THE MORNING BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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RIGHTEOUSNESS AND PEACE.

Mr. Harding has released to the public the address he had planned to deliver at San Francisco, a reiteration of the views he expressed at St. Louis and, in some measure, a reply to those who have opposed his plans then outlined. It is, as have been all his addresses, a calm, dispassionate discussion of the question of peaceful relations with all the world in its broadest sense. He specifically disclaims the imputed desire to popularize himself by advocating peace through a world court, but plainly states that he conceives it to be his duty as president of the United States to advance the welfare of his country, and believing that service can well be done through ensuring a future of tranquil and harmonious intercourse with all nations, he presses for his world court idea.

As a paramount reason for desiring to adopt some method for settling international disputes by other means than war, Mr. Harding says:

"Nations ought no more need resort to force in the settlement of their disputes or differences than do men in this enlightened day. Out of this conviction, out of my belief in a penitent world craving for the agencies of peace, out of the inevitable presidential contact with the world war havoc and devastation and the measureless sorrow which attended and has followed, I would be insensible to duty and violate all the sentiments of my heart and all my convictions if I failed to urge American support of the permanent court of international justice.

'I do not know that such a court will be unfail ing in the avoidance of war, but I know it is a step in the right direction, and will prove an advance toward international peace for which the reflective conscience of mankind is calling."

The president recapitulates what has been done by America to further the interest of peace in the world; the work of Woodrow Wilson at Paris, the settlement of the British and Finland debts, the conference through which the Tacna-Arica dispute was settled between Chile, Peru and Bolivia, and the crowning triumph of all modern diplomatic undertakings, the limitation of armaments conference. American influence at Lausanne also is referred to as helpful in bringing peace.

All of these steps, the president says, are further indications of the growing sentiment in favor of the sacredness of international obligations. Senators who oppose his plans contend for the preservation of the independence of the United States, its continued freedom from any form of alliance with other nations. Mr. Harding himself, when a senator, advosated earnestly the reservations to the Treaty of Versailles, as affecting the League of Nations, and supported his views with his vote. Nothing in his present or past utterances as president suggests that he has changed his mind on this point, but he does want something done to prevent war if possible.

As to the "chinafying" of the United States, such a thing is not thought of. Our country has never waged an aggressive war; our people have

WHO CUT THE TAX RATE?

State Tax Commissioner Smith, announcing the

levy for 1923, gives vent to the following statement: "Governor Bryan's proposal to reduce state taxes has been fulfilled. The people of the state will be charged with approximately \$1,000,000 less in 1923 than in 1922. To be exact, the reduction amounts to \$935,597."

On the surface it appears as if the governor were making good on his promises, but let us look just a little closer. We have already pointed out that a considerable part of the 3-10ths of 1 mill reduction achieved is due to the fact that no levy is made for the soldiers' relief fund this year. The rest is due entirely to the increase of \$11,473,905 in the total assessed valuation of the property subject to tax in the state. How can any credit for this be given to Governor Bryan, or anyone associated with him in the state administration?

A much more interesting fact is concealed in the figures given out by Commissioner Smith. In reporting an increase of \$11,473,905 in the total valuation of the state, he neglects to explain that in Douglas county alone the assessed valuation was increased by \$11,898,554, or almost \$420,000 more than the total increase reported for the state. Lancaster county also reports an increase of more than a million, which shows that at least \$1,500,000 has beeen cut off somewhere else in Nebraska. Instead of credit going to the democratic governor and his board, relief from taxation is properly due to the efforts of republican assessors in two republican counties.

Furthermore, Commissioner Smith sets out that the amount of revenue to be collected through taxation this year will be \$935,527 less than for 1922. As the .028 mills for the soldiers' relief fund, now dropped, would produce on the 1923 valuation \$898,890, all but \$36,437 of the boasted saving is accounted for by that fact alone.

If the assessors of Douglas and Lancaster counties had followed the example of those in other parts of the state, instead of a reduction, the levy for state purposes would have been increased.

