

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 26 day of February, 1920.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN: Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them.

Another revolution is on the Persian carpet.

When hoodlum meets Greek, then comes the riot call.

Are you ready to vote a \$6,500,000 mortgage on your property, Mr. Taxpayer?

The pay-as-you-enter senatorial card does not seem to be popular in Wisconsin.

What is the Omaha Real Estate exchange going to do about the billboard nuisance?

It was admiration for Mr. Knox's ability that led congress to remove his disability.

After one week from tomorrow noon, Mr. Taft will be allowed to eat what he pleases.

It may be just a coincidence that Caruso was knighted on the centenary of Darwin's birth.

Missouri artists are to have an exhibition in New York. The Missourians insist upon being shown.

Cleveland is so jubilant over the capture of "Cy" Young that it almost forgets that it still has Tom Johnson.

Some men are born critics and some acquire it by going to congress and reading the muckrakers' reports on the Panama canal.

Washington visitors who can not attend the inaugural ball, may console themselves by attending to the inaugural highball.

That man in the City of Mexico who says he is 129 years old can doubtless remember when President Diaz was elected the first time.

When it comes to star chamber work our Omaha Water board has all the other closed-door secret-session bodies beaten to a frazzle.

New York managers are wondering what they shall do with their talented plays. They had best keep them, as the west does not want them.

Grand Duke Vladimir's sudden death may be explained. It has been discovered that he was in a conspiracy against the bureaucracy.

"What has become of all the boys whose parents named them for Lincoln?" asks the Chicago News. Well, there's Lincoln Steffens, anyway.

Official statistics show that 107,000 Japanese left this country in December and only 300 arrived. The "yellow peril" is going through the bleaching process.

A new ship subsidy bill has been prepared for introduction at the next session of congress. The graveyard of ship subsidy bills must be overcrowded.

It is really amusing to have a district judge from an outside county, who usurped the government of Omaha's parks by attempting illegally to appoint a park board, talk about municipal home rule.

"Why are the bills taxing bachelors never enacted into laws?" asks an exchange. Because their authors have failed to insert a provision that the money thus raised should be divided among the married men.

DEPLORABLE AND INEXCUSABLE.

The race riot at South Omaha is not only deplorable, but it is absolutely inexcusable.

The killing of a policeman does not warrant vengeance upon a whole race because one of its members happens to have been the slayer.

What is demanded is swift and certain meting out of justice with the regular machinery of the law rather than wholesale law-breaking that makes innocent men, women and children the victims.

The outbreak at South Omaha, however, cannot be regarded as spontaneous. Several contributing causes have led up to it.

First, the law's delay and the sentimental and senseless exercise of executive clemency, granting reprieves and commutations to convicted cold-blooded murderers. The fear that the law will be cheated is found on too numerous cases in which red-handed criminals have gotten away from their deserts.

Another contributing cause lies in the incendiary appeals to race prejudice by political demagogues and sentimental newspapers, culminating in the disgraceful public meeting at South Omaha. The local yellow journals that have been fanning the flames against the Japs cannot escape responsibility for the fury let out upon the Greeks.

Irrespective of the causes, the situation calls for a firm hand on the part of the law officers. Every law-abiding person, Greek, Jap or American, is entitled to protection of life and property whether citizen or not.

The law and not the mob must rule.

KEEP YOUR HISTORY STRAIGHT.

In all this discussion about Omaha police boards it is just as well to keep history straight. Our amiable democratic contemporary, lashing itself into fever heat, keeps reiterating that the mayor-appointed police board under the Moores administration made Omaha the wickedest city on the map, when it knows that it is telling a deliberate falsehood.

Omaha has been under a metropolitan police commission system since 1887, with police boards variously appointed by the governor, by a state-appointed board and by the mayor, and we do not hesitate to say, and stand ready to back it up with proof, that the very worst police administration we ever had was that given by the board appointed by Governor Holcomb at the dictation of the World-Herald, against whose members impeachment charges were preferred and who escaped removal from office only by a timely court decision that seated the board appointed by Mayor Moores by affirming a constitutional right to municipal home rule.

