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PERSISTENCY IN THE AIR.

Almost as fast as they are completed, America's dirigible airships go up in smoke. The loss of the TC-1 in a storm at Dayton costs the United States army the largest dirigible ever built in this country. This Leviathan of the air was the first of three ships being built for the government at Akron. It was to have been used as a training ship for airship pilots in preparation for several transcontinental flights contemplated by the army. Twice dates had been set for a flight to Omaha, only later to be cancelled.

The causes of such accidents as that which destroyed the TC-1 are not clear in the public mind. This type was designed for the use of helium gas, which is noninflammable and nonexplosive. All the vessels of this type are to use helium as the standard lifting power. But on the trial trip hydrogen gas was used, and now fire and explosion have left only a mass of twisted frames.

Omaha would have thrilled to have seen this great airship. It was almost 200 feet long. The car suspended from the envelope contained accommodations for a crew of six men when helium was used, but when hydrogen was used a crew of ten men could be carried. Two engines, each of 150-horsepower, gave it a speed of 60 miles an hour within a radius of 1,070 miles. Slackening down to a speed of 47 miles per hour, it was estimated to have a cruising range of 1,630 miles. Among its businesslike features were the bomb carrying devices, designed to drop one 1,200-pound bomb, one weighing 400 pounds and eight of 100 pounds. There was also a complete radio installation.

Several different types of dirigibles are to be tried out by America. At Lakewood, N. J., there is now building for the United States navy a giant dirigible of the rigid type, the ZR-1. It is 680 feet long and is modeled after a Zeppelin captured by the French. It is on this balloon ship that navy aviators plan to fly to the north pole.

Over in Germany, in the Zeppelin factories, a new commercial airship, the ZR-3, is being built for the United States government as a part of the war reparations. This, it is said, will be the latest model in passenger carrying ships. It has accommodations for thirty passengers, in addition to its crew. Though it has been built with an eye to speed, yet it is said it will surpass also for distance, and will be able to fly from Berlin to Chicago without landing. It is expected that a German crew will drive it across the Atlantic to the hangar at Lakehurst, where the other Zeppelin is to have its home.

Not much is heard of America's efforts to develop dirigible flying. It is usually an accident or a casualty that brings this work into publicity. But if out of the accidents any lessons are learned to speed the conquest of the air, not even these are in vain. Nature may balk, but the conquest of the air will be begun.

HITTING THE GYPSY TRAIL.

The Omaha Auto club registered cars in 1921 carrying more than 40,000 tourists. All summer long, here as elsewhere along the national trails, there is a tremendous coming and going. A traffic census made simultaneously on 18 Nebraska highways, distributed widely over the state, of vehicles passing in a single week of last August, showed a total of 88,958.

Prof. George R. Chabrun, of the University of Nebraska discusses this in his new book, "Highways and Highway Transportation." He found that nearly one-sixth of all the automobiles came from outside the state, and one-third from without the county in which they were traveling. Passenger cars numbered 79,753, light trucks 3,593, heavy trucks 2,243, horse-drawn passenger vehicles 1,303, and wagons 2,066.

Once more this season of pilgrimage is on. A bewildering variety of automobile license tags, from states east and west and north and south, are seen on the streets of Omaha and in the camping grounds provided so generally by smaller towns along the main traveled roads. Out of this vast intercommunication of persons from distant parts of the country something is gained. This gyping is a splendid force, bringing new contacts, wiping out provincialism and carrying thoughts—or is it millions—out into the open air.

DIGGING INTO WAR FRAUDS.

Some of the curiosity that exists as to the progress being made in the prosecution of "war gypers" may be allayed by a report just made to the president by Attorney General Daugherty. It covers the work of the war frauds section of the Department of Justice for the first twelve months of its existence.

