THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

REMITTANCE Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only two-cent stamps received in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern ex-change, not accepted.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—2218 N street.
Council Bluffs—14 North Main street.
Lincoln—522 Little Building.
Chicago—818 Peoples Gas Building.
New York—Room 1106, 26 Fifth avenue.
St. Louis—502 New Rank of Commerce.
Washington—725 Pourteenth street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. Address communications relating to news and edi-torial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

APRIL CIRCULATION.

57,808 Daily-Sunday 52,223 Dwight Williams, circulation manager of the Bes Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of April, 1916, was \$7,808 daily and \$2,728 Sunday. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3d day of May, 1916. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have the Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Pretty soon there'll be a demand for a safe and sane Memorial day, too.

You must admit, though, that the stage management for the colonel is au fait.

Maybe the senator will let go of that postoffice appointment after the St. Louis convention.

Omaha will be glad to see Mr. Calvin again, and hopes that he will bring a new depot with

Somebody can help the democrats out of a dilemma by suggesting a way to increase the revenue without increasing taxes.

After all is said and done, the process of saving the country cannot be guaranteed unless Nebraska's favorite sons for vice president are con-

scripted as assistant engineers. Reports indicate that the reorganized Serbian army will soon get in touch with the Bulgars on the plains of Macedonia. In that event the Macedonian cry of old will be as a whisper to a fog-

It was unkind of someone to remind our good friend (by permission) Edgar Howard that both Dan Stephens and the senator were elected because of him. The scoffer might have said in spite of.

A million-dollar raise in the valuation of the railroads in Nebraska doesn't mean much, but it will be a mighty good excuse for the democrats when they begin to explain high tax rates to the farmers next fall.

Now the complaint comes from West Virginia that election rolls in democratic districts are encumbered with the names of dogs, mules, and dead and gone voters. Well, the party has to get votes somewhere.

British authorities continue pressing home the mobilization of American securities held by the country's investors. These precious holdings not only fortify exchange rates, but also provide hangars for launching silver bullets later on.

With Serbs and Anglo-French troops on one section of Greece and Bulgars and Teutons on the other, and closing in for death grips, the Grecian government steadily nears an inglorious position "between the devil and the deep sea."

One of the tasks put up to women as part of "clean up America" campaign, is to divest politics of graft. The author of the job evidently thinks American women love life-long engagements. He is entitled to another guess

The upset price for the Western Pacific railroad is fixed by the court at \$18,000,000. Any person obsessed with the idea that railroads are not run as they should be may come across with the money and show railroad back-numbers what's what.

Patriotism to be taught in the public schools should be unmixed with any constrained views of relationship between the citizen and his government. The childish mind is not capable of splitting hairs as finely as some of the folks who nowadays argue over what the flag stands for.

Some thrills of the human frame soar beyond the range of movie cameras. The Omaha tireman who shot his thrills from curb to curb and won on the run, mucks the speed of the film squad. No shutter is quick enough to catch a

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

George J. Sternsdorf, tariff clerk of the Union Pacific general freight department, has tendered his resignation to accept the position of private secretary to W. F. Griffiths, the newly appointed mmissioner of the Omaha Freight bureau. Mr. itgreadurf has been connected with the Union Pacific for the last four years.

Postoffice Inspector Brown has gone to Valensins to look into the robbery of the postoffice at Abut place.

Rev. J. M. Wilson has accepted the call to be paster of the Castelar tireet Presbyterian church. Dr. Eleanor Stalla: d Daily has gone to Lincoln to attend the State Medical society.

Artisles of incorporation were filed with the munty clerk by the C. E. Mayne Real Estate and Youst company. The capital is not at \$50,000 and the incorporators are L. E. Mayor, David January, A. H. Mayor, E. E. Mayor and L. R. Mayor. George Warren Smith ided a complaint in this court to accure phasesakin of the premises now half by Joy C. Whinney, but 6, block 120, in this

Rex. Mr. Sherrell has gone to Columbus.

