

THE MORNING BEE

MORNING—EVENING—SUNDAY

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AMERICA WON'T FOOT THEIR BILLS.

The debt of \$11,000,000,000 owed to the United States sits lightly on the seventeen European nations to whom these war-time and post-war advances were made. The English government is the only one displaying even so much as a desire to discuss the matter of payment. And now the British refunding commission is returning home from conference with American treasury officials in Washington, without any agreement having been reached.

The little news that leaked from this secret discussion is to the effect that the British insisted on reducing the interest rate to at least 3 per cent. This does not square with the hard fact that the American government, which borrowed the money from its citizens through Liberty loans, is paying from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per cent interest. The chancellor of the exchequer will at least carry home the information that there is no chance of cancellation. The act of congress which authorized the creation of the World War Foreign Debt commission forbade the concession of a rate of interest below 4 1/2 per cent and limited the time of maturity of such bonds to 1947. This is less than twenty-five years in the future.

It is extremely improbable that these loans will have been cleaned up by that time, and some concessions probably will have to be permitted by congressional action. There is nothing now going on in Europe which indicates either the desire or the ability of our foreign debtors to meet even the interest payments. Before much headway is made it will be necessary for the rulers of these countries to alter their financial and military policies and for the people to get back to productive work. Proposals that these debts be cancelled on condition that Europe mends its ways are not to be considered. If Europe would settle down to peace and industry it would have no great difficulty in paying off the I. O. U.'s that now seem so worthless.

Who owes the money? In round figures the list is as follows:

Armenia	13,000,000
Austria	25,000,000
Belgium	420,000,000
Czechoslovakia	191,000,000
Estonia	15,000,000
Finland	8,000,000
France	3,716,000,000
Great Britain	4,474,000,000
Greece	15,000,000
Hungary	1,746,000
Italy	1,850,000,000
Jugo-Slavia	56,000,000
Latvia	5,000,000
Lithuania	2,000,000
Poland	146,000,000
Rumania	40,000,000
Russia	216,000,000

Some of the smaller loans, those to Armenia, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland represent in part the food delivered to their starving peoples by the American relief administration in 1919. This debt, amounting to \$96,000,000, may yet have to be charged off to charity. The sum of \$60,000,000 due the United States Grain corporation by Armenia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland will likewise be very difficult to collect. The rest of the loans should be good.

It will not be easy to secure payment on any part of the \$11,000,000,000, but it is up to the countries involved to begin discussing this matter, and they had just as well leave all thoughts of cancellation behind. If it had not been for America's intervention, the allies would have lost the war. Their gratitude, which now appears so slender, should at least be strong enough to make them wish to arrange for payments of their honorable debts.

It is experiences of this sort which discourage American participation in European affairs. Uncle Sam does not like the thought of being made the victim of diplomatic duplicity and emphatically will refuse to shoulder any greater share of the cost of the world war.

BELLEAU WOOD A MEMORIAL.

Subscriptions are being raised to create a fund, the object of which is to purchase Belleau Wood, to become a perpetual memorial to the Americans who fought there. Chateau-Thierry and then Belleau Wood were the turning point of the war. The check there given von Hindenberg's army soon developed into the retirement that only halted on November 11, 1918. It was the beginning of 200 days of fighting, in every one of which American dash and valor played a conspicuous part.

What we are trying to do now is to wipe out the effects of war, to recognize the world along lines where war will be abolished, and peace prevail among all nations. Yet in doing this we need not forget the men who served their country and humanity so valiantly and well. It is not inconsistent with the purposes and ideals of peace to cherish the memory of our soldiers who fell in battle for the defense of the republic and human liberty.

How time has softened the feelings of men is indicated by the following from the Springfield Republican:

"In the will of Rolf Bolton, who died last week in England, 3,000 marks is left to a German soldier as a mark of gratitude for true comradeship at the battle of the Somme." At current quotations the bequest, to be sure, comes to not much more than a dime, but the spirit of it should gratify the Bavarian corporal who is remembered in the will. To the credit of humanity there were on both sides many fine examples of true comradeship."