A saving of \$88,298,805.48 is reported in the settlement of claims preferred against the government. The court of claims awarded but \$2,999,581.74 out of \$88,298,297.22 presented, dismissing the rest as no merit. In the neighborhood of 100 indictments have been returned in fraud cases, \$3,198,583.19 has been recovered and judgments obtained for \$1,225,919.37 additional. Scores of criminal and civil suits are awaiting trial, with the prospects good for the further recovery of money and the sending of culprits to prison for having defrauded the government in connection with war contracts.

Aside from the Chemical foundation suits, ninety-one cases are pending, involving \$62,408,267.41, in the civil courts. The war frauds section has been operating on a 10 per cent basis, the amount so far recovered being in round numbers \$5,000,000, while the appropriation was \$500,000. The Chemical foundation suit was set for hearing at Wilmington, Del., this week. Other big cases are to be brought on as rapidly as the courts can hear them.

Nebraska has a direct interest in this work, because C. Frank Reavis, former congressman from the First district, is at the head of the war frauds section, as special assistant attorney general. He has made a fine record by the vigor with which he has pushed the prosecution of those who robbed the government during the war.

A BREAD-AND-BUTTER STATE.

A dairy herd on every farm. That is a slogan in the northwest, is a good one. Where there are cows there is a sound basis for prosperity. Properly handled the cow is a mortgage lifter. A prominent Omaha jobber said the other day: "We can trace on our ledgers right where Nebraska's dairying districts lie. They are to be found right where the farmer and the merchant are paying bills promptly." One of the questions asked by farm loan companies relates to whether the applicant for a loan milks any cows. Ask almost any country banker and he will tell you that his advice to his farmer customers is to milk more dairy cows.

There are today on the farms of Nebraska 416,000 dairy cows, the state ranking seventeenth among dairy states. Minnesota has three times as large a herd, and Wisconsin, four times. New York, which ranks second, has 1,695,000, and Iowa, which is fifth, has 1,093,000. Nebraska is outstripped by Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

In spite of that, Omaha produces more butter than any other city in the United States. Its output exceeds that of St. Paul and Minneapolis combined, partly because there are not as many small creameries scattered among the farm communities of Nebraska as there are in other states. But the steady growth in the number of tons of butter churned by Omaha creameries is a pretty good index to the rise of dairying. One of these companies last year churned more butter than the total output of the state a few years back.

It is largely a matter of diversified farming. The advance of irrigation also is proving a factor, for where water is turned into the fields, alfalfa will be planted, and cows follow the alfalfa. One of the promising things in the Scottsbluff district is the increase in dairying.

This industry is not an experiment, nor is it hazardous or speculative in any sense. Dairy products constitute a cash crop, returns coming in monthly instead of once a year, as is the case with most other farm operations. It keeps purchasing power steady and minimizes the danger of frozen credits. Some idea of the amount of wealth it produces can be gained from the figure of \$17,720,000, which represents the value of butter and cheese made in Omaha last year.

More emphasis should be placed on dairying in Nebraska. Omaha might do its bit by fostering a dairy show at Ak-Sar-Ben field, to advertise the importance of this industry and encourage its growth. There are dozen of ways in which a proper appreciation of the possibilities of the cow can be developed, that Nebraska may be known around the world as a bread-and-butter state.

DECLINE OF HUSBAND HUNTING.

At the time of the civil war, when the men folk were away in the army, women began to make their appearance in the business world. Up to that time marriage had been their only vocation, and they were trained for domesticity alone, but today there are a thousand new interests and hundreds of occupations for women.

Yet men flatter themselves that the main concern of every woman is to find a husband. There are a good many like the brash college freshman who expresses the opinion that girls go to college as the best place to form suitable marriages. It seems to us that the girls themselves are the best witnesses. "A girl's ultimate aim may be marriage, but while she's in college she doesn't think of it," one of the co-eds at Syracuse university explains.

That's it. One might even add that matrimony is considered by the average modern girl as less of an aim than a fate, though a pleasant one. It comes to most as a natural course, in response to the deep underlying instincts of the race. It even happens in this day and age that those who are most intent on marriage are often the ones who get there last, if ever.

NEBRASKA'S LOSS.

