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 Nebreeks 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.

Those Armed Bands of Miners.

No sooner have the armed bands of miners in West Virginia dispersed than clashes with similar groups arise in the coal district of southern Illinois. Disorders between the striking miners and the mine guards have existed there for several days, and from the hills come reports of plans for marching in force to two towns from which the workmen had been driven. There is a dearth of correspondence from the front, but it is probable that during the ten months of this strike there has been wrong on both sides.

The claim is made that private detectives destroyed the tents in which the miners and their femilies had been living and forced them to leave. The story is an old one-force is met with force and wrong with wrong. Although the Constitution of the United States guarantees the right of citizens to bear arms, it clearly did not contemplate the settlement of industrial disgutes by guerrilla warfare or countenance the shouldering of rifles for the purpose of settling grivate grievances.

In West Virginia the state government broke down, and in Illinois the governor is under a cloud which can not but lower the respect in which his authority is held. Either no effort Tias been made on behalf of the public interest to adjust the dispute in the Illinois coal fields or Inrough the corruption or weakness of the local authorities the situation has been turned over to settlement by terrorization. The world war led many to the belief that force offers the most direct way to desired ends, and there no doubt a e some people (and their sympathies may be on either side) who hope that one side or the other will be slaughtered, "in order to teach it Lesson." This, however, is not the wise way est of the crisis. Industrial disputes must not be put on a bloody or revolutionary basis. There that is by law and justice. It is the business of government to enforce order and eliminate the causes back of these uprisings, and this should have been done months ago. The public ha been told too little of the matters in dispute, but once public opinion is informed, an end to this violence will be made, the guilty punished and the underlying differences settled by concilia-. . . .

Eighteen Thousand Nickels.

Total receipts for Visiting Nurse tag day fell short of hopes of the women who keep the service moving. This is a matter that can and will be remedied later on, for Omaha will not allow the work to lag for lack of money to meet its requirements. Some features of the day deserve notice, one of them being that \$900 of the amount collected was in the shape of nickels.

Eighteen thousand nickels requires explanation. Many of these, no doubt, symbolize the parsimony of the giver, who could at so little cost flaunt his tag as bravely as did the man who gave a dollar or \$10, or even more. Such "charity" carries its own cure. Other of those nickels would tell a different tale. These came from the children, to whom the sum looks big, and, when contributed to the Nurse fund means sacrifice of material pleasure. Still another source of these nickels is from the man who from stern necessity right now is counting the nickels. Even so small a coin means something to cat to the jobless worker, who is just now drawing his belt a little tighter each day, keeping a stiff upper lip, and waiting for his luck to turn. Yet he is willing to divide, as he always has been; with his brother, and the "jitney" he turned over to pay for his tag carried with it a sentiment that is not to be bought with money. Such nickels are blessed and deserve to rank with the most costly of gifts.

No coin detector or counter, no human device of any sort, can sort these nickels into piles and say this one came from a miser, this from a child, and this from a man who may have gone hungry because he gave it. Yet we may be very sure that the separation has been made, and that the record will stand straight and clear on the Big Book.

Sensational But Not Satisfying.

Boston has been diverted and the world edified by an "auction" of unemployed workers. Aside from restating an obvious fact, that distress incident to business depression exists, the exhibition on Boston Common serves no purpose. The transparent attempt to connect it by analogy with the anti-slavery plea of William Lloyd Garrison has no force, for the conditions are not the same. Workers in America are free, wage-slavery is a mouth filling phrase, but it only means that man must work if he would

McCutcheon's cartoon on Russian wages is the best possible answer to the correspondent who would convert all our Liberty bonds into federal bank notes for immediate use. Thirty years ago two young men rode their bicycles across Asia, and found that a few pounds of silver, carried about their persons or in the headposts of their machines, were enough to defray all their expenses; yet in Szech-chuan they needed a wheelbarrow load of copper "cash" to buy a breakfast.

Values are staggered, and no longer measurable in a standardized money; society is moving

rigrag or going in circles, houng for an easy way out of the morass, still bewildered and confused. Ahead of all is a solid ground, which jet will be reached because the world can nut remain in its present state of disorder. "Selling" workmen on Boston Common is sure-fire sensational, but will be of little help in getting

Lifting the Farmer Out of the Hole.