Since then we have had successive police boards in Omaha appointed by Governor Savage, Governor Mickey, Governor Sheldon and Governor Shallenberger. While several of these boards were appointed to spite The Bee, and most of them made up of men politically unfriendly to The Bee, we do not hesitate to say that every one of them was a marked improvement on the board selected by the World-Herald for appointment by Governor Holcomb.

To go into history a little more in detail, the mayor-appointed board under the Moores administration was always made up of a bipartisan membership and the minority party members were representative of their parties in good repute, as, for example, the late Dr. V. H. Coffman, P. C. Heafey, now democratic coroner, and F. A. Kennedy, the ardent Bryanite editor of the Western Laborer.

So far as The Bee is concerned it has no other interest in the police board than its interest in good government. Making the police commissioners elective will, in our judgment, put the fire and police departments back into politics and give new incentive to the liquor dealers, dive keepers and half world to control our city elections.

AN INSULTING PROPOSAL.

It is inconceivable that the State department should waste any time in rejecting the proposal of Russia, in connection with the negotiation of a passport treaty, that no passport shall be granted by the United States to a naturalized citizen to whose expatriation the government of his native country has not given its consent. The proposition will be resented by liberty-loving and self-respecting Americans everywhere.

The alien who seeks to become a naturalized American citizen is not asked in this country whether his native government consents to the change or not. The United States has laws forbidding the admission of criminals, paupers and certain classes of mental and physical incapables, but it does not require the applicant to produce evidence that his repudiation of his native government was with the knowledge of the power to which he formerly owed allegiance. The whole theory of our naturalization laws and our practice in admitting foreigners to citizenship is directly contrary to the Russian proposal.

Russia's interest in this matter is evidently based upon the experience of the czar's officials in failing to secure the extradition of former Russian subjects wanted to answer to political offenses in their native land. There can be no two classes of citizens in the United States. The foreigner who has complied with all the provisions of the naturalization laws is entitled to all the rights, privileges and protection accorded a native born American and a passport issued by the United States government should be accepted at its face value, wherever shown, as sufficient evidence that the bearer of it is an American citizen. The principle proposed by Russia is vicious and un-American and this government cannot afford to yield in that direction.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

The American Society of Equity has again decided to suspend the laws of supply and demand by fixing the price of wheat, regardless what the millers at home or abroad may deem it proper and necessary to pay. The society has gone to the extent of figuring the cost of wheat and has reached the surprising conclusion that every bushel of American wheat is worth net, covering only the cost of production and storage by the growers, \$1.195. On this basis, the farmers who toiled in the production of the wheat crop of some 600,000,000 bushels in this country last year lost a round amount of money, as most of it was sold at less than \$1 per bushel. This is all to be remedied and the society has issued this formal decree to that end.

The Society of Equity, by its board of directors, hereby officially declares that the farmer is entitled to as much profit on his business as the manufacturer, or the merchant, and that the minimum price for wheat on the farm should be \$1.25 per bushel.

The Cotton Planters' association of the south tried something of that kind not long ago, fixing the price of cotton and instructing the planters to store their product in that line until the buyers came to terms. Somehow the plan failed to work. Either the world began wearing woolen or silk or some planter did not obey orders. At any rate, cotton prices tumbled and the mills quit buying. When the industries were resumed, cotton prices went up in response to an increased demand at home and abroad and the planters have not been complaining. The Society of Equity has not been alarmed by the experience of the cotton planters, but is going ahead to put wheat on an iron-clad price basis that will at least be highly satisfactory to the wheat growers.

The Society of Equity takes the position that producers have as much right as buyers to fix prices and control production. In such commodities as coal, oil and iron the production as well as transportation and sale are controlled by a few men, but when it comes to the production of grain the bases of production are not so well regulated, because the articles can be grown in so many quarters and such a large number of individuals are involved. Then the local price for wheat and other grains is fixed, not only by the demands from foreign countries, but by the local demands which increase or decrease as the consumers are employed and prosperous, or forced to partial idleness and small pay. If the foreign crops are abundant and the offerings of wheat so large that the markets cannot absorb them the Society of Equity's prices may be considered too high and there is not enough money available for the purpose of holding such quantities of wheat or other cereals pending a shortage in the foreign crop or a failure at home.

