

THE OMAHA BEE

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The Bee's Platform

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

Real Representative Americans.

President Harding's announcement of the delegates who will represent the United States at the coming conference on armament only confirms the expectation of the public. Hughes, Root, Lodge and Underwood compose a group whose fitness for the service will not be challenged by any. Each is pre-eminently qualified to sustain the dignity and prestige of the American republic, and may be depended upon to protect the interests of their country at all points. Greater than this, they are men known to the world, and enjoy abroad the confidence and respect that is their due at home.

Comparison with the action of Woodrow Wilson, when he was on the eve of proceeding to Paris, cannot be avoided. Not only did Mr. Wilson select himself to head the delegation, but he surrounded himself with such a group of advisers as astonished the world. Robert Lansing was the only one who possibly could be looked upon as possessed of international qualifications, and the circumstances under which he was made a member of the delegation emphasize the indifference with which the president regarded him. Mr. Lansing in his book tells that he had first made representations to the president of the impropriety of the executive's taking personal part in the negotiations, and had followed this by most strenuous objections to certain of the Wilsonian policies, notably the League of Nations. Yet Mr. Wilson took Mr. Lansing to Paris, and there ignored him. The world would wait a long time for a parallel instance.

Train Service to the North.

Some years ago, when Omaha was beginning to aspire to be a market town, its citizens conceived and set on foot what later came to be the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad. Many men yet live in the city who can recall the enthusiasm with which the project was taken hold of, to the end that Omaha be connected with northeastern Nebraska by direct route. Now it happens that the Omaha line has become a part of the great Northwestern system, and the powers that be have just secured from the state railway commission authority to take off two passenger trains that served the people of Herman, Blair, Tekamah, Emerson and other communities to the north of the city and who prefer to do their trading in Omaha. Under existing schedules, such will be required to leave Omaha by 2 o'clock in order to get home the same day. They have an alternative, however, that of going to Sioux City to do their shopping. Plainly a discrimination against Omaha, this new train schedule on the line that connects the metropolis with its neighbors to the north deserves earnest protest from the business men of the city, as it is getting the indignant comment of citizens of Craig and other towns who are now shut out of a privilege they esteem.

Breaking Up of a Long Summer.

A tremendous atmospheric disturbance, accompanied by all the wonderful phenomena of wind, rain, lightning, a magnificent display of fireworks, marked the passing of summer this year. Weatherwise were not astonished at the event, although they may have been surprised by the wide extent of the storm, as well as by its intensity. Not undertaking to set a date for its coming, they realized it was at hand. The closing days of August were marked by heat almost unbearable, with such evidence of an impending change as was unmistakable. Hot weather spread over an entire continent means that a wide area of low barometric pressure is present, which must soon be compensated for by a corresponding "high," developing somewhere, in order that the equilibrium might be maintained. Local showers, accompanied by electric disturbances, could not relieve the situation. A great storm was building up, and it came. Heated air rises, and the cold air rushes in to

take its place, and that is just what happened when the summer of 1921 approached its close. The manifestation is a common accompaniment of the season, not always so violent as the one just noted, but as certain as the passing of the days. When Old Sol turns south, because of the earth's oscillation on its equatorial axis, the movement denotes the coming of autumn, and the mechanical action of the elements, obeying physical law eternal and immutable, assures that summer will melt into fall with a great splashing of water, and frequently the rushing of wind and the flashing of many lightnings. It is inevitable.

Prosperity Made at Home.

At a time when Americans are asked to worry about foreign trade it is surprising to find a financial expert of the standing of Theodore H. Price who suggests that the United States can be prosperous without the aid of Europe. A good many current beliefs will be shocked by this statement, which is based on the fact that consumption at home is almost equal to our production. "With a little diversification of our productive activities," says Mr. Price in the American magazine, "we ourselves could easily consume the entire yield of our industry."

With or without a tariff, he predicts increasing difficulty in meeting the prices at which European industry can supply its home demand. While he does not depreciate the importance of foreign trade, and points out that under all circumstances agricultural products will continue to find a market abroad, in return for which by triangular trade coffee, rubber and other necessary importations will be secured, yet he believes that prosperity in this country is largely a family affair. Our foreign trade is small indeed compared to the buying and selling among ourselves. In 1919 our domestic trade was nearly six times our trade with all the rest of the world, and 15 times the balance of trade in our favor. While we gained \$4,000,000 from foreign commerce we earned almost \$62,000,000 by production for the home market. The money netted from selling abroad amounted to \$38 per capita, while the average per capita income for every man, woman and child in the United States is \$645.

