MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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### WHAT TO DO IN EUROPE.

A week is not a very long time, but much can be accomplished within its limits if sincere effort is put forth. Between now and Monday, January 15, something of importance must transpire in Europe. That is the date set for terminating the temof reparations. France has determined seemingly, to put into effect her policy of occupying the Ruhr district and taking over other sectors on the left bank of the Rhine, despite the fact that the British disapprove and that Secretary Hughes has warned that such a policy will be regarded with disfavor at Washington.

Belgium and Italy, not wholly endorsing the French plan, are willing France may have a free hand. Bonar Law says he thinks it better to let France find out by experience the futility of the Poincare plan, and then a better understanding may be had. At the same time all are veering closer to rection, and will go farther. The business of prothe Hughes proposal for a conference of financiers to deal with the entire question of reparations, war promises improvement, either in method or result debts and stabilization of money in Europe. In is given trial and if proved worth while is adopted. such a conference the United States will take part. This matter is in the hands of the French government, where it is being gravely considered at present. | they

oppose the plan, and supporters of the League of Nations also criticize the suggestion, but it will have sincere support, because it offers a way out of such a conference would be merely a repetition of the work of the Reparations commission is beside the question. It is generally agreed the Reparations commission set a figure too high, and that its awards should be revised downward materially. England agrees to this, and the Bonar Law proposal, just rejected by France, had in it some provision for such a revision. The Poincare proposal presented to the conference that just broke up con-000,000 gold marks, about one-seventh of the original

Nor is it fair to list the Hughes plan as a part of anti-French propaganda. The present adminis-tration has carefully avoided espousing the cause of any particular nation or group of nations in Europe, but it has honestly endeavored to be helplieves would be a mistake on part of France should

does the world. How much is another question, and the ability of Germany to pay is still another, and these should be settled before anything else is many's ability to pay may also be determined there, and the entire question of restoring Europe's credit, with political, industrial and commercial health and conference. It is for the benefit of France as well | for rest and change. as for Germany, and for the world as well as for either.

### ONE VETO WELL BESTOWED.

month to the allowance now made to the men who pensations. fought in the Mexican and Civil wars. Generous provision has been made for them, and the nation diers. Therefore the increase provided in the bill than either. was not given as an act of justice.

A greater objection to the bill is found in its loose language in regard to pensions for the widows of such veterans. Under the existing law widows who were married to veterans prior to 1895 received pensions; under the Bursum act this was moved up to 1915, and a clause added which made it possible for a designing woman to gain a pension through a loose arrangement with a veteran for two years at any time. Considerable scandal has been raised through the efforts of schemers to entrap old men into marriage, merely to gain pension rights. President Harding, in his veto message, calls attention to the fact that under the Bursum bill it would be possible for a woman to become the "widow" of a veteran through a marriage contracted sixty years after the war, and receive a pension of \$50 a month, while the widow of a soldier killed during the world war gets but \$24 a month.

- Senator Bursum says he will try to pass the bill over the president's veto, but if the congress has sensed the situation aright, it will give its endorsement to President Harding's action.

### CULTURE THROUGH NATURE.

One does not require a wood, a mountain or a wilderness in order to come close to nature. "To him who in the love of nature holds communion with her visible forms" there are innumerable methods of approach. There is, for instance, a whole world of knowledge to be gained from the study and care of house plants. There could scarcely be a more interesting hobby for girls and housewives. The shrubs and trees on the lawn likewise offer an introduction to orcharding and nursery activities. Boys' collections of insects, birds' nests and minerproviding a healthful, moral interest.

Miss Gertrude B. Goldsmith, an instructor in nature study, recommends nature study as an antidote for the movies, which take up entirely too large a part of some children's attention. We are all made or unmade in our leisure hours, and it is hard to conceive of a more inspiring influence than that of contact with the natural life about us.

Working in the garden is not drugery to one who has an eye for the birds, the insects and the plants. Love of natere leads also to healthful walks and af fords an incomparable outlet for energy that other wise might be misspent. Above all, there is the growing appreciation for beauty and the communion with the infinite. There should be more nature study in the schools. Happy is the person who can attune himself to these influences.