Organization among farmers may, and should result in better methods of harvesting and shipment, but the attempt to fix wheat prices arbitrarily is foredoomed to failure.

THE POWER OF THE SPEAKER.

Members of congress who have been advocating changes in the house rules for the purpose of curtailing the power of the speaker will hardly be satisfied with the concession which it is reported from Washington Speaker Cannon and his close supporters are willing to make. The concession provides for a "calendar Tuesday," on which days members may call up their bills or get recognition from the speaker without having consulted him in advance.

The concession does not reach the source of the complaint that has been made against the present rules of the house. Under existing conditions, the speaker has absolute power in naming committees and, with the aid of a committee on rules, absolutely decides what measures shall be passed and what shall be rejected. Speaker Cannon has been called a czar and criticized for his exercise of "one-man power," but he has done only what he has been allowed to do under rules adopted by the majority of the members of the house. The concession offered would be of little value if the power of appointing committees is to remain unconditionally with the speaker. The vital reform, if one is to be effected to make the house a more representative body, is to give the members more of a voice in committee assignments and the business to be transacted.

Let no democrat say the principle of the primary is wrong simply because a democratic congressional nomination in Nebraska went to one who spent a fabulous sum of money to win that primary election.—Columbus Telegram.

Our old friend, Edgar Howard, evidently does not believe that the expense accounts filed by his successful opponent for the democratic nomination in the Third Nebraska district are true and correct as contemplated by the campaign fund publicity law.

The Central Labor union has put itself on record in favor of an elective police board, with nonpartisan attachments. In the event of a turbulent strike what would be the effect of a potential labor vote on police commissioners seeking re-election?

Eastern financiers are fearing the result should Mr. Taft select a lawyer instead of a banker for secretary of the treasury. These same financiers have been highly pleased with Secre-

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

Captain Orville G. Brown of the medical corps was also tried at Fort Robinson on the same charge as Major Shillock, the charge being based on the allegations that he (Captain Brown) failed to keep the operating room in a clean and sanitary condition, that he failed to properly treat the fractured bone of Private McCloskey, and that he failed to properly treat fractured bones of the forearm of a son of Sergeant Edward Burns, Eighth cavalry. He was found not guilty of the charge and specifications. Brigadier General Carter, in reviewing the case, says that evidently the court proceeded on the theory that whatever culpability attached to Captain Brown for his manner of treatment in the case of the son of Sergeant Burns was due to lack of skill, rather than in a neglect of duty in the premises.

The army medical officers are continuing their important work in the effort to reduce the rate of tuberculosis in the military establishment. The work is conducted systematically from the surgeon general's office and is in the line of prevention indicated as best calculated to remove the cause of this disability. In the first place, great care is now exercised in the examination of recruits to the end that there may be admitted to the army enlisted force no one who bears the indications of the disease in its initial form. This effort is supplemented with most gratifying results by the regulations establishing sanitary conditions in the barracks of the enlisted men, with special avoidance of overcrowding and defective ventilation.

The military authorities have decided that it is eminently desirable to have greater uniformity in the examinations and in the determination of relative fitness of candidates for appointment to positions in the post noncommissioned staff. At present, these examinations occur whenever it is considered necessary to hold them, without regard to the number of eligibles produced or the length of time which it takes to exhaust the list of those who are deemed qualified for appointment. Sometimes the list of eligibles continues a number of years with the result that those who might be encouraged by having more frequent examinations, leave the service, impatient of the delay. It is now proposed to have annual examinations of candidates for appointment as ordnance sergeant, post commissary sergeant, post quartermaster sergeant, and so on, with the idea of having regularity in the conditions which govern the selection of men for those places.

