THE OMAHA BEE MILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

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REMITTANCE

Address communications relating to news and braha Ree, Editorial Department.

OCTOBER CIRCULATION 58,059 Daily—Sunday, 51,752 Average circulation for the month subscribed and sworn to by Dwight Williams, Circulation Manager.

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

The strike for Potsdam is the only strike entitled to respect and encouragement,

Russia's radical revolutionaries overlook no chance to work the wires of publicity.

As a matter of fact, the price of wheat only interests the average person as it appears in the price of bread.

The chief trouble with the news out of Russia is the uncertainty as to which contradictory cablegram is the latest.

Practice makes perfect, even in money-getting campaigns. Witness the results attending the Y. M. C. A. war fund drive.

Washington says the state fuel administrator is master of his district and that what he says goes. Give heed and duck trouble.

American aviators already are dropping a few bombs where they will do the most good. An explosive sprinkle maps the direction of the coming deluge.

The food conservation movement is under way, but still only just begun. If we could really eliminate all the food waste-say up to 99 per cent-the rest would be easy.

Oh, well, those who are driven to the necessity of fondling a poodle will somehow dig up the extra cost of living in New York poodledom. Affection carries the germ of sacrifice.

Charles Edward Russell bawls out only three United States senators by name as valued friends of the kaiser and leaves it to the intelligence of his audience to supply the additions. 'Nuf sed!

Plain United States fills all reading requirements of Americans at the present time. All other languages of Teutonic flavor must await translation into terms of truth, honesty, liberty and humanity.

"Courageous Lawyer Rises in Court and Demands Disbarment Proceedings!" No, gentle eader, this is not a real news head line, but it is me that could well be printed whenever the courigeous lawyer presents himself.

Readers of the local Hyphenated, fed daily with "Barmecide editorials," doubtless understand the situation down there. It takes a lot of cambuffage to "tickle the Germans" and make a show of patriotic devotion at one and the same time.

The federal district court of Wilmington, Del., upholds the constitutionality of the draft law. At least five courts of like jurisdiction ruled in like manner. Attacks on the constitutionality of the law so far have been fruitless except in revealing the tactics of national knockers.

"Nobody has a right," declares President Wilson, "to stop the processes of labor until all methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted." The doctrine is good for peace times and particularly necessary as a rule of action in war times. Open defiance of the principle lends direct "aid and comfort to the enemy."

While entitled to credit for rescinding its order for a special election and holding off on its building plan, if the school board is wise it will, when the time is ripe, make its bond proposition specific and at least let the people vote separately for a new High School of Commerce, which has already had a mark of public approval.

Woman Suffrage Progress

When in 1915 woman suffrage was defeated at the polls in New Jersey, Massachusotts, Pennsylvania and New York, it looked as though the territory east of the Mississippi would remain closed to it for a decade at least. The following year the voters of Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia rendered the same verdict. But after anuary 1, 1917, there was a marked change, and during the first five months of the year the suf-

fragists scored victories in state after state. The plan of campaign this year, in the main, based on that which proved successful in 1913 in Illinois, where women were by act of the state legislature granted the right to vote for candidates for all officers not created by the state constitution. In January, North Dakota extended to women the suffrage in presidential and local elections. In February, Indiana passed a similar law, but the state supreme court a few days ago declared it to be unconstitutional. In April. Rhode Island and Nebraska passed presidential and local woman suffrage bills, and in May. Michigan, a presidential suffrage bill. In the mean time, Arkansas had made women voters in primary elections on equal terms with men, and Vermont had conferred the right of suffrage on women taxpayers in municipal elections. Ohio adopted the course of passing last February a presidential woman suffrage law, which was sub-

mitted to a referendum Tuesday and defeated. Contrary to the policy followed in so many states, the suffragists in Maine and New York appealed to the voters to amend the state constitutions. In Maine last September they were beaten by a vote of 38,838 to 20,604. Two years go the vote in this state stood 544,457 for and 732,770 against the suffrage amendment, an adverse majority of 184,390. Yet this year it triumphed by more than 90,000 majority. Suffragists complain of the work and time required for state action, but we have never yet heard of a political reform that was permanently estab-lished by any other method.