What the Flag Stands For.

The school teacher who told her class that the flag is "but a piece of bunting," and explained that she meant in relation to human life, made a serious mistake. Human life is sacred, but to be of savor it must be of service; mere existence is not living. To eagerly enjoy the pleasures of life and shirk its responsibilities is not living. Even if it were so, to have those pleasures and to be permitted to enjoy them, human lives must blend into something intangible but possessed of force and vitality. That something is government. In the United States this government is "of the people, by the people, and for the people." To maintain it requires the constant care of the people all the time, and a devotion to it that knows no limit.

War is terrible in any of its manifestations, but there are things worse than war. Life devoid of liberty, even though existence be softened by luxuries and comforts, loses its value. It has no fuller meaning than the life of a pampered pet. Our government gives us liberty, freedom of speech, of thought and action, and preserves us safe in the exercise of that liberty. And the flag is the emblem of that government.

This teacher should revise her philosophy. Our flag does not represent war, or force, but stands for the most perfect form of government yet known to man. It may be of silk, or of bunting, or of cotton, or printed on paper, it matters not the substance of which it is composed; the flag of the United States stands for great ideas, great principles, involving and supporting human freedom in all its aspects. And this idea is more precious than many lives, for it is the life of all

School teachers, above all other citizens, should know what the American flag stands for.

Waiting for President Calvin.

When President Calvin of the Union Pacific comes to Omaha to take up his duties, he will find one very important question waiting for him, It is the new union depot.

Omaha has outgrown its present depot facilities. Especially lacking in all the essentials of a great terminal station is the plant used by the Union Pacific and its connecting lines. This is so clear to all that argument on the point is needless. In the ordinary course of events, the railroads must expand their station accommodations in Omaha in order that they may properly care for a traffic that is continually increasing.

The Union Pacific, as landlord for the Iowa roads that cross its bridge, is primarily responsible for the condition that exists, and should lead off in any move for improvement. The other great lines centering in Omaha will not long demur at the project, if the Overland takes the initiative. Mr. Calvin can well afford to inaugurate his administration by the announcement of definite plans for the construction of a passenger station in Omaha that is in keeping with the city's importance and dignity.

Carranza Again Makes Appeal.

Secretary Lansing is in receipt of another note from the de facto government of Mexico, asking that a definite time be fixed for the withdrawal of United States troops from Mexican territory. This may be interpreted as meaning the political pressure on Carranza is getting too strong for him. It is not possible that he can mistake the real meaning of the presence of American troops in Mexico. It is not that the United States has any sinister designs, it does not portend war, but it does mean that outlawry and disorder will be less of a menace to our border so long as our United States government and not Carranza will determine when order has been sufficiently established to justify the withdrawal of the expeditionary forces. If anything to this end has been accomplished, none of the credit is due to the effort or the attitude of the de facto Mexican government. Whatever may have been the relations between our president and the "first chief, Mr. Wilson cannot afford to risk a renewal of border disturbances merely for the sake of saving Carranza's face with his petulant countrymen.

Beet Seeds from Russia.

From the west coast comes the news that cargoes of sugar beet seed from Russia are arriving by way of Vladivostok, establishing a new trade route as well as renewing the supply of this seed which is almost exclusively used in the west. Hitherto we have depended largely on Germany and France for sugar beet seed, but Russia has contributed some, although the route has been across the Atlantic rather than the Pacific. This will not be the only change in trade routes occasioned by the European upheaval. Nebraska is still greatly interested in the sugar industry, for many acres in the west end of the state are given over to the production of sugar beets, and the crop is rapidly becoming one of the most profitable. The crop last season returned millions of dollars to the farmers tributary to the big mill at Scott's Bluff, and the erection of a new mill there this season is proof that still more sugar heets are to be grown. Nebraska's contribution to the food supply of the world is continually spreading.