### FRIDAY'S ADVICE TO THE FARMERS.

Accepting the optimism of Dr. David Friday as the judgment of a close and careful observer of the trend of events, his fresh advice to the farmers of Nebraska is encouraging. He is pointing the way to more and better products from the farm, to improved methods in the industry and consequently increased returns for correspondingly less of effort.

Others have expressed similar views, and Dr. Friday simply emphasizes facts that have been established by experience. To the dairy farmer he recommends doing away with the scrub cow. Long ago it was demonstrated that the scrub cow is a continual source of loss, while the well bred cow is a source of profit. The farmer who raises poultry and sells chickens and eggs is likewise advised to get rid of his scrubs and harbor only productive fowls. And so on along the line.

Not very many years ago an intensive campaign of instruction with reference to the slection of seed corn was carried on in Nebraska. The farmers took the instruction in a conservative fashion, gave it trial and found that good seed corn paid big porary moratorium granted Germany in the matter dividends. No farmer nowadays selects his corn for planting at random. He examines every ear of his own raising for the purpose of securing the best, and he pays fancy prices for the seed of established varieties. Experts have gone so far as to differentiate between localities and soil, so that the adaptability of the varieties of corn to climatic and other conditions is known and acted upon accordingly. Wheat and other grains have been subjected to the same selective tests, and profit has resulted.

It is just as reasonable to make the same distinctions with regard to animals and fowls. In fact, Nebraska farmers have gone far already in this diducing food is well organized, and anything that

The question of Nebraska's market still is open. Our farmers will probably always be exporters, but will not depend on Europe for customers The "irreconcilable" group in the senate will entirely. Population in the United States is gaining on farm production, and the exportable surplus of food produced is dwindling as numbers of mouths to eat increase at home. Nebraska's principal market a serious muddle. Whether or not the work of today is in the United States, and this will grow continually. Other lands may feed Europe, for our first big business soon will be to feed ourselves.

#### "TIN-CAN TOURISTS" IN CLOVER.

Stay-at-homes will marvel at the presence of 2,200 otherwise sane and healthy people, meeting in convention at a southern eity and solemnly electing one of their number to the exalted office of "royal chief tin-can opener." Anybody who did tained a plan for reducing the indemnity to 50,000,- not know the habits of Americans might be shocked at this proceeding. Such an one should take cognizance of another great national organization whose head is entitled "boojum."

But the "tin-can openers" are in a class by themselves. They are the product of the automobile and the prosperity. Men and women who are not fettered by home cares yield now to the imful to all. Not to give its support to a course it be- pulse to go gypsying over the country, just as man industry is not only key, but vital, always has. In every age and every clime some not warrant the assertion that the administration is have felt the wanderlust and yielded to it. The anti-French or leaning to another nation's cause. open road has always had its appeal. Now the car France believes Germany should pay, and so provides easy transportation, and the tin-can con-

tains available provender, and away they go. Enterprising and hospitable communities throughout the land have made provisions for these nomads, done. If the total of reparations is to be revised, in the way of camps and shelters, and so seaside the Hughes plan for a financial conference offers and mountain, the northland in the summer and the ownership as things are. We must the best possible means for doing the work. Ger- south in the winter, see these caravans of pleasure grow up to the job, he says. How seekers, idlers or otherwise, members of the great the present political alignment; he lodge of tin-can openers. Each has a home and solid interests somewhere in the land, but each stability as the end sought, may be solved at such a loves to break away from the grind and go afield

Some distinction to be elected chief among this brotherhood of good-natured, easy-going wanderers, who gypsy for joy and who are welcome wherever they shut off the gas and halt for a time. The lodge When President Harding returned the Bursum is growing each year, and who will say it is not pension bill without his approval he deserved com- doing a lot of good? For it provides an outlet for mendation from all, even the veterans who would energy that, if pent up, might cause an explosion be affected by the measure. It does not appear of some kind. Life on the road, under tents and that there is any real necessity for adding \$12 a depending on tin cans and paper sacks, has its com-

Coue says he is not a doctor, but just a teacher. The has been prompt to relieve any need of its old sol- If he can make good on his theory he will be more

> Congratulations to the city commissioners for agreeing to let the people have the police protection they need.