Political Aspects of the War.

The fall of the Painleve ministry of France, on the eve of the assemblage at Paris of the interally war council, brings the politics of the war to the front for the moment. Prof. Painleve's cabinet was a makeshift affair, not expected to endure; in fact, it was organized under circumstances that assured its early downfall. Blunders in connection with the lately uncovered German conspiracies in France are responsible for the failure, a direct vote of the deputies having endorsed the military policy, so the crisis cannot be taken as affecting the position of France in the war. President Poincare is proceeding to give the country a new cabinet, that the council may proceed without the shadow of a disorganized government over it.

Some of the debate in London over the Lloyd George speech at Paris has a flavor similar to that which has embittered French politics of late. In England, in France, Italy and America exist political groups who would rather see Germany win than have the Allies victorious under present leadership. These extremists, tory or otherwise, are in the minority, although their efforts are the source of continual embarrassment. Their present criticism of the inter-ally war council is forced, and not sincere. The scope of the plan does not include the subordination of one nation or the other, but looks to effective co-ordination of the strength and efforts of all. Co-operation on well-defined lines is absolutely needed if the Allies are to win at the least possible expense.

Emperor Carl's boast that the Germans have won so far because of their complete union is well justified. Similar unity of action will be established between the Allies, in spite of the selfish opposition of short-sighted politicians, who would sacrifice all else in preference to giving over their own opinions or prejudices.

Thanksgiving as Usual.

The Bee joins in the protest entered by the World-Herald against the edict of the State Board of Control for abandonment of Thanksgiving observance by the inmates of Nebraska's state institutions. There is no good reason, so far as we can see, why the unfortunate wards of the state should not have Thanksgiving as usual this year, at least to the extent of a Thanksgiving flavor to the day's doings and a Thanksgiving twist to the day's menu. President Wilson has issued his proclamation as usual, calling attention to the blessings for which we should be thankful in spite of the disturbance and havoc of war and if those of us who are expected to look out for ourselves are to have a national holiday as usual, including the Thanksgiving feast, why should not the helpless folks in our care be treated just as considerately? It is not, as we all know, a question of waste or of cost-for the Thanksgiving extras can easily be made up by a little saving before or after. The inmates of our state institutions have little enough to give thanks for ordinarily, and should not have that little made

Roundup of the I. W. W. in Order.

The prompt action of the federal authorities in arresting the I. W. W. gang assembled in Omaha will have the approval of right-minded folks. These brazen advocates of disorder openly advertised their gatherings here, announcing plans for their meetings and promising a demonstration that happily has been checked. What the outcome might have been can only be conjectured, but experience of other communities is warrant for believing that Omaha has been spared a serious infliction by the act of the United States marshal in getting the "delegates" behind the bars. A visitation from these malcontents and apostles of disloyalty is unwelcome at any time and particularly now is their presence for any purpose undesirable. Sympathy for men in their industrial position must not blind any to the danger that follows allowing them freedom of action. Our government is alive to a full sense of the menace from this source and we trust the move made here will aid in some way the efforts being made to render the I. W. W. harmless. America suffers enough from Bolshevikism in time of peace and the doctrine and its advocates are alike intolerable in time of

Test for the Adamson Law.

Renewed talk of a strike of members of the big four railroad brotherhoods will cause public wonder as to whether any virtue exsist in either the Adamson law or the Newlands law it was devised to supplement. The federal board of mediation and conciliation is in session at Cleveland and President Wilson addresses Judge Chambers, its chairman, expressing a hope that the differences will be compounded, to the end that no interruption of traffic will take place. The law was passed when America was at peace with the world; its early application was made under conditions that led to a surmise at least that the pact between the brotherhoods and the managers would continue in force for the term of the war and that traffic would not be menaced by threats of strike. It is worthy of note that the managers are at this time before the Interstate Commerce commission renewing their application for an increase in freight rates. Whether or not there is any connection between the two events does not much matter. The principal interest of the public is that the railroads be kept in operation to the extent of their capacity. If the Adamson law will not afford means for doing this another way must be found.