Strange contrasts frequently mark current news. The other day Charles M. Schwab remarked that the "prosperity of the United States eclipses even dreams." The steel magnate's viewpoint takes on the joyous colors of Bethlehem's capacity business. At the same time the annual report of the Charity Organization showed that 30,000 families in New York City were assisted last winter, "being unable to maintain a satisfactory atandard of living by their own elforts." The truth is that spotted prosperity with its inflated prices benefits a few and embarrances a multitude.

Years are steadily slacking the speed of America's famous pair of Colonels. Melancholy evidence of the fact is seen in Colonel Roosevelt's determination to watch the Chicago crisis from the crest of Sagamore Hill, and in Colonal Bryan's mysterious silence in time of political storm and stress. The post lacky the beroit, if not the heetle, touch.

That New York anatchist who planned to firea few rocks at Rockefeller, but his the wrong house, probably desired to impress the oil magnate that charity should begin at home, instead of sending another million to war virtims. However, charity is best arrived by placing miney where needed most

As the war stretches its gory lengths the quarterly bean hills expand. Germany's coming loan of 12,000,000,000 marks puts the empire well iate the billion-dollars a month class. Other warring nations show equal speed toward bankrupscy. Ica. [Applause on the republican side.]

Sloan on the Shipping Bill

I am opposed to contributing \$50,000,000 from the treasury of the United States to buy inflated priced ships for the government. By the way, that is impossible at this time, as there is less than that sum in the treasury of clear legal tender money. I am equally opposed to mortgaging the future by sale of Panama bonds, placing a burden upon our children of \$50,000,000 for them to pay for ships to be purchased now at the highest price ships have ever brought, not only in the history of the United States, but in the history of world since Commodore Noah started out with his water craft and the scoffers of that day looked around, saw the gathering flood, and then asked him to name his price for a ship. (Laugh-

'Yet the inspiring genius of this legislation, still active in its support, no doubt will find a way to go into the market and purchase ships at whatever price necessary to obtain them, and place that hurden upon our children. They probably will, God bless them, forgive us for it, but they will have a sublime contempt for our business judgment in investing at this time. The western man who bought water in a dry season to hold for use when the floods came had nothing on the financial genius who conceived this leg-

"I object to the investment for a larger reason, and that is the reason unveiled by the speaker of the house in his address yesterday, unveiled with that frankness which compels us all to love and admire him.

"Gentlemen will recall that the first bill presented in this house for this legislation, two or more years ago, stated clearly that it was to build up our South American trade. That appeared also in the committee reports to the house and senate. But now the purpose up until yesterday and today was, if not veiled and concealed, was kept ably secluded. Because while I have always understood that the main purpose was to up this South American trade, nothing in the bill, committee report, or responsible speech emphasized that fact till the speaker declared the South American trade as the larger end to be served by passage of this bill.

"I have no objection to building up trade with South America, with Europe, or with any of the continents of the earth, but I do not desire that trade shall be built up with South America at the expense of the American treasury so as to give a special discrimination against the people whom I represent and those living in that part of the country whence I come.

"The following is a portion of an editorial taken from the Wallace Farmer, one of the great-est farm journals in the world. I knew well its able and venerable founder in his lifetime. last time I met him we discussed the adverse line of legislation begun and carried out in congress against the men and women of the northwest and the industries through which they were making that section the best and most useful part of world-reciprocity, so-called farmers' free list, Underwood tariff law, and now this governmentowned shipping bill, with the South American trade as its objective:

But if we should be able to secure a large share of the South American trade, what effect will it have on the agriculture of the United States? What will it mean to the corn-belt farmer, who has been furnishing most of the corn consumed in the United States, and in some years has been exporting? What will it mean to the wheat grower in the United States? What will it mean to the live stock grower and feeder, not only in the corn helt, but in