The comptroller of the treasury has rendered two decisions which are likely to cause considerable consternation in the war department. One has to do with the disallowance of a payment amounting to \$1,100 made out of the allotment for the purchase of an up-to-date automobile. It was represented to the comptroller in the official communication from the War department that this vehicle was a "necessary accessory of the military balloon." The comptroller decided that the transaction was not within the law and that the purchase of an automobile out of the fund intended for military aeronautics is not justified. The other disallowance relates to an expenditure of about \$1,000 for four horses. According to the information in the possession of the auditor, these animals were carriage horses and were purchased out of an appropriation for "purchase and hire of draft and pack animals." Of course, in both cases, upon the departmental appeal, it may be possible to show the comptroller that the automobile is an accessory of the military balloon and that the four horses purchased were in reality draft and pack animals, which might, of course, be servicable as carriage horses. But it is maintained by the comptroller in the latter instance, the carriage horse is a type quite distinct from the draft or pack animal.

The army commissaries believe they have at last found a satisfactory field oven which will meet the needs of the service in the preparation of food for troops absent from garrisons. The problem has been one to which the experts of the army subsistence department have been diligently applying themselves in designing appliances and in submitting various devices to a practical trial, for the most part at Fort Riley, Kan. A series of baking apparatus was designed by Major W. H. Hart of the subsistence department before he went to England to attend the British service corps school of instruction, and one of the devices was a field oven, which has been tested by a special board at Fort Gray and later by supplemental trials conducted by Captain L. R. Holbrook of the subsistence department. The trouble seemed to be in getting an entirely satisfactory metal bottom of the new oven and three types have been tried, with the result, according to reports now received at the War department, that the oven is a promising one of a suitable feature in a vitrified bottom. It is found that the oven so equipped, being of the continuous baking type, is capable of turning out 50 loaves at a baking, of which there can easily be eight and sometimes ten in a day, with the assurance that the product of the oven will be not less than 100 loaves a day, or enough to furnish the baked bread for a regiment of soldiers. When it is considered that this bread baking can be conducted in the field with the troops away from the conveniences of the garrison, it will be appreciated that an important advantage has been gained over unfavorable conditions.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Many years were required in making Gerónimo a good Indian.

Vice President Fairbanks is going to start on a trip around the world as soon as his term of office ends.

There comes from San Francisco evidence that the law in which Mr. Heney was shot has fully recovered.

Mrs. H. L. Tibbets has just been appointed chairman of the board of charities in Lowell, Mass. She is a woman of means and social position and has for several years devoted much of her time and her wealth to charity work.

Johann Martin Schleyer invented Volapuk in a flash of inspiration one sleepless night. Devotion to the original Volapuk still paid by a publication printed in Graz, the capital of Styria, Austria, entitled "Volapukabüch Lezendeon."

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, physician and author, celebrated the 79th anniversary of his birth at his home, in Philadelphia, on Monday. In spite of his advanced age, Dr. Mitchell is healthy and vigorous, and finds time for both literary work and professional practice.

The champion long-distance swimmer of France is Mlle. Alice Béchoux. This sport is in very great favor in France, and the Seine in the summer is dotted for miles with fair women, who practice the races that they love, although they may be only in a friendly way.

National Scandals. Baltimore, Md.

Elections to the United States senate that cost thousands of dollars come pretty close to being national scandals.

RUSSIA PROPOSES TO SPEND MILLIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF ITS SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The plan is commendable, but fraught with danger to the existing government of Russia, for as rapidly as Russians become educated they clamor for the abolition of bureaucracy.

Senator Stephenson admits that he contributed \$107,000 to the primary election fund in Wisconsin, but says he does not know how it was spent. Evidently some of it went to persons who have not been able to deliver the goods.

Citizens of Omaha generally are invited to present their views to the legislative committee in charge of the charter amendments, but only democrats need expect a respectful hearing.

A London scientist has invented a device for telling the sex of eggs. A device for telling the age of them would be more welcome and more marketable.

Send Him to South Omaha. Washington Herald.

While Mr. Magoon is waiting to play a return date at Havana, he might keep his hand in by restoring order in Liberia.

Revealing Hidden Possibilities. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The adoption of the electric furnace in large steel operations is expected to meet the demand for a steel rail tough enough to bear the strain of high speed in the largest freight engines. Great possibilities are still hidden in all forms of applied electricity.