France is dotted all over with memorials. These will become shrines, not of racial jealousy or national hatreds, but to perpetuate the lofty ideals of men, now at low ebb, but living yet and encouraged to hope for the time when "all men's good is each man's aim," and

"When the war drums throb no longer and the battle flags are furled
In the Brotherhood of Man and the Parliament of the World."

Belleau Wood may well be preserved, for there is a fitting spot at which to commemorate the memory of all the men who fought and kept the rendezvous with death that government of, for and by the people might live, and that such a war may never again be possible.

WALLIE REID A LIGHTHOUSE.

Many tears will be shed for Wallace Reid. Eyes that lit up with pleasure at seeing his pictures on the screen will be dimmed by the thought that he is dead, a victim of indulgence. Yet Wallace Reid ought to serve humanity in another and maybe a better way. Living he ministered to the joy of the public. He was a fascinating comedian, his plays were clean and full of snap and action, and were enjoyed by millions.

Wallace Reid had everything one might wish for happiness in life, his greatest handicap was too much leisure. One can not think of him as inherently vicious; he was rather one of the careless, happy-go-lucky chaps, looking for excitement and deluding himself that his dalliance with a deadly drug was merely an adventure, until he found himself not slipping, but almost at the bottom of the slide along the easy way.

His gallant fight to come back was watched with sympathy by the nation. Earnest men and women prayed that he might be spared, his wife lingered around his bedside to cheer and encourage him, and everybody voiced or felt that Wallace Reid would recover and take up once more his work. Nature exacted payment, however, and sorrow comes instead of anticipated rejoicing.

Wallace Reid should stand as a lighthouse, to warn American youth from the dangerous path. It leads to destruction of body and soul; the victim of narcotic drugs suffers and pays in life by the loss of all that makes life worth living. And no man or woman can avert the inevitable result of fooling with these drugs. If life means anything to you, let them alone. If Wallace Reid's sad experience saves by its warning even one who might otherwise have perished, his death is not in vain.

MORE FOR ALL.

It is a natural, and yet a mistaken belief, that an increase in the amount of money in circulation necessarily means increased prosperity or that a smaller per capita circulation means it is harder to make a living. It is not money, but goods, that spells prosperous times. An inflated currency, by which is meant a larger than normal circulation, means that each piece of currency is worth less, and that means that prices rise. Russia and Germany are examples of countries in which money is abundant—and almost worthless.

At the present time the per capita circulation in the United States is \$41.80. A year ago it was \$41.93. The average circulation is less, and yet the average condition among the people is better. The answer is that production of manufactured commodities in 1922 was about 50 per cent greater than in 1921, according to figures compiled by the Department of Commerce from the latest census bureau's reports. Textile mills were about 20 per cent more active than in 1921, the south benefited especially in this respect; the iron and steel industry increased its output from 60 to 70 per cent over 1921, non-ferrous metals from 50 to 95 per cent; petroleum 15 per cent; coke 40 per cent; paper 20 to 30 per cent; automobiles 50 per cent; building construction 50 per cent; lumber 35 per cent; brick 50 per cent; cement 15 per cent; leather 20 per cent; sugar 45 per cent, and meat about 5 per cent. Agricultural production was in general higher than in 1921. The declines of outstanding importance were 7 per cent in bituminous coal and 47 per cent in anthracite, due to the prolonged strike.

The advancement of civilization depends on its increased productivity. Extravagance and waste do not add to a people's wealth, even though a great deal of money may change hands in that way. In fact, extravagant spending, on pleasure, dissipation or for useless service, impoverishes the world by withdrawing labor from useful production.

NO "DANGEROUS AGE" FOR HER.

An Omaha matron, just before celebrating her golden wedding, told an inquiring reporter there had been no "dangerous age" in her matrimonial venture. Nine children live to honor their father and mother, and this probably explains the success of the venture. The father was industrious and thrifty, and while he worked hard to provide for the needs of the flock, his wife found her time pretty well taken up with caring for the children and the home.

She did a lot of things the modern housewife is not called upon to do. They took up her time, but they were part of the wife's work, and she attended to them. Babies came along, one after another, each adding a little to the mother's routine of employment—and bringing the reward that only a baby can bring into a home. So it went, until her little ones had grown up to be men and women, getting married and setting up homes for themselves. But father and mother kept right on going, and the light of love shone clear along the pathway of life, giving its duties the rosy color of loving service, its toil the character of help to one another. Dangerous age? Not in such a marriage as that, and the glory of humanity is that there are far more of these partnerships than of the sort where artificial stimulus must be applied to keep alive the interest that sustains and brightens the venture each succeeding day.

