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The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station.
- 2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska 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.

Time for Calm Counsel.

"It is up to the president," says one labor leader whose union may be involved in the general strike. "Only a miracle can stop the strike now," says another. Railroad presidents and managers profess an indifference they certainly do not feel. Thus both sides show a disregard for the seriousness of the situation they have themselves created.

The men may avoid a strike, for they yet have open to them recourse of appeal to the Labor board for the adjustment of any grievance or complaint that exists. It was created for that purpose. If it has failed to achieve the end for which it was instituted, it is because the parties most at interest have ignored it.

For the presidents to express unconcern at a time when their roads are threatened with the disaster that a general strike will bring is to flout common sense. If it be not assumed, their attitude indicates such indifference to the public welfare as is incomprehensible. If they really want a strike, that the government may be compelled to resume operation of the roads, as has been suggested, their action may be understood, but otherwise not. The course of the Pennsylvania in its defiance of the Railroad Labor board, thus ignoring the law passed by congress, is perhaps significant in this regard.

If the situation is "up to the president," the people may be sure it will be fairly met by the president, and in the interest of the public, with the rules of justice and equity prevailing. A miracle will not be performed, unless it be that of bringing some willful men to realize the fact that they are on the wrong course,

Calm counsel on all sides is imperative in the crisis. Whatever is done by the government will be done in the name of the people, and we have confidence that it will be for the good of the people, and not for the especial relief of the railroad managers or unions.

To the Unknown Dead.

One of the most majestic spectacles in history is the figure of Paul on Mars Hill, declaring the Unknown God to the Athenians. Very closely approaching this is the sight of the great nations, bowed in reverential regard, at the grave of the Unknown Soldier. He in his person typifies all that the victorious armies of the Allies battled for, as well as the spirit that animated and sustained them through the long and terrible years of the struggle. His valor and devotedness, the high courage that faced the danger and endured the hardship, carrying on when the tide of battle set against him, and doggedly persisting until the right was established, exemplify the highest attributes of human nature. The Unknown God whom Paul preached to the cultured Greeks is the God of justice and right, as well as the God of mercy and love, and the Unknown Soldier was His instrument in the working out of part of His great plan. When General Pershing laid the Congressional Medal on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Westminster abbey, he did it with the spirit of the American people supporting him. When President Harding and all the dignitaries of our national government march in solemn procession at Arlington on Armistice Day, he will be accompanied by representatives of those who fought alongside our boys in the war, and again the greatest nations in the world's history will pay tribute to the Unknown Soldier, the men who saved the world for Freedom. And, to quote the immortal words of Abraham Lincoln:

It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.
. . . that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vaim

Art Instruction in Omaha Schools.

In connection with the discussion of the progress of art in Omaha, it is worthy of note that a comprehensive course of instruction has been added to the elementary grades in the city schools. The design is not to train artists, painters or sculptors, but to open the minds of the children to an understanding of art as distinguished from the other elements of education, to give them an idea of its value as part of cultural training, and to so develop their understanding that they will be able to properly appraise and understand the beautiful as well as the purely utilitarian. Such a purpose is a worthy part of an educational program. Schools have always sought to inculcate an understanding of literature as well as of science, to not only acquaint the youth with the forms and usages of the language, giving them a capacity for understanding as well as for expression, but also to enable them to create for themselves or to more fully enjoy the creation of others, by reason of an intimate knowledge of all that is contained in the product of the mind. Music, too, has been given a modest place in the curriculum, not such as, perhaps, it is entitled to, but a recognition that may extend. To this now is added the effort to explain and instill a knowledge of the plastic arts, so that the delight that is natural on viewing a great masterpiece, or even a crude attempt at expression, will be enhanced by reason of comprehension of what is involved more than is shown on the surface. Such information is of real value, for it tends to get the mind away from the Grandgrinds and McChoakumchilds, and to widen the vista of . life, that its genuine beauties may be truly enjoyed. The new art course should be a success. for it ought to have the effect of engendering true

Concerning Railroad Revenue.