> Those Mexican duels are much like the former battles down there; it is the bystander who gets hit.

> plenty of work at his trade. Criminals will please take notice that Omaha is

not to be so easy hereafter. Lausanne may now move up front again.

### The Fame of Dickens

Stefan Zweig, in The Dial-By now there are millions of Dickens' books in circulation: big and little volumes, thick and thin, cheap editions for the poor, and in America the most expensive edition which has ever been published of any writer-it costs, I believe, 300,000 marks, this edition for millionaires. But these books still retain all of their former felicitous laughter; it is ready to flutter up like a twittering bird as soon as one turns the first page. This author was loved to an unequaled degree; and if his appeal did not grow even greater in the course of years it was solely because the emotions had no further possibilities of extension. When Dickens decided to give public readings, when he appeared face to face with the public for the first time, England was in a The halls were packed and jammed; enthusiasts climbed up the pillars, or crept under his platform, simply to be able to hear their beloved poet. In America, in the bitterest winter weather, people brought mattresses and slept in front of the ticket of-fice, waiters brought them food from nearby restaurants; but the crush was beyond control. Every hall als lead to lasting intellectual enjoyment, besides proved to be too small, and finally a church was secured in Brooklyn. From the pulpit he read the adventures of Oliver Twist and the story of little Nell. Fame for him was not capricious. It pressed Walter Scott to one side: it overshadowed Thackeray's genius for a whole lifetime; and when the light went out. when Dickens died, the entire English speaking world felt it like a blow. On the streets foreigners remarked to one another that London was as depressed as though some great battle had been lost. His body was laid in Westminster Abbey, the pantheon of England. Thousands streamed in, and a continual flood of flowers and wreaths poured over the simple burial place. Even today, forty years later, one can seldom pass there without seeing a few flowers strewn by some grateful hand; his fame and his appeal have not wilted in all these years. Today, as in that hour years ago when England pressed into the hand of this unsuspecting nolody the unhoped for gift of a world wide reputation, Charles Dickens has remained the most beloved, the most commanding and feted story teller of the entire

## "From State and Nation"

-Editorials from Other Newspapers-

program, except the quality of can-

What does this man, William D.

Upshaw, one of Georgia's representa-

tives in congress, mean by voicing the

never again personally trample the

constitution theey have sworn to defend."

Upshaw is plainly a dangerous rad

patronize a bootlegger who is not

forcement agent, engaged in the

should have howled him down.

From the Minneapolis Journal

When a House is a Home.

The modern small house has some

more concentrated and compact. The

dead perfection of a front parlor, set

guests, argued more concern for ta-

bles than for those what sat around them, more thought for cold and un-

omelike spare rooms with gilt, var-

omfort of rooms where people really

small, is mobilized in every part.

Everywhere in it may be uses in

forms of beauty. And this is one se-

in his family; he may have made bad

Suppose something should happen that you would lose a sum of money

as proportionately large as this man

al weeks, and were compelled to pay doctor's bills as large in proportion

you think slightingly, what would

Would you think it poor manage-

If this man were commanding th

large salary you have it is a safe\_bet that he would have more to show

your condition be?

nish and upholstery than for the easy

aside in the old-fashioned way

Doesn't a prohibition

trip when they want it?

From the Detroit Free Press.

What others have intimated,

If there were

#### Nebraska's Bank Guaranty. m the Harvard Courier.

Some of the papers are beginning to be says bluntly. vorry about the possible future of the enough of him, the program would guarantee law. Bank failures be executed, probably even without have been so numerous the last year or two and drafts on the fund so heavy that it is certain that very few banks in the state have made any profit. And what is worse, the drafts on the fund makes conditions all the harder for the weak banks. More failures are sure to come before conditions return to normal and the guarw may help to cause some of judges, prosecutors, prohibition good if true.