Of a race and faith that has contributed greatly to the sound upbuilding of Nebraska, Peter Jansen has gone to his fathers. The rugged honesty, thrift and industry of the Mennonite settlers in America found in him its most prominent expression and leadership. Seldom has a man of such simple habits played so important a part in public affairs.

Two towns, one in this state, and the other on the plains of Saskatchewan, were named in his honor. In Canada as well as in the United States, his people looked to him for help and guidance. Nor was there in his efforts, whether for the betterment of agriculture or in public affairs, any trace of narrowness. He was as broad as the prairies in his interests and activities. The Mennonite hospital at Beatrice is there because he donated the land on which it was built. The National Live Stock association and the Nebraska Wool Growers' association are outgrowths of his practical mind.

The friend of great men and the protector of small ones, Peter Jansen will be greatly missed.

That was an interesting showing made in the income tax returns for Nebraska. Even though the aggregate of incomes was \$126,000,000 less than in 1921, yet each dollar was worth more, in addition to being harder to get.

Omaha scarcely realizes the importance of the new Federal Farm Loan bank that has been established here by the government. But with D. P. Hogan at its head, it is destined to work wonders for the agricultural industry.

The oldest frame building in the United States is said to be the Quaker meeting house at Easton, Md., built 239 years ago. How many modern structures, of whatever material they are made, will survive that long?

But then, perhaps Governor Bryan would have liked the short ballot better if he had thought of it first himself.

Homespun Verse

—By Omaha's Own Poet—
Robert Worthington Davis
SOMEWHERE IS HE.
Somewhere on the prairie, in the city, does he dwell,
Marching toward the glory that is waiting far away,
And unconscious of the calling which no prestige can excel,
He is playing as he journeys up the thoroughfare today.
He may long to be a lawyer, or a vender of perfume,
Or a candy maker—as would seem a boyish whim;
He may cater to seclusion and a quiet study room,
And he may be dreaming fondly of the fame awaiting him.
Somewhere he is dreaming, he is playing with his toys,
He is fashioning his future in his own cherubic way,
He is one among the multitude of roguish little boys
Who will come to be a President in some far distant day.

"The People's Voice"

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

The Importance of Forests.

Columbus, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: The oldest and ever true principle of economic agriculture is: "Whatever you withdraw from soil in the form of crops must be returned in proper fertilizers to maintain constant yield."
The same rule must apply to our forests: "For every tree felled by the woodman's ax another tree should be planted to take its place."

Preservation and reforestation of our fast disappearing one of our forest areas is one of the greatest and most important problems before our nation today. Besides supplying the material for our houses, barns, etc., on our farms and smaller cities, the forests by nature perform many ever beneficial functions, especially by moderating climate extremes, by acting as giant sponges, preserving moisture, which, in turn, by gradual evaporation, insures steadier rainfall, preventing sudden floods, and furnishing a steadier, more constant and even flow of our rivers, thus maintaining to a large degree our irrigation systems and river navigation, so very important to the prosperity of the country.

The living and next few generations must absolutely, with all possible assistance by state and federal governments, devise ways and proper means to preserve our normal, valuable domain of timber if posterity shall not suffer and come to grief by the carelessness and inexhaustible indifference of the living. Legitimate requirements, waste in use and, above all else, most destructive fires, are constantly at work to cut down our already fast disappearing forests to such an extent that the consumption of timber and forest products of all kinds for all purposes each year is about three times greater than the increase in natural growth. It is easy to see that the present situation of our forests is a national calamity.

All modern and civilized nations by their governments and certain adopted forestry systems are aiming to preserve their forests and to balance consumption and natural growth as much as possible, because forests mean national wealth, as they furnish great incomes every year to their public treasuries. Take, for instance, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Germany, Switzerland, some of the Balkan states. They all furnish examples of practical, economical and systematic forestry systems, which we might greatly profit to follow.