The Discovery of Porcelain

A. E. Grantham, in Asia Magazine for February.

In the third century B. C., in the early days of the Hans, art in the shape of glaze came to the rescue and dragged pottery out of the muck and grime in which it had remained so long. Whether glaze was newly invented in China or copied from western models it is impossible to say. It certainly had been in use in Egypt and Assyria for centuries, and it is known that in the Han period, particularly during the reign of Wu-ti (140-137 B. C.), the Chinese succeeded in getting in touch with their western neighbors. Anyhow, whether derived from Persia or discovered independently, glaze became part and parcel of the Chinese potter's outfit.

It had fallen into skillful hands which made it a thing of infinite beauty. Into the unctuous fluid the potters dipped and redipped the vessels. They splashed it on, they blew it on, they poured it on, ladled it on lavishly like clotted cream, and in the kiln it would stream round the vessels in a rush of burning lava, sizzle in a thousand bubbles on the surface, stagnate in rich pools in every hollow, coagulate in heavy beads about the edges, sweep round the handles and the spout in streaks and eddies wherein every shade of green amber and brown and, as the Chinese great in art, of blue and crimson, was whirled and drowned, to be born again in another fiercer, fiercer glow. For the Chinese raised the heat in their furnaces to a much higher temperature than any other potters dared to use. Consequently, both the body and the glaze of their wares developed a degree of hardness, homogeneity and luster unattained elsewhere. Sometimes the color transmutations of these wonderful glazes were so novel and unexpected that terror seized upon the workmen. Some fancied their protecting spirit, the god of the furnace, had gone mad and that they had lost his magic should sweep them also into the vortex of his demonic power. Some even destroyed the freak vessels and the kilns in which they had been born. But a few, braver than the average, watched and noted the uncanny accidents that happened to their vessels in the kiln, and finally, through years of observations, experiments, failures and successes, discovered the secret of porcelain.

"From State and Nation"

Editorials from Other Newspapers—

Nebraska's Forests.
From the Norfolk News.

The announcement that a representative of the forestry service is coming to Norfolk to discuss the forestry problem as it affects this state, may raise a question in the minds of many persons as to what these problems are. Ordinarily we look upon forestry as a matter which concerns only those states which have forests. But the problem may be just as important to those states which, like Nebraska, have no tree-clad regions worthy of the name of forests.

Dr. Charles E. Bessey, late professor of botany of the University of Nebraska, made a hobby of Nebraska forests. Not forests of the present but those which his vision told him would be possible under the state to adopt an encouraging attitude. Dr. Bessey held that the bare sand hills of the west could be covered with trees with very beneficial results not only to the state but to the world as well. He discovered that jack pine would grow in certain parts of the sand hills. After the Bessey system established, he believed that perhaps under their protection other trees might be induced to take root and thrive. Some progress was made during his lifetime in part of the state, but the majority of his vision should come true it would no doubt bring about a great change in climatic conditions in this state. If the wind, instead of sweeping over the bare hills of sand-baked sand, were tempered by blowing through the cooling shade of a thickly forested region, the "hot winds" that have been the terror of farmers in part of the state might lose much of their destructive power. The presence of trees would retard the flood waters. Instead of running off rapidly it does on barren soil much of it would be retained and sink into the ground if the trees were forested. An arid region might thus be converted into one much more amenable to the raising of crops. The soil-building quality of trees is also not to be ignored as one of the benefits to be derived by future generations.

Altogether there is considerable ground to believe that Nebraska's forestry problem.

Why Some Co-Operatives Fail.
From the Traders' Journal Stockman.

A study of co-operative activities in the state of Iowa by Prof. E. G. course of the State college at Ames leads to the conclusion that such institutions, properly organized and intelligently managed, generally succeed, and that the large percentage of failures is due to faulty organization and management. In other words the theory of co-operation will not work out in actual practice unless the business is safeguarded as any other successful business is safeguarded.

