

THE OMAHA BEE

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 FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
 VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
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Good goods and good salesmanship are a winning team.

Are you in on the Y. M. C. A. war fund? If not, get busy today.

Somebody ought to tell the bakers that both wheat and flour are coming down in price.

Plains states are readily awakened. One "go" of the administration's alarm clock does the business.

The Sinn Feiners will be there long after home rule is an established fact, no matter how long it takes.

As a model example of patient resignation the case of Job is out-classed by the modern map-maker.

Italy hasn't forgotten its obligation to the allied cause, and isn't going to let Austria overlook the fact.

With a bumper crop of spuds and beans fairly assured in this country, Potsdam might as well toss up the sponge and take the count.

Japan is coming here for gold and getting it, but the national store of the money metal is not seriously threatened by the yellow peril.

June brides and sweet girl graduates are looming up on the horizon, and nothing connected with war is going to attract public attention from them.

Owing to an intensive program little time for a heart-to-heart talk was allowed, but enough transpired between Bill and Jim to warm the cockles of a dry belt.

Housewives are advised that fruit can be dried and preserved by means of an electric fan. This is another point where science comes to the aid of the home bill of fare.

Aroused America promises to make short work of the Liberty loan. East, west and south subscriptions pile up at a rate that will scarcely give late comers a look in for their money. Speed up or take the side of the road.

The introduction of smoke bombs as safeguards for ships in the forbidden sea zones seriously mars the scenery without diminishing the thrills en route. Every turn of Mar's wheels grind down the happiness of globe-trotters.

Kansas tastily emits the most noise, but when it comes to making good, Nebraska is the state the world looks to. Even the government recognizes this by putting us down for \$2,000,000 more in the allotment of the Liberty bond subscription.

The federal trade commission tackles the coal holdup with a grip not easily shaken off. Possessing unequalled facilities for exploding a bomb in the right quarter, it behooves dealers to shorten the reach, and follow the rule of "live and let live."

Woman suffrage with some restrictions follows manhood suffrage throughout the United Kingdom and Ireland. The reforms wrought by war in the political and social life of the empire's hub are scarcely less startling than the revolution in Russia.

Daily and hourly Chicago elevates its war spirit, wholly indifferent to the sulking and skulking of Mayor Thompson. For the time being the city bends its energies for national triumph, confident that political con men will get their due on election day.

Attractive terms of peace approved by Emperor Karl are ready for Russia. Freedom of the Dardanelles can be had for the asking and as much more of Turkey as the bear can assimilate. Generosity at the expense of the other fellow drives a rift of gaiety through Viennese gloom.

Shortage in winter wheat, just reported in Kansas, while reflecting similar conditions in surrounding states, has been discounted by previous reports. The outcome long foreseen stimulated reseeded, which hold confident promise of overcoming the losses of an uncommonly severe winter.

Punishing The Newspapers

Representative Sloan of Nebraska, a member of the ways and means committee, used the right word when, in announcing his opposition to that section of the war revenue bill which imposes killing postal charges upon newspapers and magazines, he said he would not support "a punitive expedition against these publications."
 A punitive expedition it is, and it had its origin in a spirit hostile to the press not unlike that which inspired the censorship bill as originally drawn in the Department of Justice. Taxation is one thing, but confiscation is another. Newspapers have entered no protest against taxation, although, like other business enterprises, they are heavily burdened, but if they are to pay taxes their industry must not be destroyed. A government which taxes with one hand and slays with the other is defeating its own ends.
 In spite of all that is said of censorships reasonable and unreasonable, this war cannot be carried on without newspapers. Intelligent officials at Washington recognize the fact and have no hesitation in summoning to their assistance a power which never yet has failed of generous response. Why should anybody in the departments or in congress be allowed maliciously and vengefully to bankrupt an institution without which armies, navies and loans will be sought in vain?

Partisanship No Cover.

We gladly give space on this page to a letter from Surveyor of Customs C. W. McCune, taking issue with a reference in The Bee to Senator Hitchcock being listed as "not voting" on the test for a conscription instead of a volunteer army for this war.