Whether the railroads of the United States have suffered in proportion with other industries is debateable. It is true, however, that the general condition of the transportation lines has steadily improved. In July, 1921, the Class I roads reported net earnings available for dividends of 4.5 per cent on the tentative valuation. It was an increase of 571.4 per cent over the net for July, 1920. What, if any, other business can show a similar state of affairs? For the seven months ending with July 31, the operating income of these roads shows for 1921 an increase of 905,7 per cent over 1920.

The figures summarized for the lines entering Omaha are taken from the bulletin for July of the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washing-

1	!	Total	Total	Net
B.	Raliroad.	Operating	Operating	Operating
li i	- ATTEMENT AT 2	Revenue.	Expenses.	Income.
1	Ohi. & Northwestern.	\$12.215.104	\$ 9.485,822	\$1,955,960
fi i	Chi. Great Western		1.714.856	16,248
li i	Chi., Mil. & St. P	12,197,541	10,008,265	1.021.667
Н.	Chi., St. P., M. & O.		1.732.993	392.693
Ш	Chicago, Burl. & Q.		9.991.646	3.159.256
ш	Chicago, R. I. & Pac.		8,972,438	1.811.522
н	Union Pacific		6,481,358	2.148.895
1	Missouri Pacific	8,959,260	7,489,699	798,175
М	Illinois Central	11.565.180	9,256,033	1.740,991
4	Wabash		4,207,368	237,998
9 1				

Some of the other roads in the western group make even a better showing than these, the Santa Fe, for example, which reports: Total operating revenue, \$15,482,767; total operating expenses, \$8,698,400; total net railway operating income, \$6,010,029. These figures must impress farmers and business men, who are struggling on the brink of bankruptcy, with the thought that the railroads are not accepting more than their proportional share of the general adversity.

Illiteracy in the United States.

Something of a shock is provided in the anouncement from the Census bureau that 6 per cent of the people of the United States above 10 years of age are unable to read or write in any language. That the bulk of these unfortunates is found in the "black belt" of the south, where the opportunity for education has not been afforded is not to be taken as extenuation of the general offense against humanity.

In a land where all children are supposed to have a chance to learn at public expense, and where so many compulsory education laws are enforced with more or less of effectiveness, it is a national reproach that any should grow up in ignorance of the rudiments of education. That 6 out of each 100 above 10 years of age are in the darkness of illiteracy is a fact we may well be ashamed of. While Louisiana has the dubious honor of heading the list, with 21.9 per cent of illiteracy, enough of the blight extends to other states to keep them busy attending to their own shortcomings without taking cognizance of a neighbor's faults.

If the Sterling-Towner bill is the remedy, it ought to be sent through congress in a hurry. What is really needed is an awakening of certain elements of the social body to the menace that resides in this great mass of benighted citizenry. Some progress was made between 1910 and 1920 in the way of reducing the number of those unable to read or write, but it has been too slow. Until the public gives this subject as much attention as it bestows on others of less importance, the danger will remain undisturbed.

Twenty Cents From Rockefeller.

The little girl who received two dimes from John D. Rockefeller displayed a wonderfully understanding heart. She knew the gift was made because the richest man in the world liked her singing, and it probably never occurred to her, as it did to many of her elders, that his appreciation could have been expressed by a much larger sum. There is to the average grown-up something comic in the thought of this man of billions giving away shiny nickels and dimes. Yet he continues to do so, and is said to carry a pocketful of small coins for just this purpose.

Instead of estimating how many lollipops she could buy with 20 cents, this child promptly decided that she would have the dimes put on a ribbon to hang about her neck. Possibly the donor would have been more pleased to hear that she would invest them at 6 per cent. But she understood best of all. He wanted her to think well of him.