Utterly new commercial practices designed to meet changed conditions are being evolved by the war finance corporation, which under the farm export bill has been authorized to make loans to co-operative marketing associations and any other concerns engaged in handling the crops. Europe, it has been found, now prefers to take our commodities gradually instead of in a short period as was the case before the war, and does not want to buy in great quantities for future shipment even if credit is offered. Although farm exports have been large, purchases have been of the hand-to-mouth variety. A year ago America did not realize this change and went ahead as usual, attempting to sell European customers a year's supply in a few months. Prices broke and foreign exchange went wild; the task of the war finance corporation as viewed by the manager, Eugene Meyer, jr., is to avoid a repetition of this error. He says:

It is of the utmost importance to recognize a new condition in our foreign trade. This condition has less to do with credits to foreigners and more with credits to Americans. We must now recognize the necessity of selling our agricultural products more gradually than we did in former years, and therefore a corresponding necessity to carry our commodities here in America in larger quantities

for a longer period of marketing.

If we provide financing to hold our commodities for more gradual marketing over a longer period we will be doing only what any sensible merchant should do to handle his business. It is not a question of holding for speculative purposes; conditions compel us to hold for gradual marketing if we do not want to cause disaster to ourselves and to those

that buy from us. In the current news is reported an agreement to advance \$1,200,000 in this way to a cotton growers' association in Arizona for financing the domestic sale of cotton, and of a loan of \$150,000 to a California co-operative organization to finance the exportation of canned fruit. Already the advance of \$29,000,000 to producers and handlers of farm products has been approved. and negotiations are under way for as much more. Mr. Meyer announces that in a few days he will start on a tour of the farming and live stock sections to study the farmers' problems and acquaint himself fully with their credit needs. Merchants and bankers understand that they can not pull themselves out of the hole without pulling the farmer out, too, and this lifting power of this law is immense. In authorizing aid to agriculture and placing a fund of \$1,000,-000,000 at the disposal of the farmers, congress took what is hoped will be a most important step toward financial and industrial recuperation.

Red Cross and Russian Relief.

How complicated the matter of sending food to the starving in Russia may become is excellently illustrated by a line or two in the dispatches from Geneva. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, and head of the International Red Cross, spoke of his hope of raising 10 000 000 nounds' sterling, with which to purchase 200,000,000 tons of wheat for Russia. On his way to Geneva Dr. Nansen passed through England, but declined to outline his plans, beyoud the expression that he looked to the British for the larger part of his working funds.

Dr. Nansen is known to have made an arrangement with the soviets, and for this reason Secretary Hoover declined to deal with him, fearing to trust any part of the relief work to the Leninites. In England a similar distrust is noted, and British relief will largely be bestowed through the American Relief commission, to which the American Red Cross has turned over its share of the work. Leaders in both England and the United States regret the action of Dr. Nansen, although the latter says he has an understanding that all work will be carried on under his direction; that his agents will have charge of distributing all relief in Russia, and that he has confidence that the soviet government will carry out its agreements in full,

This is not enough to establish a deep trust in the reds, nor to dispel the dread that supplies intended for the starving women and children will be intercepted and diverted to the commissary of the red army. Incidents of the kind already are reported, and may be repeated. The situation is interesting as showing what follows when one government or nation entirely earns the distrust of those to which it must turn for assistance. Russia will be fed for humanity's sake, even if the Red Cross is not to function as it properly should.

The claims of the independent oil men that two big companies, which may or may not be under the same control, are trying to put them out of business has a familiar sound, but everyone is supposed to know that this sort of thing went out of date years ago.

A switch engine nudged a motorist at one of Omaha's many grade crossings-how long before this dangerous system is done away with? For the price of a few damage suits enough subways could be built to climinate all these perilous crossings.

Democrats on the senate finance committee are suddenly struck with horror at the prospect of a deficit. Where have they been? The country has been running behind every day since Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated in 1913.

On account of the bad business year, it is proposed to repeal the excess profits tax, but the very fact that this is urged would indicate that there are some whose profits still are large enough to fall under heavy taxation.

For an organization which has been accused of having been formed by big business, the American Legion is adopting a surprising tone in its controversy with the United States Chamber of Commerce over the bonus.

Somehow, the announcement that the railroads have made a big increase in their income loes not arouse any great enthusiasm among the people that pay the freight.

Judge Landis has handed down his decision as umpire in the building industry controversy in Chicago, and now it is up to the contractors and workmen to play ball.