We admire Mr. McCune's personal loyalty and devotion to the senator, on whose newspaper he was employed for many years, and to whose favor he owes his present official position; but Mr. McCune's partisan zeal must not be allowed to distort the facts. Whatever his other activities, the conclusive proof that the senator "ducked" on conscription we herewith present in a facsimile of the Congressional Record containing the tell-tale roll call. The citations Mr. McCune makes only eulogize the exhibit, for the identical issue of the Congressional Record shows that Senator Hitchcock answered to his name on that self-same day both before and after the vote on conscription and surely could also have voted on that most vital amendment of all had he wished to.

Mr. McCune reminds us that Senator Hitchcock voted on the final passage "in favor" of the army bill providing for conscription. And so he did, as did all of the senators who previously voted against conscription, except eight, but if enough of his colleagues had been listed along with Senator Hitchcock as "not voting" there would have been no conscription clause in the bill. As everyone knows, wily lawmakers often vote one way or fail to vote when a bill is in the making, and then vote for the bill at the finish in order to claim credit from both sides. So much for the senator's record on conscription.

As to securing a training camp for Omaha, The Bee's editorial columns speak for themselves as a persistent champion of Omaha's claims, not based on politics, but upon its own superior accessibility and facilities for assembling and taking care of new recruits. We agree that this is no time to "play partisanship," but we also object strenuously to partisanship guiding the action of the administration contrary to the merits of the question in this or any other matter connected with the war. If the president, let it be remembered finally, had to depend solely upon democratic support in and out of congress he would indeed be in a sorry plight, and it ill-behoves one of his appointees to raise the question of partisanship in the face of Mr. Wilson's own acknowledgements of patriotic assistance from representatives of opposing parties.

Result of the Conservation Congress.

The report of the policy committee of the conservation congress, just over, is commended to the careful consideration of all, because it contains nothing but what will bring good results if applied. The Bee takes some satisfaction in the reflection that the report might have been compiled from our columns, for it is the doctrine this paper has preached in general and in particular for years. Especially does this apply to the paragraphs that deal with food production and preservation. If the admonition of the committee be heeded by our producers, no matter in what line they may direct their energy, increased yields will bring them added profits. This is good for peace time as well as for war time. It may have required the pressure of a great crisis to bring this home directly to those who are most directly concerned, but if they can accommodate their energies to the program outlined they will be not only vindicating their intelligence, but will be serving mankind in the most practical way possible. Read and heed the policy outlined by the congress.

Let Each Show His Hand.

One unpleasant fact brought out by the food congress in Omaha, and one that is present elsewhere as in Nebraska, is the apparent suspicion of all the groups that one or another is somehow to gain an advantage over the others from the efforts to organize for the war. This feeling is most unfortunate. No matter how class divisions came to exist, the time is come in America to throw down all dividing lines, cut out all petty jealousies and work together as one united people—for each to show his hand and feel he is working for all instead of for himself.

It is a nation that must be trained, said the president, and the first step in this great job must be to establish mutual confidence and respect. This only can be done by each division, group or class pledging its members and its ability to the common whole. Approach by degrees, holding back to see what the other fellow is going to do, keeping a watchful eye on him to see he doesn't get more than his share of something, will not help reach the goal. All must go forward at once and together. Keep step and the victory is won, not only for the present, but for generations. It doesn't so much matter about the leaders; they will appear, just as they always have appeared in America. It is the marchers who count most now.

A new America is to come out of the present trial—an America in which present grievances will be lost to sight because of the better understanding between all its citizens. The surest way to achieve this glorious end is to get together in the equally glorious present.

Soaring Price of Steel.