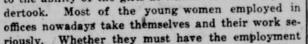
As it is, the only reduction, apparent or otherwise, is due to the fact that 0.028 of the 3-10ths of a mill cut off was because the levy for the soldiers' relief expired by law. In figures, an increase of nearly \$12,000,000 in Douglas and more than \$1,000,000 in Lancaster counties produced a total increase in the state roll of less than \$11,500,000 and a cut in the general fund levy of 0.272 mills.

Taxpayers will surely see through this thin pretense of the governor at redeeming his promise to cut taxes.

ARMS AND THE TYPEWRITER.

Sleeveless dresses may not have been on view in Omaha when the inquiry recently was made, but they are coming into sight now. That is, the arms are on exhibition, not the sleeves. Whether their present mood will lead the ladies to adopt this new style generally is something only the girls can answer, and they probably will do in their own way.

Then will come the other question: Will any Omaha employers follow the lead of the Chicago Federal Reserve bank, and forbid the bare arm and bobbed hair? Probably not, for very few Omaha employers seek their publicity in that fashion. If the girl can go about her work and attend to the duties entrusted to her with her sleeves rolled up to the elbow or above, she probably can do the same work just as well with the sleeves entirely removed. Nor did the length of their tresses ever materially add to the ability of the girls at whatever work they undertook. Most of the young women employed in



The Omaha Morning Bee: Thursday, August 2, 1923-

Political conditions in 1874 resem-bled so strongly those of today that the following editorial, written by Edward Rosewater and published on March 18, 1874, might almost nave been written yesterday, so far as its contents and conjectures are con-carned

"CAN THEY UNITE?"

"The proposition to unite all the ndustrial and producing elements of he country into one homogenous cooperative body is by no means novel startling. Ambitious politcians and theoretical economists have very frequently attempted to enlist the agraran and working classes under one banner, for political and co-operative "Some years ago the agitators of

the political labor reform party sought to accomplish the same end in this country. While their doctrines appeared sound and logical to many minds, the fact that they failed to accomplish their object seems to warrant the inference that there are fundamental antagonism between the interests of the farmers and the interests of the artisan and laborer. The wonderful growth of the grange

organization, which represents the farming element of the country, has again been the indirect means of bringing to the surface organizations whos avowed object is a union of farming and industrial classes. Whether the originators of these

Immaterial.

potatoes

castles of American farmers and the mechanics' or the new order of 'Sover March, eigns of Industry,' are sincere and disinterested in their efforts, or whether they have political axes to grind is The question that presents itself to the impartial political conomist is, Do the interests of these without the knowledge that congress classes harmonize, or do they clash? The old and well established maxim Incidentally this report est

that self-interest governs all mankind, pretty widespread error to the effect must be applied as the proper criterion that the wheat grower always sells in this instance. Admitting at the at the low price of thi year. Econo-outset that an alliance between these mists have shown the fallacy of this elements may be wholesome and opinion, but many-informed writers beneficial, in specific cases and under on farm questions keep on repeatextraordinary circumstances, we must ing it analyze the self-interest of farmer One-

One-half the wheat crop of the and artisan during ordinary times United States passes out of the growand accasions. We take it for a self-evident proposition that it is the in-July, August and September It is evident proposition that it is the in-July, August and september it is terest of the farmer and producer to sell his produce, such as grain, hay, cattle and vegetables, at the highest price. In other words, it is his in-terest to realize as much as possible son, yet wheat is the most universal for the product of his investment crop grown in the world and there represented in lands, machinery and is no harvest season in a world sense, manual labor. It is the interest of but every month of the year some the mechanic or laborer to purchase where is a harvest month for wheat. the mechanic or laborer to purchase all the commodities necessary for his subsistence as cheap as possible. The farmer is interested in reducing the cost of clothing, machinery, hardware, and even farm labor to the lowest in julinum prices. The mechanic's in-

"THE PEOPLE'S VOICE" Editorial from readers of The Morning Bre. Readers of The Morning Bee are invited to use this column freely for expression

How to Help the Farmer.

paper (Sunday) you have a front page

editorial address to the railroad executives, appealing for a cut of 25

per cent in freight rates for the move

ment of wheat as an emergency meas

fact if a reduction of 25 per cent were

put into effect on freight rates of

would only reduce their total expendi-tures about 1½ per cent.