'If we should establish a line of merchant vessels for the South American trade, either by government subsidy or through government ownership, these vessels would take down there the products of our manufacturing enterprises. What will South America sell to us in return for what they buy from us? Naturally they will expect us to take their agricultural products, their corn and their small grains, their cattle, sheep and hides. What effect will that have on the agriculture of the west? If we expect South American people to buy from us, we must be willing to buy from them and we must buy what they

For a generation the farmers of this country sustained a high protective tariff on manufactured products, and during that period they were given a high protective tariff on agricultural products. Few of them realized that this army is in control on the Mexican side. The tariff on agricultural products was absolutely worthless to them, because we had a surplus of agricultural products which we were selling at prices with which no other country could compete. When, a few years ago, prices of grain and live stock reached a point at which other countries could compete, what happened to us? The paper tariff, which had been of no value up to that time, was very promptly taken off as soon as it became worth efforts to establish relations with South America are

The price of corn, for example, is governed very largely by the surplus which we have to sell, not necessarily the surplus which goes out of the country, but the surplus which goes out of the country in which it was grown. This amounts to not more than 20 per cent of the total crop. Speaking roughly, the price is fixed by a surplus of, say, 500,000,000 bushels. The Argentine surplus of corn is in the neighborhood of 170,000,000 bushels, or about one-third of our surplus. Now, if the price is fixed by our surplus of 500,000,000 bushels, what will happen if we add to that surplus 170,000,000 bushels from We can not say definitely, but we would estimate the effect to be a reduction of not less than & cents a bushel-probably more. have on the price of our land, remembering that this is cents is taken out of the profit of the farmer?

"Not alone the farmers, but all of the citizens of the west should consider this situation. No one can foresee now just what effect this war and its termination will have upon the United States; but when we consider that the prosperity of the west depends upon the prosperity of its agriculture, it seems high time that we should take note of the probable developments that may very injurlously affect us.

It seems to us the time has come for the people of the west to consider whether they should not send to congress men who will represent the west and its intereats, rather than men who will represent this party or

South America, and especially Argentina, is our greatest rival for the markets of what are now, so far as farm products are concerned, free trade cities of London and New York, Boston and Liverpool, Philadelphia and Birmingham, Bal-Dimore and Manchester.

Argentina exports more beel and veal than any other nation on earth. Argentina exports more corn that all other nations of the earth, including the United States. The United States imported 30,000,000 bushels of corn the first two years under the Anderwood law and nearly 400. 000,000 pounds of beel and veal in the same time, oth coming largely from Argentina. Argentine land is as fertile as ours, but worth only a fraction as much on the market; its labor costs only half as much, and before the European war ocean freights to our ports from Argentina were from tittle to one-ball as much as one rail from Nebrasks to the Atlantic and Gulf ports.

The trade to be built up in South America is that trade which will compete with the products of the farmers of the northwest. If ships are hough) at fabulous prices and cargoes are carried United States ports to South American ports, those ships, unless they be operated at a great line, must carry cargies back, and the car goes carried back must be of those products of which those places in South America have a surplus. [Applause on the republican side.] mayor a surplies of wheat, corn and grains generally, afalta, beer, veal and motton and wool, the saint as we produce throughout the great north-I do not think it fait to the great producing portion of this country that this congress. shall tirut take off every vestige of protective duty on or products as did the Underwood law; keep out of the treasury of the United States during the last raw and one-halt years \$120,000, 900 that should have been collected on farm products at our ports, and farm products comparing with our sorebwest products; then, in addition, as comming discrimination against the larmers of United States, go a step further and, as a speout premium to arimulate that discrimination, go only the treasury of the Cornel States, or rather, sell \$50,680,086 of bonds in the interest of the farmers of Argentina, Chile, Uraquay and Paraguay against the farmers of lows, Ulmois and Nebraska to buy ships to cheapen transportation the the Joses, Miguels and Pedros of South Amer-

Who's Who

In the Republican Presidential Race.