The extreme democratic ideal as applied to business is the cult of incompetence in the form of organized incapacity. This is why so many co-operative marketing plans and associations have failed and will always fail. Such plans contain in themselves the seeds of their own failure, or have contained so far, the inevitable seeds of failure. What is everybody's business, or what is the business of too many men, is, as a rule, nobody's business.

Advocates of such plans have proceeded upon a false assumption, that they have inferred that what an organization with a responsible, authoritative head could do for itself and its members could also be done by unskilled men under all conditions.

Any business requiring the exercise of executive power with consequent individual responsibility must be under the absolute control of only a few of the best intellects with a directing head in order to succeed. An army, for instance, in which every military commander would be submitted to a referendum, would be a joke.

Character the Essential.
From the Protective League.

White people as well as colored should be instructed in the address delivered by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, at Montgomery, Ala., on the position of the Anglo-Saxon race holds is due to character, not color of skin. It follows that the maintenance of their character by the colored people is through the development of character.

He asked that his race be not judged by and blamed for the conduct of a few "who miserably misrepresent our race." This is sound, as is his further statement that "the negro should not be prejudiced toward the white race on account of a few individuals who do not represent the general thought and attitude of their race." The vicious element among any people is a minority. This is well established. Unfortunately criminality commands attention beyond its deserts in the formation of judgments as to character of a mass. Whites suffer from this as much as do negroes in proportion to their numbers. Understanding of this is fundamental to the upbuilding of character which will contribute more than anything else to appropriate relationships between the races.

Our Public Schools.
Council Bluffs.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: The most important institution in our country today is the public school. The most important thing in the public school is not the school board, not the superintendent, not the principals, but the child to be taught. This fact is overlooked sometimes by the teachers themselves, who are so intent on preparing to the principal or superintendent, or possibly viewing their positions as a means of securing fine trousseaus that the child is quite neglected.

The efficiency of our schools is dependent mostly upon the kind of instructors employed therein. The harm done by careless, indifferent teaching is incalculable; while the immense benefit derived from conscientious teachers cannot be expressed in mere words.

How are the best results, then, to be obtained? By careful observation, measurements, systematic pruning of indifferent employees and lives of those taught watched carefully for results. Youth is the most impressionable time, therefore good problems, morals and manners, the fear of God, careful habits, must be taught in the public school to the precious souls contained therein. In many cases it will never be taught at all, as many children are never sent to Sunday school to receive any religious instruction whatever.

Make the schools practical and pleasant—have movies—the right sort—teaching geography, botany, history, current events, reading and many other subjects.

Pay the good teacher well, get rid of the poor one and our country will be safe and sound for centuries yet to come.

C. S.

Common Sense

Are You Allowing Yourself to Slip?
How is it you are losing your aggressiveness? It is not unnatural. Are you permitting yourself to slip along and take matters as they come, without much effort on your part to change them or to combat their influences?

Have you let down till you think you would rather take the consequences of anything which might go against you rather than fight as you once did?

Is your self-confidence weakening, or your self-will, which?

Is your pride in overcoming difficulties growing less?

Are you sliding back with very little effort on your part to maintain your position?

Why go downward till you reach the bottom, for that is where you will go unless you get up enough spunk to make good?

Brace up! You have a lot of fight in you yet. It is the time for you to quit. Mistaken idea that you cannot go on making good, just because you are getting older or because Uncle So-and-So gave up at a certain age. Use your head more, keep your fighting spirit up, and keep ambition high before you and you will keep on winning till you die in the harness. There is glory in winning in spite of Old Father Time.

(Copyright, 1923.)

Daily Prayer

Walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us.—Eph. 5:2.

We thank Thee, O God our Heavenly Father, for all of life's blessings. All we have comes from Thee, and all we do is by the strength Thou dost give us. Help us to love Thee with all our heart, and serve Thee with all our strength.

We bring our family to Thee, with all its members, in whatever place or condition they may be, for Thy gracious care. If some are sick, or troubled, or tempted, be to them a great physician, a comforting friend, and a mighty Savior.