The great advance on the stock markets of shares in United States Steel is a reminder that food and clothing are not the only commodities that have gone bounding to the limit in price. Steel is the basis of industry these days, and any enterprise must begin its calculations on cost by finding out what it must pay for steel. The selling price of steel has been pushed ahead continuously for the last two years and the net profits are correspondingly increased. Those of the United States Steel concern are set down as more than \$13 per ton greater for 1916 than in 1915 and the advance in price for the current year is expected to show a similar increase at least. Its business has enormously increased and its orders booked are equal to its full capacity for production for many months. If the government is to regulate supply and demand in foodstuffs and to check possible extortion in that direction, to compel fuel magnates to be reasonable in their demands, to fix transportation rates and to generally supervise other branches of industry and commerce, it should include steel in its supervisory operations. It will not be right for just for the government to discriminate when it comes to dealing with the necessities of life, and steel is as vital to modern society as bread.

The departure of the French mission, now safely returned to France, is reported to have been unknown "except to a few officials and many American newspapers, which loyally kept the secret." That is creditable to American loyalty, but it is our guess that if the kaiser's war lords were not promptly advised through their own information sources there will be some shakeup in the German secret service.

Vote for Volunteer Army Instead of Conscription

NAL RECORD. APRIL 28

The result was announced—YEAS 184, NAYS 60, as follows:

YEAS—184	NAYS—60
Alabama.....	Overman.....
Arizona.....	Page.....
California.....	Phelan.....
Colorado.....	Reid.....
Connecticut.....	Robinson.....
Delaware.....	Smith.....
District of Columbia.....	Spencer.....
Florida.....	Stewart.....
Georgia.....	Swain.....
Idaho.....	Tamm.....
Illinois.....	Trammell.....
Indiana.....	Wagner.....
Iowa.....	Wells.....
Kansas.....	Whitely.....
Kentucky.....	Wood.....
Louisiana.....	Yarborough.....
Maine.....	Young.....
Massachusetts.....	Wright.....
Michigan.....	Wright.....
Minnesota.....	Wright.....
Mississippi.....	Wright.....
Missouri.....	Wright.....
Montana.....	Wright.....
Nebraska.....	Wright.....
Nevada.....	Wright.....
New Hampshire.....	Wright.....
New Jersey.....	Wright.....
New Mexico.....	Wright.....
New York.....	Wright.....
North Carolina.....	Wright.....
North Dakota.....	Wright.....
Ohio.....	Wright.....
Oklahoma.....	Wright.....
Oregon.....	Wright.....
Pennsylvania.....	Wright.....
Rhode Island.....	Wright.....
South Carolina.....	Wright.....
South Dakota.....	Wright.....
Tennessee.....	Wright.....
Texas.....	Wright.....
Vermont.....	Wright.....
Virginia.....	Wright.....
Washington.....	Wright.....
West Virginia.....	Wright.....
Wisconsin.....	Wright.....
Wyoming.....	Wright.....

So Mr. McCune's amendment was rejected. TRAMMELL, Mr. President, I offer the amendment.

Keeping Industrial Peace

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, May 23.—No one will deny that for some time to come America can get all the fighting it wants made in Germany. It is highly important that we have peaceful and whole-hearted co-operation within our own boundaries. One of the most delicate tasks that the nation faces in the coming months is that of keeping industrial peace at home, maintaining friendly relations between capital and labor.

Labor troubles sap the vitality of a fighting nation at its industrial roots. Yet no nation at war has escaped them. England has had strike after strike, sometimes when the products of the idle factories were crying needed at the front. It has just seen the last of a munition makers' strike, and a bus drivers' strike that kept the munition workers from reaching their jobs. Germany, in spite of iron-clad discipline and the traditional respect of its people for authority, has just gotten done with munition makers' strikes that even the name of Hindenburg could not put down. There is no reason to believe that we shall be lucky enough to escape all labor disturbances, and much of the machinery for adjusting them is oiled and ready for business.