Charles E. Hughes of New York, who apparently has the largest popular of any of those under consideration. Hughes is 54 years old and served as governor of New York before his appointment to his present position as associate justice of the supreme court of the United

Theodore Roosevelt of New York, con-sidered "the candidate to be reckoned with." Colonel Roosevelt is 58 years old and has filled many high public offices, including the highest-that of president of the United

Elihu Root of New York, who is be-lieved to be favored by big party leaders. Mr. Root is 71 years old and is famous as a lawyer. He was secretary of war under McKinley, secretary of state under Roose-velt and United States senator from New York, 1909 to 1915. Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, who

has been indorsed by the republicans of own and several other states. Mr. Fairbanks is in his 65th year. Mr. Fairbanks was United States senator from Indiana from 1897 to 1995 and vice president from 1905 to 1909. Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, who is the

choice of the republicans of his own state. Mr. Burton is 65 years old. He served nearly twenty-five years in congress, divided between nine terms in the house and one term as United States senator.

Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, for whom the delegates from his own and several other western states have been instructed. Senator Cummins is 66 years old. He was elected United States senator in 1908, after having served three terms in the governor-

John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, who may secure one-half the delegates from his own state and a few from other states. his own state and a few from other states. Mr. Weeks is 56 years old. He began his career as a midshipman in the navy, from which he resigned to engage in the banking business. His public service embraces four terms in the house and one term as United States senator.

Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, to whom fifty-six delegates from his state have been pledged. Mr. Sherman is 58 years old. His activities were confined to Illinois state politics before his election to his present position of United States senator.

Warren G. Harding of Ohio, who is re garded as a possibility in certain contin-gencies. Mr. Harding is 81 years old and a journalist by profession. He has long been prominent in Ohio politics and served as lieutenant governor, being chosen United States senator to succeed Theodore E. Burton.

Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, who might come to the front in case of a dead-lock. Mr. McCall is 65 years old and served nine consecutive terms in congress before being elected to the governorship of Massachusetts last November.

Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, who is not considered so prominently as he was four years ago, though he has a number of delegates pledged to him. Mr. La Follette is 61 years old and one of the orig nal progressive republicans. He made his first reputation in the house of represen-tatives and was subsequently elected gov-ernor of Wisconsin, and since 1965 has been a United States senator

Henry Ford of Michigan, for whom the hirty votes of that state have been pledged, but who is not seriously considered as a factor. Mr. Ford is 53 years old and owes his reputation to his success as an automobile manufacturer and his advocacy international peace. Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A.

rather active propaganda of late. Genera Wood is 56 years old and a surgeon by profession. He has been in military service since 1886 and has never taken an active

J. Coleman Du Pont of Delaware, for whom the six votes of his state have been pledged and who calls himself "the busi-ness man's candidate." General Du Pont is 53 years old and a member of the fa-mous family of powder makers of Delaware. He occupies a high position in cial circles and has served as the Delaware member of the republican

James W. Wadsworth, jr., of New York, who is regarded in some quarters as a pos-sible residuary legatee of the Root follow-ing. Mr. Wadsworth is 89 years old. He served four years as speaker of the New general assembly and last year was elected to the United States senate

Editorial Snapshots

Washington Post: The best way in which some men can show their respect for the national hymn is never to try to yodel

Pittsburg Dispatch: When you reflect that putting the clock ahead for more day-light means going to hed in the warm hours of the evening and getting up when it is coolest to sleep, it does not seem so at-

Brooklyn Eagle: Mr. Lloyd-George is a Celt and ought by that fact to be so much the better equipped to meet the delicate problems of Irish reconciliation. If he were an Irish Celt it might be quite the contrary, paradoxical as it may seem. Philadelphia Ledger: The bird of peace

has had so much sait put on its tail that that perhaps explains its inability to fly from its perch to the lands where it is most needed. It is loaded down, like the cause it typifies, with good wishes that are as heavy as lead. Baltimore American; People who stand

in deadly fear of germs ought to be somewhat reassured by the confession of Dr. Waite, in which he relates that his fatherrailer was proof against all the deadly dis-ease germs which he planted liberally in his victim's system. In spite of administering typhoid, grip and diphtheria in virulent dozes he was obliged by their failure to take" to resert to the ordinary methods of the unscientific assausin.