Emperor Napoleon III was the personal founder of the French forest system and caused to plant forests in a large number of countries. France about 70 years ago, which to-day furnishes great amounts of valuable timber and is a great source of the public revenues of that country.
D. L.

A Plea for the Classics.

Blair, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Does English come via Latin?

Any scholar is interested in those writers who have written through inspiration found in the literature of the ancients. There are three sources of knowledge of the correct usage of the mother tongue and of an accurate understanding of the thoughts of others. Nothing need be said of the modern classics who convincingly prove the kinship between the two languages by their mastery of the English.

That I may be understood by all, allow me to show the practical use of Latin. Let us consider such words as "separate," "viaduct," "perspective," "familial," "patience," "legible," "auxiliary." Any one of these might be used by the ordinary individual during his life. These are words that are mis-spelled frequently, but more frequently by those who know no Latin, for those who have such understanding will invariably call to mind the words from which they are derived respectively: "Viaducta," "perspectiva," "familia," "patiens," "legibilis" and "auxilium." Again, in such a word as "referring," one often misspelled, a student of Latin knows that because of the "re" and "fer" there would be but one "r" and "f" in the word. The same applies to "illustrations" and upon prefixes and suffixes in our English words that are derived from the Latin. For example, did you ever puzzle over the spelling of "intelligible" and "intelligible," "perform," "prescribe"?

Daily Prayer

The prayer of faith shall save the sick.—James 5:16.
Our Father who art in Heaven, we kneel before Thee in this hour of need; Thou hast given us, and in which Thou hast blessed us. As we rejoice in the good things of this earthly home, help us not to forget the better home on high, which Thou hast prepared for them that love Thee, and in which we shall some day dwell with Thee and with loved ones gone before.
Provide daily for our daily bread, and feed not only our bodies, but feed also our souls with the "bread of life," even Jesus Christ.
Keep Thou our feet today, that they may not go into evil places; keep Thou also the door of our lips, that no unkind or unclean word may pass them; create within us clean hearts, for "out of the heart are the issues of life"; and whatsoever our hands find to do, may we do it "heartily, as unto the Lord."
Bless with Thy healing touch all that are troubled on earth. Thy grace abound unto them and be sufficient for them. Hide all our loved ones, as under the shadow of Thy wings, that no evil or harm may befall them. Lead us all in the good and perfect way. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.
REV. JOHN W. SPRINGER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION for MAY, 1923, of THE OMAHA BEE
Daily 73,181
Sunday 80,206
Does not include returns, left-overs, samples or papers spoiled in printing and includes no special sales.
B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr. V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of June, 1923.
W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public (Seal)

We Nominate--- For Nebraska's Hall of Fame.



MELVIN RANDOLPH GILMORE

received his doctorate from the University of Nebraska and was for several years curator of the museum of the Nebraska State Historical Society. For some time past he has been secretary of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, during which period he has done notable anthropological work among the Indian tribes of that state. He is now taking up work with the recently dedicated Museum of the American Indian in New York and is carrying on field work among the Indian tribes of the great plains region, from North Dakota to Oklahoma, including those tribes settled within Nebraska.

Dr. Gilmore has published a notable monograph in the publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology, entitled "Uses of Plants by the Indians of the Missouri River Region." He is author also of "Prairie Smoke: A Collection of the Lore of the Prairies," published at Bismarck last year, containing bits of myth and poetry from many of the Indian tribes of Nebraska and other prairie land tribes.

Baffling Human Problems.

Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: We live in the lap of immense intelligence, which makes us organs of its activities and receivers of its truth. When we discern justice, when we discern truth, we do not of ourselves, but allow its passage through us. If we ask from whence this comes, if we seek to pry into the causes, its presence or its absence is all we can affirm. Upon what then, would you found the order of government which would govern? A government by, and for the people, which extends the right of suffrage to all classes of men, and in which the supreme power of legislation and the administration of justice is lodged in the hands of the people. Shall it be on the sudden impulse of each individual mind? What of fusion? Shall it be on a commercial basis, squared by the rules of the arithmetic? What tyranny! Shall it be on justice? Is man not ignorant of it? One man's justice is another's injustice; one man's justice consists of paying debts as per rule of commerce; another asks himself which debt he must pay. The debt of the rich or the debt of the poor; the debt of money or the debt of thought towards mankind in general? Because the poor and the law express the fact of their inequality, which makes "blessed be nothing" and "the worse things are, the better they are."