There are two official agencies in the United States for the settlement of labor disputes. Neither of them in the final analysis has any real power—power, that is, to enforce a settlement—but both have proven effective. The board of mediation and conciliation is empowered to step in and mediate and conciliate in any labor trouble affecting the interstate service of the railroads. The board has jurisdiction of this sort over trainmen and telegraphers actually engaged in the operation of trains. The only official conciliator and mediator in trouble affecting other immensely important factories and industries of the nation is the Department of Labor. The department has quite a remarkable record for settling disputes between labor and capital, although it has no power whatever to force a settlement and can only use its offices to bring about a better understanding. The officials of the department look forward to doing a brick business in the conciliation line for the next few months. There is undeniably considerable unrest in the relations between capital and labor in the United States today. The department is confident, however, that no trouble serious enough to threaten the national interest will arise, if only because both sides have shown themselves alive to their patriotic duty in war times.

None the less, the conciliators of the department are being kept busy. They have smoothed out troubles in the coal fields, in one of the biggest munition plants in the country, in a plant that is delivering locomotives on contract to Russia, on one of the most important munition-carrying railroads, in a manufactory of electrical supplies that was making deliveries to the navy, all in the last few weeks. Even a threatened strike in New Jersey last week was tied up with the war situation because the plants in question were working on a contract to supply the United States army with mosquito netting.

The Council of National Defense plans to supplement the present machinery for conciliation with twenty-two special subcommittees for mediation and conciliation, responsible to Secretary of Labor Wilson.

It is interesting to note that the experts regard the present tendency to unrest in labor as a natural result of conditions, and not indicative of any spirit that argues a desire to obstruct at a critical time. Conditions are abnormal and almost unprecedented.

There has been a steady pressure from every side to increase the output, to make every machine and every man turn out the maximum amount. Mills are clamoring for raw material, orders go begging and those who place the orders shout for speedy delivery. It works down at last to a continual appeal to the workman to speed up his output, until, as one official of the department puts it, the workman acquires a "feeling of edge." He gets nervous and irritable. It is well enough for the economist to treat of labor as a commodity, but labor as a matter of fact is a mass of humanity with nerves and temperaments. The workman goes ten hours at top speed and plods home to find that prices have gone up until his high wages begin to look inadequate. His family calls for more money and his foreman calls for more speed. Finally he throws up his hands and says: "By heck, they'll have to raise my wages and be content with my present output, or I'll strike."

The expert analysis of the situation shows that what restlessness exists is due to no very disturbing causes. It seems to be largely the reaction from high tension and forced draught, coupled with labor scarcity with its continual temptation to move, and the high cost of living. All these problems are serious, but they open up no such grave vista as would be indicated by a deep hostility between the forces in question.

The department has no authority to arbitrate, to judge or to enforce its own opinions of the merits of the case. In fact, it carefully refrains from having any opinions. It is authorized to conciliate and mediate and it waits for an invitation before even going that far. Sometimes the employer invites the department to tackle the problem, sometimes it is the men, and of late the Council of National Defense has been keeping a sharp eye out for labor troubles, and, speaking for the public, has called on the department to try and find a solution. The official conciliators then try to get the disputing parties together on some common ground. They take it for granted that both sides want an agreement and they try to find a basis. If conciliation fails they may resort to mediation, but if either party insists on fighting it out the department cannot stop them. So far, however, efforts at conciliation have been remarkably successful.

It is hoped that they will continue so. War calls for stern measures in the last necessity, and if an industry vital to the nation were crippled by disputes the government would have to create machinery for dealing with the situation. But conciliation, the appeal to the reason and the patriotism of both parties, is the truly democratic method, and if the country can make it serve throughout the war the feat will be a vindication of the efficiency of democracy.

HIGH MARK IN RECRUITING SCORE.

Nearly every able-bodied man in the town of Hurst, Ill., lined up at the recruiting office and offered to do his bit. Even a man with a wooden leg hopped in, eager and ready to tackle a scraping job. Twenty-one were accepted and nearly as many rejected for various imperfections in physique. The proportion figures 100 per cent of fighting material and puts Hurst at the top of the patriotic score board in Illinois.

PROVERB

Proverb for the Day.
 Bitters are sometimes bitten.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
 Adrians continued advance into Italy, taking many prisoners.

British raiders on German line and drove off hostile patrol at Ypres salient.