Yes, Europe has the Rotary spirit-it is go-

ing 'round and 'round.

John D., Junior, Leads Son, Not Father, Richest Man in the World Today.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.

John D. Rockeseller, jr., not his father, is the richest person in the United States, says Henry H. Klein, author of "Dynastic America and Those Who Own It," and first deputy commissioner of the city of New York. Mr. Klein estimates the Rockefeller family wealth at \$2,400,-000,000, including the holdings in the founda-

Mr. Klein said: "The latest stock list of Standard Oil of New Jersey, the largest Standard Oil corporation. shows that John D. Rockefeller, jr., holds 452,080 common stock and 38,976 sitares preferred and that his father owns only 1,000 shares preferred, been written by a homeographic doc-The son's holdings are worth \$70,000,000, while trinaire. To the ordinary mind the

the father's are worth \$110,000. "The foundations together hold about 410,000 shares common and 125,000 shares preferred and John D., jr.'s sisters, Mrs. Edith R. McCormick and Mrs. Alta Rockefeller Prentice, hold together 125,000 shares common and 50,000 pre-The total value of the Rockefeller holdthis one company exceeds \$200,000,000. In 1919 John D. Rockeseller, sr., held 149,130 shares common stock (old issue) and his son 63,020.

"The Rockefeller holdings in Standard Oil of Indiana were appraised in 1915 at \$60,000,000. At that time the capital of the company was only \$30,000,000, having been increased from \$1,000. 000 by the distribution of a stock dividend of 2,900 per cent. At that time 65,000 shares were held by Herbert W. Gumbel, secretary to John D., jr. Harry P. Fish, secretary to John D., sr., held 6,895 shares and Andrew H. Bates, another Rockefeller "dummy," 6,500 shares.

"In 1916 the Rockefeller holdings in Standard Oil of California were estimated at \$85,000,000; Standard Oil of New York, \$45,000,000; Prairie Pipe Line and Prairie Oil and Gas, at \$20,000,000 each, and Vacuum Oil, Ohio Oil and Atlantic Refining at \$11,000,000 each. Each of these holdings is today worth half again as much. The foundations hold about one-seventh of these se-

"Other large Rockefeller holdings are in the name of John D., jr., and of 'dummies.' John D., jr., is credited with holding many thousand shares of Pennsylvania railroad; Colorado Fuel

and Iron and Manhattan 'L.' The Rockefellers own \$17,000,000 of \$40, 000,000 par value Consolidated Coal company stock, none of which is held in the foundations. This company controls the coal fields of West Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky. All these shares are held by Andrew H. Bates, Harry P. Fish, Robert W. Gumbel and Bertram Cutler. "Cutler, Fish, Gumbel and two others hold

\$4,000,000 worth of stock in Consolidated Gas company, New York City. Gumbel and Cutler are 'dummies' in the Illinois Central and Fish in Wheeling and Lake Erie.

"The market value of all the Standard Oil ompanies is about \$3,000,000,000. The Rockefellers own about 30 per cent, besides which they own many millions in so-called independent oil companies, such as Magnolia, Royal Dutch and Sinclair. Their total oil holdings are worth at least \$1,000,000,000. They are the largest security holders in the railroads, mines, public utilities, banks and other industrial corporations, their aggregate holdings in these properties being an other \$1,000,000,000. They own about \$300,000,-000 in national state and city bonds and about \$100,000.000 in real estate and mortgages in New York, Cleveland, Tarrytown, Lakewood and

"The foundations hold about \$400,000,000 of all the Rockefeller wealth, most of the balance being in the name of John D., jr. When John D., sr., dies his estate will undoubtedly show less than \$500,000,000, the balance having been distributed. When John D., jr., said a few days ago that his father's estate never reached a bil- and co-ordinate with the Anti-Saloon lion dollars and has been greatly reduced by large gifts from principal in recent years, he undoubtedly meant gifts to himself and his sisters, as well as to the foundations, which young John D. himself controls.