It is right that what is just should be obeyed; it is only necessary that what is strong should be obeyed. Justice is subject to dispute; might is easily recognized and is not disputed, hence justice without might is but a dream. Justice, if it is to be obeyed, is tyrannical. We must then combine justice with might, and for this end make what is just strong. We cannot give justice to might, because might has already opposed justice and declares that it is she who is just.

Then let us understand that the equitable rule is "that no man shall do more than a just profit, let him be ever so rich." The state must consider the poor and all voices speak for them. Justice by the majority is best, because it is visible, has strength to make itself obeyed, coming through the ballot, is a government by the opinion of the common masses who are least able; then the price of justice is faithful, intelligent, diligent effort to know men and issues and act with a clear, strong purpose on election day, in which they perhaps upon which hangs the destiny of years for those who will not be the privilege of voting, if not used, may as well not exist.

Life will hold one continual surprise and disappointment after another, if we are like the man who went out in the meadow and sat down waiting for the cow to back up and be milked. Go after the cow, or some one else will perhaps milk you; may not deal justly toward you and yours.
M. A. S.

Only One of the Many.
The frightened looking gentleman with a basket on his arm may be simply a dandelion hunter.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

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"From State and Nation"

—Editorials from Other Newspapers—

The Price of Success.

From the Nebraska City Press.
Successful men are targets for abuse, abuse born of envy and jealousy. Let a man achieve fame in any particular line, let him promulgate an idea or a system which does not "square" with his conception of his fellows—especially the fellows who have not won success—and the fat is in the fire.

A former Nebraska school man, particularly successful in his field, advocated certain reforms in his home city, a California town. At once the cry went up that his head should come off. The politicians particularly were anxious to get his scalp, a city campaign was bitterly waged back and forth, personalities were indulged in disgracefully—and the school man was vindicated by having had a majority of his school board ticket elected. But soon spots remain and the defeated cohorts are only awaiting the day when they can once more get into action, hoping, of course, that by that time he will have so conducted himself that they may "have something on him." It has ever been thus, and will be thus, to the end of time as long as human nature remains unchanged.

The Father of His Country, against whom no man at this late day would dare say a word, was reviled by a large proportion of his people when he became president. He was accused of attempting to set up a monarchy. We know what happened to William Henry Harrison, who died after he had won the presidency, a tender nature succumbing to the slings and arrows of the enemy. Lincoln was martyred after success had crowned his stupendous efforts to save the country. Garfield was shot by a paranoiac because he could not get a political job. McKinley was shot down after a "yellow press" had reviled and caricatured him for the commission of imaginary wrongs. Roosevelt, best liked and the best hated man of his times, was suspected up to the moment of his death because he was a little different. Woodrow Wilson became a brooding invalid because his motives were not plain to the nation. Success means a niche in the hall of fame, but a niche a few "nicks" in the hall of shame.

A Study in Psychology.

From the Hastings Tribune.
One of the best slogans that has been adopted by newspapers is: "Get the news first, but first get it right."

Most of the newspapers make a strong effort for accuracy, and this is more so true today than ever before. But, it is so easy to make a mistake that the wonder is there are not more mistakes made by the dispensers of news than are made.

For instance, let an accident happen on the street and it is doubtful if there are any two persons who witness the scene who will give the same description of what really took place.

From Boston a short time ago came the news that a class in psychology at Northeastern university was disrupted by a clash between two fellow students. A shot was fired and one of the men fell and the other ran away.