Not all nations would be able to support themselves in this manner, but the United States, with its immense and varied resources, is very nearly self-sufficing. Stripping away all the fine theories and looking at the problem through the eyes of common sense, it appears plain that if each man would produce enough goods, on the average, to supply himself in comfort, there would be no limit to the prosperity the nation might enjoy. The only wealth is goods and the means of their production, and money, foreign or domestic, is but the measuring stick, a fact that is sometimes confused. While there is no apparent reason to believe that the foreign trade of the United States will ever slip below its average for the prewar years, yet the threat of this loses its terror when the facts submitted by Mr. Price are considered.

Is Charlie Chaplin So Funny?

Watch your step, Charlie Chaplin, or the people will no longer be so quick to laugh at your antics on the screen. Your return to England was signalled by the cheers of crowds as great as those which lately welcomed victorious generals from the fields of battle, but you may well have misgivings for all that. For your stay in London, we read, a palatial suite in the finest hotel has been engaged, and altogether you are living on a grand scale not to be approached by a millionth part of those who have found fun in your clownish acting. Whoever heard of decent-minded, respectable people laughing at a millionaire? The wealth you have amassed and are spending so freely was honestly earned, but for that only the more respect is aroused. Better for you would it have been to conceal your fortune, for hereafter many among your spectators will find it difficult to enter into the illusion of good-natured poverty and amiable stupidity through which the appeal to popular favor has been made. Though the shadows on the screen may show you in threadbare, bary trousers, worn-out shoes and a trick vest, yet in their mind's eye many will see you in broadcloth, gray spats and carrying a gold-headed cane instead of your silly wisp of a stick. While you seem to be scrubbing the floor of a bank or wondering where you will get the half dollar to pay for a meal that you have ordered in some cheap cafe, some will imagine you dining at Buckingham palace and chatting with the royal family, dignified as a duke. The impression is also getting about that you are considerable of a highbrow in private life, reading poetry, dabbling in economics and with a great deal more culture than a comedian needs. Your success depends on imbuing the picture goers with a sense of their superiority to you. Even a child may feel that he would know how to act under a given set of circumstances with more wisdom and discretion than you show in your comedies, and laughter rises at the ridiculous ruses to which you resort. People attend the showing of your films in order to laugh at your expense, and when they acquire the impression that perhaps, with your culture and your wealth you are in reality laughing at the expense of them and their tickets of admission, some of the joyous illusion that has built your popularity will be in danger of wearing very thin.

Chicago's building trade strikers ought to look at what is going on in Boston before permanently divorcing themselves from a pay roll.

One point on which republicans and democrats agree is that Uncle Sam needs a lot of revenue to meet his bills.

The old saying, "As useless as a fifth wheel must have originated in the days before automobiles and spare tires.

If freight rates should take a tumble, a lot of people would have to think up new alibis in a hurry.

If food continues to go up, it is only natural that less of it should go down.

Old King Ak is going to have a real curtain-raiser this time.

Jack Frost can't scare King Corn this year.

The Making of Danzig

Long Battle of Words. But Success is Now in Sight.

(Warsaw Correspondence of the London Times.)

The rough outlines of the Free City of Danzig laid down in the Treaty of Versailles have at last been shaped by successive negotiations into something real, which has the comparative approval both of its inhabitants and of the Poles. The great drawback to the idea of Danzig serving as the port of Poland is that 85 per cent of its population are Germans, and therefore natural enemies of the Poles. This fact makes the idea all the more nervous about their claim to "free access to the sea." When first the treaty was published two entirely different conceptions of the Free City at once arose. The Poles demanded the widest possible interpretation of the clauses which promised them control of the port, its rail and water ways and other privileges. The Danzigers maintained that first and foremost their city became more and more apparent to be a free city, and that if the Poles were to have unrestricted control of all its most important services they would have no freedom left.