Rumor Mill Still Busy.

The most effective of all pro-German propaganda methods has been the rumor mill, and it still is busy. Its output is enormous and variegated, and dangerous. Not a day goes by but official denial is made to one or another rumor, all too silly to believe, but each gaining some credence. It is remarkable that enlightened people will give car to yarns that bear on their face proof of their falsity, but the spread of ridiculous canards, reflecting in some way on the honesty or sincerity of the government or people who are working with it, is startling. It does not answer to blame the government because of its policy of secrecy. Information concerning army movements and military plans in general must be kept quiet. This does not excuse the acceptance of sensational stories passed from mouth to mouth, always gaining in detail and ever keeping just ahead of denials. More confidence in the authorities and patience in waiting for definite reports is needed. People should reflect a little, think for themselves and apply the test of reason to gossip they hear. By doing so they will deprive the German rumor mill of a market for its output.

It may be noted that Kerensky is not uttering lurid proclamations or burdening the wires with hectic "Long live the revolution." Silence and strategy best becomes the business of squelching the mercenary tools of Germany,

Patriotism in Hawaii Bu Fre eric J. Haskin

Washington, Nov. 12 .- A short time ago Hawaii was in a state of great excitement over what appeared to be an unexplainable mystery. On the sugar plantations the employes talked it over and discussed the advisability of informing the United States government; in the mountain passes the men armed themselves with rifles and in the cities, especially around the fortifications, guards were stationed. And the cause of all this nervous activity was a country school teacher, who chose to spend her vacation touring the islands, armed with a camera and a notebook.

Such conduct in Hawaii at this time could have but on meaning. The young woman must be a German spy. She was, of course, going about collecting information for the Germans, photographing fortifications and, worst of all, spreading anthrax germs, the last being the popular German atrocity in Hawaii. Hence, when the school teacher returned to her village, with a notebook full of notes and several rolls of film, she was at once taken into custody by a National Guardsman and her possessions carefully examined. To the great disappointment of the authorities, the pictures were all of unimportant things, such as sunsets, volcanoes and people-not one view of a fortification, bridge or training camp.

As soon as the United States declared war on Germany the Hawaiian National Guard, acting on orders received from the War department, began to mobilize. Following the policy in vogue in the states, married men and those having dependents were discharged from the organization and new members recruited to take their places. There was much talk among the young Hawaiians concerning what they were going to do when they met the Germans. Then it suddenly ceased; the recruiting fell off and the talk changed to ways of obtaining exemptions. Word had been received from the War department that the Hawaiian guard would not be drafted into the federal service.

This was a keen disappointment. Instead of being sent to France themselves, the men learned that they were to increase their number for home defense and thus relieve the troops of the United States regular army. In this, however, they are more than performing their duty. If a fortress remains unprotected or a German spy undetected it is not the fault of the Hawaiian National Guard.

Such patriotism is all the more striking when you realize that Hawaii, like America, is a melting pot of many different races. Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Filipinos and Porto Ricans make up the larger part of its population, while the pure Hawaiians are now only a small percentage. In the National Guard there is one company made up of Hawaiians, Portuguese, Filipinos and Japanese; another company is constituted wholly of Japanese and still another contains only Fili-

The guard now numbers 4,700 members. Before the United States declared war it was divided up into various companies, which policed the islands. Now it is consolidated into two regiments, which are receiving the same camp training that American soldiers are receiving in the United States. Officers' training camps for the purpose of turning civilians into officers have also been established, every effort being made to prepare Hawaii to defend itself.