Should Save the Hawaiians

Congress has passed an act looking to the ehabilitation of the Hawaiian people if that be found possible. Public lands are to be subdivided and allotted to families, and any expense involved taken from the rentals of lands already occupied by sugar plantations. This so-called Hawaiian homes act was passed in the hope that the rental of the race which once owned the e remnant of the race which once owned the

If the race can be saved it is a humanitarian duty which devolves upon us. Like other South Sea islanders, they were living and thriving according to their ideals when we found them. Undoubtedly they would have continued to do so had the whites who discovered them sailed away and never come back. They were inhabiting islands on which a very simple life could be lived with almost no effort, and the races had adapted themselves to their environment and were content. Some vestiges of virility were maintained by the continuous petty fighting which, partly from ineffective weapons and partly from constitutional laziness, were not very destructive of human life. In contact with whites they are all disappearing.

To put the Hawaiians in a condition to sustain themselves in the struggle for life they must be reconstructed. It is not certain that it can be done. The people are mentally bright. There are no brighter pupils than Hawaiian children of the public schools. But, having graduated with honor at the high schools, they tend to go back to living on fish and poi, with all that that implies. They lack initiative and energy and power to resist disease, and whether that can be bred into the race is uncertain. But it is our duty to do all in our power to encourage that and it is a duty which we shall discharge with most hearty good will.-San Francisco Chronicle.

Churches as Polling Places.

The election commissioners of Boston have found what appears to be a happy solution of the problem of providing the additional voting facilities made necessary by the advent of equal suffrage. Some forty or more Sunday school rooms have already been designated as regular

polling places. The churches and Sunday schools in the sev eral sections of the country have made considerable progress in recent years in the work of cstablishing themselves as important civic centers. Voting is one of the most important civic obligations. In becoming as they are in Boston regularly established polling places the churches are performing a particularly valuable service. The precedent established by the Boston churches might well be followed.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Antis' Paradise.

America surely is a land of opportunity in more ways than one. Here anyone who desires to found a league, society or club with "Anti" as a prefix to its name is sure to succeed, have such a variety of good folks among us that there are always to be found a respectable number who are against something or other. Forming a league to spread their views is a harmless diversion as a rule and tends to keep the members out of mischief generally .- St. Paul Pioncer

Four, Four, Four Years More. Man's life has been lengthened four years in the last quarter century, an actuary says. Well.
as the democratic marchers used to shout in 1888, four, four, four years more.—New York Herald, restaurants.—Washington Star.

How to Keep Well

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

Yes to Both Questions

REPLY.

Study in Relativity

REPLY.

cups of coffee a day without harm.

Child and Beauty Culture.

faulty skin or blood? 3. I have a

REPLY.

That May Be Helpful.

REPLY.

Mercy for Babies.

J. M. M. writes: "I have a tale of woe to tell in behalf of the poor

little Labies. It just makes me boil when I se women dragging their helpless babies around in the heat,

and especially with waterproof pants

on. I just wish those women were

compelled to wear them a whole day

with no more chance to take care of

themselves than the babies have. do what I can when I can but it seems so little."

ordinary folks nothing

chewed.

2. I do not think so.
3. Leave it alone.

it remove pimples?"

1. Reports indicate that the aver-

thorough up-to-date care.

of coffee they can stand

in the pot others little

Yes.
 Yes. The army physicians give

BROMIDES 'NEAR INSANITY.' than others. Some take large dones for a long time without harm. Others If our old friend Hainemann are upset by much smaller doses. ould come back to earth he might not stick to all the dogmas he invented a century ago, but he would

find a lot here to support his con-Vaccines and serums are not so far away for one group.

A recent report on bromides by Dr. E. L. Hunt could almost have

word bromides conjured up rest, calm peace and quiet. And yet Dr. Hum tells that if given too long they produce restlessness and irri-tability. They are given to the inrane and to others, who are mentally excited, to induce quiet, and "3. Does a cup of coffee always yet the same authority tell; us that mean the same thing? In other when given in overdoses or for too long they produce mental confu-tion, mania, delusions, and a mental state very like certain forms of in

Given to epileptics to prevent spasms and induce quiet when given too long or in too large doses cause mental irritability, quarrelsomeness, excitability, suspicion, and a mental state which stimulates

But let us give the signs of too much bromide as Dr. Hunt gives them. The skin shows the bromide rash with which many people are The tongue is coated and the breath has a foul, fetid, brassy odor. The tremble. The person is very less. If he is confined to his bed tosses constantly.