The trifling gift was made to show appreciation. By money is the only way in which some people can express their sentiments. The aged philanthropist, wishing well to the world, gives money in wholesale and retail lots. Often it is not fully appreciated; some say it should have been more and some say he never should have got hold of it. But to accept it as this girl did, as the only way in which a very rich man is able to indicate his enjoyment and friendly impulses, is wisdom.

The cost of government in Lincoln has been found to amount to \$44.32 per capita, and receipts fell \$3.56 short of this, according to the census, Maybe the city officials ought to be jerked up before the blue sky commission,

An institution in New York which might well be brought west is "visitors' week" in the public schools. It would be a fine thing if every parent could meet his child's teacher and understand some of the problems of the school room.

"Bavaria wet forever" would make a splendid sounding national slogan, and no doubt the good people proposing this idea would fight for the principle to the last drop of Muenchener.

Legislation won't help the farmer, according to Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Pugsley. It begins to appear that it is up to the farmer to

The apointment of the husband of a woman political leader to the trade commission discovers a hitherto untraveled route to office.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announces that the business depression is all over. All

Why didn't the brotherhoods put it off for a week and spring it as part of the Hallowe'en

The railroad strike will not worry the man who has his coal and potatoes in the cellar.

The only person who does not appreciate beautiful fall weather is an aviator.

We will soon know who owns the country.

Back to the Farm Longing for the Land Still Comes Up Among City Dwellers.

(From the New York World.)

It is reported by Mr. Getman, a specialist in agricultural education for New York state, that 2 per cent of the students in the state schools of agriculture, of which there are six, come from cities, and that 50 per cent of the letters sent to the bureau of farm settlement of the state department of farms and markets, in reference to the purchase of farms, come from dwellers in the cities. This is an intimation that there is still a longing for the land even in the increasing city

But this same authority reminds us that a mere longing for the land is not a qualification for its profitable cultivation. The farm is no place for the inefficient and inexperienced. The successful farmer, it would appear from the demands now made of him, must be the most versatile of vocationists, for he has to deal with weather, machines, animals, markets and railroads, as well as with the crops themselves and the pests that molest them. It is not such a simple occupation as that which primitive man faced when driven to till the soil: It is even core complex than in the days when Cato and Varro wrote so learnedly, and Virgil so poetically, of its processes; and its practice is relatively more important from the fact that more people are dependent upon each farmer; for in the last hundred years the number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits has de-creased from 87 to 30 per cent,

Agricultural knowledge, which may seem in-stinctive in the farm-born boy, is, after all, due in large measure to the teaching of his environment and his experience, but, in an increasing degree, to the guidance of science. This knowledge is within the acquisition of the city boys and girls, and the state has opened the opportunity to them to receive such instruction along with those who are country-born and rural-minded. Any person who is 16 years of age or who has completed the elementary school course is eligible to enter any of the state agricultural schools, five of which are located up-state, at Alfred, Co-bleskill, Canton, Delhi and Morrisville, and one on Long Island, at Farmingdale. While there are one-year intensive courses, and what are called "short unit courses," and still other variations, the prevailing type of course is three years in length, consisting of eighteen months of instruction at the school and eighteen months of work on the school farm, or on other farms to which the students are assigned as farm workmen at the prevailing rate of wages. The stu-dents thus earn as they learn, and many of them earn enough to meet the expenses of their training. They are prepared for such farming occupations as dairy farming, fruit growing, market gardening and poltry raising, according to their special training. Those taking the in-tensive courses are fitted to become city milk inspectors, dairy testers, butter and cheese mak-

The country child who lives, for example, within reach of such a consolidated school as that at Chazy, N. Y., has every educational ad-vantage that the city child can have, but, besides all this, there are tuitions of the skies and the streams and the fields with the changing seasons. In these agricultural schools, maintained by the state as a whole, the city youth may find his way back into the presence and culture of these elemental forces and into that vocation which furnishes not only the means of human subsistence, but the foundations of every substantial society