I believe the people of this coun

ry realize that as a class the farmers

are in sore straits, for it seems that

everything the farmer shipped,

Editorials from other newspapers.

Agriculture in 1922. From the Topeka Capital. Secretary Wallace's yearbook o agriculture for 1922 is out several months earlier than usual this year, an evidence of the greater efficiency and hustling introduced into this de-partment of the government under

"From State and

- Nation" -

the present alert secretary. The year-book is a volume of more than 1,000 pages and tells the story of agriculture for 1922, with comparisons with other years in great fullness. Prices of farm products on the whole were considerably higher in 1922 than in 1921, and while it is true as stated in this report that prices of commodities which the

farmer buys were also higher and the dvance was even greater than in farm prices, so that the farmer was relatively in that respect worse off rather than better, yet in practical effect he was better off, since he was conomizing rigidly and not buying other commodities beyond urgent necessities. Owing to extra large

yields and better prices therefore the American farmer had something more than a billion dollars more actual money coming in, and he was able to reduce his floating debt. But his expenses were heavy, there was little profit in production and only by extreme parsimony in his own living was he able to show a surplus for the year to apply on pressing obligations. This improvement has continued. This year on the whole farm prices have further advanced, though still not in step with other commodities. But the farmer has cut down his debts. He is still not in condition to be in the market in a normal way for farm machinery, fertilizers and other proper necessaries. He is lag-

other proper necessaries. The is the we can't allow this to go the a severe ring behind the procession, but he is pegging along with a courage and shortage in food staring us in the shortage in food staring us in the face. We have in the past been faced ulture praises in fit terms. with transportation shortage, with a Secretary Wallace credits the last its inconveniences but a food short age would hit us where we live. By ongress with giving agriculture sav-

ng help, rescuing thousands of asking the railroads to share all the armers from insolvency and tiding agriculture over a period of bitter ad-versity. "No congress in our hisburden of rehabilitating the farmer, by so doing we would have the versity. "No congress in our his-tory," he reports, "gave more ex-tended, sympathetic and understandrailroads in the same fix the farmers are now placed. Then we have the same vicious circle started over again, the farmer prosperous with a big crop on hand, but the railroads too ing consideration to agriculture than congress which convened in ch, 1921." The understanding poor to provide the proper transporta-tion and then the farmer with the that congress showed of agricultural conditions and needs was greater than Wall street showed or than big crop and no means of getting to market has to borrow and pay high business interests generally, which condemned much of this legislation interest till he is in the same fix befor

the rates were reduced. If the farmer needs help and it is conceded that he does, let's all help him. Everyon Incidentally this report exposes the who sells anything to a farmer give him a reduction of 5 per cent. This would include the newspapers, tele-phones, in fact let all who have anything to do with a farmer that costs him money waive a certain reductio

for a designated period, and I believe you will find it will enable him to get on his feet quicker than any reduc tion of rates by the railroads if the were to transfer his products at third of the going rate, and it would not cost anyone enough to hurt their

After it's all said, don't you think it's just a little unreasonable for you to ask the railroads alone to shoulde the burden? While all the rest of us are feeling sorry for his condition, are willing to pass the "buck" to the extent of trying to persuade someone

for a husband, which speaks well fo Holdrege, Neb.-To the Editor of the girl as a real man looks for a real The Omaha Bee: I notice in today's wife. As to fashions, we find young and old like very much to be just like other people. A very few go to ex tremes, some just for fun, some be cause they know no better, some be cause they have no one who knows what is exactly right.

ure to help the farmer. Help for the Let me say there are just as nice farmer is certainly a very commendlovable girls now as there ever were, able thing and is deserving of gen in either long or short skirts, long or bobbed hair. It is not altogether the eral support from everyone. Your editorial states that in the past the girl who is sometimes found at fault who is to blame. It is more times railroads have always helped generously in times of stress and calamity. I have no doubt that in this case the than not environment, training, edu cation and home teaching. I am like railroads would be very willing to help Father Flannigan with his boys; there out, but why ask them to do it all are no bad girls until by some un A statement recently issued by the Department of Agirculture shows fortunate-circumstance of one kind or another they are made bad, and then the total freight charges paid on nobody cares a lot of times, and then comes the unfortunate event that freight products in 1922 was only 4 per cent of their value. The Ameri-can Farm Bureau Federation has estibrings some kind of a downfall and nobody cares or tries to help. Her mated that for machinery, clothing, house furnishing and other commodiis where the girl, nearly always griet ing and heart-broken, gives up an ties the farmers spend about \$7,000, 000,000. A 2 per cent reduction on the goes down.