If he is up and around he wants to be on the go, yet his gait is un-steady and his hands tremble. In fact, the gait may be disturbed enough to suggest locomotor ataxia. mole on my nose which often itches and smarts, although I leave it strict-The mind is befogged. There ally alone. Would you advise its re-moval, and, if so, how?" ways is great confusion as well as restlessness. There may be mania. In certain cases paresis is suggested. In fact, Dr. Hunt tells of certain o the asylum for paresis, but when held where they could get no bro mide for a few weeks their symp-

toms of paresis disappeared.

The tongue is thick and the speech is far from plain. Bed cases usually have constipation and many of them lose some control of the bladder and bowels. The body stores bromide as a squirrel stores nuts. In cases of chronic bromide polso Dr. Hunt found bromide in orine one month after the use of the on dogs it was found that cream. The pimply folks may do was still being exerted a little better if they clean with with hazel or alcohol or theohol and irug was discontinued and in experiments on dogs it was found that the drug four months after its use was discon-

As is the case with all other drugs. ome people are more easily affected

Vassals of the Lobby

(From the New York World.) "Here we have three bodies of the egislature," said Senator Reed in his speech dealing with the activities of the prohibition lobby, "one the house, another the senate and the other the

Anti-Saloon league."
The senator from Missouri claims for the house and the senate an influence and a prestige that they do not possess. He makes them equal league, whereas the record proves that in all matters of prohibition they have been subordinate and vassal. The war-time prohibition law was

not drafted by any member of con-gress or by any committee of con-gress. It was framed by the paid atgress. It was framed by the paid at-torneys of the Anti-Saloon league and enacted under the whip of the paid lobby of the Anti-Saloon league. The eighteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States was not drafted by any member of congress or by any committee of con-gress. It was framed by the paid at-torneys of the Anti-Saloon league

the remnant of the race which once owned the islands which we now occupy may be saved and made self-sustaining. At present this people is rapidly dying out.

was not drafted by Mr. Volstead or by any other member of congress or by any committee of congress. It, rapidly dying out. neys of the Anti-Saloon league and

enacted into law by the paid lobbyists of the Anti-Saloon league. The so-called anti-beer bill, which is now engaging the attention of congress to the exclusion of natters of vast national consequence, was not drafted by the members whose names it bears or by any member of congress or by any committee of congress. It also was framed by the paid attorneys of the Anti-Saloon

eague. After the bill reached the senate the members of that body ventured, in an apologetic mood, to provide in an apologetic mood, to provide that it must be enforced in a constitutional manner; but while the conerence committee was in session to adjust the difference, it is charged that Wayne B. Wheeler, the paid attorney of the Anti-Salcon league, was allowed to be present, although representatives and senators themselves are not permitted at meetings of a conference committee of which

they are not members. This is what Senator Reed describes as "lobbying gone mad": but it is the kind of lobbying to which ongress has supinely submitted year after year. Even now the execu-tive branch of the government, which long ago decided that the eighteenth amendment and the enforcement legislation did not prohibit the medicinal use of beer by prescription of registered physicians, has held up regulations that were prepared last spring, because the paid lobbyists of he Anti-Saloon league are engaged in enacting legislation to nullify the ruling of the attorney general.

When Senator Reed insists that the house and the senate of the congress of the United States are co-equal

with the Anti-Saloon league in the egislative branch of the government he accords to them a distinction which cowardice and hypocrisy long ago surrendered.

What Comprises the Congress, "Here we have three bodies of the iegislature," said Senator Reed in his speech dealing with the activities of the prohibition lobby, "one the house, another the senate and the ther the Anti-Saloon league."-

"Let Us Have Peace" Certainly the centenary of U. S. frant next year ought to be celebrated. Grant was the warrior who said, "Let us have peace," and had

More Garages Than Homes. It is asserted that America is building more garages than homes, but there are still a few more automo-biles than families.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Watchful Waiting a Reality.

Setting Ireland Free. Omaha, Sept. 7.—To the Editor of self unless it. The Bee: Rejoicing in the fact that Korea Review. M. C. S. writes: "1. Can any one who has a venereal disease belong to the United States army? 2. If dis-I am the equal enfranchised citizen with my brothers in our representative republic, always inspired by the foremost in asserting American principles, doctrines and traditions handed down by the revolutionary fathers and made complete by the emancipation proclamation of Abra-ham Lincoln, and, although the last to receive and be made full responsi-P. C. N. writes: "I. How much coffee can a person take without ble citizens, I feel it a duty to remind my brothers who are also charged "2. Do people vary in the amount with the upholding and preaching of words, does the coffee vary in its caffein strength? Of course, the size of the cup does."