Demobilization of the French Army

On the eve of the Washington conference, France will have virtually completed the demobilization of her war-time army. An Associated Press dispatch from Paris today gives figures showing the extent to which the demobilization has already been carried. The active per quart. I am selling milk now at men as were in active service on May 1, when approximately 800,000 men were with the colors. At the present time, including the army on the Rhine and colonial troops, France has with the colors a total of 500,000 men, A considerable proportion of the 300,000 men relieved from duty have been given an indefinite furlough, although they are still subject to the government's call. The term of service with the colors, moreover, has been cut from three years to eighteen months, and in all probability another cut will follow within the next few months, provided no new clouds appear on the international horizon to threaten the peace of Europe.

France will thus come to Washington with a splendid record of achievement to her credit. She has reduced her land forces to the lowest point compatible with the demands of the public defence; in fact, many believe she has gone so far as to put in jeopardy her national security. She has cut to the bone the strength of her land forces, moreover, even though upon her falls the main burden of enforcing the Treaty of Versailles, and of maintaining peace throughout the storm centers of central Europe. For this work half a million men is none too many, and at any moment an emergency may arise demanding the

services of every soldier now in active service.

In the light of these figures, charges of rench militarism stamp themselves as utterly false. They have absolutely no basis in fact, and those who utter them speak either from ignorance or malice. What France is doing is what prices now. For the stuff we have every nation in its right senses would do-guaranteeing to succeeding generations the enjoyment of their national birthright as citizens of a free and independent democracy. To assure the nation's defense both by land and sea, is the fundamental duty of every government. To do less would be a betrayal of the public trust.—Boston

Progress Toward Brotherhood

Henry Ford's Dearborn Independent is exeedingly aggressive in extending its circulation throughout the middle west and it is keeping up its violent attacks upon the Jews. So far as appears it is having no effect at all upon the attitude of our Protestant churches toward the Hebrew race. The action of our Winnetka (III.) churcheis quite characteristic of all our churches. Rev. J. A. Richards, the pastor, suggested to a prominent Jew of Winnetka that it seemed a pity that the Jewish people should hold their most sacred annual services in the school house when the Congregational church might be at their disposal. As a result the matter was brought to the attention of the church, which

passed the following resolution: Whereas, it has come to our knowledge that the Jewish congregation of Winnetka desires to observe solemn religious festivals on the evenings of October 2 and 11 and on the afternoon of October 12 of this year, and that they lack a

suitable place for these observances: and "Whereas, we desire in all things to express the hospital spirit of our faith; "Be it resolved, that we, the council of the Winnetka Congregational church, cordially in-vite the Jewish congregation of Winnetka to use

our church at the times needed." Dr. Richards calls attention to the fact that the church took this action in loyalty to its faith Here lies one who took his chances the church took this action in loyalty to its faith and offered not a building but a church to the Jewish brethren. Such action as this registers our progress toward brotherhood.—Congregationalist.

Took his beating, but did no crowing. Lost constitues, but didn't wait, Took his beating, but kept going. Never let his courage fail.

A National Problem.

No decent person can look on unmoved at the spectacle of unemployment, but essentially it is a national problem, or a problem for each industry, and not a municipal problem at all.—London

Spectator,

He was fallible and human.
Therefore loved and understood Both his fellow men and women, Whether good or not so good.
Kept his spirit undimished.
Never lay down on a friend.
Played the game till it was finished.
Lived a sportsmen to the end.
—From the Postoffice Clerk.

The Boe's A

Omaha, Oct. 14 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Now that the representa-England, pleading the cause of lib-erty, precisely as the American Dec-laration of Independence demands, let us hope the American press will subside and cease praising English imperialism, thus giving Irish republicanism a chance to teach, or at least review, for the good of some Americans who have drifted away from, or at least have seemingly forgotten the principles of our American doctrines. No person claiming the rights of independence as set out in our Declaration of Independence can refuse his sympathy to the

cause of Irish independence.