Although Hawaii is presumably far from being a vital factor in the present war, it is this country's most strategic possession in the Pacific ocean and is therefore vital enough in the national defense policy. Prior to 1898 Hawaii lead a turbulent existence, decimated by frequent wars, exploited by adventurers and badly ruled by inefficient monarchs. The first Hawaiians were some of the fittest of the Polynesian race, who survived a journey across the Pacific ocean in canoes and set up their abodes on three of the islands. This journey is supposed by historians to have taken place about 500 A. D. For a long period there were repeated voyages back and forth between Samoa and the islands and then, so far as can be traced by the ancient folk-songs and legends, they ceased. Hawaii became a nation in itself, with new national customs and a

distinct national religion. Its organization was based on the feudal system in its worst form, consisting of three classes -the nobility, the priests and medicine men and the common people. All the land belonged to the chief, who distributed it according to his whims among the nobility and the nobility in turn distributed it among the common people. In governing the people the chief and his nobles were aided by the priests, who, being in direct communication with the gods, were very powerful.

The Hawaiians were excellent specimens of a stalwart race when Captain Cook and his crew first discovered the islands. Like the Indians of North America, the Hawaiians mistook the early adventurers for gods and were gradually disillusioned by bitter experience. So bitter, indeed, was the disillusion that it resulted in the death of Captain Cook.

After this Hawaii's isolation was over. Other ships began to come, but they left the islands unimpressed, partly because their first disappointment had been so great and partly because they were at that time intensely occupied with their own affairs. A new and powerful chief had arisen and was subjugating the island by conquest, aided by the goddess of fire, Pele, who obligingly caused the volcano, Kilauea, to crupt and destroy a large part of his opponent's army. The name of this favored chief was Kamehameha I, Hawaii's one great man. How he gathered the reins of government into his own hands and consolidated the various tribes into one autocracy; how he pro-moted the agriculture of the islands and gave them a foreign policy and how he punished de-linquents are all traditions of which any Hawaiian can tell you. But Kamehameha's successors were too weak to follow in his footsteps.

Gradually a government was evolved, with executive, legislative and judicial departments, and a liberal constitution was obtained by the people. Hawaii might have been a nation yet had it not been for the attempts of subsequent rulers to repudiate this constitution. It was such an attempt which caused Hawaii's last queen, Liliuokalani, to lose her crown and influenced the people to sue for annexation.

Now Hawaii still has its constitution, but it is governed by an American governor. There is little left of the old Hawaii. Even the race itself is slowly decreasing in numbers, while in its place foreigners and half-Hawaiians cultivate the sugar crops and gather the pineapples. Indeed, Hawaii is today thoroughly American, with its melting pot of many races, its respect for American institutions, its National Guard and its firm and unmitigated hatred of the American enemy.

People and Events

Over in Minneapolis a landlord who unknowingly rented quarters to a branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, went into court and had the lease annulled on the ground that the organization encouraged unlawful acts.

New Orleans puts real ginger into Lincoln's specific for idleness, "work or walk." The Cres-The Crescent city underscores the first word of the motto and rules out the remainder. All town roads for idlers lead to the cornfields and thither they must go, or trouble awaits.

Williamsville, Erie county, N. Y., knows a good thing and goes for it with the speed of a ward heeler headed for the pie counter. The town's quota of Liberty bonds was \$7,500. It subscribed for \$88,250, an excess of 1,177 per cent, which

gives Williamsville the blue ribbo A Methodist minister at Wilmette, Ill., has started a line of indoor sport that promises much warm conversation throughout the winter. Last week he persuaded the women to seek "the perfect man" and describe him for ministerial use. This week the men are expected to spot "the perfect woman" and draw a picture of her perfections. It is not certain whether the opposing symposiums will be published from the pulpit or in ordinary print. Secrecy is next to impossible. Either way the material carries high explosives and is sure to start a religious upheaval.