Secretary Lansing made public text of new American note protesting against Anglo-French interference with neutral rights.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
 The police at roll call were instructed by Captain Cormack as to their duties. Among the new regulations are abstention from drinking and smoking and requiring the salutation of superiors.

The new street commissioner, Joseph Kent, is being shown around the city.



city and instructed in his new duties by ex-Street Commissioner Meany.

St. Catharine internal revenue collector for this district, was presented with a gold-headed cane by the clerks in his office upon the occasion of his fifty-first birthday.

William Thirlwell found a draft on a Kansas City bank for \$50 near Davonport on Sixteenth.

George W. Jones, formerly manager for the Western Union Telegraph company in Cheyenne, and engaged in buying live stock, has arrived in the city with two carloads of fine cattle and horses, which will be placed on C. E. Mayne's stock farm. Mr. Jones is now with the C. E. Mayne Investment company and will make this city his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shiverick have returned from their Texas trip.

Thomas McCague of McCague Bros., bankers, has gone to Washington, where he will be married to Miss Anna Crowell of that city.

Mrs. Anna Lewis and Miss Alice Evans of Brownvard, Herfordshire, England, have arrived in the city, having made the trip in the exceedingly short space of twelve days. They are visiting Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Chambers.

This Day in History.

1819—Steamship Savannah sailed from Savannah for Liverpool, being the first steamship to cross the Atlantic.

1842—British defeated the Boers at Port Natal and occupied it.

1849—The short-lived "alliance of the three kings" of Prussia, Hanover and Saxony was formed.

1857—James Bell, United States senator from New Hampshire, died at Laconia, N. H. Born in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, November 13, 1814.

1862—Isaac Babbitt, the inventor of Babbitt metal, died at Somerville, Mass. Born at Taunton, Mass., July 26, 1789.

1865—The last confederate army in the field, that under General Kirby Smith, laid down its arms.

1902—Benjamin Constant, celebrated painter, died in Paris. Born in 1845.

1904—The Japanese captured Kinoh and Nanan Hill from the Russians, after a battle lasting sixteen hours.

1915—British battleship Triumph sunk in the Dardanelles.

1916—One million dollars appropriated by the Rockefeller Foundation for the relief of war sufferers in Poland, Serbia, Montenegro and Albania.

The Day We Celebrate.

Her majesty, Queen Mary of Great Britain, born in Kensington palace, London, fifty years ago today.

Harry J. Wheeler, Chicago banker and a leading spirit in the United States Chamber of Commerce, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., fifty-two years ago today.

Robert W. Chambers, a novelist with numerous "best sellers" to his credit, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., fifty-two years ago today.

William Le Baron Putnam, federal judge of the First circuit court, born at Bath, Me., eighty-two years ago today.

Dr. Elijah A. Hanley, who recently resigned the presidency of Franklin (Ind.) college, born at Prairie Creek, Ind., forty-six years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Colonel Harris L. Roberts, recently attached to the Twenty-third United States infantry, at El Paso, will be placed on the retired list.

A general strike of all the weavers throughout the northern counties of England is threatened today unless the cotton manufacturers concede their demand for a 20 per cent advance in wages.

With the setting of the sun this evening, the Jewish Pentecost, or Feast of Weeks, begins, and religious ceremonies will be celebrated in synagogues throughout the world. Among the ancient Jews it was a festival of thanksgiving for the first harvest of the year and the ceremonial offerings prescribed were symbolic of the garnered gifts of the soil. The celebration lasts an entire week.

Storyette of the Day.

Charles M. Schwab, apropos of the \$5 advance in steel rails, said at a dinner at his home in Riverside Drive:

"We grow about high prices, but we'd grow worse about low ones. High prices are a sign of good times, but low prices always have an ominous significance."

"It's like the story of the poultterer's son."

"Just before the holidays a teacher said to a poultterer's little son: 'Now, Tommy, if your father had a turkey weighing twenty-seven pounds and sold it for 6 cents a pound, what would be worth?'"

"The little son of the poultterer wrinkled up his nose in a sneer. 'It wouldn't be worth anything,' he said."—Washington Star.