Oreat Britain has no greater claim or ownership to Ireland than she had to the colonies, but our fore-fathers in their might of right established our independence, and no per-son dare deny that right. Now, has here come a time when the American press and American men will advise a nation like Ireland to aban-don republicanism and adopt English imperialism? Is it not a most unworthy, un-American attitude? How

image and likeness of ours? A few years ago China embraced republicanism. On that occasion Mr. essays, but we fall to note Mr. Bryan other statesmen that seem impressed with the eloquent appeal for republicanism made by the presi-dent of the Irish republic now on trial in England. Behold that little republic, fighting for its life, every word uttered in its defense was first uttered by our own forefathers. Now when these Irish republicans hold up to all the world the great American doctrines, let no one, at least no American, deny these sacred prin-ciples by advising Ireland to adopt English imperialism. America, do please allow the Irish to do their own surrendering. MARY MALONE.

On the Farmers' Side.

Central City, Neb., Oct. 13.-To the Editor of The Bee: I would like to give a farmer's idea how to improve conditions of affairs in good old United States. Stringency com-menced as soon as farmers' produce was lowered at the peak of good times, when corn was \$1.50 a bushel that made 60 cents per bushel for his work and the same for his team. Is that too much? That gave him buying capacity. There is about 48,000,000 farmers in the United States. If they have money, they will buy and keep the employes busy to furnish these various articles. We figure 20 hours' work to produce an acre of corn. I have traveled a good deal in Merrick, Hall and some in Adams counties and have heard from other counties, and corn is poor; make from 15 to 30 bushels per acre, say averaging 22 bushels; counting three-fifths for work would give 13 bushels for two and one-half days' work; at 18 cents per bushel would give 90 cents per day for man and team and board themselves. How can a man buy much at that

money?
Dairying is counted about the best business now. I have been selling sweet cream to the Alamite company of Omaha and my milk of 4 test has been bringing me 2 cents cents per hour for my work and board myself. Your carpenters and masons demand about \$1 per hour. No wonder rent is high; if they got three times what we get for our work, and that would stimulate building. I think the landlords are about on the level with the unions. The more they demand the less we have for our work, as the manufac-turers have to have their profit.

What profit has it really been to cut the price on hogs and cattle? The butchers charge nearly the same for meat as they did when cattle and hogs were high. I have sold fine heavy hogs this summer for 5 cents per pound. I was in a shop Monday; they wanted 35 cents a pound for ham. It should have sold for 20 cents. It is just making middle men rich, and that is all. They seem to be in a combine or union and won't come down. Now if the unions and laborers would try and meet the farmer half way their cost of living would be cut in the middle. The trouble of the unions is they want to boost prices all of the time in-stead of trying to buy cheaper. The higher wages they get the less we get. Middlemen must have their profit. Why don't the laborers come out in the little towns and be barbers or blacksmiths. We need someone with a heart, as they all charge war to buy we have to give from 3 to 15 days' work to get one day's work in return for our work. Now, Mr. Editor, how can we get good times or have very much buying capacity

while this prevails?

Now we would be glad to take the railroad work or any of your union laborers' work at a 40 cent drop and then we would double our wages and have less risk. Let them come and farm. The corn on an average farm would scarcely pay the taxes Every time the legislature meets hey saddle some more burdens on us. Sure, we are tired of the All we want is an opportunity to go to town, and some one cries "raise more stuff." We are raising too much of everything now. Double the price of our commodities if you want good times.

Man's Widening Sphere. The angel-food cake which took the first prize at the Topeka fair now it has leaked out that the biscuits which took the blue ribbon at Hutchinson a year ago were made by C. W. Stamey, a paving contrac-tor in the Salt City. The biscuits were exhibited by Mrs. Stamey be-cause her husband, fearing a host of friendly jokesmiths, would not pername being used .- Kansas

A MAN'S PRAYER.