When the association of Urban universities begins its fourth annual meet-ing today in Pittsburgh, the presiding officer will be Dr. Samuel Black Mc-Cormick, a noted educator who has served since 1904 as chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. McCormick was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and received his education at Washington and Jefferson college. While engaged in teaching at Canonsburg academy he studied law and in 1882 was admitted to the bar. For several years he practiced his profession, first in Pittsburgh and later in Denver. In 1887 he decided to study for the ministry and became a student at Western Theological seminary. He was ordained to the Pres-byterian ministry in 1890 and during the ensuing seven years he filled pastorates in Allegheny and Omaha. In 1897 he accepted the presidency of Coe college and continued in that position until elected chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Austrian army under Archduke Charles Francis defeated Roumanians on roads leading south into Wallachia. Announcement that British government would appoint a food controller with drastic power over prices.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Miss Lena Kneemeyer, for years housekeeper at the Paxton, was married to T. L. Stebbins of Bonaparte, They started on a wedding trip through the east, carrying with them the well wishes of hundreds of friends. Jailer Joe Miller treated his guests to a turkey dinner. The feast was



greatly enjoyed by the prisoners who unanimously voted Joe a royal host. The Metropolitan club gave a second party of the season at the Metropolitan hall. The music was furnished by the Musical Union orchestra.

A successful meeting of the watchmakers and jewelers was held in Max Meyer's hall, at which were present representatives of Max Meyer, Raymond, Baumer, Huberman, Edholm & Aiken, Sams, Van Cott and others. W. G. Campbell, the superintendent of the money order department of the Omaha postoffice, arrived yesterday and took hold of the work at once. C. J. Sullivan has accepted the position of head bookkeeper on the Herald. Amusements for this week are "The Irish Doctor" at the People's theater, and "Little Nugget" at the Grand opera house, which were attended by well pleased audiences.

The asphalt works of this city have closed down for the winter and hearly 200 men who have been working around them and in laying pavement have been thrown out of employment. The southern extension of the stock yards is being pushed forth to completion as rapidly as possible in order to accommodate the great increase in the receipts of cattle and hogs.

This Day in History.

1794-John Witherspoon, one of the New Jersey signers of the Declaration of Independence, died at Princeton, N. J. Born in Scotland, February 5, 1828—The Cayuga and Seneca canal was completed.

1842—Insurrection in Barcelona cul-minated in a street battle in which 500 persons were killed or wounded. 1860—Major Robert Anderson of Kentucky was ordered to take com-

mand of federal forts and forces in Charleston harbor. 1861—General Don Carlos Buell took command of the federal depart-

ment of the Ohio. 1863-Corpus Christi Pass, Tex., was captured by federal troops. 1865—Robert Harper Clarkson was consecrated Protestant Episcopal missionary bishop of Nebraska. 1914—Russians advanced upon Cra-

1915-French repelled violent Bulgarian attacks and effected junction with the Serbians near Prilep.

The Day We Celebrate.

ears ago today.

William W. Carmichael, city sales manager C. N. Dietz company, is 45 Ernest H. Button, manager of the

Button Realty company, is 38 years

Vincent Astor, one of America's richest young men, who is now "doing his bit" with the naval militia, born in New York City, 26 years ago today. Maxwell Blake, recently appointed United States consul-general at Tan-gier, Morocco, born in Kansas City, 40

Manuel II, one of Europe's kings without a throne, born in Lisbon, 28 years ago today. The Fairbanks twins, Madeline and Marion, well known to patrons of motion pictures, born in New York City,

16 years ago today, Herbert Rawlinson, celebrated photoplay actor, born at Brighton, England, 32 years ago today. Patrick Ragon, pitcher of the Boston National league base ball team, born at Blanchard, Da., 33 years ago

Timely Jottings and Reminders. Today is the last day for mailing packages to soldiers in France to insure delivery by Christmas.

Leaders of the paint manufacturing industry of the United States will gather in Chicago today for the annual convention of their national associa-Travis county, Texas, in which is lo-cated Austin, the state capital, is to

decide by vote today whether it will remain "wet" or become "bone dry."
The government's first school for training shipyard workers is to be opened today at Newport News, according to announcement of the federal shipping board.