For two years a fierce diplomatic battle has been waged over the words and phrases, commas and semi-colons of the treaty, but the most recent negotiations have resulted in more agreement than disagreement, and the points still at issue are being rapidly settled by appeal to the high commissioner of the League of Nations, Gen. Sir Richard Haking. The original conception of the Free City was based on the idea that the interests of Poland and of the port of Danzig are bound up together. This treaty became more and more apparent to be a free city, and that if the Poles were to have unrestricted control of all its most important services they would have no freedom left. For two years a fierce diplomatic battle has been waged over the words and phrases, commas and semi-colons of the treaty, but the most recent negotiations have resulted in more agreement than disagreement, and the points still at issue are being rapidly settled by appeal to the high commissioner of the League of Nations, Gen. Sir Richard Haking.

A convention between Poland and Danzig settled the manner in which the Polish control over the harbor, etc., was to be exercised. It was at last signed, after most arduous and protracted negotiations, last November. In it the letter of the treaty was set aside on an inspiration of Lord Derby, and the administration of the services of the port vested in a harbor board composed of five Danzigers and five Poles, who, it was provided, might demand a neutral presence if they could not agree among themselves. This eventuality promptly arose, and Colonel de Reyner of the Swiss army was appointed by the League of Nations to preside over the board for three years. He had to settle a number of important and knotty points with regard to the rights and competencies of the board, on which the two different parties naturally held opposite opinions. The value of the harbor board is that it compels the Poles and Danzigers to collaborate on equal terms instead of putting one at the mercy of the other.

The convention left plenty of points of detail to be settled by agreement. After six months more of negotiation these have at last been thrashed out. A code has been compiled which establishes finally the relations of every sort, political, economic, legal, and financial, between the Free City and Poland. It makes a volume considerably larger than the Treaty of Versailles. Herr Sahn, the president of the Danzig Senate, whose name, by the way, figured originally on the Polish list of war criminals, will shortly come to Warsaw to sign it. This in itself marks a considerable step forward on the path of reconciliation. The conclusion of the negotiations practically amounts to the signature of a treaty of peace between Poland and Danzig. Heretofore there has been a sort of petty war carried on, both in the port and its waterways and railway tracks, it rests with the harbor board, though, as the result of an appeal by Poland, General Haking has ruled that Poland shall have the administration and exploitation of the lines which run into the port and the adjacent goods yards. This is a point of the greatest importance. The trains made up in port are destined principally for Poland; hitherto they have been assembled by Danzig railway officials, who mixed up indiscriminately trucks for Warsaw, Lemberg, or Posen, so that much time and coal were wasted in sorting them out when the train passed the Polish frontier.

Polish rights as granted by the Treaty of Versailles have suffered some diminution by the institution of the harbor board. Instead of Poland having the control of the Vistula mouths, of the port and its waterways and railway tracks, it rests with the harbor board, though, as the result of an appeal by Poland, General Haking has ruled that Poland shall have the administration and exploitation of the lines which run into the port and the adjacent goods yards. This is a point of the greatest importance. The trains made up in port are destined principally for Poland; hitherto they have been assembled by Danzig railway officials, who mixed up indiscriminately trucks for Warsaw, Lemberg, or Posen, so that much time and coal were wasted in sorting them out when the train passed the Polish frontier.

Poland is not allowed to maintain a naval base at Danzig, but her torpedo craft and coast patrol vessels can lie in the port, and there is nothing to prevent her making arrangements with the harbor board to keep a stock of coal and naval stores there, as in fact she does at present. Danzigers are not being ousted from the government of their city, as they professed to fear at one time. Danzig is not in the slightest danger of being Polonized. On the other hand, the Poles have obtained sufficient footing to prevent the Pan-Germans, whose influence in Danzig is very strong, from squeezing them too hard. Besides running most of the railways in the Free City, the Poles are to have their own post and telegraph office in the port, so that the Polish community (at present about 15 per cent) will be strengthened by a considerable number of officials and their families. The Poles have been granted premises for a school and a chair on the staff of the Technical college, both of which they would never have got had not Danzig been under the control of the league.

Every German hates Poland and the Poles as a matter of course, and Germans in Danzig are in a majority. These are facts which can not be got over, but setting these aside, the Poles have been proved wrong as good an instrument for turning these enemies into friends as could be devised.