Let me live, Ch, Mighty Master.
Such a life as men should know.
Tasting triumph and disaster.
Joy-and not too much of wee;
Let me run the gamut over.
Let me fight and love and laugh.
And when I'm beneath the clover
Let this be my epitaph:

How to Keep Well

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

WHAT WILL KEEP OFF

Old-fashioned scurvy is practically unknown now in this country. Nevertheless there is some mild scurvy and in addition a considernumber of people are somewhat below par because of a mild

flabby and cry when picked up because of mild scurvy. They cry betain areas. Many children have joint pains which are mistaken for rheumatism, but which are due to scurvy. Many adults have a little swelling of the gums and a little bleeding there because of the same condition. These conditions always are more in evidence in winter be-

A recent number of the Modern you. Hospital carries a diagram showing the values of a number of foods in the element which prevents scurvy.

The table was prepared by Miss Henry for use in the School of Home Economics at Ithaca. It is necessary to remember that it is more than two years old and knowlaccumulating monthly.

Fresh cows' milk is antiscorbutic, but not richly so. Considerable when a subjected nation writes a quantities must be consumed to get declaration of independence the a sufficient dose of the antiscorbutic principle. Milk from cows fed on grass contains considerable of this principle. From come principle. From cows fed on silage and dry feed, very little milk pow-der, unsweetened condensed milk, milk sterilized at 250 degrees Fahr-enheit and old milk both raw and pasteurized have lost all of this principle. Milk powder made by heating at 240 degrees for a few seconds is antiscorbutic.

Fresh orange juice is highly an-tiscorbutic. If kept on ice for three months it loses half its antiscorbutic

substance. Orange juice can be dried without losing this substance. Fresh orange peel is highly antiscorbutic. Preserved lime juice is antiscorbutic. Preserved lime juice is not. Lemon juice is on a par with orange juice. Grape juice is not very efficient. Prune juice is not at

Fresh carrots, young carrots boiled twenty minutes and dried young carrots are quite effective an-tiscorbutic. Old carrots cooked fortry-five minutes or cooked in acid water are not antiscorbutic. Raw carrot juice carries some of the principle. Raw beet juice has none of the principle.

Fresh cabbage is in the lemon and orange fuice class. However, cabbage loses this principle rather readon cooking, drying or storing. Cabbage dried at 160 degrees retains more of it than the same vegetable at 104 degrees.
Out kernels contain none of it,

Raw tomatoes are in the orange and lemon juice class. Furthermore, the antiscorbutic vitamin in tomato juice stands cooking well, contrary to the case of cabbage. Tomato juice canned one year had considerable. Dried tematoes had some There was none in boiled eggs, cod wheat germ, yeast, and but little in banana and dried fruits and vege-

but aprouted out kernels are rich

Heritage of Obstinacy.

Cousin writes: "I would like to know about cousins getting married I am thinking of marrying my first cousin, but my mother says if I had children they would be crippled. Is that right?"

REPLY. Your mother is trying to frighter Nevertheless, first cousing should never marry unless careful Firstly and

mules for obstinacy.

n the family stock. For example, if

you are obstinate and your intended is obstinate your offspring would be

lastly The price question is secondarywhat you get for your money is what countsthat's the why

THE LANPHER HAT

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.......................

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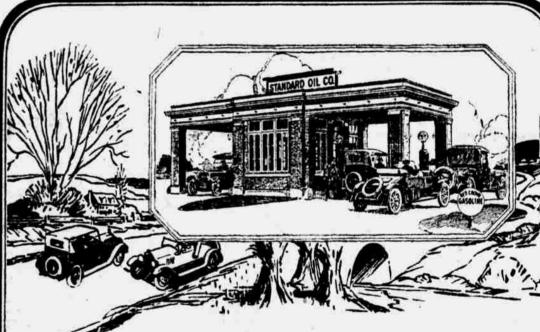
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