Bless our daily occupations, and, if it please Thee, make our way prosperous. Bless our hearts, our minds, make us patient and faithful in trial. Help us in all our perplexities to know Thy will, and make us ever ready to do what Thou desirest. Make us a blessing in our church, and make our church a blessing to others. May Thy Word be a light unto our path, and a lamp to guide all who are in darkness. Bless the work of this day, fit us for its duties and responsibilities, overrule all our mistakes, and pardon all our sins. We come to Thee as children to a dear Father, asking these and other things we need, for Jesus' sake. Amen.

S. S. WALTZ, Louisville, Ky.

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION
for DECEMBER, 1922, of
THE OMAHA BEE
Daily 71,494
Sunday 78,496

B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr.
ELMER S. ROOD, Cir. Mgr.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1923.
W. H. QUIVEY,
Notary Public

"The People's Voice"

Editorials from readers of The Morning Bee. Readers of The Morning Bee are invited to use this column freely for expression on matters of public interest.

An Old Timer's View of School.
Central City, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: I would like to answer Mr. Baugh's letter of the 11th. He says Mr. Lukenbill would like to go back to old standards. I have asked men of standing in different parts of this country what they thought of the schools now as compared to the schools of 10 to 20 years ago and every one said he doubted if the output was as good as it was then; that they were not as well prepared to meet problems of life now as then. Then they were better and more thoroughly drilled in the fundamental branches that stood for good citizenship. Now they are often coached and drilled to pass the eighth grade and slip through as mere children 11 to 13. They are not matured enough often and are passed on to unimportant branches and lose the fundamentals to build on. Do you ever see one hunting work now? What they are after is to go to school to get out of work.

Now, Mr. Baugh, you don't think, do you, that the branches above a thorough knowledge of the eight grades makes a better American citizen? If not, why shouldn't we give the one that leaves school at the eighth grade \$432 to buy horses to help him earn more money.

What does the world want now? It wants food. Where are you graduates, with a few exceptions? They are not on the farm raising something from nothing, but they are in town living off of other people.

It is queer so many talk so much about going back. Oh, no, you mustn't go back; you will lose in efficiency. But the farmer went back from \$1.75 for a bushel of corn to 25 cents last year and 50 this year. Did the stand for poor, worthless corn? No, it was better quality than the high priced corn was. Did high labor stand for efficiency? You know it didn't. When Ford took off hundreds and thousands or you will eventually kill the goose you were greater than it was before.

The idea is that school expenses and salaries must come down at least one-half as much as the farmers' produce or you will eventually kill the goose that laid the golden egg. Mr. Baugh, in our district 65 per cent of farms are owned by other old people, widows or men not able to farm. They get two-fifths of the crop, the renters get three-fifths, and three men and families will work eight farms. Now, if these were all renters, couldn't they pay from their shares their own children's education? One renter in our district works the whole of two quarters section and half of two others. That makes him stand about one-half section of good land with scarcely any taxes, and these old people with two-fifths of a quarter section have to pay \$216 in taxes and pay for three others at home. Is this just?

W. H. B.

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We bring our family to Thee, with all its members, in whatever place or condition they may be, for Thy gracious care. If some are sick, or troubled, or tempted, be to them a great physician, a comforting friend, and a mighty Savior.