The guarantee law is a fine agents, governors, legislators and Now, please anty law may help to cause some of thing for the public. It insures that even cabinet members climb on the lepositors cannot lose and creates water wagon? Listen to him rant: confidence in the bank because of this feature. But it is a hard law on the Most people will agree that t is unfair to compel the careful, capuble bank to be responsible for the acts of the incompetent or crooked banker. None of the rest of us would want to have to do business under such a law. We feel that we have enough to do when we are responsible for our own acts without being compelled to take responsibility for the acts of others when we have no chance to control them. The public will insist, though, upon some form of deposit insurance. There can be no change in this feature. If the law were repealed it would promptly be replaced by referendum. The queson then, is to devise some means haps Attorney General Daugherty that will pretect depositors and, at the | could have the Department of Justice same time, be fair to honest bankers. to look him up. The Georgia man not clusive; but is the editorial's Edgar Howard thinks this can be only voted for the 18th amendment clusion truthful if The Omaha Edgar Howard thinks this can be only Another idea is for bankers as well as politically dry. Isn't he satto be permitted to form an organization of their own for taking care of of his colleagues in supporting and to be permitted to form an organizaweak banks and preventing failures.
Something will have to be done about drinking unlawful, without his trying

### Candid Mr. Ladd

From the St. Paul Dispatch. Intelligence and a certain degree of frankness characterize an article en-titled "What Do We Radicals Want?" appearing in the Wall Street Maga- hazardous and arduous occupation of of radicalism and probably chafes at he association in which he finds himself in the senate, always thereafter refers to himself and his political contreres by the milder term of progress sives or liberals.

In giving out the program of the radicals—and there at least he is radical—he makes two quie candid admissions. First, that the railroads must be turned over to the govern-ment because it is impossible to be fair with them. We have legislated so that they can not be operated for profit and we have forced them to sacrifice their business interests to the public good. To be sure he says the first was "necessary" and the st was "just," but he concedes in direct effect that the transportation to the welfare of the country, and that admission covers a multitude of

Secondly, while advocating governnent ownership carried to coal mines. forests and all public utilities, he admits that government today is not equal to the task. Too great a student not to be familiar with the fallure of every governmental undertaking in the way of business, he is too wise to rush headlong into public says that both republican and democratic parties are dead already and is only necessary to build on their ruins, so he would have a re-align ment into conservative and liberal parties. Of course his would be the liberal, or the progressive, as he prefers to call it, carefuly eschewing all mention or suggestion of radical-When this realignment is com-

and definite, then things ready for the program he stands for. ew words, as it is practically the familiar radical specific for all of our nomic and political ills, and even udes the heresy of stabilized prices for farm products—a subsidy for the farmers which Senator Ladd especially hugs to his bosom, though to your earnings as this man of whom ne is scandalized at a ship subsidy. The Esch-Cummins law is to be modified so that freight rates can be reduced in the farmer interest. The ment if you had a series of mistor-Federal Reserve act must be re-molded so that the farmer gets some benefits and of course the limit must be gone on farm credit, though the same statesmen recently inveighed against measures which would only plunge the farmer deeper in the tuagmire of debt." Finally there must be a concerted attack on capital through taxation, restoring the excess profits tax, increasing the surtax in the higher brackets and adding a The professional snow shoveler is now getting

> Our Father in Heaven, we approach Thee in the name of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Savior, that we may render praise and thanksgiving to Thee; and that we may seek the for-

> giveness of our sins, the continued manifestation of Thy favor, and the guidance of the Holy Spirit in the

choices of our lives, and in the ren-dering of service to Thee. We real-

ize, our Father, the shortness of our

vision, the imperfection of our judg-

ment, and the weakness of our effort,

unto Jehovah, trust also in Him, and He will bring it to pass." It is sweet

to rest upon this promise, and to feel

In order that we may be true to our

high calling, give us the sympathetic heart, the kindly look, the golden

speech, the helping hand. Make us a

channel of blessing to those about us.