AN INVITATION—A WARNING.

From the West comes out a warning. Tell in loud and fearless voice. Tell with much vociferation. Of the danger of a surplus in the raising of potatoes.

Since the food supply of Europe has been getting low and lower. And the governments of nations have been selling careless housewives just how thin they must make potatoes. Our here a war's been ailing. Dark and dismal, most portentous. Of a fear about our feeding.

Fears that we are going hungry with so many crops exported. Hence the frantic haste to back yards. And the wifely appetites. We'll be short on the potato.

So each plot of ground is plowed up. Be it used for corn or grain. Or estate of owner wealthy. Or a yard big as a bath room. And potatoes are being raised. So the voices from places Western cry out: "Ware, folks, of potatoes. And potatoes are being raised. Last when crop was come to harvest. There will be naught but potatoes. Till the flood the shrinking market. And their price goes down to nothing. Let this land, this proud Republic. Try not to add King Poitico."

The Bee's Letter Box

As to Senator Hitchcock "Not Voting."

Omaha, May 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: In the issue of your paper of May 23 appeared an editorial paragraph stating that Senator Hitchcock did not vote on the army conscription bill. The intent of the paragraph is evidently to create the impression that the distinguished senator from Nebraska is opposed to conscription. But the record shows to the contrary.

The Congressional Record of April 17, page 728, shows that Senator Hitchcock voted in favor of the issue of war bonds. In fact he had charge of this bill for the administration.

The Congressional Record of April 28, page 1282, shows that Senator Hitchcock spoke in favor of conscription, and that his amendment raising the minimum age limit from 19 to 21 years was adopted by the senate.

The Congressional Record of April 28, page 1420, shows that Senator Hitchcock voted in favor of the army bill providing for conscription.

Senator Hitchcock was a member of the conference committee appointed to harmonize the differences between the senate and house over the army bill which carries the provision for conscription.

A few days ago I noticed an editorial comment in your paper complaining that many of the army training camps were to be located in states that are democratic. Inasmuch as an effort is being made to have one of the cantonments located near Omaha, are you opposed to this movement because Nebraska voted for Wilson, or would you prefer to have the training camp located in Iowa because it was in the republican column in 1912? This is a very poor time to play partisanship.

Note—The true record of Senator Hitchcock on conscription is shown by the roll call as it appears in the Congressional Record facsimiled on this page.

Degrees of Patriotic Incentive.

Omaha, May 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: An astonishing narrowness is revealed by some persons in their discussions of the present war. Some feel that they could not fight a foreign foe because they do not believe in war, but they would be glad to battle neighbor against neighbor in their own country. Shame on them forever. Some can't feel patriotic while prices are so high or the war tax is not placed right or somebody somewhere is making something. Then they say the allies got so much credit from us we must now join them to save it. Others say Germany had a right to kick us in the back because the allies were kicking Germany in the stomach.

When one uses such arguments he displays a narrowness which is caused possibly by his intense selfishness or his ignorance of the facts. They render snap judgment. At any rate they do not seem to see far from local affairs and do not understand the critical international situation which is threatening the welfare of their nation and themselves. We must help crush German militarism, give her people a republic and make the world safe for democracy.

ERNEST L. IRELAND.

The most successful recruiter in Canada is said to be Sergeant Pichard, a South African war veteran, who has enlisted 1,700 men.

There are more than 70,000 men and women in this and other states who own Bell telephone stock.

Bell telephone securities are considered a conservative investment because they pay a reasonable return and are not "watered."

Bell telephone securities are fully protected by physical property in excess of all outstanding obligations.

In addition to these, 43,000 Bell employees have invested their savings in Bell telephone securities.

Persistent Advertising is the Road to Success.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

This is much more than a "legend" at our drug stores for we consider this work of prime importance, and, therefore, preach and practice preparedness "in season and out of season." Bring us your next "hard" prescription and see if it is not easy for us.

Headquarters for Rubber Goods

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co. Five Good Drug Stores