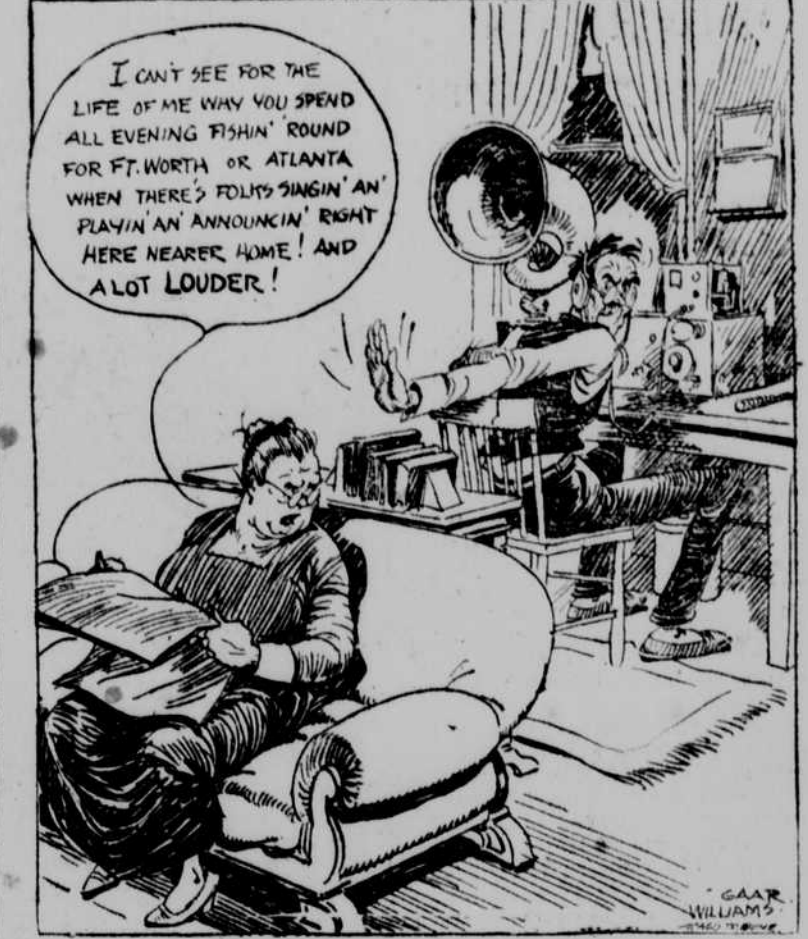
Bless our daily occupations, and, if it please Thee, make our way prosperous. Bless our hearts, our minds, make us patient and faithful in trial. Help us in all our perplexities to know Thy will, and make us ever ready to do what Thou desirest. Make us a blessing in our church, and make our church a blessing to others. May Thy Word be a light unto our path, and a lamp to guide all who are in darkness. Bless the work of this day, fit us for its duties and responsibilities, overrule all our mistakes, and pardon all our sins. We come to Thee as children to a dear Father, asking these and other things we need, for Jesus' sake. Amen.

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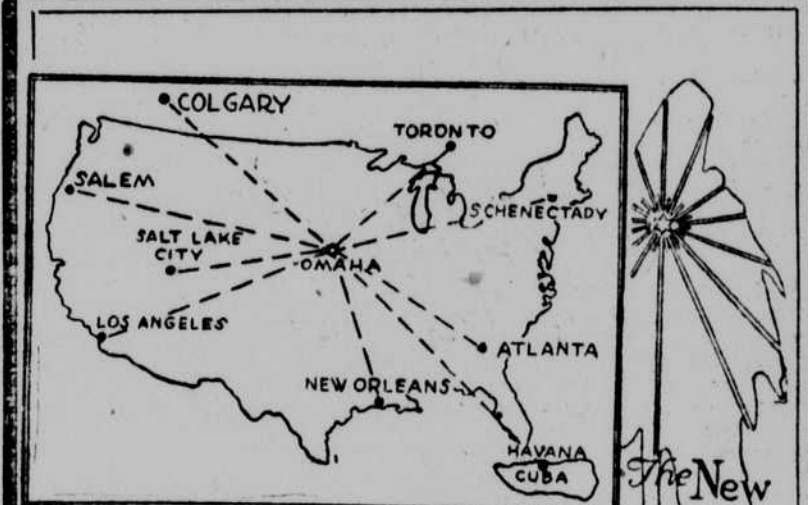
B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr.
ELMER S. ROOD, Cir. Mgr.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1923.
W. H. QUIVEY,
Notary Public

A Strain on the Family Tree



Theatergoer—Have you two seats tonight?
"Ticket Speculator—Yes, sir. Third row, only \$18, sir."
"Theatergoer—Must be some mistake. I wanted to buy seats in the theater, not the stock exchange.—Life.

Legal Advice.
"I may have some trouble in getting you out of this. You'd better plead insanity."
"But, Lawyer Glibwitz, I'm just as sane as you are."
"Maybe you are, but as long as we are in court keep it to yourself."—Birmingham Age-Herald.



Mu-rad Receivers

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on that typewriter you are planning to buy and then get ours. You'll find it 25% to 50% Cheaper

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Let us tell you about The "Vose" Small Grand!

—let us show you a baby grand that occupies no more space than an upright piano.

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TERMS \$50 Cash—\$2.50 a Month

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