Abraham, who was blessed that he

might bless. And now, dear Lord, give us the strength for that which is immediately before us according to the premise, "As thy day is, so shalt thy strength be," and Thy name shall have the glore, through Christ

have the glory, through Christ, our

J. A. DUFF, D. D., Aspinwall, Pa.

NET AVERAGE

CIRCULATION

for DECEMBER, 1922, of

THE OMAHA BEE

B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr. ELMER S. ROOD, Cir. Mgr

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1923.

W. H. QUIVEY,

(Seal) Notary Public

that we may be the true children

that thus we can walk hand in hand with Thee, and that our ways shall be Thy way.

but Thou hast said, "Commit Thy way

for it than you who criticize him. You complain about him, still you are living and spending about in the same proportion as this man does. Are you not living in a house of (Copyright, 1922.) new tax on corporation surpluses.

There is nothing new in the Ladd

## "The People's Voice"

## "Morality of the Masses."

Nebraska City, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Read this senence again from your editorial on 'Morality and the Masses' in yester-'Americans are moral by nature and inclination, not merely from choice. from heredity, or environment, but because of the natural tendency of utterly unreasonable suggestions that man to do good and be good." That's

Now, please, edit the news stories, as you call them, on the first page of the same issue and compare notes. On "Let them sacredly declare, resaid page there are 27 different items gardless of what their tastes and an advertisement and weather report. Of these 27 stories 15 practices have been, they never again will build up a bootlegger's are a narration of crime and law viobarbarous business, by drinking any form or any amount of illicit liquors given first page space would indicate that they are considered above the ordinary. If the remaining pages of at any dinner, at any function, or in ball room or back alley. Let member of congress and the paper were checked up, the perevery United States senator follow doubtedly be raised, for it cannot be held that you consider the narration judge and every prosecuting attor-ney in America stand up like paof immoralities the chief features of triotic men and declare they will newspaper presentation.

the praises of morality as personified n the average citizen and voice the ontradiction of that praise in the soical and should be suppressed. Percalled news sections? ments because they were too all-inclusion truthful if The Omaha Bee's lone by more thorough inspection of and the Volstead act, but is personally own news items are accepted as evidence that "the masses of the Ameri can people are moral, in every sens that sustains America." How that force is limping even under the susto deprive them of their own little taining crutches of police authorities. What a grand haven of righteousness Just because a judge sends a bootlegger who is caught to jail, does it contents of that editorial could be acnecessarily follow that he may not cepted unequivocally

FRANCIS KRAMER.

#### Ocean Freight to Alaska. Sutton, Neb .- To the Editor of The

xhibition, as Senator Ladd, who does of what Upshaw is thinking. Is he to carry his views to the extremes trying to undermine the veery foundations of the constitution? His idea is transportation from Seattle to continuous form. Seattle to continuous forms about the finds him. outrageous, preposterous. Congress nect with the Alaska Northern rail- ber for building is close at hand, while Alaska, intimates, way, mentioned above. Such a line the coal supply is the best and inexexists, but it is under a monopoly, with its rates nearly prohibitive. I want to say a few words about this railroad and the country traversed marked advantages over its older and by it. The railroad was projected by more spacious predecessor. It is a private corporation in 1901, and by muary 1, 1906, had 50 miles in oper

From this time on to March 1914, when congress provided for its completion by the government, nothing was done. The war and the lack of attention by congress delayed its completion several years. The south-ern terminal is (or was) at Seward, on Resurrection bay, in Cook's inlet. The railroad follows the Susitna river to The modern home, though it may its head, crosses at Broad pass, 325 miles from salt water, and follows the Nenana to Fairbanks, on the Tanana, a pavigable tributary of the mighty Yukon. The total distance ret of making a house into a home, the rest of the process of making a house into a home consists largely of the process of making a house into a home consists largely of the many navigable places. The total distance is 471 miles, and opens a vast empire in the interior of Alaska with its many navigable places. such intangibles as good taste, shown in a pleasing choice of colors, books, on Turnagain arm, however, will most likely, be the Pacific terminal, flowers, music and a cheerful, kindly atmosphere that makes a good place to go and to remain.