Educational problems peculiar to

colleges and universities located in the large cities are to be discussed by the Association of Urban universities at its fourth annual meeting in Pittsburgh today. Boxing shows in New York City,

other than those given before private clubs, are prohibited from this date, by virtue of an act of the last legislature repealing the Frawley law, under which the boxing game has flourished in the Empire state during the last few years.

Storyette of the Day.

A little boy of 5 went with his mother to make a call. The lady of the house, who was very fond of children, told him she intended to ask his mother to let her have him. "Don't you think your mother would let me buy you?" she asked.
"No," he said, "you haven't got

"How much would it take?" she "Three hundred pounds," he answered promptly, "and you haven't got that much." "I think I could manage it," she

said. "If I can, with decision.
me?"
"No," he said, with decision.
wouldn't sell me, anyhow.
and mamms wouldn't like to break the set."-London Tit Bits.

Fremont, Nov. 12 .- To the Editor of The Omaha Board of Health, at the expense of the taxpayers, is putting forth a pamphlet compiled and published by the medical trust, otherwise known as the American Medical association, entitled "Smallpox." This pamphlet is a onesided, partisan defense of vaccination. It abounds in misstatements supported by half truths. Complete refutation of its every claim can be found in a work in the Omaha public library by one of the greatest scientists of his time, Alfred Russell Wallace. The work is entitled "Vaccination a Delusion: Its Penal Enforcement a Crime," and if will be found there in the volume, "A Wonderful Cen-

tury. In his "Life," also in the library along with many of his scientific works. Prof. Wallace says: "I feel sure the time is not far distant when this ("Vaccination, eta,") will be held to be one of the most important and most truly scientific of my works.

"The great difficulty," he adds, "is to get it read. The subject is extremely unpopular. Yet as presented by Mr. William White in his 'Story of a Great Delusion' it is seen to be at once a comedy and a tragedy.

The tragedy of it impels me to urge all who would form a just opinion carefully to examine Wallace's work, remembering he had himself accepted the vaccination dogma and only after much urging undertook an independent investigation. A public informed upon the subject would never tolerate the distribution at its cost of the American Medical association pamphlet mentioned above. LORA C. LITTLE.

Strong for the Right.

Ogalalla, Neb., Nov. 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: We have had some disappointments during the last week connected with the war. The news from both Russia and Italy is bad. However, we must not become aged. We must expect re-When did Uncle Sam ever lay discouraged. down in the face of reverses or temporary defeat? How was it with General Washing-

ton at Valley Forge? No doubt some members of that little army, from long privation and suffering, looked upon the enterprise as a forlorn hope Not so with their leader. The fires of patriotism and the love of liberty were kept burning in his breast during the darkest hour of the revolution and he imparted some of his own confidence and courage to his leaders. The following season help came from France, both men and money, and helped to gain the day. This was the dawn of the glorious history of the great American republic and it has gained a new luster with each succeeding generation. How was it with President Lincoln

after Fredericksburg and Antietam? Did he shrink or falter? No, he grasped the reins with a stronger grip and encouraged his generals to greater efforts. His confidence in a just God in heaven never for one moment failed and victory finally crowned his efforts, and the principle of majority rule, with a government of, by and for the people, was re-established throughout the length and breadth of the land for all time to come. Some faint hearts along with the

Industrial Workers of the World may howl for peace, but let us remain firm and steadfast in our confidence in the government at Washington. They will know better than we do, when the time comes, how to propose and pr claim a righteous peace, having in First-The dastardly crime commit-

ted upon the poor, defensless women and children of Belgium. Second-A Monroe doctrine, worldwide, the rights of smaller nations

guaranteed. Third-Kill the great flery dragon (Might makes right.)
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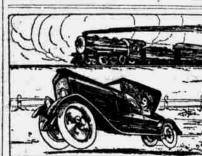
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