So I contend it is nearly always price of these things would mean more than a 25 per cent reduction on all their products, while you are only somebody's else fault because a hely ing hand was not extended at the right time and as ever since Ev advocating a reduction on wheat only. According to the same authority the committed the unpardonable sin of lump when they graduate? When eating the apple, the woman "has to farmers of this country pay for in-terest annually about \$1,000,000,000 at an average rate of 7 per cent. May this little word of mine pay. help some girl to hold fast to the right no matter who criticises her. which if reduced to 6 per cent would There are a lot of good friends in the world. JULIA M. SIEBOLD. save them very nearly as much as a 25 per cent on all products. The same thing could be said of taxes. In

makes its customers pay th' bill. Copyright, 1923. Equalization. Mother-Derek, did you give Dori hree of those five chocolates, as I told ou?

Derek-No, mum. I didn't thing i would come out fair that way, so ate one before I started to divide

most everything they use is high in price while their products are low. Regardless of the League. Fears of new wars in the are reported to be unfounded. They are going to carry on the old wars -Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.



in business depends on his ability to save. Teach him that principle early in life by opening a savings account for him in this strong, conservative bank.

As a boy and his savings account grow, his ability to handle financial matters will develop him with



Why don't they shoot a little ad

vice into college students each day

instead o' handin' it t' 'em all in a

a consumer feels like he needs a

double garage he goes down in his

pocket an' pays fer it, but when a

public utility wants t' expand it

HAVE The Omaha Morning Bee or The

Evening Bee mailed to you

when on your vacation.

Phone AT lantic 1000,

Circulation Department.

Abe Martin

only taken up arms in defense of their liberties and their government. No sentiment for war exists in this country, but reasonable readiness for defense is but the exercise of prudence. And when a man powerful enough to do combat in support of his contentions goes into court, quietly to submit to the decrees of justice, he shows due regard for his own as well as for the rights of others. That is all the president has in mind in his world court plan. The United States is able to defend its rights, but is willing to submit her claims to examination and rightsous judgment.

WARMING UP THE ORATORS.

Everybody seems to be making some use of the summer before the next national campaign. All over the country echoes are heard of an expanding or collapsing boom for some favored son or recognized statesmen, and the sachems and sagamores of all the tribes are busy concocting the medicine to be brewed come June, 1924. Now we discover by reading the New York Sunday Times that the rattles and the war drums are being tested and tuned so that the dance will not be asked to go on without the inspiration to be provided by them.

A special writer has surveyed the field, and tells us that we are to have a revival of oratory at the next national conventions. He reviews the efforts at Chicago and San Francisco in 1920, and finds them to be sadly lacking in the inspirational qualities that used to mark such proceedings. Ingersoll's effort at Cincinnati on behalf of Blaine is set up as in example of what such speeches should be. Just why he did not give space to Mr. Bryan's famous outburst at Chicago in 1896 is not clear, but that speech never was surpassed in its effect. It swept the convention from its moorings, nominated the man who made it, and wrote a new chapter of history in the United States.

Unless the temper of the American people undergoes a distinct and radical change between now and convention time, the present aspirants for oratorical distinction will do well to study the art of making it snappy. The four-minute talker is the popular one at a political or any other sort of convention these days, and leave to print is of no service when one is making a nominating speech.

KNOWS WHAT IS WANTED.

One of the first duties of a good congressman is to know what the people of his district want. Not that the service is to be limited to that, but he will get along better and feel easier in his job if he has the first hand information that will guide him in looking after the welfare of the section he particularly represents. When Bob Simmons goes down to Washington in December, if not before, he will be prepared. He has just completed a 1,500-mile tour of his district, made in a "tin lizzie," for the purpose of getting a line on what was wanted. Bob made a trip all over the district last fall, but he was in quest of votes then, and did not have too much ime to devote to other matters. He did not make many promises, but one he did give out was that he would do his best for the benefit of the Big Sixth. He got the votes, and his tour just over may be taken as proof that he proposes to make good on his campaign promise.