most likely, be the Pacific terminal, as the government has wharves, warehouses and general terminal facilities houses and general terminal facilities here, besides shortening the ra by about 90 miles. From here a branch Common Sense of 38 miles runs to Chicaloon, in the Matanuska coal fields. The total completed, with other lines in con Sometimes when you see a man templation. This railroad, as stated, who is poorly dressed or you have is the connecting link between the some business transaction with a Pacific coast ports and the vast emman who cannot pay you what he pire in the interior of Alaska, and is owes you, you think what a poor man-Fairbanks. The distance from Seat-Perhaps the man has had sickness the to Anchorage is 1,600 statute miles, and the rail distance to the fortunate and out of work during hard times and now he is unable to pay all of his debts.

Tanana from here is 400 miles, a total of 2,000 miles. The distance via the mouth of the Yukon is nearly twice as far, and is usable to The population of all Alaska is the

### COATS AT HALF PRICE

\$29.50 Coats .... \$14.75 \$39.75 Coats .... \$19.50 \$49.50 Coats .... \$24.75 \$69.50 Coats .... \$34.75

Julius Orkin

1512 Douglas Street

### OAKFORD Mosic Go. Daily Prayer PIANOS PIANOS PIANOS I thank Thee and praise Thee, O God. Dan. 2:23.

AT DEFINITE CASH SAVINGS \$10 SENDS A PIANO HOME \$5 to \$10 Monthly Pays for It.

STEGER Grand \$165 s5 per **FISCHER** Upright \$200 86 per Grand \$00nth FOSTER Upright \$235 86 per Grand \$235 Month **SEYBOLD** Upright \$285 **TROUBEDOR** Player \$485 815 per KURTZMANN Player \$490 \$20 per STERLING Upright \$225 86 per Grand \$225 Month **STEINWAY** Baby \$1375 850 per Grand \$1375 Month Upright \$285 \*8 per Month CABLE CHASE Upright \$185 %6 per Grand \$185 Month



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### Now, Wot T' Do!



same as Lincoln-55,000-and it is haustible. A home market is scattered over a territory nearly eight sured, as gold is strewn in gravel for times the size of Nebraska, so that the whole stretch of the railroad and extent of 11 square miles on an average. The Susitna valley, mentioned above, has an area of 15,000 square miles of ocean from Seattle to Anchor

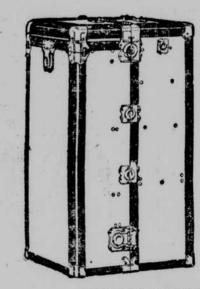
miles and is suitable for agriculture.
The Tanana valley has an equal area.
Both have rigorous winters, but no worse than in our northern states.

They are from \$17 to \$18.50 per ton, \$2.50 per ton, \$3.50 per ton, \$3 appearing in the Wall Street Magaince—singular medium of expression
in the circumstances:—by Senator
Ladd of North Dakota. The first exhibition of frankness is in the title,
though it is a sort of shop window
exhibition, as Senator Ladd, who does

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All the hardy vegetables—postator
of what Upshaw is thinking. Is he
this may become necessary in the fullthis may be the man and arduous occupation of the
bursting the wild gets quite cold there is, at such a time, a perfect calm. Wheat,
but the full the first exthe such a time, a perfect calm. Wheat,
but the such a time, a perfect calm. Wheat,
but the such a time of the recently contained to the full A. G. GROH.

## Hartmann Trunk Special



The trunk pictured here represents the best value in Omaha and has many features not found in any other trunk. It is built to stand the hardest wear, both inside and out, and cannot be duplicated at anywhere near the price we ask.

\$57.50

### **DESCRIPTION** Of This Trunk

Gibraltarized construction, heavy steel hardware, fastened with solid rivets, nickeled steel collar supporting garment section, drawers held in place with steel locking bar, clothing locked with patent cushion and retainer, shoes in dust-proof box, gold lining, reinforced nickeled drawers.

Freling & Steinle 1803 FARNAM.



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Now is the time to buy Furniture, Rugs and Draperies while we are closing out our stocks.

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We'll give you all the time you want to pay for your purchase in case you care to have it charged.

Everything marked in plain figures.

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