Western Boys at Sea. Boston Transcript.

This is no great country that many hundreds of thousands of persons in it may attain maturity, or even age, without seeing the sea. Not a few of the artillerymen who just left New York for the Philippines on board an army transport looked on the ocean for the first time and were astonished. They came from Wyoming and were recruited in the west. In their two months' voyage to the Philippines they will see enough of ocean to last some of them for the rest of their lives.

LINCOLN AS AN ORATOR.

Mr. Bryan's Remarks Subjected to the Light of History. Indianapolis News.

In his tribute to Lincoln Mr. Bryan lays great stress on oratory as an element in the career of the war president. The case is thus put:

"Lincoln's fame as a statesman and as the nation's chief executive in its most crucial period has so overshadowed his fame as an orator that his merits as a public speaker have not been sufficiently emphasized. When it is remembered that his administration was directly due to the promise which he won upon the stump; that in the most remarkable series of debates known to history he held his own against one of the most brilliant orators America has produced, and that to his speeches, more than to the arguments of any other man, or in fact of all other public men combined, was due the success of his party when all these facts are borne in mind it will appear plain even to the casual observer that too little attention has been given to the extraordinary power which he exercised as a speaker."

Mr. Bryan further says that without a "military career to dazzle the eye or excite the imagination" and with no public service to make his name familiar, Lincoln's "elevation to the presidency would have been impossible without his oratory."

It is natural that the orator should magnify his art, natural that men should praise Lincoln for those qualities which they themselves most admire. Yet we think that if Mr. Bryan had heard Lincoln speak he would have ranked him very low as an orator. He was an effective public speaker, a close reasoner, a logical debater, but of oratory he was almost wholly guiltless. Those who heard him deliver his Gettysburg address, which has gone into the school books as an almost perfect piece of English, were in no way impressed by either the manner of the speaker or the matter of his address. His great Cooper Union speech, which did impress the country profoundly, was an exhaustive legal argument.

Of course, it is true that the great debate with Senator Douglas brought Mr. Lincoln's name conspicuously before the public. People learned to respect him because there was an obscure man out in Illinois strong enough to vanquish one of the ablest and best known debaters in the nation. And when men read the Lincoln speeches they were impressed by them, not as exhibitions of oratory, but as affording proof of the man today who made them favorite of the subject with which he dealt, the possessor of a powerful mind and the representative of the thought which was soon to become dominant in the country. We should say that the comparatively few speeches that Lincoln made—and how few they are as compared with those made by our public men today—contributed little to his success beyond introducing him to the country. They made him known to men who might not otherwise have heard of him at all, and made him known as a man of solid attainments, of deep conviction and of substantial character. The truth is that the man today who would stand most favorably at the hands of the American people, the careers of Webster, Clay, Blaine and of Mr. Bryan himself prove this. Mr. Lincoln does not belong in this class.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Renders the food more wholesome and superior in lightness and flavor.

The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.

BRYAN AND BRYANISMS.

Frontier Tribune: The silence of Mr. Bryan on county option in his speech before the legislature was plainly heard clear across the state.

Howells Journal (dem.): We are going to have the Oregon plan and under it we propose to send Nebraska's foremost citizen, W. J. Bryan, to the senate.

Schuyler Free Lance: Bryan still seems dazed and cannot understand how it happened. He has been asking his friends as to the why and he seems to be unable to understand how such a "sure thing" escaped him again. Oh, brace up, W. J., and think only of 1921.

Central City Nonpareil: From the standpoint of Mr. Bryan's future it is exceedingly unfortunate that the legislature in Nebraska this year is democratic. As never before Bryan is up against the real thing. He is being measured now by what he does and not by what he says.

Valley Enterprise: The temperance people of Nebraska who sacrificed everything last November for the sake of W. J. Bryan and then witnessed his overwhelming defeat outside of his own state, must feel somewhat disappointed when they see the liquor forces dominating the present democratic legislature with perfect ease.