Definite announcement of Oscar Underwood as a candidate may excite some interest in democratic sircles, but will not draw public attention from the pennant races now in progress.

riously. wnet or not, they are of the opinion that they are helping to do the world's work, and they want to be recognized for their ability rather than for any other reason.

The office "vamp" exists chiefly in the thrillers, and seldom is found in real life. Good looks are no handicap, and the presence of a pretty girl in a working force is a refreshing note; but she is not there solely because she is beautiful. Employers know this, and most of them are human enough to understand also that the routine of a modern counting room is drab enough, without adding to its dreary monotony by rules that require the workers to wear garments that depress the mind while they obscure the body.

Books to the number of 860,000, used in army recreational and base work in France, are about to be disposed of in Brooklyn. Why not box them up and save them for the next war? They will be about ripe by that time.

A failed state bank's assets sold at auction for nearly enough to recompense the guaranty fund, which might lead to the conclusion that the bank was not in such bad shape when it closed its doors.

Luis Angel Firpo says he would prefer to postpone his meeting with Shipbuilder Dempsey for one year. Luis may be forgotten by that time.

If President Harding's transport had to run down a sister ship, the choice might have been made of some the navy can spare.

Farmers stacking their wheat are showing good judgment, if they are putting on tops that will shed water.

The man who drove his auto into a police car showed bad judgment as well as poor control.

Mr. Ford is not the only citizen who regards his presidential boom as silly.

"Buy and hold" is the short version of a grand slogan.

Homespun Verse -By Omaha's Own Poet-

WONDERMENT.

- I wonder where the bunting sleeps When night is robed in haze; I wonder where the tortoise creeps To spend his parting days.
- I wonder what the zephyrs say-The songs their whispers form. I wonder while the tempests sway
- Before the wrathful storm. I wonder what the clouds express
- In silence as they roam Across the skies in gala dress Beneath the blue of home.
- I wonder what the flowers give In wealth of words, and I Can merely wonder while I live.
- And wonder when I die.
- We wonder oft; we wonder long And knowledge is so small, That life is one incessant song Of wonder to us all.

ninimum prices. The mechanic's in terests demand that these articles be September price is higher than Janukept at the very highest prices, in ary, October or November. order that he may be able to obtain The high months, however, are May

order that he may be able to obtain good wages. Let us illustrate. Farmer and June, and in those months for Smith comes to town with a load of the last 10 years wheat has been 10 for boots, clothing or machinery. It harvest months in the United States. is naturally his interest to sell his They are the two final months of the the highest possible crop year, and if the farmer held his crop to sell in May or June his hold-ing charges would leave him probably figures, while the mechanics who purhase his potatoes want to procure net price no greater than he re them at the lowest rate.

ceives by disposing of his crop nine Farmer Smith calls upon a bootor 10 months earlier. Wheat, it mus maker with a view to purchasing be said, is altogether the best mar shoes for his family. Is it not natural keted farm product, the machinery that he should seek to resist the high for marketing is the most complete price demanded by the shoemaker? The same antagonism of interest and it operates more smoothly and cally than in any other prodmust inevitably exist between the uct of the soil. farmer and the wagonmaker, tallor carpenter and every other artisan

Do You Know While the grange combination in the From Transmissi

main is trying to dispense with mid-That the railroads of Nebraska are dlemen, it is nevertheless also desirvalued at approximately \$325,900,0001 ous of reducing the original cost of agricultural machinery. This can only be done by a reduction of wages. That the automobiles of Nebraska are valued at approximately \$75,000. 000; and the amount invested in high-ways is less than \$50,000,000; that these two investments combined equal \$125,000,000, or \$200,000,000 less than And this is why farmers and me chanics can not consistently unite into one harmonious body. In Great Britain, where the principles of work-

is invested in railroads? ngmen's organizations have been That the amount expended in the thoroughly tried, no combination of maintenance of these two utilities the agricultural and mechanical classes has ever succeeded. While, must be in direct proportion to the amount of money invested in each? as we have stated, such a combina-That the total railroad passenger tion may temporarily flourish, their mileage in one year in Nebraska is permanent existence would, it seems ,000,000,000 miles? That the total automobile passenger to us, be contrary to the immutable

laws of competition and self-interest. illeage in Nebraska is 3,000,000,000 "Designing politicians may for a iles? succeed in combining these ele-That we get three times as much ments for pulling their chestnuts out

vice out of the automobile and of the fire, but they can never organ ize them permanently for mutaul benefit." highway than we get from the railroad, although the amount of money invested in the former is \$200,000,000 less than is invested in the latter? That the most economic and best