Chicago Herald: A few years ago we heard the cry of "Back to the fand?" We are still hearing it. It is a good call, anforced by sound arguments. In a control of the cont living, briter returns from effort. Today we are hearing a call not less important it is the call of Back to the sam! That is what the "sunjight caving" movement asknuming national acope and importance really means. "Back to the sun!" for millions of pumple who have not been taking advantage of it. advantage of the

Nebraska Editors

Fiding F. M. Kimmell of the McCons-Tribune completed the thirty-fitta anni-cement of his consensity of the paper last

The Herald to the name of a new paper that made its approximates at Highton task work. J. A. Gurdner is editor and nublisher. The Winship Tribuna is moving into its now quarters this work.

Kelter A. V. Wirtman of the Hebres Champion has added an intertray and Rab-tick press to the equinitary of his plant. He orishested the organic he getting out a special addess of 8,898 copies.

Pender Scrabile: The Loves Son bogate that last week it had 485 mines of display advertising and could have had note had the bus the count to red it. That stocks well for the kushimen interests of Links. There are a lot of its "country dogs," who can't you up such a bout."

Marry A. Varighter, action of the civide Rook Signal, got out a operate arrived has sweet in catalysts the emploition of Grode Rock's new exhaust Soute. It was Shettybed with a provided of the halftone engineerings and postanted south Secretarities and has contral matter. torical marter of interest to people of Wale-

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"Of course, Jack, I'm fond of you. Why haven't I just danced six times with you?"
I don't see any proof in that."
"You would if you only realized how you dance."—Chicago News.

Wifie-Tomorrow will be my twenty-sixth With the state of after marriage .- Boston Transcript

come when he grows up? Hubby—Well, he's had experience enough to be a town orier.—Town Topics.

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, IF I ELOPE, DO YOU THINK MY FATHER WILL GIVE CHASE? DANE

IF HE'S A MOVING PICTURE

FAN HE WILL!

"What is your idea of a political leader?"
"One who is able to perceive the way the crowd is going, and follows with loud whoops in that direction"—Judge.

"They are not trying to catch the bandit chief in any of the cities, are they?"
"Why shouldn't they?"

"Because the best place is in the suburbs to look for a Villa."—Baltimore American.

may that if it lasts much longer we'll have 50-cent gasoline .- Life.

Redd-'You can't buy happiness, you Greene—"Why not? You don't have your sigars given to you, do you?"—Youkers

EARLY BIRDS.

Oh. Robin, with your breast of red. Say, did you set your clock ahead. That you are up so early; Your piping penetrates my dreams As also do the first sunbeams And this might make me surly; But somehow echoes of your glee Rebound somewhere inside of me And I am glad as glad can be To be aroused so early.

Oh. Red-head, drumming at my roof On, Red-nead, drumming at my roof
Against your taps my dreams aren't proof.
But they do not distress me;
Although my dreams are rent in two
I would not huri my soap at you.
No such desires possess me;
For I am glad to be awake
When all the birds sweet music make.
Long e'er it's time to dress me.

Oh, Bluelay, I have heard you scream At morning when the first gold beam Came stealing to my garret;
But I've never longed to cast my shoe Or ink or comb or brush at you—
I never did, I swear it;
For when you 'waken me I hear The gross-beak and the bluebird near; And if I'm feeling out of gear.

Their glad songs help me bear it.

Oh, Wood-Thrush, in dreams I hear

dawn your notes resounding clear. But this fact does not grieve me. simply cannot feel trate "Because the best place is in the suburbs o look for a Villa."—Baltimore American.

Miss Faddie—I'm sure you'll sign this etition we're getting up to end the war.

Reggie—Bah Jove, I'll go you. They

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