Prof. Milton Schlegel then called on the class to write a report on everything that had occurred. There were 50 students in the class and 47 of them insisted they saw the shooting, some adding a flash, and some smoke. But the student supposed to have fired the shot only held a banana in his hand and pointed it at his supposed victim. The shot was fired in the rear of the room out of sight.

The story further says descriptions of dress varied widely; versions of the exclamations that preceded the shooting were equally incorrect. One student attempted to give the time exactly, saying he had taken out his watch for the purpose. He was an hour out of the way and he gave a date four days wrong.

Missouri River Development.

From the Blair Pilot.
There appeared on the front page of the Kansas City Star, May 9 issue, an extended interview with Mark W. Woods of the Woods Brothers corporation regarding prospective development of the Missouri river and cities, towns and farming country in the Missouri valley. The day following, May 10, the leading editorial in the Star, using this interview as a basis, discussed at length this important problem.

We quote therefrom: "Mr. Woods speaks as a man familiar with the conditions as they exist. He says

that by state co-operation with the government the Missouri can be made navigable from St. Louis to a point 100 miles northwest of Sioux City within two years and that, through a plan of a St. Louis company, barges could be put in operation on the Missouri of this year. He suggests that unified action of all communities concerned, together with government and government supervision so that the undertaking would be both effective and without burdensome expense to any party involved."

The type of barges referred to by Mr. Woods are light draft and the propelling boats are so constructed as to operate successfully in shallow water—from two and one-half to three feet, or even as shallow as two feet, if necessary. With such craft available, river traffic may be revolutionized and will certainly be extended to include many thousands of miles of streams not regarded at this time as suitable for navigation.

From the Missouri river country only last month the Missouri River Improvement association was formed, including drainage, levee and protection districts, the purpose being to extend the organization the full length of the river. This association can render a very great service to this entire region, and should embrace in due time the cities and towns situated in the Missouri river valley, for it will only be through concerted action, as Mr. Woods indicates, that definite and early results may be obtained.

It Will Be Some Campaign.

From the Spokane Spokesman-Review.
Only last month the Missouri River Improvement association was formed, including drainage, levee and protection districts, the purpose being to extend the organization the full length of the river. This association can render a very great service to this entire region, and should embrace in due time the cities and towns situated in the Missouri river valley, for it will only be through concerted action, as Mr. Woods indicates, that definite and early results may be obtained.

There will also be a third party, that is to say, Mr. Bryan.

Just as in 1896 we had gold Democrats and free silver republicans, today have in 1924 gold Democrats and free lunch republicans.

Wife—"You used to say I was the light of your life."
Hubby—"Yes, but I didn't suppose you were going to get out at every little thing."
—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
Comedian—(dictating his will)—"What money I have, if any, such as it is, or might be, that is to say, what in more legal language—I can put that in more legal language—"I can put that in more legal language—"I can put that in more legal language—"I can put that in more legal language—"I can put that in more legal language—"I can put that in more legal language."



Mrs. Joe Lark, democrat, was overwhelmingly chosen for president of the "Woman's Voting Club," as there's no political election this fall. If anybody that works as fast as a plowshare is worth \$10.00 a day, how could th' average workman live on what he earns?
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A Book of Today

Coming with the recommendation of Ludwig Lewisohn, "Suspended Judgments," by John Cowper Powys, is assuredly to be welcomed by lovers of critical literature. The quality of this judgment, its penetrating and enlightening nature, will be anticipated by those who have heard him on his lecture tours. Among the figures he discusses are Voltaire, Rousseau, Montaigne, Balzac, Anatole France, De Maupassant, Remy de Gourmont, Conrad, Henry James, Verlaine, Emily Bronte, Oscar Wilde and Pascal. Truly an index to the choices of the mind of the race. It is published by the American Library Service. The same house has recently published two books by Llewellyn Powys, the gifted brother of the author. One of these, entitled "Thirteen Worthies," gives quaint portraits of such characters as Izaak Walton, John Bunyan and Kit Marlowe. The other, "Ebony and Ivory," contains a series of African tales and sketches.



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