnished the wood for the pile, lies in ruin, but about which he may be supplyed to the pile. may be supposed to still linger. Naturally under such circumstances the wood-spirit would be angry and "tear off 'all" the child's clothes if it caught him,

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Parents' Problems

Should children be allowed to could catch us. It is interesting to Onl yone eff should be taken from note that children have a collection a nest, and that should be so taken of superstitions which are distinct that the other eggs are not harmed, not carry over with them into adult turbed. A good bird book or a life, though they are by no means good leader in nature study is necmore absurd than those which influ-ence them as "grownups." good leader in nature study is nec-ence them as "grownups." These superstitions are learned harm.

some dim and distant past. The qualifications for their jobs, but they question is: Why does childhood must bring to them the spiritual quality which is indispensable



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