Germany's Recuperation.

There is steadily at work in Germany the greatest recuperative and conservative force that a nation can know. The spectacle is marvellous and exceedingly gratifying to those who can rightly apprehend its significance. There is at work in Germany, steadily and progressively for Germany's salvation, the will to regain, recover, restore; not the policy of military sense, but industrially, economically, by the honest labor of brain and hands. A people animated by that purpose and endowed with the capacity that people possess for organization and toil can not conceivably be headed for national dissolution. Such a spectacle is not one to be viewed by the rest of the world with suspicion, jealousy or distrust. For although it is true that the new Germany, looking forward and not backward, is planning and working for Germany itself, it is likewise true that when it works on these lines it is working for the rest of the world and for the peace of the world. It can not be otherwise. —New York Herald.

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of the Bee, will receive answers as far as possible subject to proper limitation, where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of Dr. W. A. Evans, 1221 G St. Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans.

PATHOLOGY OF "I SOCKED HIM."

Those who read the sporting page know that prize fighters wear their opponents down before they try to send them to the "haystack." Rarely is a knockout blow delivered without some minutes or even rounds of foundation laying. When Professor Dempsey induced his opponent, the argument with Farmer Willard he spent three rounds in wearing him down, and then, to quote him accurately, "I socked him." There is a French medical proverb that men seldom die from the diseases with which they suffer. This proverb is capable of several interpretations. The one we will make use of is as follows: After being worn down by the various experiences of life, including the diseases they have had, along comes some disorder, sometimes a mild one, and administers the coup de grace "socks 'em," in the language of Professor Dempsey.

Dr. L. I. Dublin studied very carefully the subsequent histories of 2,974 men who were rejected by life insurance companies because they had albumin in the urine. At the time of the study these 2,974 men had lived an aggregate of 12,975 years. The average age of the men at the examination. Taking the number of deaths of healthy people of the ages of these men as 100, it was found that 114 more of this group had died. The proportion of deaths to normal was 114 to 100. When comparison was made with those who were rejected because of albumin examination, the proportion was as 141 to 100.

In those cases where the record showed a disease, the disease was albumin, the excess of deaths had been slight. If the faint trace man was young—15 to 24 years old—there was no cause for concern. If it was above the average, the excess was above the average.

Dublin also studied a group of 3,264 persons who were rejected because they had albumin in the urine. The average time which had elapsed since the examination was six and one-half years. The deaths in this group were 138 to 100. Albumin with casts is more serious than albumin alone. The greater the number of casts, and especially granular casts, the higher the excess of deaths.

Again, the figures showed that Bright's disease in a youth less than 24 is not very serious. A study of the cause of death showed Bright's disease as the cause in 14 per cent of the cases, with apoplexy and diabetes leading the fore. Strange to say, consumption and cancer and some other diseases which are in no wise related to Bright's disease were considerably in excess of normal.

And now here is what this study teaches: 1. Persons with Bright's disease can live for many years if they will live properly. 2. Bright's disease in a young person is not very serious if care is given. 3. Nevertheless, on an average, persons who have had Bright's disease are at greater risk.

4. They have a higher death rate within six years of their trouble than do the average man. 5. They die from diseases which are often closely related to kidney trouble.

Operation Surest Remedy.

M. E. T. writes: "I, I am a young man of 23 and afflicted with kidney trouble. What is the best way of curing it?"

"2. Is an operation necessary? "3. What is good for perspiring feet?"

REPLY: 1. A few hernias are cured by wearing trusses, a few by exercises, but operation is the only reasonably certain cure. 2. Operation is not necessary for comfort and efficiency. A truss accomplishes that as a rule. It is necessary for a cure, or almost so. 3. Wash and keep clean. Apply alum water occasionally or a dusting powder consisting of sixty parts alum and forty parts talcum.

Send for Booklet.

Mrs. J. Y. writes: "I can anything be done for intermenstrual discharge in a woman of 52? Have suffered with them for eight years. They are most uncomfortable and embarrassing. I am the mother of one child."

"2. Can anything be done to relieve a body oversensitive to under-wear? It seems impossible to wear new underwear, unless silk, although it is washed first. I cannot afford silk."