According to press dispatches, Eamonn De Valera and Lloyd George are holding a joint debate before the age person can take two ordinary world audience, and the subject is the exact question discussed by Thomas Jefferson and King George than others. Many who think they are standing their daily lose will suffer from insomnia due to coffee. that you cannot recognize it in the forceful pronouncements, defending it in all its splendor, greatness, truth Again you are right. The term "cup of coffee" is very flexible. Some and liberty making, when this Irish president demands and fights for the mean a small cup, some a very large one, some put much ground coffee application of our American declarations and duplicates our tions in Ireland, his country? I con tend that the Irish, in accepting and Mrs. P. P. writes: "1. At what age are nuts, salads, and raw fruits fighting for the application o American principles, do us the high-est honor possible. They do it volunbeneficial to a child? 2 Often after tarily. They set up republican insti-tutions of their own accord, and we fail, walk off, and blindly, indifferthe least bit of emotion on my part or after washing, my face breaks out in red blotches. Is that due to a ently, refuse to recognize them. Now, are we not, in truth, refusing to recommend the very doctrines Americans have given our lives to maintain for ourselves? Did not our oung brothers-in-arms force the central powers to set up for them-1. Children 2 years old and over solves a representative governmen similar to ours? Are Germans en

can take salads and raw ripe fruits. Nust are safe enough at 4 if you titled to freedom politically, so much so that we force it on them, and watch to see that they are well then refuse to recommend Irishmen giving their lives that they may be allowed to enjoy the liberty and principles we forced the Germans to set up for themselves? Why do we W. R. writes; "Is it any good to clean the face with witch hazel? Can refuse to act gladdened when Irish-men fight for, preach and demand American doctrines? Have we really a regret, a longing for a "govern ment without the consent of the governed?" This is a principle we

> Alonzo Alvin De Larme Will Speak on "Signs of Better Times" FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

refuse to recommend the trish rid-

ding themselves of. Are we young women going to fail also in recom-

SUNDAY NIGHT Fine Program of Music. Quartet and Cherus Cheir. At 11 A. M. "The Soul of the City"

mending Americanism to all who have brains enough to adopt it without having it forced on them by armies and navies?
BESSIE BROWN.

Friendship Test. You will find out who your friends are when you hunt for somebody to take care of the cut for the summer.

After the knot is Tied. esn't have so much rope. -- Boston Transcript. Word to the Prudent.

No prudent nation will disarm itinless it is sure of peace.

Real Tug of War.

When the battleship meets the
bottleship, then comes the tug of war .- Boston Transcript.



produce no finer instrument of music than the Mason & Damlin

Tiano -it stands today, as it has for a generation, the Stradivarius of pianos. Highest priced, -highest praised

Other classy Pianos are Kranich & Bach, Sohmer, Vose & Sons, Brambach Baby Grand, Kimball, Bush-Lane, Cable-Nelson, Werner and Hinze.

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The Art and Music Store

At Present Prices You Can

Heat Your Home With Nokol

and Save Almost Half the Cost of Coal

At this time last year oil was selling at 15 cents a gallon. Today oil is selling at 9 cents-almost half its price last year.

Coal on the other hand is a little higher than last year-and Hoover says it's going still higher. Last year-mark this-Nokol heating cost many of the Nokol users less than coal. This winter most of them will save half the cost of coal.

There is every reason to believe that approximately the present ratio between the cost of coal and of oil will be maintained.

The two great determining factors in the cost of all fuel-labor and transportation-seem fixed for a long time to come. Oil is today selling at a price that is fairly based on cost, because oil costs much less per unit in labor and transportation.

You will have to act quickly if you want to make this Nokol saving from drudgery, discomfort and expense because

Hundreds of Omaha Home Owners Want to Install Nokol

But we can fill only a limited number of orders by cold weather.

-and we must fill them in their turn-therefore we urge you to make sure of your Nokol installation by ordering now.

Your saving in fuel cost and in janitor service will soon pay for your Nokol installation.

Every Nokol winter after that will bring you substantial dividends on your investment.

Order your Nokol now, every day you put it off means the possibility of a delay that may cause hardship, regardless of how much we wish to serve you.

L. V. NICHOLAS OIL CO.

"Business Is Good, Thank You"

"The hand that rocks the cradle should never shovel coal"