Fairbury News: In defending Mr. Bryan against the attacks made upon him by some organs because he joined the Eagles, the World-Herald gives it as its opinion that if Christ were upon earth today he would prefer the association of the members of the Eagles to those who stand on the outside. And now will you join?

Albion News: Mr. Bryan has been pretty "smooth" in maintaining cordial relations with Tammany, Jim Dahlman and this class of people, and also with church and temperance people with his lecture "The Prince of Peace" and other talks to churches and Young Men's Christian association societies. The time has come when he will have to decide which side of the fence he is going to occupy.

Sterling Sun: Hon. W. J. Bryan addressed the joint assembly of the legislature and told them what he thought they should and should not do, but this address left no ray of hope for the woman suffragists or the county optionists that they could expect any assistance from him. They had demanded that he at least say "where he was at," but he said no word. That he is a member of the order of Eagles they know. Grand Island Independent: The senate has by a very small margin passed the Bryan-school-of-citizenship bill. However, the bill has been amended by the clause empowering and instructing the regents of the university to establish such a school.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press: "I don't know, unless they are all right, I don't believe in churches in the abstract, and—"

"Colonel, we want a contribution from you to help build a mission church."

"Judge, you know well enough that while I am in my mind with morality and religion I don't believe in churches in the abstract, and—"

"Neither do I, colonel. We're going to build this one of concrete."—Chicago Tribune.

The head waiter at the banquet was in a towering rage.

"They paid that word slinger \$5 for half an hour's work, and he got a nickel and all I got was \$5, mostly in nickels!"—Washington Star.

"I wonder," breathed the old man softly, to himself.

"What pay?" asked his daughter, who caught the murmur.

"If, with all the wonderful things they're doing in the red light district, making the 'breakless will'!"—Baltimore American.

"Is your father any better this morning?"

"I guess so. His language is getting worse."—Detroit Free Press.

Dad—Do you know what happens to little boys that tell lies?

Tad—Yes, they get all good ones, they get away with it!—Cleveland Leader.

"You give a prominent citizen" as authority," growled the editor. "Everybody will suspect it's a fake."

"Let 'em suspect," replied the reporter airily. "If they knew the name of the man they'd be certain it was a fake."

"Under the circumstances the editor did the best he could."

"Say, old man, don't get disheartened just because your first investment went wrong; the market is full of good things, and if you will come down to the office in the morning we'll give you a pointer on how to make it."—Boston Courier.

THE SOUTH WIND.

Chicago Post.

Ho, the south wind! How it blows, Mingled scents of mint and rose, Pungent tang as fine as musk Drifting through the drowsy dusk, And the wild-grape smell, and whiffs Of bruised fern upon the cliffs, Till we close our eyes, and dream That we see the blossom gleam.

Dream of orchards where the trees Shake their heads and the bees Buzz and hum and dive and dip For the honey that they sip; Dream of dandelion gold On the meadow lands outrolled, And of violets that nod On the carpet of the sod.

Ho, the south wind! Fresh and fine, With the tingling of the air, Leaping over all the miles From the far-off summer whiffs, Till you breathe your fill, and hear Come from somewhere, low and clear A bird-song as sweetly dim As the echo of a hymn.

All the trees about are bare! But the flavor of the air Sets you dreaming of the leaves, And the vines whose tangled weaves Build a fabric of sweetly dim Symbols of the orient. Build a canopy of green, Where the sunbeams gleam between.

Ho, the south wind! How it sings its mystic murmurings, Till the very heart of you Trobe its measures through and through, And you stand wide-eyed and bare, While it tumbles up your hair, Franks, and plays, and chants in glee Of the days that are to be!

Advertisement for Royal Baking Powder, featuring the brand name and a small illustration of a crown.

Advertisement for 'The Doctor'—Professor, discussing economic and political issues.

Advertisement for 'The South Wind'—Chicago Post, featuring a poem about the wind.

Advertisement for 'The Syrup of Purity and Wholesomeness'—Karo, featuring a large illustration of a Karo syrup bottle.

Advertisement for 'The Syrup of Purity and Wholesomeness'—Karo, featuring a large illustration of a Karo syrup bottle and text describing its benefits.