REPLY: 1. Send stamped addressed envelope for booklet. 2. I know of nothing. Perhaps less washing and more use of cold cream to cleanse may help.

Pasteurizing Milk at Home.

D. P. writes: "1. How is milk pasteurized at home? 2. Is pasteurized milk indigestible? I understand there is more or less about at present, and I cannot be absolutely certain of the source from which our milk comes."

REPLY: 1. Set the bottle of milk in a deep saucepan filled with water to the level of the milk in the bottle. The bottle should be set on the handle of a spoon so that the glass bottom may be lifted from close contact with the bottom of the pan. Heat the water until the milk becomes tepid. Hold at that temperature for thirty minutes. Remove and cool quickly. Keep the milk cold. 2. No.

A People Without a Vision.

The body of a war hero, shipped from France, was refused at the town from which he had enlisted because there were no friends nor relatives there to claim it. But if there was no family affection to meet him, there might have been some civic pride.—Baltimore American.

Days of Lightning Changes.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who wore knickerbockers a few days ago?—Chicago News. Knickerbockers for the feminine world make little headway. Nobody is opposing them.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Limitation of Armaments.

"The Conference for the Limitation of Armaments" is to be the official designation of the meeting in Washington in November.—New York Tribune.

Hay Fever in Full Swing.

New York is struggling with an epidemic which recurs each year and baffles health officials and physicians. The hay-fever season is in full swing.—New York Herald.

The Bee's Letter Box

Suggestion to the V. N. Omaha, Sept. 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your editorial in today's Bee about the 18,998 nickel donated for Visiting Nurse fund was a splendid one. Really few will hand out a nickel to a cause of this kind unless compelled by circumstances. Why not repeat in six months it's hard to raise money for an entire year in one inning. Let some of those important charities draw for a shorter period. They can get as much more in six months. GEORGE H. LEE.

Ireland's Status.

West Point, Neb., Sept. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: The relations between Great Britain and that part of its kingdom sometimes called the Emerald Isle touch on so many sensitive chords of human character, of human nature—the most intricate and difficult thing in the world to understand and define—that if one considers, and tries to analyze them only in an abstract way, they become almost as bewildering to the mind as the principles of infinity and eternity. And the mind revolts on dwelling on these unfathomable thoughts long, the same as the eye does in facing the glare of the sun.

In order to see to that relationship with a little clearness and understanding, let us make a concrete, palpable little touch on a common everyday thing of life; and call England by its old name of "Moister country."

How is it that all the other English-speaking dominions, or daughters, are in perfect peace and accord with the old Court of St. James? How is it that the United States and the old Court of St. James are in perfect peace and accord with the old Court of St. James? How is it that all the other English-speaking dominions, or daughters, are in perfect peace and accord with the old Court of St. James? How is it that the United States and the old Court of St. James are in perfect peace and accord with the old Court of St. James?

Why, it is simply because they have been treated from their birth, like real daughters, and given all the privileges of beloved children. Is there anything so unnatural about a daughter, even after she has married and shifted for herself, to retain a strong affection toward her kind mother, and even to remain in a measure, subservient to her? But how about Ireland?

We shall not attempt to review, in this brief article, the centuries of oppressive rule enforced upon it, with all its degrading feudal system and its harsh buffoonery and mockery toward its just claims to right and justice. No, we shall only briefly say that Ireland was never a daughter of England, either by birth

or adoption. It was forced into that "greatest family of nations," and kept in it against its will for centuries only as a pup-dog and a vassal, with little or nothing to say as to the rule of the realm, or even its own.

Now that it has grown to full womanhood, through universal education and enlightenment—and with the great injustices of the past glaring up the more in its mind with this better developed understanding—Ireland, with the same feelings of a grownup step-child treated in like manner, refuses to grasp the hand of reconciliation extended to it by its step-mother and to listen to its words of peace, exhorting it to remain in that union of nations.

And is it necessary to ask why? Indeed, not; it is simply because England has in the past, by its brutal, selfish conduct of self-appraised guardianship engendered in Ireland's heart, not any trace of filial love, but in its stead a most bitter hatred and despite—now all the more enhanced by the senseless, unfeeling hand of would-be friendship is still dripping with the warm red blood of hundreds of its own Celtic heroes!