"Jim. I see that your mule has U. S. paying investment that can be made branded on his right hind leg. I sup-pose he was an army mule and be is in the state highway system?

He's Sure.

in our natures.

a willing instrument in Thy

soon come when all the world shall

know Thee in the forgiveness of sin.

EDWIN R. GRAHAM, Chicago, Ill.

pose ne was an army mule and be-ionged to Uncle Sam?" "No, suh; dat U. S. don't mean nothin' 'bout Uncle Samuel. Dat's jess a warning. Dat U. S.'n jess stands fo' Un Safe—'at's all."—El Paso Herald.



Our Father Who art in Heaven, we radicalism to bore from within. come into Thy presence with full communism has shown its hand-hearts to thank Thee for Thy many and that hand is blood stained. The mercies: first of all, that Thou dost permit us to call Thee "Father," and that out of Thy tender compassion that out of Thy tender compassion in American labor is not to be bol-Thou art ever ready to receive us in shevized by foreign plotters or native love, and to help us overcome the evil perverts. The hand workers stand by in our natures. We thank Thee for the flag.

Thy wonderful provision—"Who-soever will may come and take of the water of life freely." and that the "whosever" includes us, and that we NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION know that when we approach Thee in a spirit of repentance, we are not turned away. O Father, may we for June, 1923. of catch a clearer vision of what Thou art willing to do for us. Grant that THE OMAHA BEE we may ever be ready to respond to Daily 72,799 Thy call to bear Thy message to oth-ers, and may we be able to bring to Sunday 77,783 one a definite conception of Thee Does not include returns, leftand Thy love. May each of us be overs, samples or papers spoiled in printing and includes no special hands for the advancement of Thy Kingdom, and we pray Thee to grant us an open mind toward the daily opportunities B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr. for helping our fellow men. May the love of self be withdrawn from our V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr. hearts, to be replaced by a full por-tion of love to Thee. May the time

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1923. W. H. QUIVEY, (Seal) Notary Public

any temporary price setting the gov ernment could establish, You have started a "buy some wheat" move ment which is very commendable and will help out temporarily. I temporarily because it's got to be put back on the market some time, but a "reduce the cost to farmer" movement would be far more beneficial in L. F. JAGGER, 319 Blaine Street. the long run.

Mother Speaks for the Girl.

North Platte-To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Seeing in a recent issue or two, articles by criticising mothers and answers by daughters who see

to defend themselves. I would like to say a word for the daughter. I have raised six of the very best girls that ever lived and they are all in homes of there bwn and each has a real man

them and at the same time he will have formed a valuable partnership that will be of value to him throughout his entire business career.



Poor Lubrication Costs Millions Are your repair bills high?



IVE me a quart of oil" has cost automobile owners millions. It has sent tens of thousands of motors to the junk pile. Most bills for repairs and for the replacement of worn out parts and burned out bearings are evidence of poor lubrication.

With a new car, the experienced motorist may try several high grade oils. But he buys oil by name and grade, and standardizes on some favored grade. That's why his car runs quietly and smoothly and brings the highest price as a used car.

Polarine is the name of five grades of motor oils, each of unsurpassed quality. A grade to suit every make and size of gasoline motor-light, medium, heavy, special heavy and extra heavy. Polarine shows unusual resistance to injury by heat and it maintains a protective film of lubricant under all conditions. It does not wear out quickly.

Consult the Polarine Chart and use the grade of Polarine that has been proved best suited to your car. It is the surest way to keep down repair costs. Buy oil and gasoline where you see this sign.



mentance & the for

Robert Worthington Davie