Would it be short of a miracle if it should grasp it at this time and say to England, "I will become your loving daughter," and forget the past? Could all the wisdom of the Lord George ministry—yes, of all the wise men of the world put together—make that hand-shaking sincerity of heart, even if they were able to enforce it? Could any human power or agency change that heart seething with the most desperate hatred and contempt for that foreign rule, into one full of love and respect for it?

Now that England has chastised its step-daughter severely and found out that the wounds and stripes inflicted on its body have only made it the more rebellious, instead of bringing about the desired submission, what rational course is open to it? What can the British government do in this dilemma, with the gaze of all nations fixed upon their every action and utterance? What aspect could the conscience of the world assume if they should renew that chastisement, and through brutal, barbarous force bring this helpless nation to its knees? And above all, what stare could they expect from their agonizing victims, but even of the most diabolical hatred and acursedness toward themselves?

Is there any other course open for the Lord George ministry, to boast of liberality and good-will, other than to lay aside national selfishness, and to recognize the underlying principle of all righteousness—that Almighty God has not created one man to be the slave or servant of his neighbor, or else he would not have implanted in his breast that unquenchable fire of liberty—and to say to Ireland, "since we cannot get along together you may now become the mistress of your own household; and let us try from henceforth, in a Christian spirit, to live in peace and friendship?" ARNOLD S. MISEJEZ.

Seeking Live Pastors

That very old question as to whether or not churches should advertise for pastors is up again. This advertisement in a Boston paper has started it.

Pastor wanted for prominent New England Congregational church in an inland city. Must be one who has been successful as a preacher, pastor, organizer and church executive. Good salary, wealthy society, attractive office, centrally located and fine field for work.

The leaders of the church say they have searched in vain for the man they want. They found one, but Kansas City beat their bid by adding an automobile and a secretary. Recent experiences of Baltimore churches have been in the same line. There is so much demand for the live, up-to-date pastor who can build up his church and at the same time preach good sermons, that he is busy turning down offers. There are many more big churches than there are big ministers. One of the saddest sights of the long summer is one of these big churches performing no function whatever for the comfort or amelioration of the community life—a great barn, empty of action and usefulness.

A live pastor means a live church. Get him by all means. If going about cannot find him, then use the advertising columns. All other kinds of business do it, and waking up moribund churches and keeping good churches going may be considered good business propositions.

An Elimination Contest. More than 1,900 novels are written in a year in America; written and published. Ten are read. Two are remembered for a few years. One survives a decade—once in a decade.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Making Rents Buy a New Auto. To solve the housing problem, subrent your apartment and sleep in the garage.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The Price Puzzle. The man who used to "hide behind a woman's skirts" would be puzzled to do this nowadays.—London Opinion.

lying principle of all righteousness—that Almighty God has not created one man to be the slave or servant of his neighbor, or else he would not have implanted in his breast that unquenchable fire of liberty—and to say to Ireland, "since we cannot get along together you may now become the mistress of your own household; and let us try from henceforth, in a Christian spirit, to live in peace and friendship?" ARNOLD S. MISEJEZ.

Advertisement for Camel Cigarettes. Features an illustration of a hand holding a pack of Camel cigarettes. Text: 'ONE BRAND - ONE QUALITY - One Size Package'. 'All our skill, facilities, and lifelong knowledge of the finest tobaccos are concentrated on this one cigarette—CAMEL.' 'Into this ONE BRAND, we put the utmost quality. Nothing is too good for Camels. They are as good as it's possible to make a cigarette.' 'Camel QUALITY is always maintained at the same high, exclusive standard. You can always depend on the same mellow-mild refreshing smoothness—the taste and rich flavor of choicest tobaccos—and entire freedom from cigaretty aftertaste.' 'And remember this! Camels come in one size package only—20 cigarettes—just the right size to make the greatest saving in production and packing. This saving goes straight into Camel Quality. That's one reason why you can get Camel Quality at so moderate a price.' 'Here's another. We put no useless frills on the Camel package. No "extra wrappers!" Nothing just for show! Such things do not improve the smoke any more than premiums or coupons. And their added cost must go onto the price or come out of the quality. One thing—and one only—is responsible for Camels great and growing popularity—that is CAMEL QUALITY.'